

The Vice – President

- Vice - President is indirectly elected by means of single transferable vote.
- State Legislatures do not take part in the election of Vice - President.
- The electoral college for Vice - President consists of the members of both Houses of Parliament (Art. 66(1)).

To be elected as Vice - President of India a person must be:

- A citizen of India.
 - Over 35 years of Age.
 - Must not hold an office of profit save that of President, Vice - President, Governor or Minister for the Union or a state (Ref.: Art. 66).
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- If a member of the Legislature is elected Vice - President, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat in the House to which he belongs.
 - Vice – President’s Term of the office of is five years from the date on which he enters upon his office. Office of Vice - President may terminate earlier than the fixed term either by resignation or by removal.
 - Vice - President can be removed by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by a majority of its members and agreed to by the Lok Sabha (Ref.: Art 67).
 - A sitting Vice - President is eligible for re - election. **Dr. S. Radhakrishnan** was elected as the Vice - President of India for a second term in 1957.
 - The Vice - President is the ex - officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. If any vacancy occurs in the office of the President, Vice - President acts as President until a new President is elected and enters upon his office (Ref.: Art. 65(1)).
 - During the 15 - day visit of Dr. Rajendra Prasad to the Soviet Union in June 1960, the then Vice - President, **Dr. S. Radhakrishnan acted as the President** owing to the 'inability of the President to discharge his duties.
 - If the offices of both the President and the Vice - President fall vacant by reason of death, resignation, removal etc. the Chief Justice of India or in his absence the senior most Judge of the Supreme Court acts as President.
 - In 1969 when the President Dr. Zakir Hussain died and the Vice - President Shri V. V. Giri resigned, the Chief Justice **Md. Hidayatullah** acted as President.
 - When the Vice - President acts as President, he gets the emoluments of the President; otherwise, he gets the salary of the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. When the Vice - President acts as President, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha acts as its Chairman (Art. 91).
 - Determination of doubts and disputes relating to the election of a President or Vice - President is described in Art. 71.

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Main provisions are as follows:

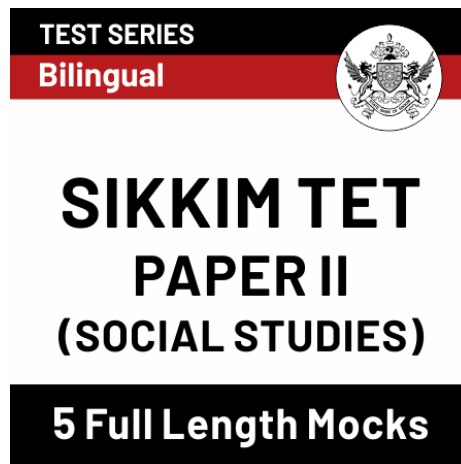
- Such disputes are decided by the Supreme Court whose jurisdiction is exclusive and final.
- No such dispute can be raised on the ground of any vacancy in the electoral college.
- If the election of the President or the Vice - President is declared void by the Supreme Court, acts done by him prior to the date of such decision of the Supreme Court is not invalidated.
- Matters other than the decision of such disputes are regulated by law made by Parliament.


Vice-Presidents of India:

Sl.	Name	Tenure
1.	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	1952 - 1962
2.	Dr. Zakir Hussain	1962 - 1967
3.	V. V. Giri	1967 - 1969
4.	Gopal Swaroop Pathak	1969 - 1974
5.	B.D. Jatti	1974 - 1979
6.	Justice Md. Hidayatullah	1979 - 1984
7.	R. Venkataraman	1984 - 1987
8.	Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma	1987 - 1992
9.	K.R. Narayanan	1992 - 1997
10.	Krishnakant	1997 - 2002
11.	Bhairon Singh Shekhawat	2002 - 10. 08. 2007
12.	Md. Hamid Ansari	11. 08. 2007 - 11. 08. 2017
13.	M.Venkaiya Naidu	11.08.2017




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