

The Syaytem Of State Bodies of India

Name: YASH PATEL

Group: 20LL7a

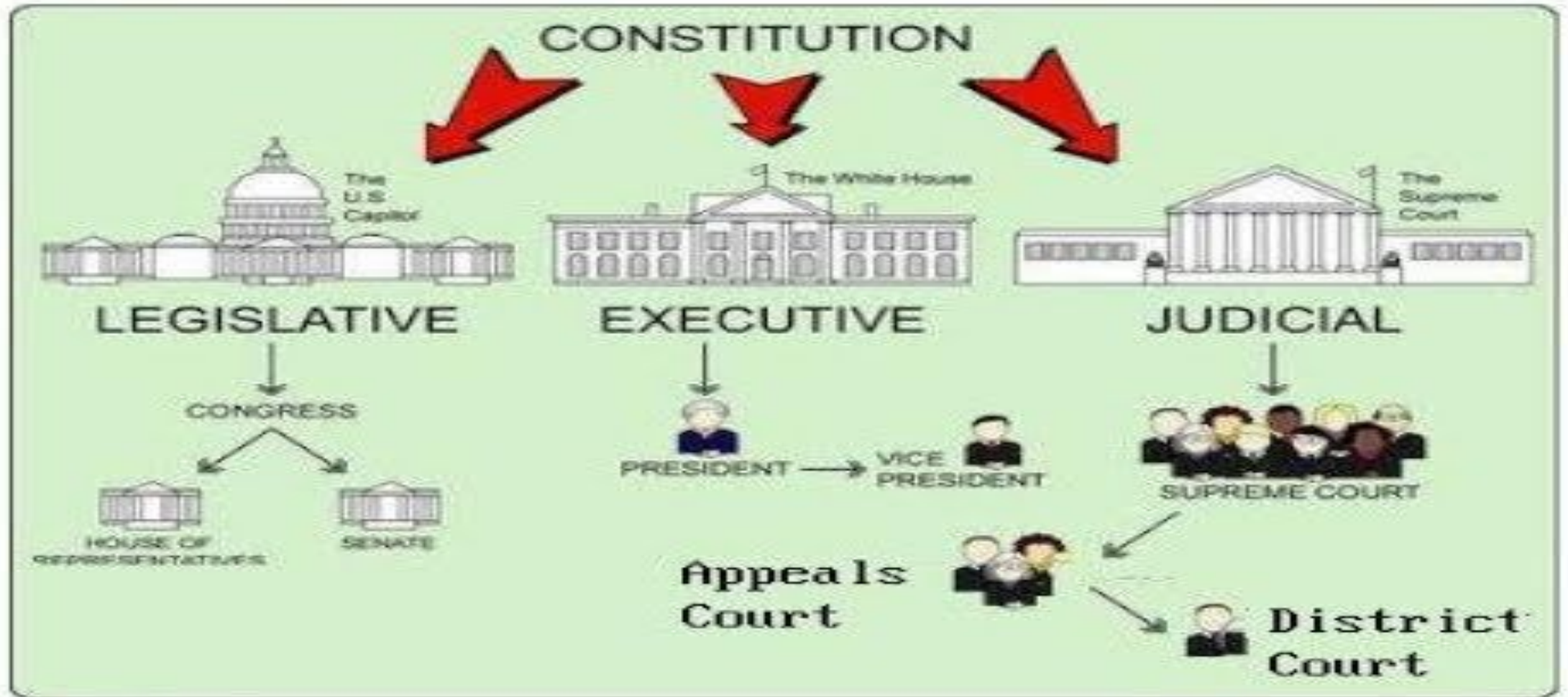


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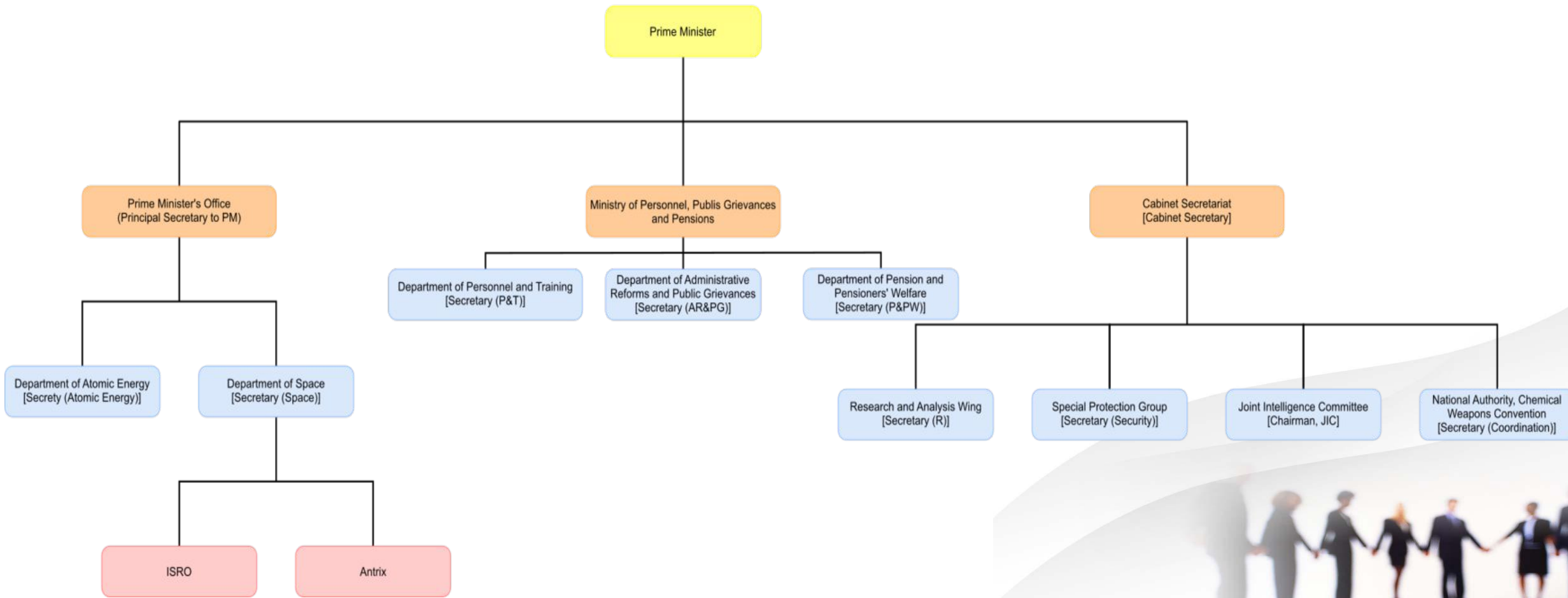


System of Government of India



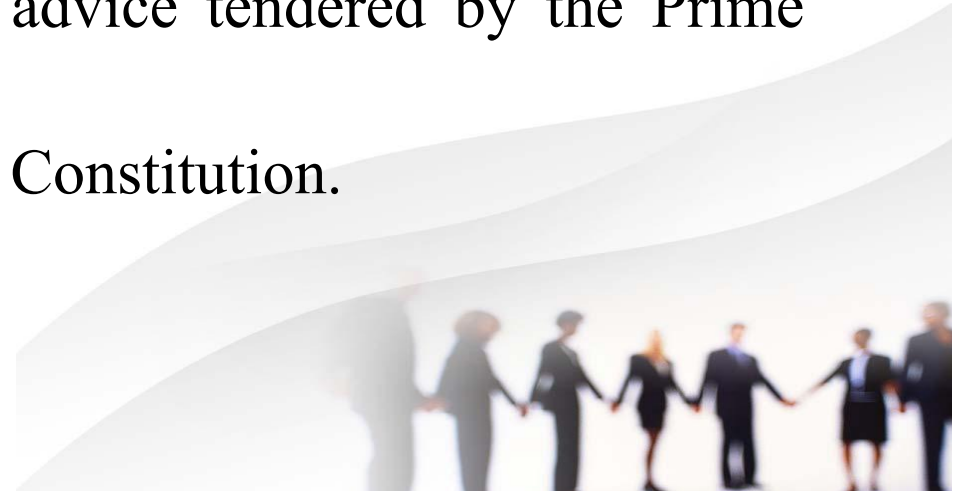
The Head of State: President

Agencies under the Prime Minister of India



The Head of State: President

- **Ram Nath Kovind** (born 1 October 1945) is an Indian politician serving as the 14th and current President of India since 25 July 2017. He is also the first person from Uttar Pradesh to serve as President of India. Prior to his presidency, he served as the 26th governor of Bihar from 2015 to 2017 and as a member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha from 1994 to 2006. Before entering politics, he was a lawyer for 16 years and practiced in the Delhi High Court and the Supreme Court of India until 1993. executive power is vested mainly in the President of India
- The president is to act in accordance with aid and advice tendered by the Prime Minister, who leads the Council of Ministers
- Article 53(1) of the constitution and Article 74 of the Constitution.



The Head of State: President

- **Qualification:** According to Article 58 of the Constitution, no person shall be eligible for election as President unless he is a citizen of India, has completed the age of thirty-five years and is qualified for election as a member of the Upper House .
- **Manner of election:**The President of India is indirectly elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both houses of parliament, the elected members of the Legislative assemblies of the 28 states and the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories
- **Functions :**The primary duty of the president is to preserve, protect and defend the constitution and the law of India per Article 60. The president appoints the Chief Justice of India and other judges on the advice of the chief justice. The President may dismiss a judge with a two-thirds vote of the two Houses of the parliament.



Legislative power

- Parliament : The powers of the legislature in India are exercised by the Parliament, a bicameral legislature consisting of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. Of the two houses of parliament, the Rajya Sabha (or the 'Council of States') is considered to be the upper house . The Lok Sabha (or the 'House of the People') is considered the lower house
- Qualification: A member of the Rajya Sabha must: Be a citizen of India. Make and subscribe before some person authorized in that behalf by the Election Commission an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule to the Constitution. Be at least 30 years old. Must be a citizen of India. Must not be less than 25 years of age. Must be a voter for any parliamentary constituency in India.



Legislative Power

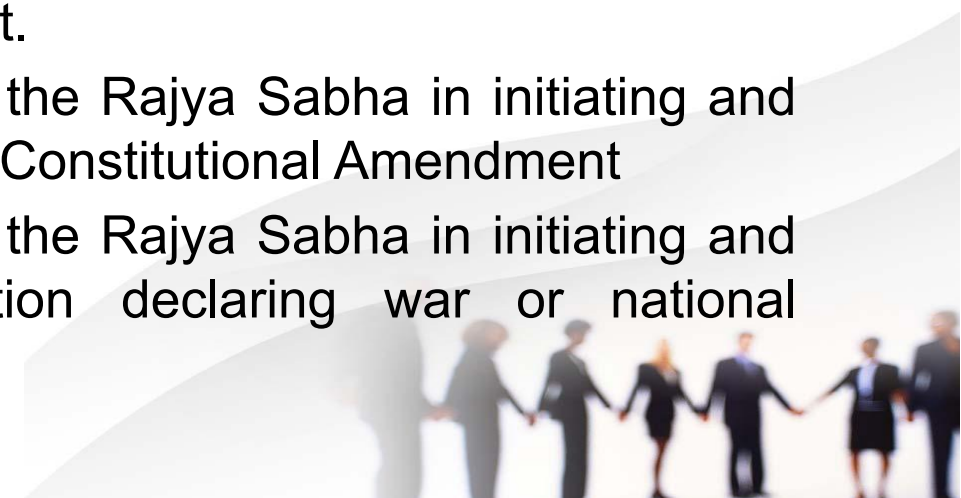


- Manner of election: appointed by the president and elected by the state and territorial legislatures.
- Functions : The Rajya Sabha acting along with the Lok Sabha can impeach the President on charges of violation of the Constitution.

The Rajya Sabha can also pass a special address for causing the removal of a judge of the Supreme Court or of any High Court.

Equal Powers with the Rajya Sabha in initiating and passing any Bill for Constitutional Amendment

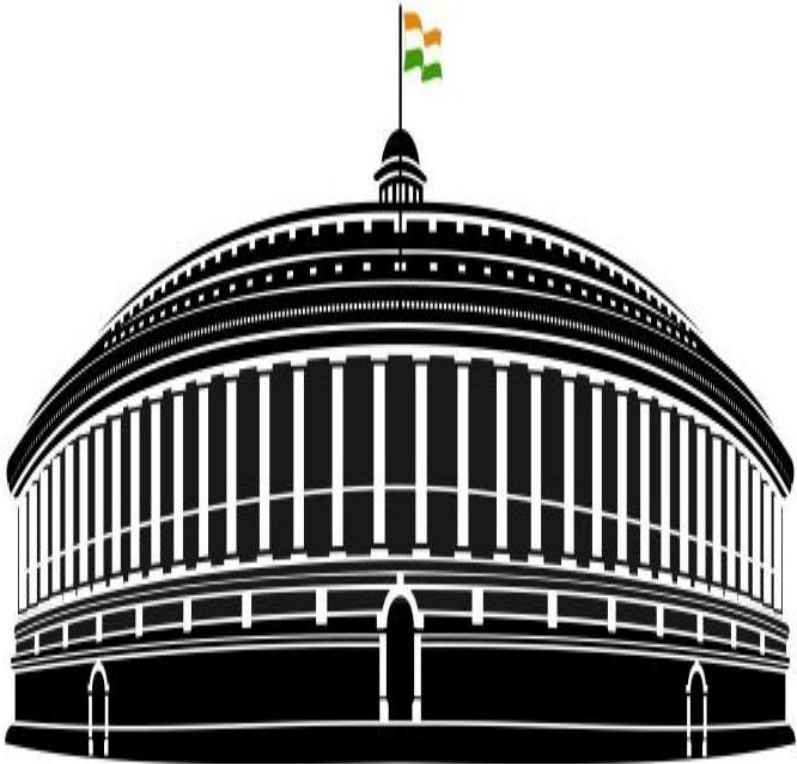
Equal Powers with the Rajya Sabha in initiating and passing a resolution declaring war or national emergency



Executive power

- The executive of government is the one that has sole authority and responsibility for the daily administration of the state bureaucracy. The division of power into separate branches of government is central to the republican idea of the separation of powers.
- Vice president: The Vice-President is elected by members of an electoral college consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament. He must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age, and eligible for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha. His term of office is five years, and he is eligible for re-election. His removal from

Executive Power



PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

- Council of ministers: There is a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in exercise of his functions. The Council of Ministers comprises Ministers who are members of Cabinet, Ministers of State (independent charge), Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.
- Functions: The primary function of executive is to enforce laws and to maintain law and order in the state. All major appointments are made by the chief executive. It is the responsibility of the executive to decide as to which treaties are to be signed with which other countries.



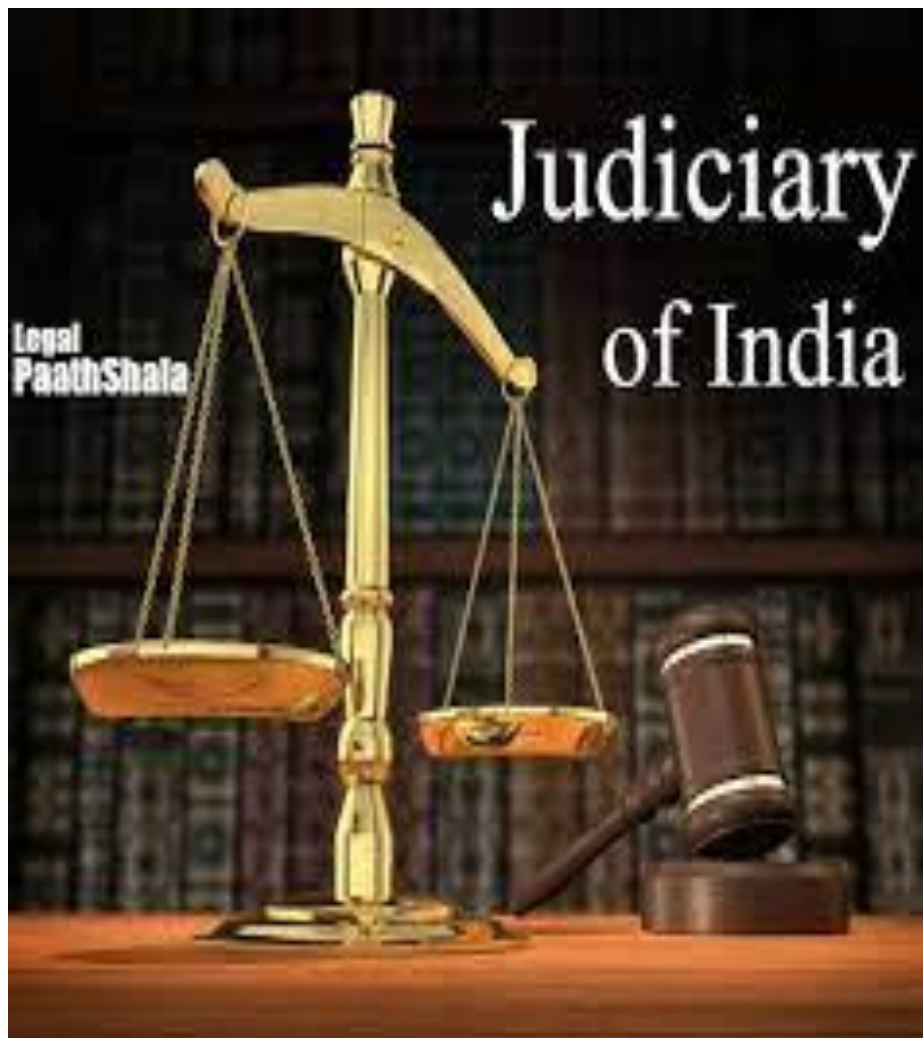
Judicial power

India's independent union judicial system began under the British, and its concepts and procedures resemble those of Anglo-Saxon countries

- Supreme court: The Supreme Court is the highest judicial forum and final court of appeal under the Constitution of India, the highest constitutional court, with the power of constitutional review. Consisting of the Chief Justice of India and 33 sanctioned other judges, it has extensive powers in the form of original, appellate and advisory jurisdictions
- 2. High Courts: High Courts are the highest judicial body at the State level. Article 214 lays down the authority of High Courts. There are 25 High Courts in India. High Courts exercise civil or criminal jurisdiction only if the subordinate courts in the State are not competent to try the matters. High Courts may even take appeals from lower courts. High Court judges are appointed by the President of India upon consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Chief Justice of the High Court and the Governor of the State.



Judicial power



- 3. District Courts: District Courts are established by the State Governments of India for every district or group of districts based on the caseload and population density.
- District Courts are under the direct administration of High Courts District Courts are presided over by District Judges. Additional District Judges and Assistant District Judges may be appointed based on the caseload. Appeals against District Court judgments lie in the High Court.
- 4. Lok Adalats/Village Courts: these are subordinate courts at the village level which provide a system for alternate dispute resolution in villages.
- 5. Tribunals: the Constitution provides the government with the power to set up special Tribunals for the administration of specific matters such as tax cases, land cases, consumer cases etc.

Conclusion

- Despite The above the constitutional order has not changed. Nor has the status of federalism and local government changed much.
- Finally, it is not only the state level regimes the Union government too has to share some burden of ensuring local government.
- This is the case even so the local government is a state subject.



Thank you.. 😊

