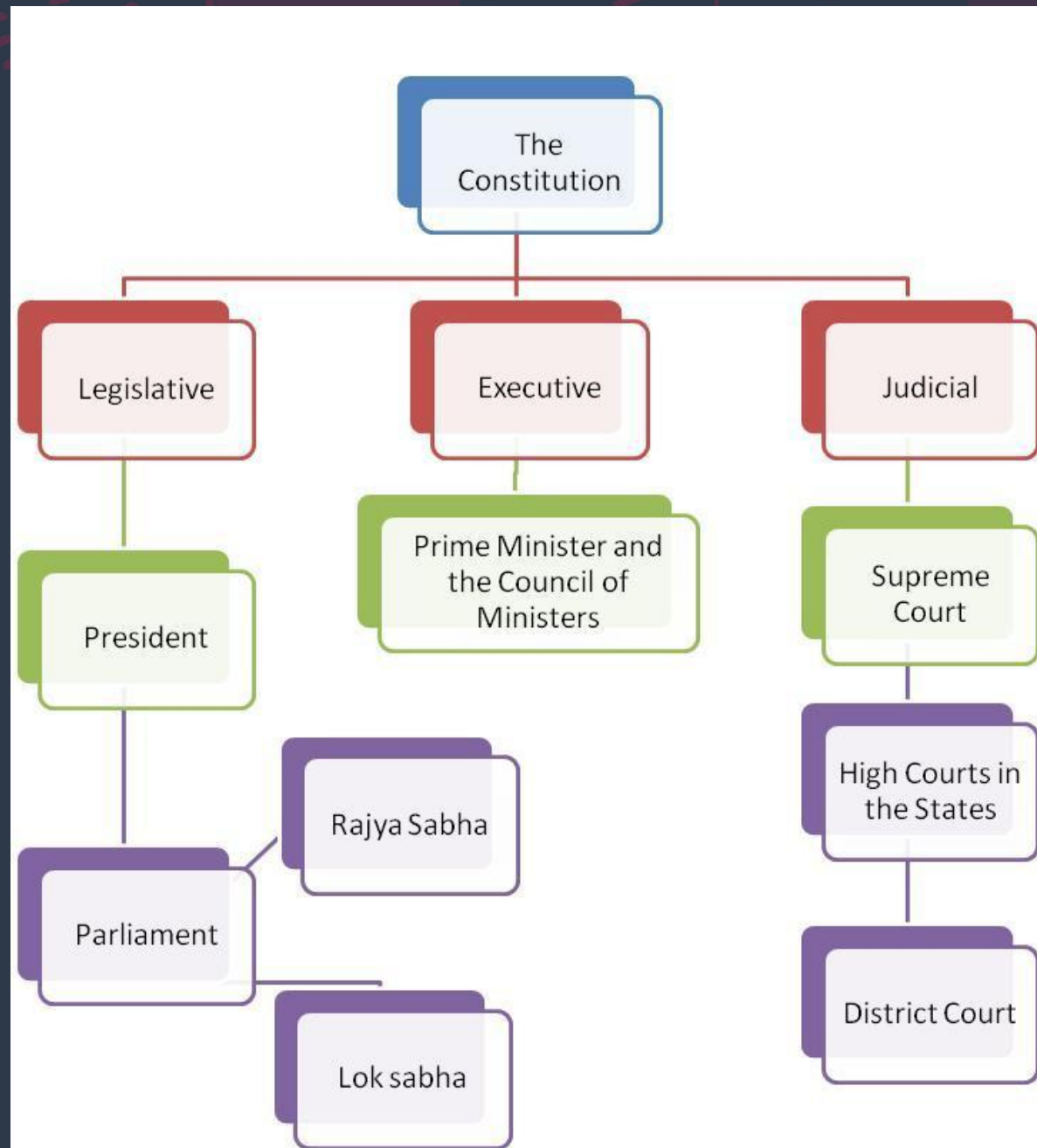


The system of State bodies of India.

Nilay Amrutsagar -20LL7A



The head of State

President.

Ram Nath Kovind since 25 July 2017 .Ram Nath Kovind 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. Born: October 1, 1945 (age 76 years), Paraunkh, India .Spouse: Savita Kovind (m. 1974). Party: Bharatiya Janata Party . Presidential term: July 25, 2017 –. Education: Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, D.A-V. College, Kanpur, more

Qualifications for the candidate.

- 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 House of the People

Manner of election.

Article 54 mentions that there shall be an election for the President of India.

The President of India is elected indirectly by the single-transferable voting system. The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of elected representatives of the government that form the government after being elected in the state assembly and national elections. The nominated members of both the houses and state legislatures are not allowed to vote in the presidential election. Hence the electoral college of the presidential election consists of:

Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

Legislative Assemblies of the states

Legislative Assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir and Puducherry (Since 1992 through 70th Constitutional Amendment Act)

Article 55 states the manner of the election of the President. It states that:

The president is elected indirectly by an electoral college.

The election shall be done by a secret ballot.

The election shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote.

Termination of his office.

- Article 45, Draft Constitution, 1948

The President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office:

Provided that-

(a) The President may, by resignation under his hand addressed to the Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker of the House of the People, resign his office;

(b) The President may, for violation of the Constitution, be removed from office by impeachment in the manner provided in article 50 of this Constitution:

(c) The President shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

Draft Article 45 (Article 56, Constitution of India, 1950) provided for the term of the President's office. The Article was debated on 13 December 1948

Legislative power.

- Parliament : Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of the people chosen by direct election on the basis of the adult suffrage. The maximum strength of the House envisaged by the Constitution is 552, which is made up by election of upto 530 members to represent the States, upto 20 members to represent the Union Territories and not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian Community to be nominated by the Hon'ble President, if, in her/his opinion, that community is not adequately represented in the House. After coming into effect of The Constitution (One Hundred and Fourth Amendment) Act, 2019, the provision of special representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the House of the People by nomination has not been extended further. The total elective membership is distributed among the States in such a way that the ratio between the number of seats allotted to each State and the population of the State is, so far as practicable, the same for all States.

Qualifications of Candidates.

- Constitution of India, 1950The UnionArticle 84A person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in Parliament unless he —(a) is a citizen of India, and makes and subscribes before some person authorised in that behalf by the Election Commission an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule;(b) is, in the case of a seat in the Council of States, not less than thirty years of age and, in the case of a seat in the House of the People, not less than twenty-five years of age; (c) possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.

Manner of election.

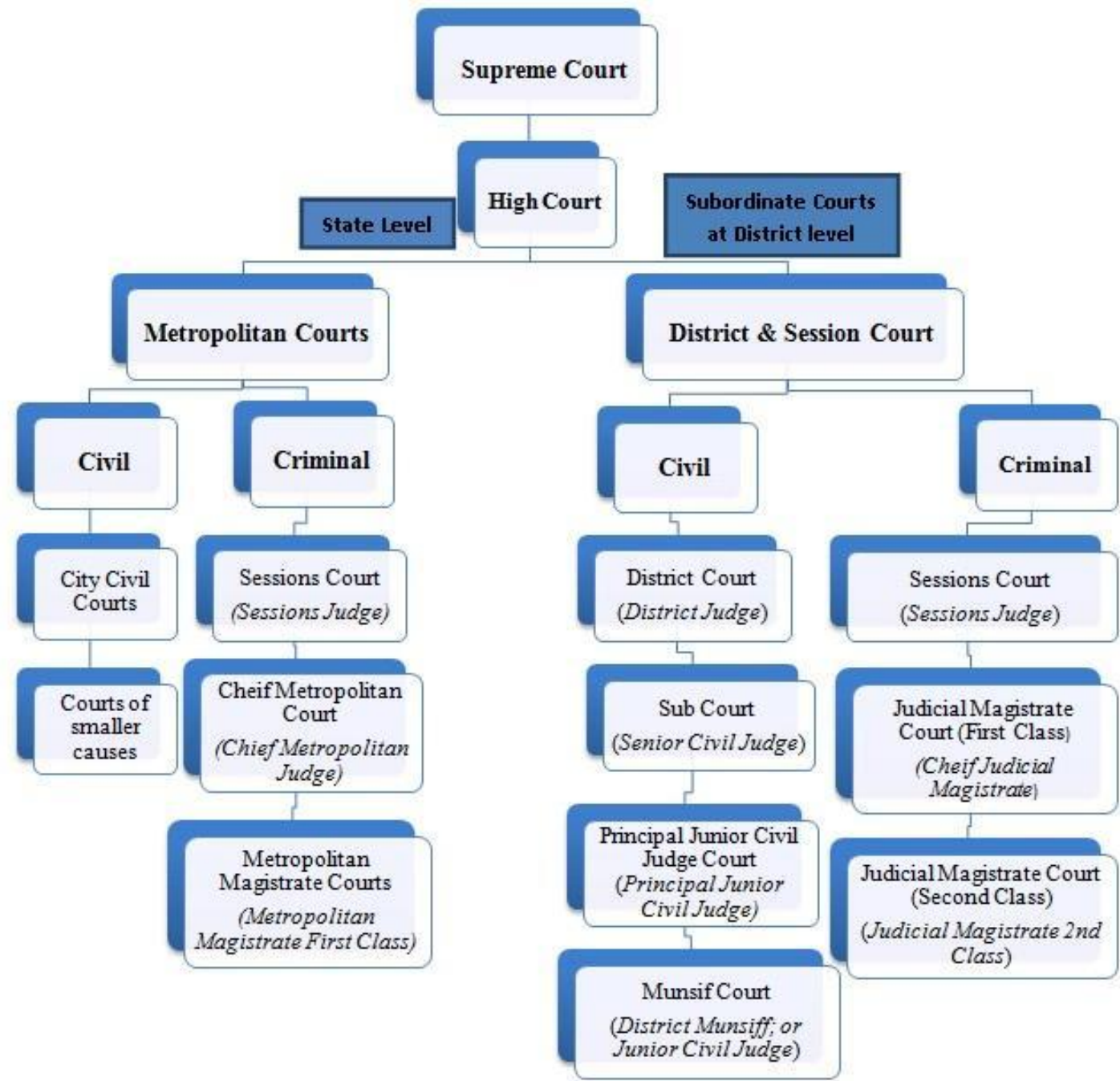
- Members of parliament of Lok Sabha are chosen by direct elections on the basis of the adult suffrage. Parliament of India is bicameral with two houses; Rajya Sabha (upper house i.e. Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (lower house i.e. House of the People).

The function of the legislative is to form policies and laws that will govern the nation. The Union Parliament is chiefly concerned with this function. To ensure that these functions are duly followed, Constitution of India provides for two houses, Lok Sabha or the Lower House and Rajya Sabha or the Upper House.

Executive power Government (Council of Ministers etc.)

The Union Council of Ministers exercises executive authority in the Republic of India. It consists of Cabinet Ministers, Minister of State and Ministers of State (Independent Charge). The council is led by the Prime Minister of India.

The Executive (i.e. The political Executive the Council of Ministers) remains responsible and the administration accountable to Parliament. It is the function of Parliament to exercise political and financial control over the Executive and to ensure parliamentary surveillance of administration.



Judicial Power.

The judicial system of India is classified into three levels with subsidiary parts. The Supreme Court, also known as the Apex Court, is the top court and the last appellate court in India. The Chief Justice of India is its top authority.

Courts system.

