

Organs of Government

Semester-I

Discipline Core-1, Unit-II

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Organs of Government:-

□ **THE LEGISLATURE:-**

Parliament and State Legislature

□ **THE EXECUTIVE:-**

President, Prime Minister, Governor and Chief Minister

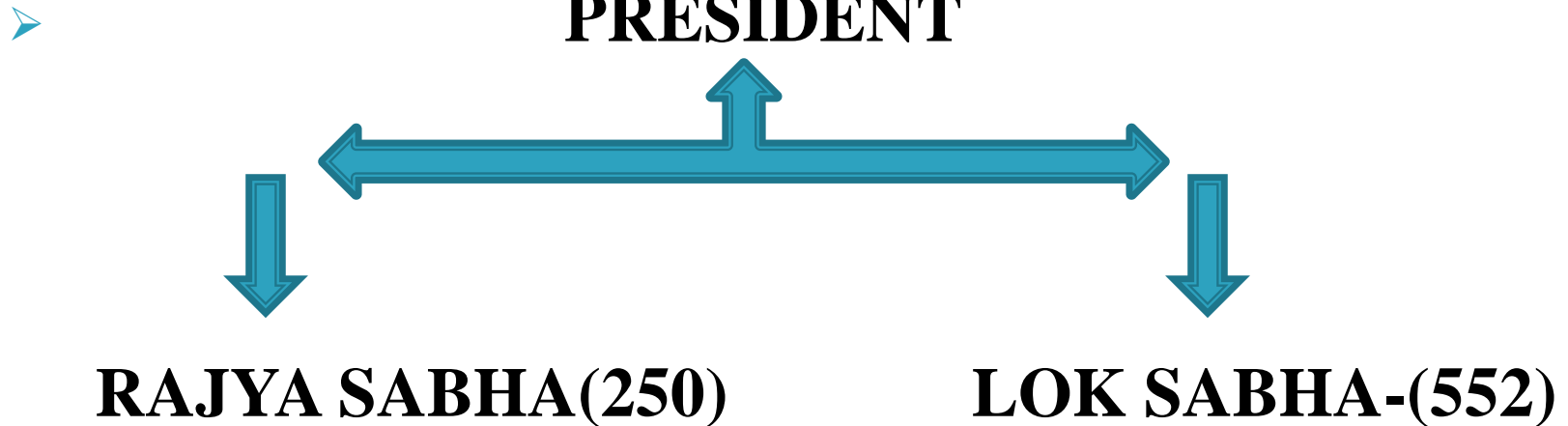
□ **THE JUDICIARY:-**

Supreme Court, and High Courts

THE LEGISLATURE:-

➤ Parliament and State Legislature

➤ PARLIAMENT:



PRESIDENT:

- ▶ The **president of India** (IAST: Bhārat Ke Rāṣṭrapati) is the head of state of the Republic of India. The president is the nominal head of the executive,^[a] the first citizen of the country, as well as the commander-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces. Droupadi Murmu is the 15th and current president, having taken office from 25 July 2022.
- ▶ The office of president was created when India officially became a republic on 26 January 1950 after gaining independence on 15th August 1947, when its constitution came into force. The president is indirectly elected by an electoral college comprising both houses of the Parliament of India and the legislative assemblies of each of India's states and territories, who themselves are all directly elected by the citizens.

RAJYA SABHA

- ▶ The **Rajya Sabha**, constitutionally the **Council of States**, is the upper house of the bicameral Parliament of India. As of 2022, it has a maximum membership of 245, of which 233 are elected by the legislatures of the states and union territories using single transferable votes through open ballots, while the president can appoint 12 members for their contributions to art, literature, science, and social services. The potential seating capacity of the Rajya Sabha is 245 (233 elected, 12 appointed), according to article 80 of the Indian Constitution.^[2] Members sit for staggered terms lasting six years, with about a third of the 238 designates up for election every two years, in even-numbered years.^[3] Unlike the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha is a continuing chamber and hence not subject to dissolution. However, the Rajya Sabha, like the Lok Sabha, can be prorogued by the president.

LOK SABHA

- ▶ The **Lok Sabha**, constitutionally the **House of the People**, is the lower house of India's bicameral Parliament, with the upper house being the Rajya Sabha. Members of the Lok Sabha are elected by an adult universal suffrage and a first-past-the-post system to represent their respective constituencies, and they hold their seats for five years or until the body is dissolved by the President on the advice of the council of ministers. The house meets in the Lok Sabha Chambers of the Sansad Bhavan, New Delhi.
- ▶ The maximum membership of the House allotted by the Constitution of India is 552^[1] (Initially, in 1950, it was 500). Currently, the house has 543 seats which are made up by the election of up to 543 elected members and at a maximum. Between 1952 and 2020, 2 additional members of the Anglo-Indian community were also nominated by the President of India on the advice of Government of India, which was abolished in January 2020 by the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019.^{[2][3]} The new parliament has a seating capacity of 888 for Lok Sabha.

Thank You

