

Politics in India

India - 2nd most populated country
Diversity
Democratic Country
Sovereign
Socialist
Secular
Republic
Constitutional

Federal System - Division of Power
Central and State
Relatively Centralized
State Govt. depend on centre
for funds
Centre-State Conflicts

Constitution - Rules and regulation of India
Adopted in 1949
Effective from 1950
Three Branches - Legislative
Executive
Judiciary

Legislature - (Bicameral)

① Lok Sabha ② Rajya Sabha

Lok Sabha - ① Lower house or house of
people ② 545 members (2 Anglo Indian, 543
elected by people) ③ Minimum 25 years
age ④ 5 years. Tenure. ⑤ Representative -

08 - Speaker (6) Introduces new bills (7) If accepted then send to Rajya Sabha

09 Rajya Sabha (Upper House of Council of States)
 (2) 245 members (3) Minimum 30 years age
 (4) Tenure - not subject of dissolution, 1/3 members are retired after every 2 years
 (5) Selected by MLA's (6) Representative - Vice President (7) Bill sent by Lok Sabha comes here for consideration

13 Executive - (Execution and Enforcement of Law)

14 President
 Vice President
 Prime Minister

16 President - (1) First citizen of country (2) Selected by members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 17 (3) 5 years Tenure (4) Minimum 35 years
 (5) Appoints Prime Minister (6) Commander in Chief of the Armed Force (7) Preserve, Protect, Defend Constitution of India (8) Assent is
 18 must to make bill a law
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20 Vice President - (1) Ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha (2) Selected by member of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha (3) 5 years tenure (4) Minimum 35 years of Age (5) Act as a President in absence of the President

Prime Minister - (1) Head of the gov't

