

LOK SABHA:

It is the lower house of the parliament. The members are directly elected by the people. The present Lok Sabha consist of 545 members. 228 (state) 20 (union territory) and 2 (Anglo Indians). The minimum age qualification is 25 yrs. The house can be dissolved in the proclamation of emergency. The speaker and the deputy speaker presides the Lok Sabha.

UNIT: IV - THE JUDICIARY!

1. SUPREME COURT - JUDGES - QUALIFICATION - IMPEACHMENT:

Judiciary:

In India there is single judicial system. It is organised in pyramidal form. There are three stages:

- ↳ Supreme court
- ↳ High court
- ↳ Local court.

SUPREME COURT:

The Supreme court of India is the highest judicial tribunal in India. It consist of one chief Justice and 25 other Judges. They are appointed by the president of India.

Qualification of Judges:

- * He should be a citizen of India.
- * He should have been a judge of a high court (or) He should have been an advocate of a high court.
- * He should be distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president.

Tenure of Judges:

constitution has not fixed the tenure for judges, the following regard may...

- * He hold office until he attain 65 age
- * He can resign his office by writing to the president.
- * He can be removed from his office by the president on the recommendation of the parliament.

Removal of Judges:

* A Supreme court judge is removed only through impeachment. This is the only way for the removal of Judge.

* The judge may be impeached by only on grounds of proved misbehaviour and incapacity.

* The salary and allowances of Judge cannot be varied to his disadvantage except during a financial emergency under Article 360.

2. POWERS OF SUPREME COURT JUDICIAL REVIEW:

* Judicial review is the power of the Supreme court to examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders of both central and state government.

* If they are found to be violative of the constitution they can be declared as illegal, unconstitutional and invalid by the Supreme court.

* They cannot be enforced by the government.

3. ELECTION COMMISSION:

* Election commission is a permanent and an independent body established by the constitution of India. directly to ensure free and fair elections in the country.

* Article 324 of the constitution provides the power of Superintendence, direction, and control of elections to parliament, state legislatures, the officers of president of India etc...

* The chief election commissioner is provided with the security of tenure. He cannot be removed from his office except in same manner and on the same grounds as a judge of the Supreme court.

Powers and functions of election commission:

1. Administrative
2. Advisory.
3. Quasi-Judicial.

* To prepare and periodically revise electoral rolls and to register all eligible voters.

* To grant recognition to political parties and allot election symbols to them.

* To advise the governor on matters relating to the disqualification of the members of the state legislature.