

## **INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM**

**(Allied Political science to History and Economics)**

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### **Unit-5**

#### ***State Government***

Governor is the head of the state as well as Chief Minister is the Administrative head. Supreme power is given to Chief Minister, elected by the people. He holds legislative and executive powers. Chief Secretary is the head of the executive members and act as the advisory body to the CM. Districts are under the control of Collector. The sub-divisions are administrated by the Sub-collectors, Taluks are under Thasildhars, Circle zones are under the Revenue inspectors, villages are administrated by Village Administrative Officers.

#### ***Governor***

He is nominated by the President of India and each and every legislative activity will be approved by the Governor. Moreover, he is the nominal head of the state.

#### ***Chief Minister***

Directly elected by the people, holds legislative powers, executive and functional powers. The office term is 5 years. He can rule the state until the ruling party hold majority. The administration of the whole state will be under the control of Chief minister.

#### ***Supreme Court***

Supreme Court of India is the supreme judicial body of India and the highest court of India under the constitution . it is the most senior constitutional court , had has the power of judicial review. The chief justice of India is the head and the chief judge of the supreme court and the court consists of a maximum of 34 judges and its has extensive powers in the form of original, appellate and advisory jurisdictions ii is regarded as the most powerful public institution in india.

#### ***HIGH COURT***

***The high courts of India are the principal civil courts of origina l jurisdiction in each state and union territory. However, a high court exercises its original civil and criminal jurisdiction***

*only if the subordinate courts are not authorized by law to try such matters for lack of pecuniary, territorial jurisdiction. High courts may also enjoy original jurisdiction in certain matters, if so designated specifically in a state or federal law.*

*Basically, the work of most high courts primarily consists of appeals from lower courts and writ petitions in terms of Articles 226 and 227 of the constitution. Writ jurisdiction is also an original jurisdiction of a high court.*

## ***DISTRICT COURT***

**District Courts** of India are the **district courts** of the **State governments in India** for every district or for one or more districts together taking into account of the number of cases, population distribution in the district. They administer justice in India at a **district** level.

The Civil Court District Court is judged by District and Sessions Judge. This is the principal court of **original civil jurisdiction** besides the High Court of the State and which derives its jurisdiction in civil matters primarily from the code of civil procedure. The district court is also a court of sessions when it exercises its jurisdiction on criminal matters under the Code of Criminal procedure. The district court is presided over by a district judge appointed by the state governor with on the advice of chief justice of that high court. In addition to the district judge there may be a number of additional district judges and assistant district judges depending on the workload. The additional district judge and the court presided have equivalent jurisdiction as the district judge and his district court.

However, the district judge has supervisory control over additional and assistant district judges, including decisions on the allocation of work among them. The district and sessions judge is often referred to as "district judge" when presiding over civil matters and "sessions judge" when presiding over criminal matters.

Being the highest judge at district level, the district judge also enjoys the power to manage the state funds allocated for the development of judiciary in the district.

## **JUDICIAL REVIEW**

*Judicial review is a process under which **executive** or **legislative** actions are subject to review by the **judiciary** . A court with authority for judicial review may invalidate laws, acts and governmental actions that are incompatible with a higher authority: an executive decision may be invalidated for being unlawful or a statute may be invalidated for violating the terms of a **constitution** . Judicial review is one of the **checks and balances** in the **separation of powers**: the power of the judiciary to supervise the legislative and executive branches when the latter exceed their authority. The doctrine varies between jurisdictions, so the procedure and scope of judicial review may differ between and within countries.*

## **POLITICAL PARTIES**

*As per latest publication from Election Commission of India, the total number of parties registered was 2598, with 8 national parties, 52 state parties and 2538 unrecognised parties. All registered parties contesting elections need to choose a symbol from a list of available symbols offered by the EC.*

*A registered party is recognised as a national party only if it fulfils any one of the three conditions listed below:*

- 1. A party should win 2% of seats in the Lok Sabha from at least three different states.*
- 2. At a general election to Lok Sabha or Legislative Assembly, the party polls 6% of votes in any four or more states and in addition it wins four Lok Sabha seats.*
- 3. A party gets recognition as a state party in four states*

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