

The background features a dark blue color with several technical diagrams. On the left, there are circular gauges with numerical scales ranging from 140 to 260. Some gauges have arrows pointing in different directions. There are also dashed lines and solid lines forming various geometric shapes and paths across the page.

INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

DR. DHAWALE J. S.

DEPARTMENT O POLITICAL SCIENCE

ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE SHIVAJINAGAR, GADHI

- * Impeachment is the process of removing the president from his post.
- Impeachment is done when President is facing any severe charges of crime.
- When the procedure starts $3/4^{\text{th}}$ members should be present at that time.
- If found guilty then voting of $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ members of house is done against him.
- And then the case is transferred to other house where same procedure is followed and president is removed as soon as bill is passed.

- President Is the head of legislative body.
- He had power to summon.
- Power to prorogue
- Power to dissolve Lok Sabha under article 85 (2)
- But he can only use these powers upon the advice of PM and his Union Council Ministers.

Lok Sabha is also known as lower house.

- It is house of people.
- Maximum members are 552, out of this 530 are elected from state, 20 from union territories and 2 are nominated by president..
- Head of Lok Sabha is known as Speaker
- Members are directly elected by eligible voters.
- Life is 5 years and it can be dissolved before 5 years.
- Money bill can only be introduced in Lok Sabha. Also only this house can grant the money for running the administration of country.