1. DISCUSS THE PROCEDURES OF ELECTION TO THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA.

The President of India is the de jure head of India. He/she is indirectly elected by the people of India (Article 54). He is elected by an Electoral College, which comprises elected members of both the Houses of the Parliament of India; the elected members of the legislative assemblies of every state and the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union territory of Puducherry and the national capital region (NCR) of New Delhi (as per 70th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992).

Nominated members to the two houses don't participate in the election to the office of the President of India. It should be noted here that nominated members do participate in the impeachment of President of India (Article 61).

Every MP and MLA is given a specified number of votes.

In case of an MLA, this number is equal to the population of the state divided by the number of elected members of the legislative assembly of that state and further divided by thousand. If this number is higher than 500 another vote is allocated to each member.

The value of votes of electors is basically determined on the basis of population of the States. Since population figures are dynamic and keep changing every year, it has been decided through the 84th Amendment Act, that until the population figures for the first census after 2026 are published (in other words, 2031 census), the population of the States for the purpose of this calculation will mean the population as per the 1971 census.

For example:

Number of Assembly Seats in Bihar = 243
Population of Bihar as per 1971 Census = 4,21,26,236

$$Value\ of\ Vote\ of\ each\ MLA = \frac{4,21,26,236}{243 \times 1000} = 173$$

Total Value of the Votes for the State MLAs=173 * 243=42039

Value of Vote of an MP = Total value of votes of all MLAs of all States/Total Number of Elected MPs of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

The MPs and MLA give vote on the ballot paper by marking their preference to the candidates. These ballot papers are later separated in trays which are meant for the candidate to whom the first preference was marked.

The totals valid votes cast are multiplied by the value of each vote and that total is credited to the candidate as the total value of votes secured. After this, value of valid votes secured by each candidate is totalled. After calculating the total value of votes polled by each candidate, the Returning Officer totals up the value of all valid votes polled. The quota for declaring a candidate as elected is determined by dividing the total value of valid votes by 1 plus the number of posts (here it is 1 – the President) and adding one to the quotient, ignoring the remainder, if any. For example, assuming the total value of valid votes polled by all candidates is 1,00,000.

The quota required for getting elected is: 50,000 +1 + 1 =50001. If any candidate has secured the above quota of votes, he/she is declared elected.

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