

The Indian Parliament

Chapter 16: The Indian Parliament · Topic 1

Key Concept

The Lok Sabha (House of the People) is the lower house, with members directly elected by citizens, representing constituencies across India.

The Rajya Sabha (Council of States) is the upper house, with members elected by state legislatures, representing the states' interests.

Parliament's key functions include making laws, approving the budget, and holding the executive accountable through questions and debates.

For a bill to become law, it generally must be passed by both houses of Parliament and then receive the President's assent.

Quick Revision Notes

- Lok Sabha: lower house, directly elected members.
- Represents constituencies across India.
- Rajya Sabha: upper house, elected by state legislatures.
- Represents states' interests.
- Parliament functions: making laws, budget approval.
- Also holds executive accountable.
- Bill becomes law: passed by both houses.
- Then needs President's assent.

Practice Questions

- 1 Research the difference between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- 2 Discuss how a bill becomes a law.
- 3 Research your constituency's Lok Sabha representative.
- 4 Discuss the functions of Parliament.
- 5 Discuss why both houses are needed.
- 6 Explain the Indian Parliament's structure.