

The Legislature - Parliament

Chapter 6: The Parliamentary System: Legislature and Executive · Topic 1

Key Concept

The Lok Sabha (House of the People) consists of directly elected representatives from constituencies across India, representing the population in law-making.

The Rajya Sabha (Council of States) represents India's states, with members typically elected by state legislatures, providing a platform for state-level perspectives.

Parliament's main functions include making laws, approving the budget, and holding the government accountable through debates, questions, and discussions.

Both houses must generally agree for most laws to pass, with certain exceptions, ensuring a balance of power and thorough consideration of proposed legislation.

Quick Revision Notes

- Parliament is India's national legislature.
- Parliament has two houses: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- The Lok Sabha represents the population directly.
- The Rajya Sabha represents India's states.
- Parliament makes laws and approves the budget.
- Parliament holds the government accountable.
- Accountability happens through debates and questions.
- Both houses generally must agree for laws to pass.

Practice Questions

- 1 Research the difference between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- 2 Discuss why Parliament has two houses.
- 3 Explain one function of Parliament.
- 4 Research how Lok Sabha members are elected.
- 5 Discuss why government accountability matters.
- 6 Create a chart comparing the two houses of Parliament.