

The Legislature, Executive and Judiciary

Chapter 15: Working of Institutions · Topic 1

Key Concept

The legislature, consisting of Parliament at the national level and state assemblies at the state level, is responsible for debating, passing, and amending laws.

The executive, headed by the President and Prime Minister at the national level, implements laws and manages the day-to-day administration of the government.

The judiciary, including the Supreme Court and High Courts, interprets laws, resolves disputes, and ensures that laws align with the Constitution.

This separation of powers, with checks and balances between the three branches, prevents any single branch from becoming too powerful, protecting democracy and citizens' rights.

Quick Revision Notes

- India's government has three branches: legislature, executive, judiciary.
- The legislature makes laws.
- Parliament and state assemblies are legislatures.
- The executive implements laws.
- The President and Prime Minister lead the executive.
- The judiciary interprets laws.
- The Supreme Court and High Courts are part of the judiciary.
- Separation of powers prevents any branch from becoming too powerful.

Practice Questions

- 1 Explain the role of each of the three branches of government.
- 2 Research an example of a law passed by the legislature.
- 3 Discuss how the executive implements a law.
- 4 Research a case decided by the judiciary.
- 5 Explain why checks and balances matter.
- 6 Create a diagram showing the three branches and their functions.