

Composition and Functions of Parliament

(Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha)

- The parliament of India consists of the president, Lok Sabha, and Rajya Sabha, which act as the highest legislative body of the Assembly.
- The Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha are the two integral houses of the parliament of India.
- There are 250 Rajya Sabha members while Lok Sabha has 543 members.
- Lok Sabha is the lower house while Rajya Sabha is the upper house of the parliament.
- Most state-related decisions are made based on voting by the Rajya Sabha members, but no decision can be taken for the state if the Lok Sabha members have not approved it.

Brief about Lok Sabha:

- Also known as the 'House of People', Lok Sabha has 543 members directly elected by the country's citizens responsible for the president's confidence in choosing the country's prime minister.
- Lok Sabha members have a tenure of 5 years, after which the Assembly and the members dissolve to have a fresh election.

- Rajya Sabha members can alter and review the bills passed by the assembly with proper voting.
- The members who appoint the prime minister of the country, Lok Sabha members, have more powers than the Rajya Sabha members.
- One of the most powerful is that they can pass a no-confidence motion against the ruling party and can dissolve the existing Assembly.
- Responsible for the ruling government's proper functioning, Lok Sabha introduces and passes bills for defence, finance, and home affairs of the country.

Functions of Lok Sabha:

- **Legislature:** Lok Sabha has to pass bills and laws and reforms for state and union territories strengthening the national and interstate interests of the country
- **Finance matters of the country:** Lok Sabha members are the enacting body of the financial bills and reforms of the country, which are to be successfully implemented in the country
- Consent to the Rajya Sabha to make every national or state interest decision
- The country's parliament can only do high court or supreme court judge removal

Brief about Rajya Sabha :

- The upper house of the parliament, the Rajya Sabha, is responsible for the affairs of the state and the protection of state rights in response to the centre and union legislature.
- Implementing the passed bill in the state has to be passed in the Rajya Sabha.
- Rajya Sabha is a permanent house whose one-third of members are elected every two years.

- It consists of 250 Rajya Sabha members, with the vice-president as the head of the Sabha. Rajya Sabha is limited to some powers compared to Lok Sabha; still, it can protect the various rights of state and union territories.

Functions of Rajya Sabha:

- She represents various state and union territories of the country
- A bill can be amended in the country as the law only if it has been passed in both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha
- Authority to alter and review the bills sent and passed by the Lok Sabha. Only after acceptance from Lok Sabha, a bill will become a law
- The president of the country selects twelve members of the Rajya Sabha

Difference between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

Some of the significant differences between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha:

- While Rajya Sabha is about protecting the several rights of the state, Lok Sabha is about passing the bills and laws for the smooth running of the country
- While the Lok Sabha members have five years, Rajya Sabha is a permanent body, with one-third of the members retiring after two years
- The speaker is the representative of the Lok Sabha, while the vice president is the representative of the Rajya Sabha
- While Rajya Sabha can pass no bills, Lok Sabha can pass abrogate the existing one
- Lok Sabha is much more powerful than Rajya Sabha in every aspect
- Rajya Sabha has special rights and power in preserving and protecting the rights of the state and union territories, while the Lok Sabha has a significant role in maintaining the country's legislative Assembly

- The Assembly of the state elects the Rajya sabha members, while The country's people directly elect Lok sabha members
 - The President of India, the Lok Sabha, and the Rajya Sabha make up the Indian Parliament.
- The Lower House of Parliament, or Lok Sabha, is known as the House of the People in India.
- India's government is parliamentary in nature.
- The country's top legislative body is the Union Parliament. The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha are the two houses that make up the bicameral Indian Parliament.
 - Through the voting process, the populace directly elects the members of the Lok Sabha (House of the People).
 - The members of the state legislative assemblies elect the members of the Rajya Sabha (Council of States).

Lok Sabha :

- It is the Lower House, and it speaks for all of India's citizens.
- The Lok Sabha can have a maximum of 550 members, of which 530 must be state legislators and 20 must be from UTs.
- The number of members in the Lok Sabha at the moment is 543, of which 530 are from the states and 13 are from the UTs.
- Prior to the 95th Amendment Act of 2009, the President had also proposed two members from the Anglo-Indian community, however, this provision was only valid until 2020.
- The citizens of territorial constituencies within the states directly elect the representatives of the states.

- The Union Territories Act of 1965 stipulates that Lok Sabha representatives from UTs must be elected directly.
- The Lok Sabha's selection of the executive, a team of people who collaborate to carry out the laws passed by the Parliament, is one of its most significant duties.
- When we use the word government, we frequently mean this executive.
- The Lok Sabha's typical duration is five years. However, it may be dissolved earlier than the five-year period on the advice of the Council of Ministers.
- Its duration may be increased during a national emergency by one year at a time. But after the emergency is passed, it won't last longer than six months.
- The speaker is the title of the Lok Sabha's presiding official.

Powers of Lok Sabha:

- Every regular law must be approved by both Houses.
- However, if there is a disagreement between the two Houses, a combined session of both Houses is called to make the final judgment.
- The Lok Sabha's viewpoint is more likely to succeed in such a conference due to its greater strength.
- In terms of finances, the Lok Sabha has more authority.
- The Rajya Sabha cannot reject the government's budget or any other measure pertaining to money once it has been approved by the Lok Sabha.
- It can only be changed or delayed by 14 days by the Rajya Sabha; the latter may or may not accept these changes.
- The Council of Ministers is under the Lok Sabha's jurisdiction.

- The Prime Minister and all other ministers must resign if the majority of Lok Sabha members vote “no confidence” in the Council of Ministers.
- This authority does not lie with the Rajya Sabha.

Rajya SabhaL:

- The Indian Union’s states and union territories are represented in the Upper House.
- Since it is never completely disbanded, the Rajya Sabha is known as the permanent House of Parliament.
- The distribution of Rajya Sabha seats to the states and UTs is covered under the fourth schedule of the Indian Constitution.
- Rajya Sabha can have a maximum of 250 members, of which 238 are representatives of states and UTs (elected indirectly), and 12 are president-nominated.
- The number of members in the house is currently 245, of whom 12 are president-nominated and 229 represent the states.
- Members of state legislative assemblies choose the representatives for each state.
- Members of an electoral college created especially for the purpose of indirectly electing the MPs from each UT in the Rajya Sabha.
- Rajya Sabha only has representation for three UTs (Delhi, Puducherry, and Jammu & Kashmir); the other UTs do not have enough people to qualify.
- Members with unique expertise or real-world experience in the arts, literature, sciences, or social services make up the president’s list of nominees.

Comparison of Powers:

Rajya Sabha

1. The States are represented in the Rajya Sabha. Therefore, it must be consulted before making any decisions that have an impact on the States. The Rajya Sabha must approve any removal or transfer of a topic from the State list requested by the Union Parliament.
2. It may provide Parliament the power to establish new All-India Services that are available to both the Center and the States (Article 312).
3. If a proclamation is made by the president to impose a national emergency, president's rule, or financial emergency when the Lok Sabha has already been dissolved or within the time frame allotted for its approval, the proclamation will still be valid even if it is only given the Rajya Sabha's approval.

Lok Sabha:

1. The Rajya Sabha cannot reject the government's budget or any other measure pertaining to money once it has been approved by the Lok Sabha. It can only be changed or delayed by 14 days by the Rajya Sabha; the latter may or may not accept these changes.
2. Every regular law must be approved by both Houses. However, if there is a disagreement between the two Houses, a combined session of both Houses is called to make the final judgment.
3. The Council of Ministers is governed by the Lok Sabha.