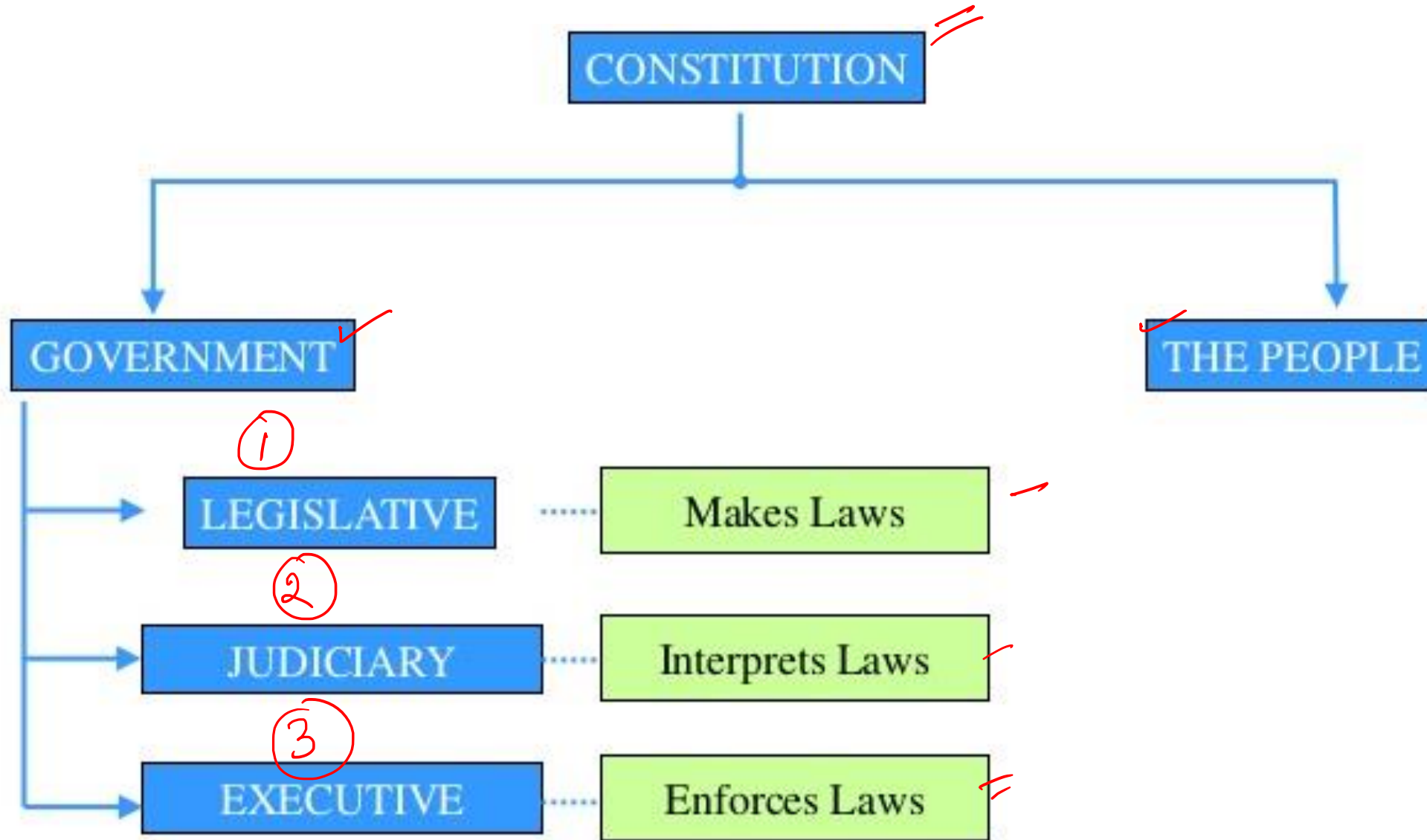






— PARLIAMENT OF INDIA —



Federal form



Legislature

Union

Bicameral

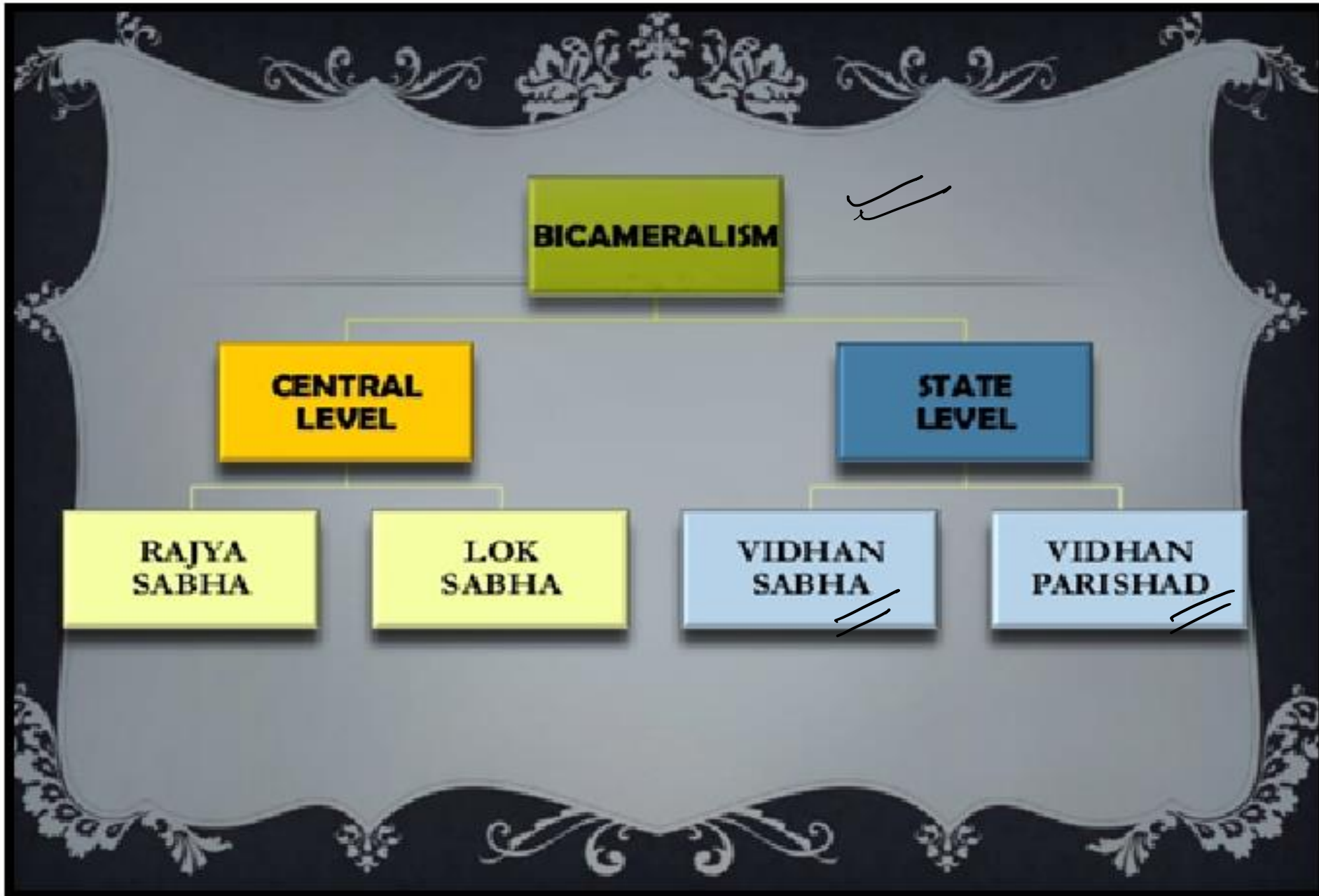
RS

LS

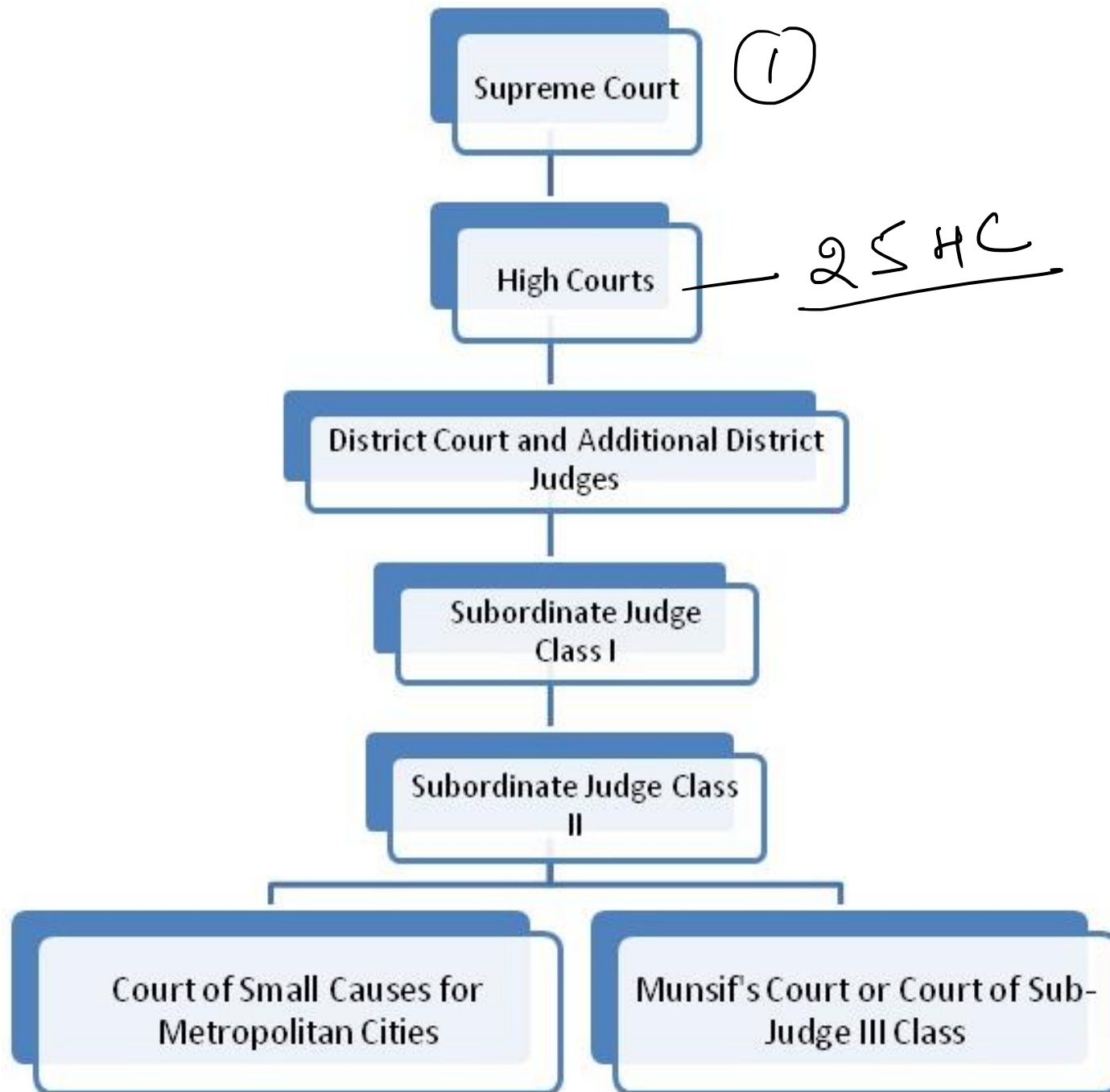
States

Uni-Cam

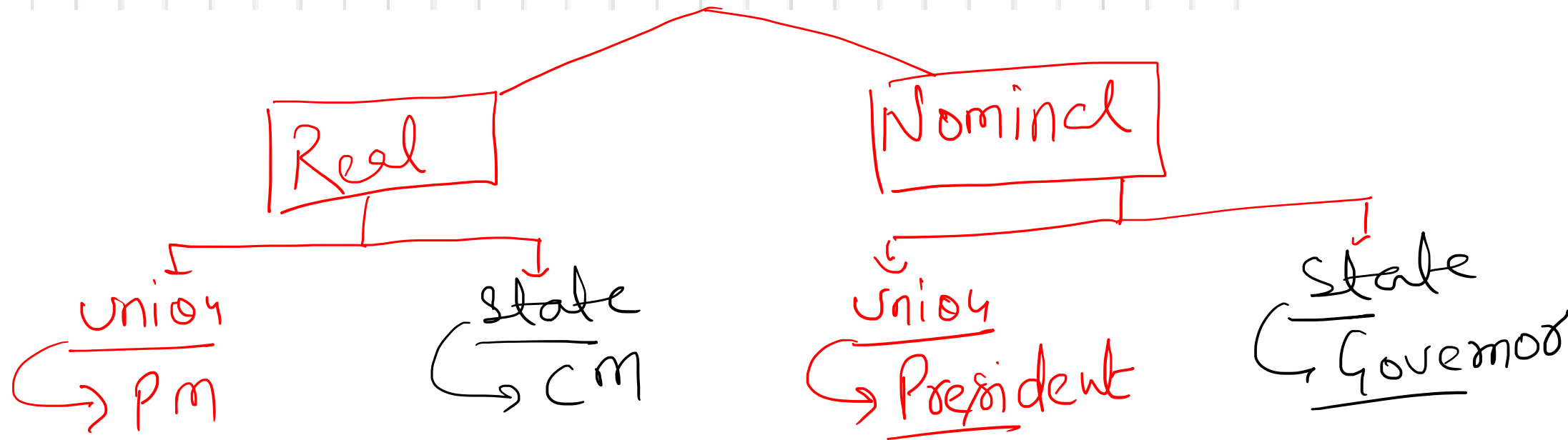
Bi Cam

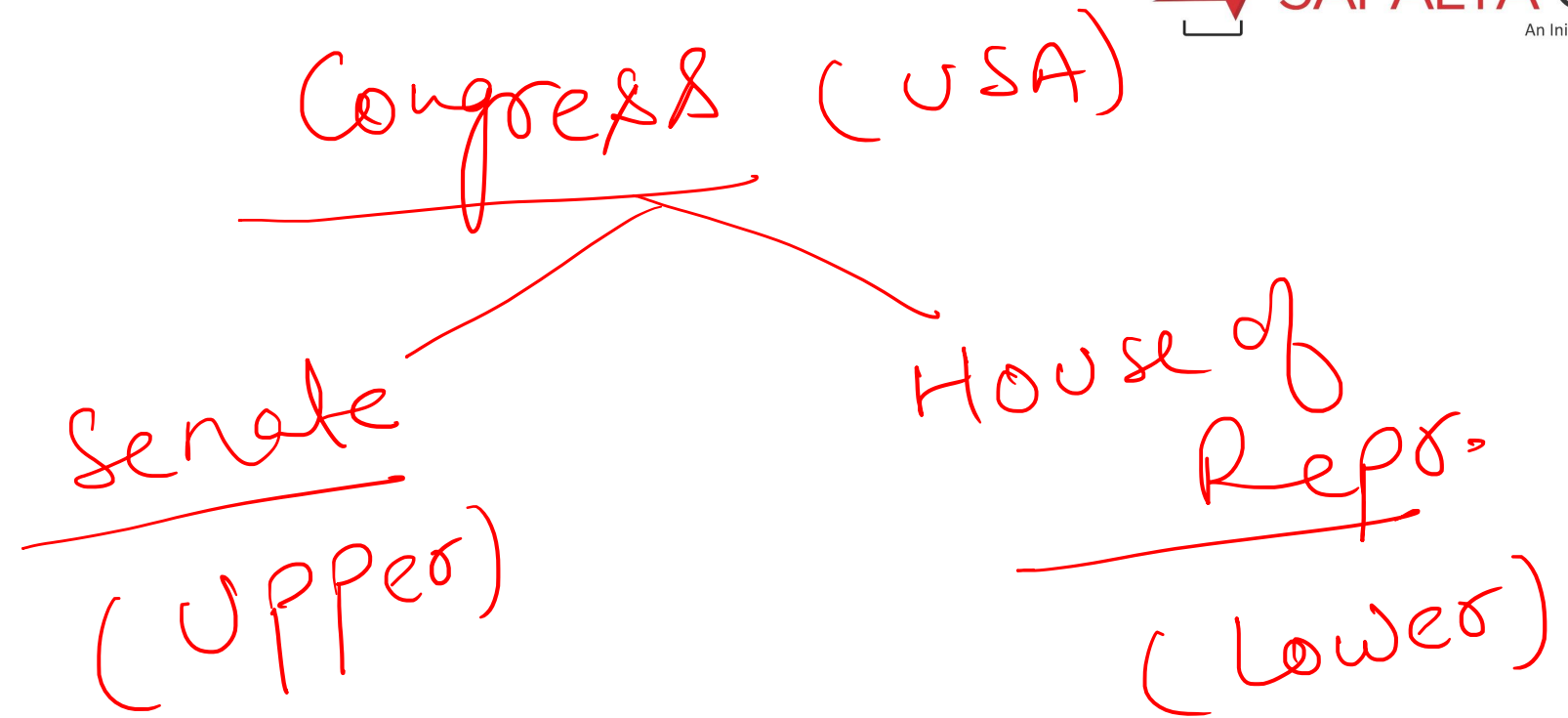


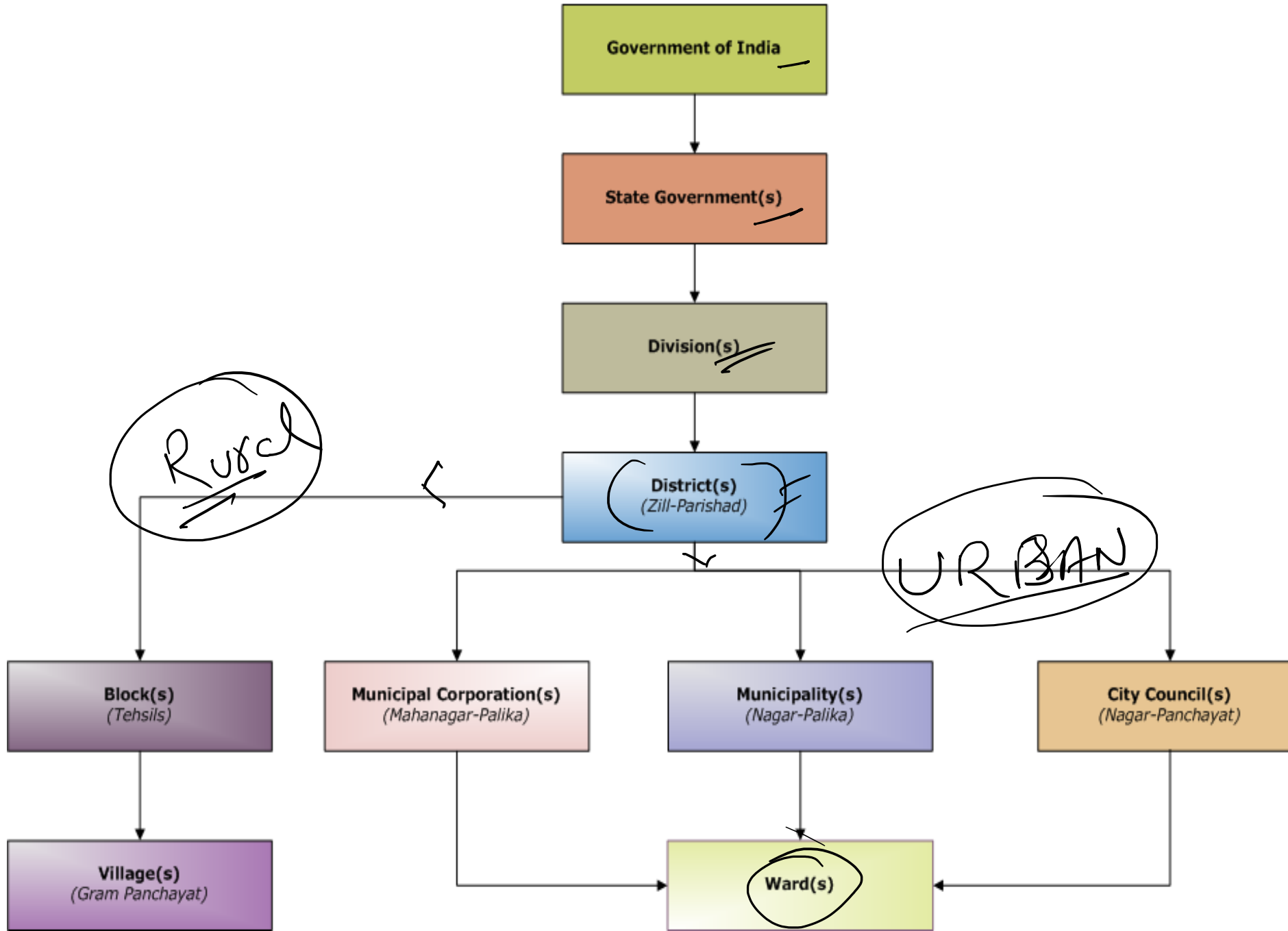




EXECUTIVE



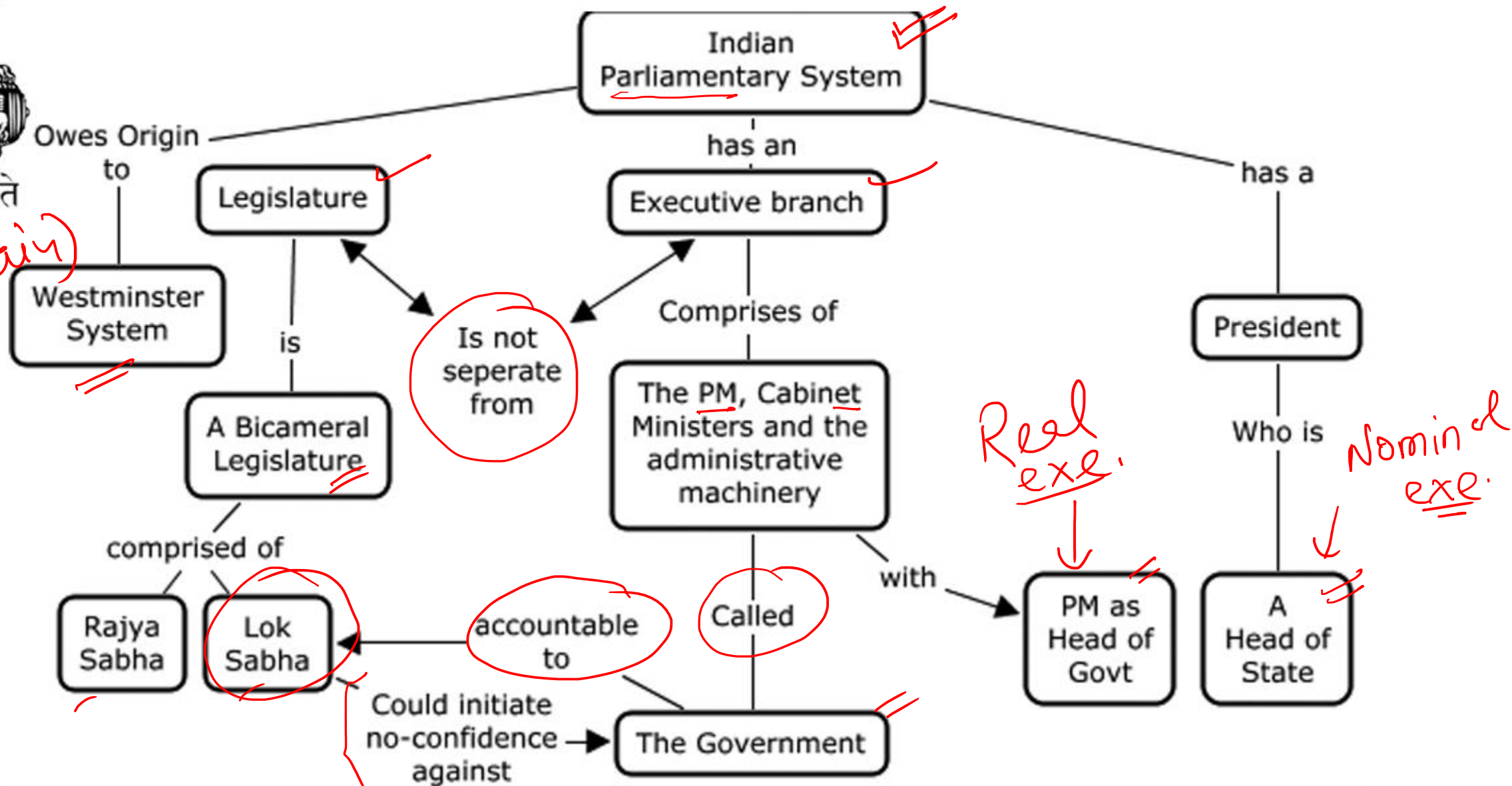






सत्यमेव जयते

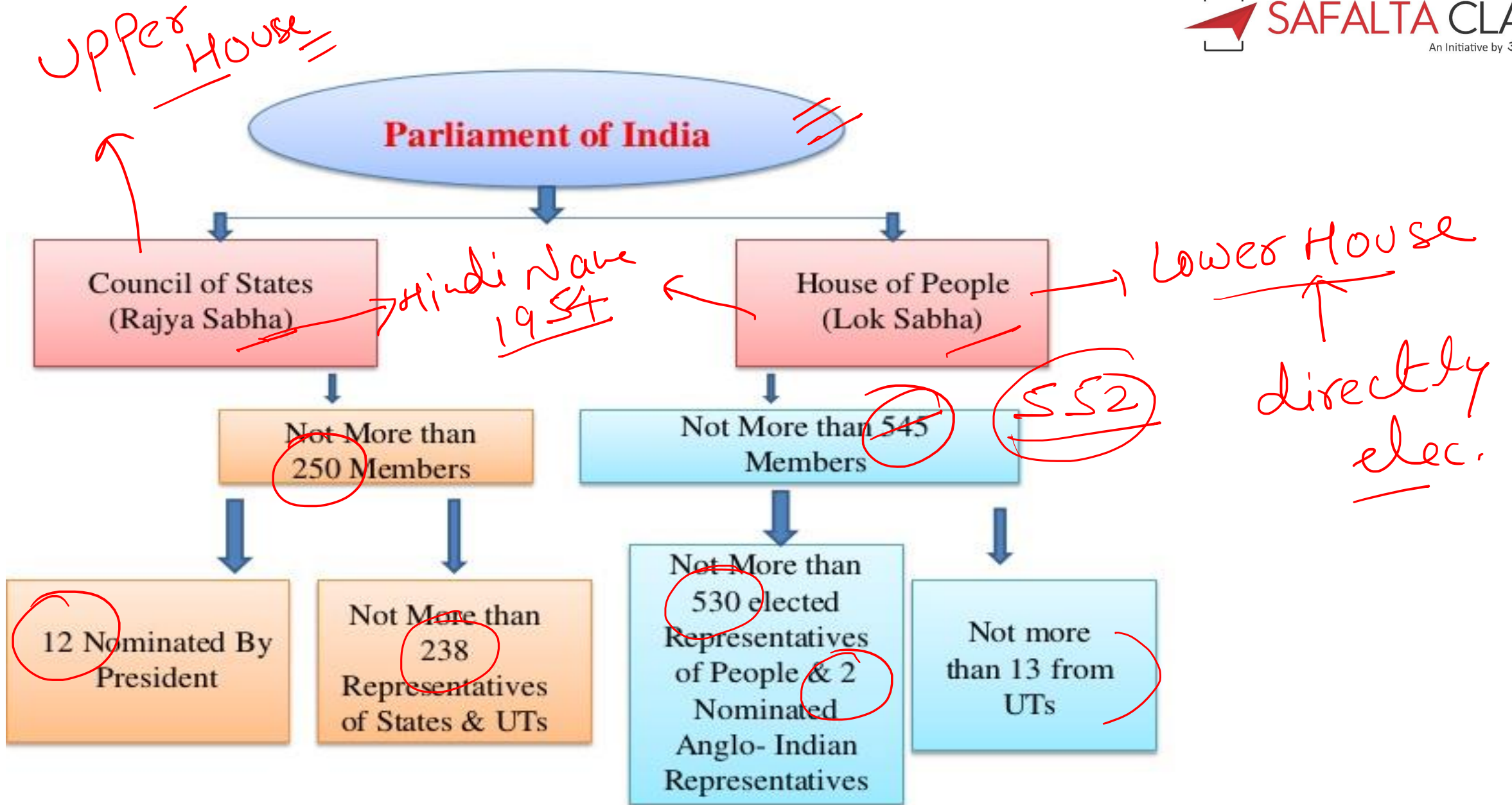
INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM



Parliament of India ⇒

↓
Composition

RS ⊕ LS ⊕ (President)
↑



The Parliament is the legislative organ of the Union government.

It occupies a pre-eminent and central position in the Indian democratic political system due to adoption of the parliamentary form of government, also known as ‘Westminster’ model of government.

Articles 79 to 122 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the organisation, composition, duration, officers, procedures, privileges, powers and so on of the Parliament.

Under the Constitution, the Parliament of India consists of three parts viz, the President, the Council of States and the House of the People. In 1954, the Hindi names 'Rajya Sabha' and 'Lok Sabha' were adopted by the Council of States and the House of People respectively.

The parliamentary form of government
emphasises on the interdependence between
the legislative and executive organs.

Hence, we have the 'President-in-Parliament'
like the 'Crown-in-Parliament' in Britain.

The presidential form of government, on the other hand, lays stress on the separation of legislative and executive organs.

Hence, the American president is not regarded as a constituent part of the Congress.

Composition of Rajya Sabha

The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is fixed at 250, out of which, 238 are to be the representatives of the states and union territories (elected indirectly) and 12 are nominated by the president.

At present, the Rajya Sabha has 245 members. Of these, 229 members represent the states, 4 members represent the union territories and 12 members are nominated by the president.

The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and union territories.

The president nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha from people who have special knowledge or practical experience in **ART, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND SOCIAL SERVICE.**



The rationale behind this principle of nomination is to provide eminent persons a place in the Rajya Sabha without going through the process of election.

It should be noted here that the American Senate has no nominated members.

Composition of Lok Sabha

The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is fixed at 552.

2026

Out of this, 530 members are to be the representatives of the states, 20 members are to be the representatives of the union territories and 2 members are to be nominated by the president from the Anglo-Indian community.

At present, the Lok Sabha has 545 members. Of these, 530 members represent the states, 13 members represent the union territories and 2 Anglo-Indian members are nominated by the President.

2019
eud

Duration of Two Houses

Duration of Rajya Sabha:

The Rajya Sabha (first constituted in 1952) is a continuing chamber, that is, it is a permanent body and not subject to dissolution.

member
→ 6 yrs

However, one-third of its members retire every second year.

Their seats are filled up by fresh elections and presidential nominations at the beginning of every third year.

The retiring members are eligible for re-election and renomination any number of times.

The Constitution has not fixed the term of office of members of the Rajya Sabha and left it to the Parliament.

RPA < 1950
1951]

Accordingly, the Parliament in the Representation of the People Act (1951) provided that the term of office of a member of the Rajya Sabha shall be six years.

The act also empowered the president of India to curtail the term of members chosen in the first Rajya Sabha.

In the first batch, it was decided by lottery as to who should retire.

Further, the act also authorised the President to make provisions to govern the order of retirement of the members of the Rajya Sabha6.

Duration of Lok Sabha

Unlike the Rajya Sabha, the Lok Sabha is not a continuing chamber.

Its normal term is five years from the date of its first meeting after the general elections, after which it automatically dissolves.

However, the President is authorised to dissolve the Lok Sabha at any time even before the completion of five years and this cannot be challenged in a court of law.

Art. 352

Further, the term of the Lok Sabha can be extended during the period of national emergency be a law of Parliament for one year at a time⁷ for any length of time.

However, this extension cannot continue beyond a period of six months after the emergency has ceased to operate.

NOTE:

The term of the fifth Lok Sabha that was to expire on 18 March, 1976, was extended by one year upto 18 March, 1977 by the House of the People (Extension of Duration) Act, 1976.

It was extended for a further period of one year up to 18 March, 1978 by the House of the People (Extension of Duration) Amendment Act, 1976. However, the House was dissolved on 18 January 1977, after having been in existence for a period of **Five Years, 10 Months And Six Days**.