

Union Executive

The Union Executive is the **top decision-making body** of the central government in India. It consists of:

1. President

- The **head of state** of India.
- Acts as the **formal leader** and guardian of the Constitution.
- Has powers like appointing the Prime Minister, calling sessions of Parliament, and giving assent to laws.
- Mostly works on advice of the Council of Ministers.

2. Vice-President

- The **second highest constitutional office**.
- Acts as the **Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha** (the Upper House of Parliament).
- Takes over as President if the President is unable to perform duties.

3. Prime Minister

- The **head of government**.
- Leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha (Lower House).
- Responsible for running the government and making policies.
- Advises the President and leads the Council of Ministers.

4. Council of Ministers

- Includes **Ministers of different ranks**: Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, and Deputy Ministers.
- Helps the Prime Minister in decision-making and administration.
- Responsible for different ministries like finance, defense, education, etc.

- Responsible to the Lok Sabha (Parliament).
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Union Legislature

The Union Legislature is the **law-making body** of the central government, also called **Parliament of India**. It has **two houses**:

1. Lok Sabha (House of the People)

- Members are directly elected by the people of India.
- Has a fixed term of 5 years.
- Responsible for making laws and controlling finances (like budget approval).
- The Prime Minister and Council of Ministers are responsible to the Lok Sabha.

2. Rajya Sabha (Council of States)

- Members are elected by the elected members of State Legislative Assemblies.
- It is a **permanent house** and is not dissolved.
- Members serve for 6 years, with one-third retiring every 2 years.
- Reviews and suggests changes to laws passed by Lok Sabha.

Here's a **simple and clear explanation** of **Parliament and Parliamentary Proceedings** in easy English:

Parliament

- Parliament is the **supreme law-making body** of India.
- It represents the people and makes laws for the whole country.
- Parliament has **two houses**:
 1. **Lok Sabha (House of the People)** – members are directly elected by citizens.

2. **Rajya Sabha (Council of States)** – members are elected by state legislatures.

- The President is also part of the Parliament.
 - Parliament's main job is to **make, amend, and repeal laws**.
 - It also controls the government's work and spending.
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Parliamentary Proceedings

Parliamentary proceedings are the **formal activities and sessions** carried out in Parliament, including:

1. Sessions of Parliament

- Parliament meets in **sessions** (usually 3 in a year: Budget Session, Monsoon Session, Winter Session).
- Each session has several days of meetings.

2. Agenda

- Parliament follows a **schedule** or agenda with topics to discuss, such as bills, questions, and motions.

3. Bills and Law-making

- Bills (proposals for new laws) are introduced and debated.
- Bills must be passed by both houses and get the President's approval to become law.

4. Question Hour

- Members ask questions to ministers about their departments.
- Ministers must answer and explain government work.

5. Debates and Discussions

- Members discuss important national issues.
- Different opinions are expressed and considered.

6. Voting

- After debates, members vote on bills and motions.
- Majority votes decide the outcome.

7. Committees

- Smaller groups called **parliamentary committees** study bills or issues in detail.
- Committees report their findings to the Parliament.

Summary

Aspect	Description
Parliament	Law-making body with two houses and the President
Sessions	Regular meetings of Parliament (3 per year approx.)
Question Hour	Members question ministers about their work
Law-making	Bills are discussed, voted on, and passed into law
Debates	Discussions on national issues
Voting	Members vote to approve or reject proposals
Committees	Small groups study issues in detail

Union Judiciary – Supreme Court of India

Composition

- The Supreme Court is the **highest court** in India.

- It is located in **New Delhi**.
 - It consists of the **Chief Justice of India** and **up to 33 other judges** (total maximum strength 34).
 - Judges are appointed by the **President of India**.
 - Judges serve until the age of **65**.
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Powers and Functions

1. Original Jurisdiction

- The Supreme Court can hear cases **directly**, especially disputes between:
 - The Central government and State governments.
 - Different State governments.

2. Appellate Jurisdiction

- It hears appeals against decisions of:
 - High Courts.
 - Lower courts.
- It can **overturn or uphold** these decisions.

3. Writ Jurisdiction

- Protects Fundamental Rights by issuing **writs** (orders) like:
 - Habeas Corpus (protection against illegal detention)
 - Mandamus (order to perform a duty)
 - Prohibition, Quo Warranto, and Certiorari.

4. Advisory Jurisdiction

- The President can ask the Supreme Court for advice on important legal questions.

5. Judicial Review

- The Supreme Court can review laws made by Parliament or State Legislatures.
- It can declare a law **unconstitutional** if it violates the Constitution.

6. Guardian of the Constitution

- Ensures the Constitution is followed.
- Protects the rights and freedoms of citizens.

7. Other Functions

- It resolves conflicts between different government bodies.
- It supervises the functioning of lower courts.

Summary Table:

Aspect	Details
Location	New Delhi
Composition	Chief Justice + up to 33 judges
Appointment	By the President
Age of Retirement	65 years
Original Jurisdiction	Disputes between Centre and States
Appellate Jurisdiction	Appeals from High Courts
Writ Jurisdiction	Protects Fundamental Rights
Advisory Jurisdiction	Advice to the President
Judicial Review	Checks constitutionality of laws
Role	Guardian of the Constitution

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