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CLASS – 9

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Democratic Politics - I

Chapter - 4
Working of Institutions

Part – 2

Parliament

Rashi Sharma

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OVERVIEW

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1. How is a Major Policy Decision Taken
2. Parliament
3. Political Executive
4. Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
5. The President
6. The Judiciary

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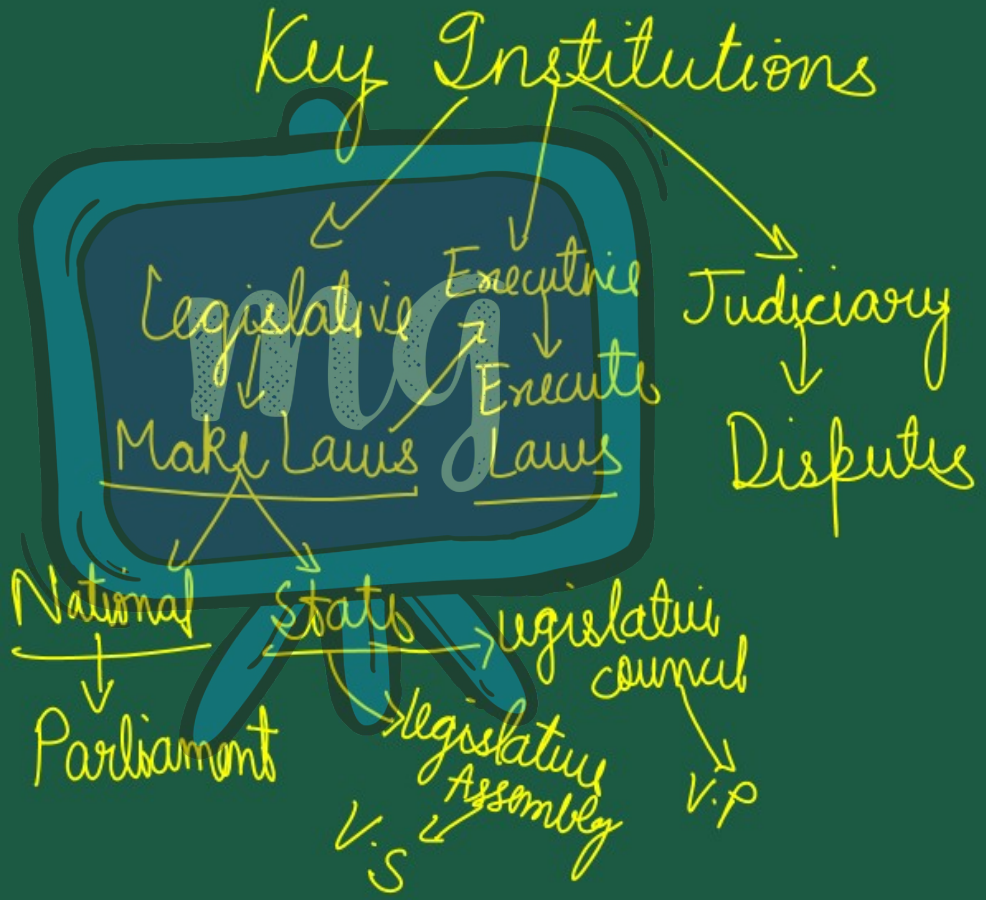

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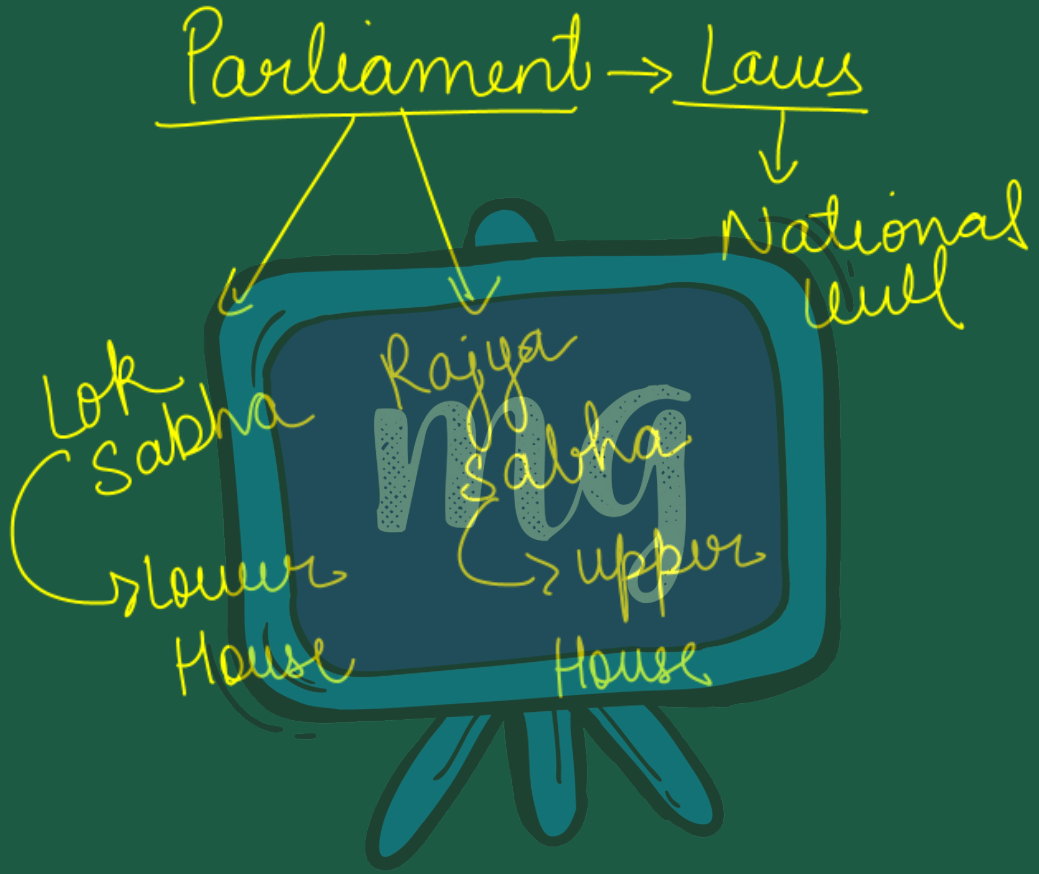

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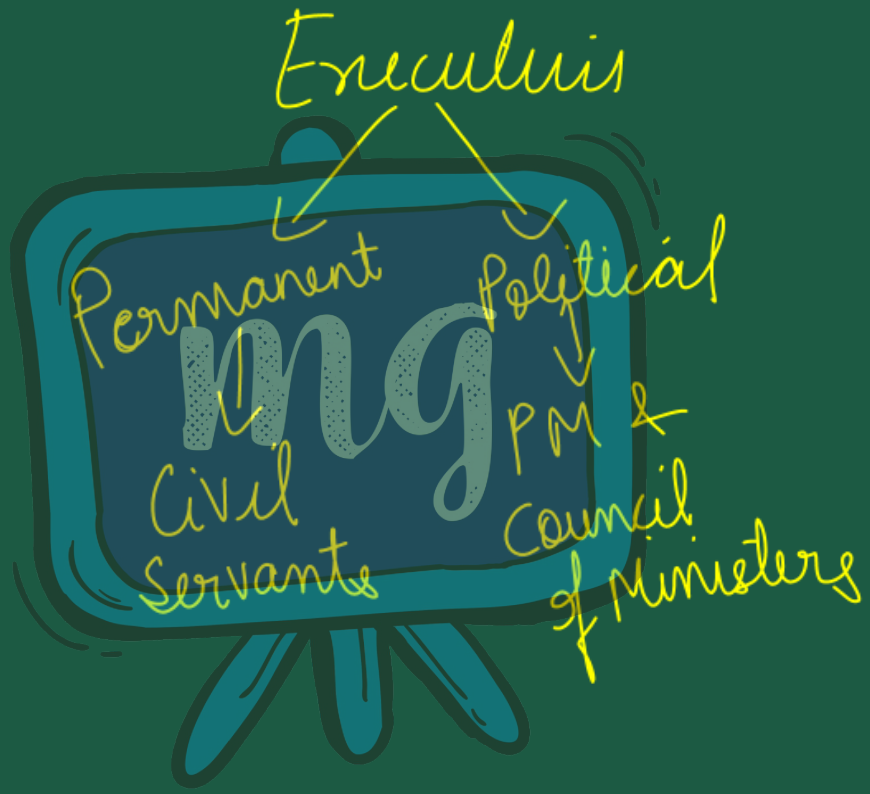

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National level

PARLIAMENT

- An assembly of elected representatives that exercises supreme political authority on behalf of the people.
- At the state level, this is called Legislative Assembly.



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- The name may vary in different countries, but such an assembly exists in every democracy.



CONGRESS
The USA

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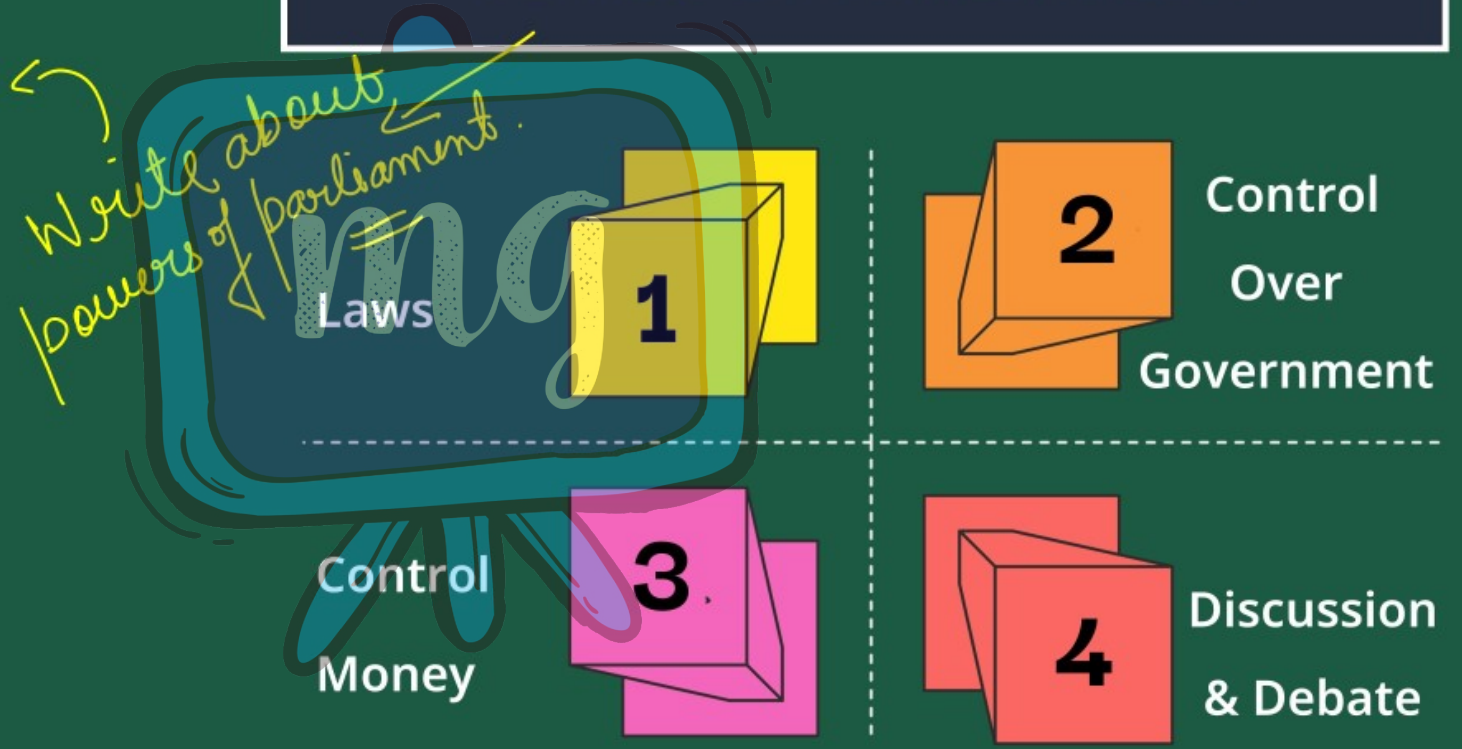
POWER OF PARLIAMENT



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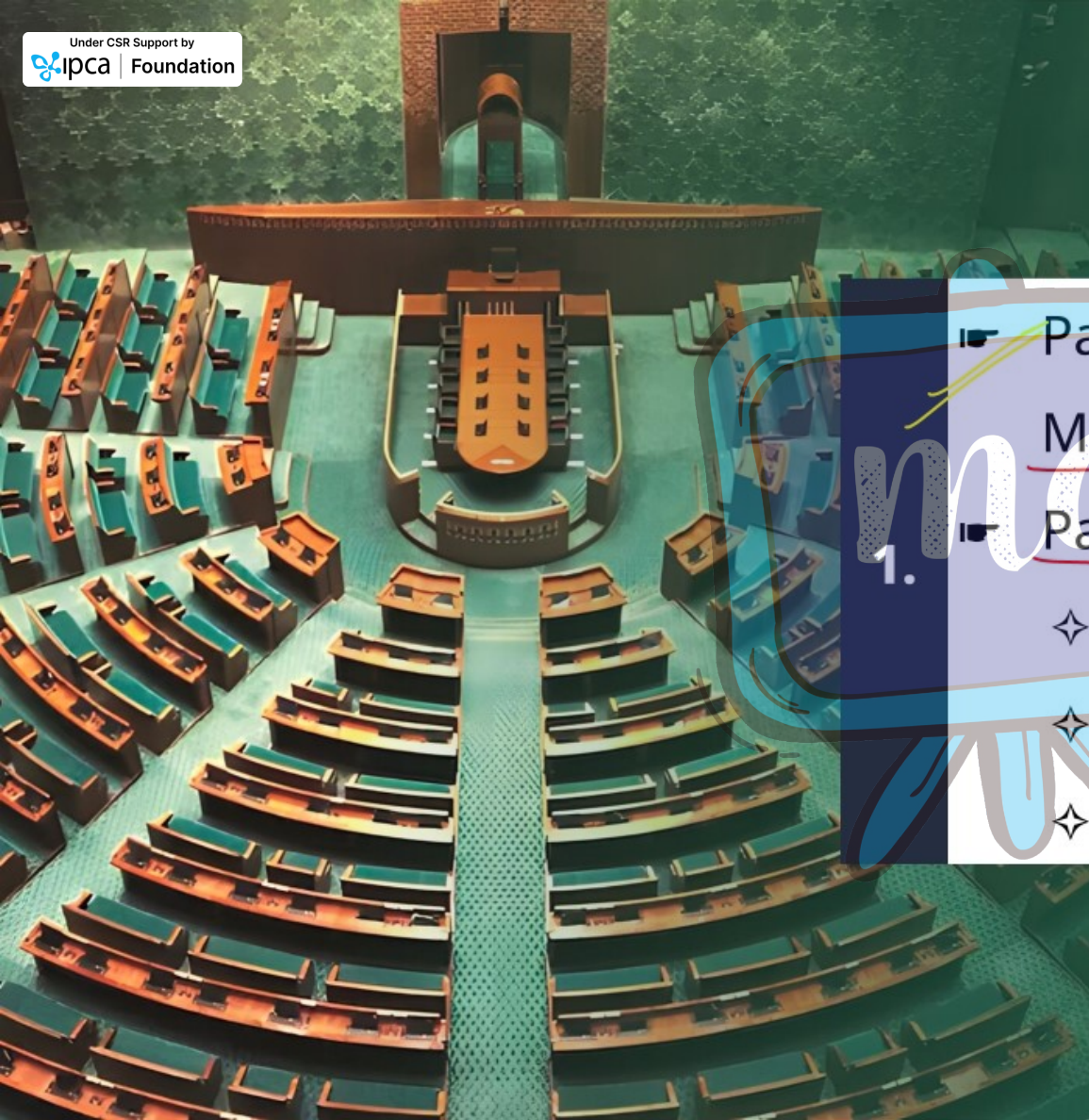

1.

- Parliament is the Final Authority for Making Laws in Any Country
- Parliaments All Over the World can-
  - Make New Laws
  - Change Existing Laws
  - Abolish Existing Laws

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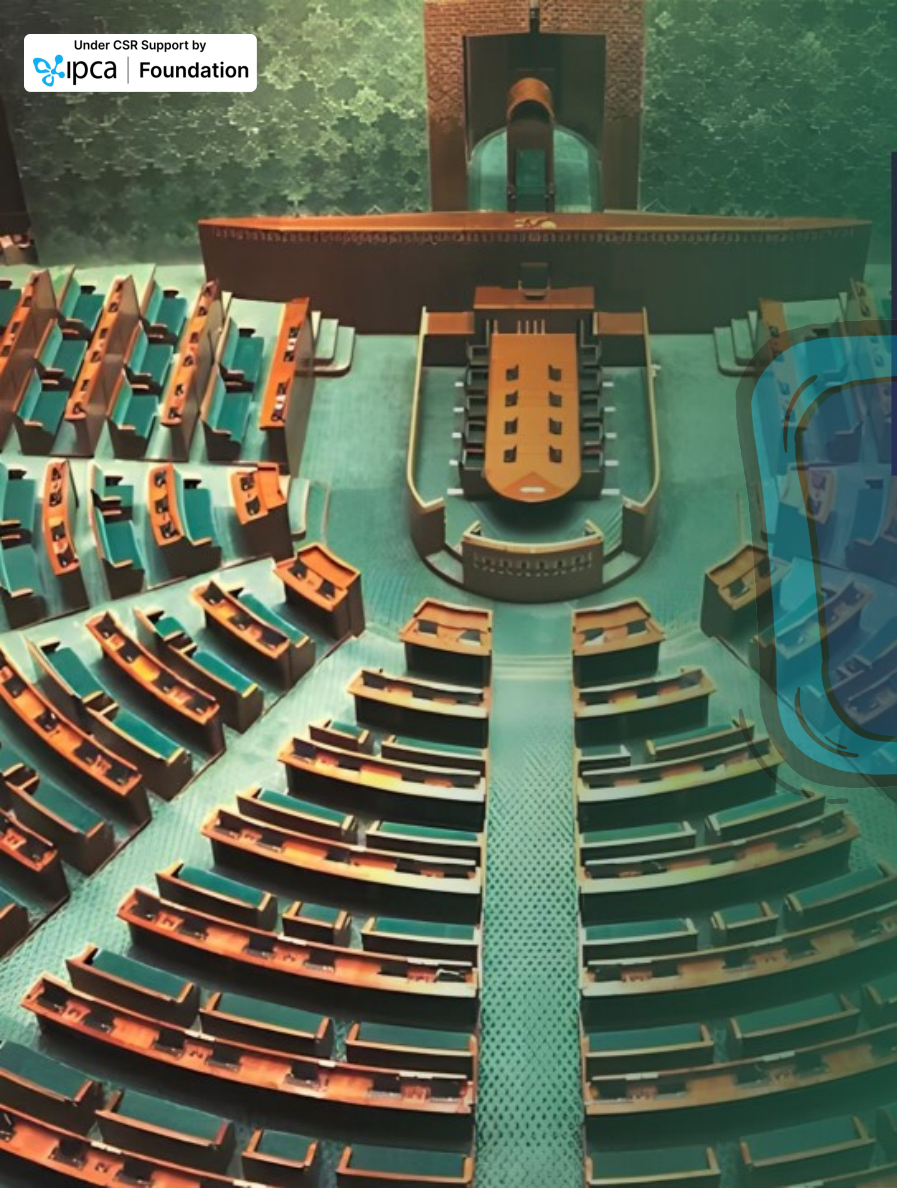

2. Parliaments All Over the World Exercise Some Control Over Those who Run the Government

- In some countries (Like India), this control is direct and full.
- Those who run the Government ,can take decisions only as long as they enjoy support of Parliament

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3. In most countries, the Public Money Can Only be Spent When Parliament Sanctions it

4. Parliament is the Highest Forum of Discussion and Debate on Public Issues and National Policy in Any Country

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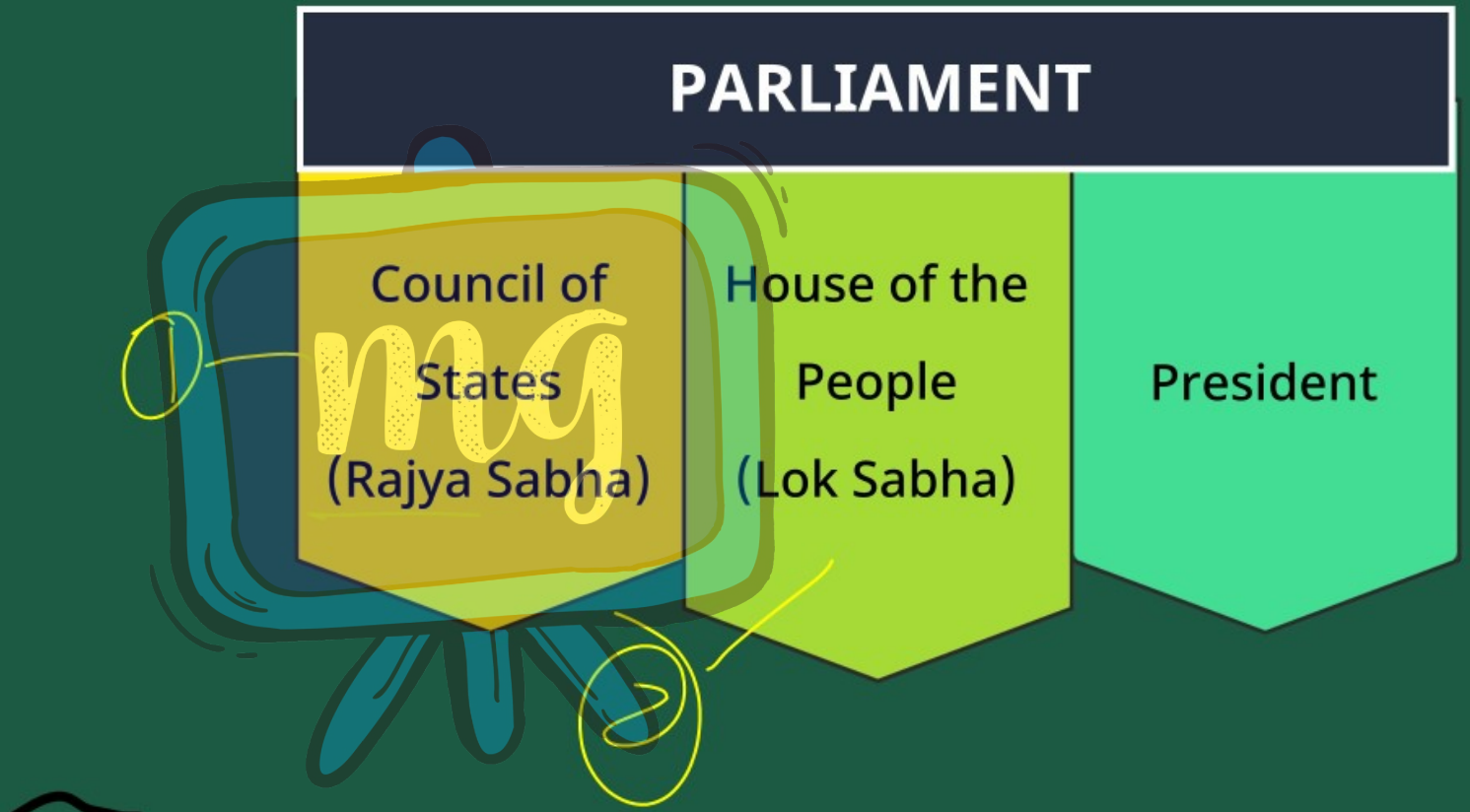

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1. COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA)

- Upper Chamber.
- Council of States.
- Elected indirectly.
- Rajya Sabha has some special powers over the matters related to States.

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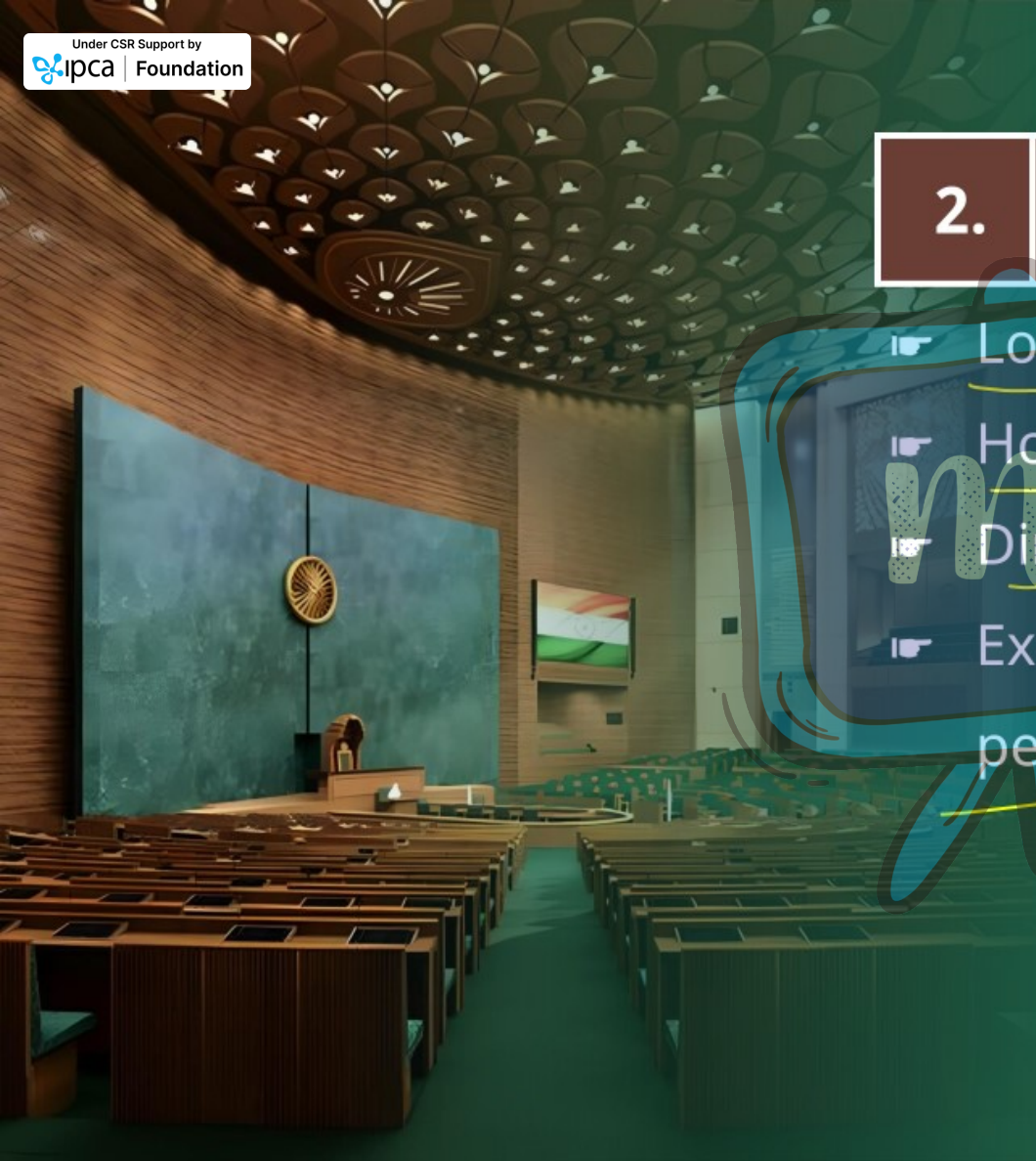

2. LOK SABHA

- Lower Chamber.
- House of the People.
- Directly elected by the people.
- Exercise real power on behalf of people.

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3. PRESIDENT OF INDIA

- The President of India is a part of Parliament, although she is not a member of either House.
- All laws made by Parliament comes into force only after they receive the assent of the President.



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* Differentiate
* MCQ

LOK SABHA	RAJYA SABHA
543 Members	233+12 Members
Directly Elected by People	Indirectly Elected by the MLAs
Dissolved After Every 5 years	Permanent Body





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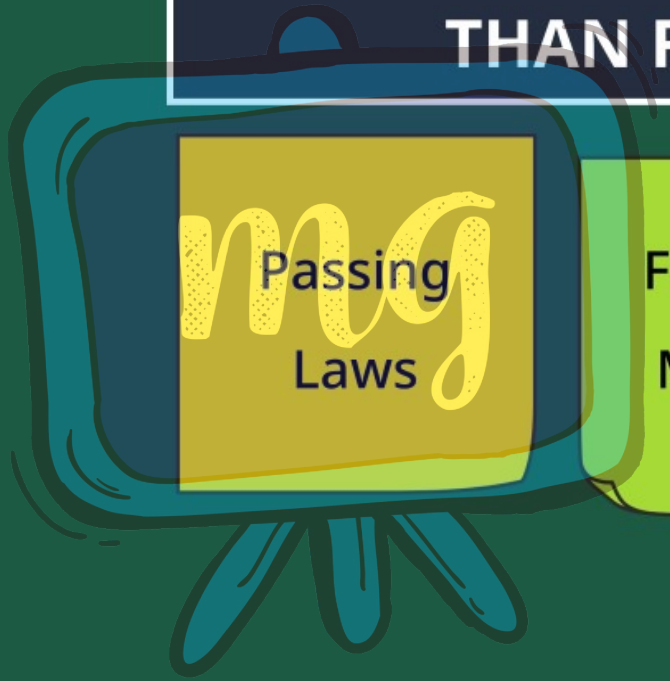
LOKSABHA MORE POWERFUL THAN RAJYASABHA



- Passing Laws
- Financial Matters
- Control Over Council of Ministers

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PASSING LAWS

1. During Joint Session, View of Lok Sabha Prevails

- Ordinary laws need approval from both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- If there's a disagreement between the 2 Houses, a joint session is held where members of both Houses discuss and vote.

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- Lok Sabha has more members.

So, its decision usually prevails in such meetings.



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FINANCIAL MATTERS

2. Lok Sabha has More Authority in Financial Matters

- Once Lok Sabha approves the Government's budget or any money-related law, Rajya Sabha cannot reject it.
- Rajya Sabha can only delay it for 14 days or suggest changes, but Lok Sabha can accept or reject these suggestions.

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CONTROL OVER COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

3. The Lok Sabha has Control Over the Council of Ministers

- The Prime Minister must have the support of the majority of Lok Sabha members.

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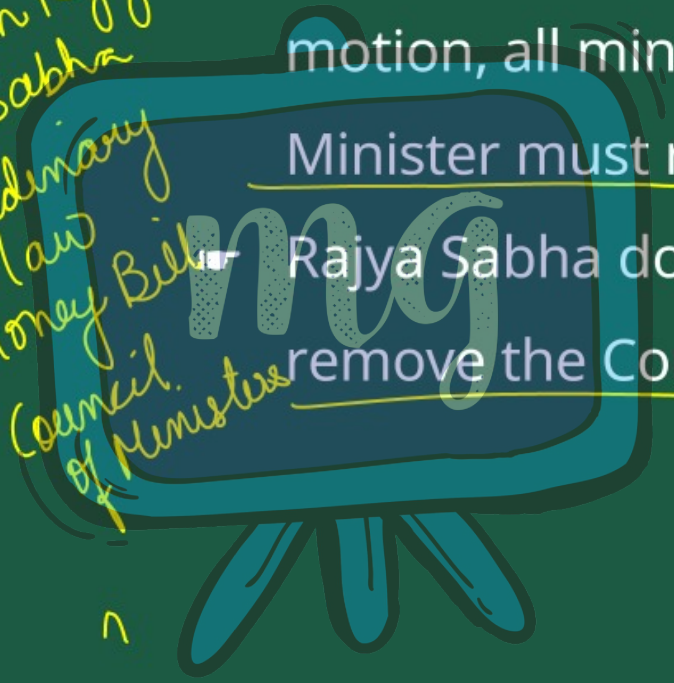
Qw How Lok Sabha is imp. than Rajya Sabha

1) Ordinary law
2) Money Bill
3) Council of Ministers



- If Lok Sabha passes 'no confidence' motion, all ministers including the Prime Minister must resign.
- Rajya Sabha does not have the power to remove the Council of Ministers.

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LEARNING OUTCOMES

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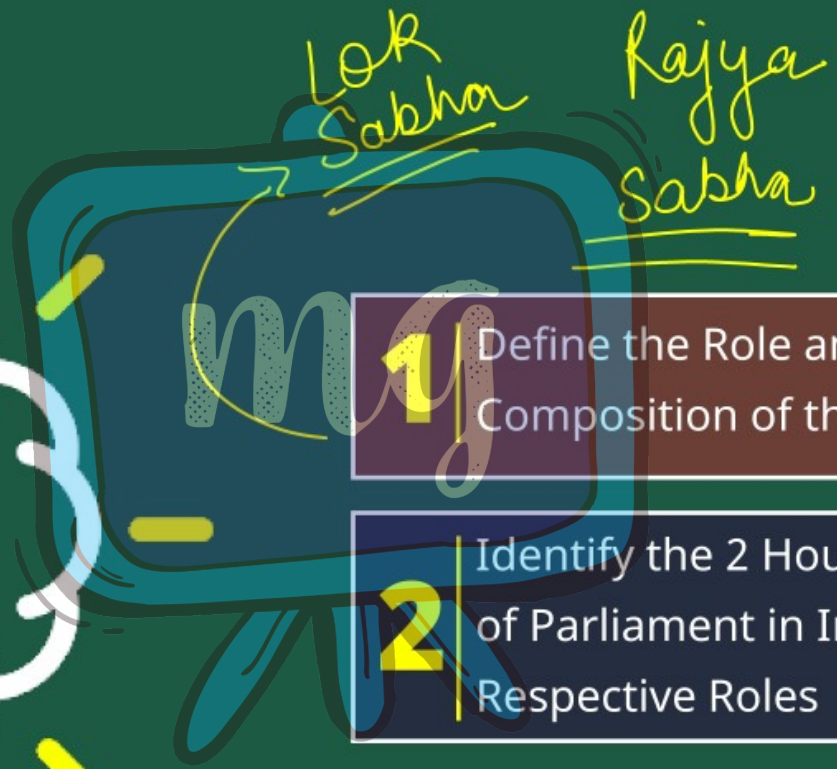

1. Define the Role and Composition of the Parliament

2. Identify the 2 Houses of Parliament in India and Their Respective Roles

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ASSESSMENT

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1 What is the main role of Parliament in a democracy?

A To appoint judges

B To make and amend laws

C To conduct elections

D To implement laws



2 Who is part of the Indian Parliament but not a member of either House?

A The Prime Minister

B The Chief Justice

C The President

D The Governor