

Parliament

Rajya Sabha & Lok Sabha

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The Parliament is an important part and occupies a central position in the Indian Constitution. Article 79 to 122 Part of the Constitution deals with the organization, composition privileged duration of office procedures and powers of the Parliament. It is the legislative organ of the Parliament.

Rajya Sabha

The Rajya Sabha is also known as the upper house of the parliament. It consists the states representatives. The strength of the Rajya Sabha is 250 out of which 238 members represents the state and union territories and the rest of the members are nominated by the President. The members are indirectly elected by the members of the state legislatures. One third of the members retire every two years.

Qualification

1. He should be a citizen of India
2. He should be of 30 years of age or above
3. He should be a parliamentary elector in the state where he is seeking election

They enjoy their tenure for up to six years. It is a permanent house, but its members retire every two years. The Vice-President is the executive - officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

Special Powers of the members of the Rajya Sabha

The resolution for the removal of the Vice President can only originate in the Rajya Sabha. It is only when the Rajya Sabha passes this resolution having the majority of the members of the Rajya Sabha. It is then sent to the Lok Sabha for the approval of members of Lok Sabha. This is mentioned under the (Article-67).of the Constitution.

(Under Article 132)

Any resolution taken for the creation one more for All India Services, including All India judicial services, if necessary and important in the national interest, can only be initiated in the Rajya Sabha.

(Under Article 249)

Any resolution in the legislation on any subject of the state list also originates in the Rajya Sabha, if it is necessary and important in any case in the national interest .

Part II of the parliament

Lok Sabha or the Lower House

Lok Sabha is also called as the lower house of the parliament. It consists of representatives elected by the people on the basis of universal adult franchise through secret ballot. The strength of the Lok Sabha is fixed. It consists of about 550 members, out of which 530 represent the states and 20 of them represent the union territories. The President can nominate two members of the Anglo Indian community. If in the President's opinion the community is not able to represent itself in the Lok Sabha then the present strength of the Lok Sabha remains 545.

Qualification

The member of the Lok Sabha, must have the following qualifications

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should be not less than 25 years of age.
3. He should be registered in any of the parliamentary constituencies in India.
4. He should not hold any office of profit

Tenure of the Lok Sabha

The tenure of the Lok Sabha is five years. But the house can be dissolved by the President before the end of the tenure. The tenure of the Lok Sabha can be extended by the parliament beyond the five-year term during the time of National Emergency, mentioned under article 352. This extension is not more than one at a time. Such extension shall remain in force for not more than six months after the emergency has been revoked.

Special powers of the Lok Sabha

There are certain powers granted to the Lok Sabha and not to the Rajya Sabha.

Powers are

1. The Money and financial bills can only originate in the Lok Sabha.
2. In case of a Money Bill, the Rajya Sabha has only the right to make recommendations and Lok Sabha may or not may accept the recommendation. A Money bill must be passed by the upper house within 14 days. Otherwise, the Bill shall be automatically be passed by the House. The Lok Sabha enjoys exclusive legislative jurisdiction over the proceedings of the Money Bills.
3. The council of ministers are responsible for the Lok Sabha and therefore the confidence and no confidence motions can be introduced in this House. \
4. The Lok Sabha under the article 352 Inna special sitting can disapprove the continuance of a National Emergency proclaim.