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The Union Legislature

Understanding the Union Legislature in India

DEFINITION

> The Union Legislature is the supreme law-making body of India, consisting of two houses: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. It is responsible for making and passing laws at the national level.

KEY CONCEPTS

Lok Sabha

The Lok Sabha is the lower house of Parliament, composed of representatives directly elected by the people.

Rajya Sabha

The Rajya Sabha is the upper house, representing the states and union territories, with members elected by the state legislatures.

Bicameral Legislature

India's Parliament is bicameral, meaning it has two houses that work together to create laws.

Legislative Process

The process of making laws involves proposal, discussion, and voting in both houses of Parliament.

President's Role

The President of India plays a key role in the legislative process, including giving assent to bills.

EXAMPLES

→ Passing the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Bill

→ Amending the Constitution

→ Debating national policies in Parliament

MEMORY TIPS

★ Remember 'L' for Lok Sabha and 'R' for Rajya Sabha to distinguish the two houses.

★ Use the acronym 'BILL' - Bill Introduction, Legislative Debate, Lawmaking.

★ Visualize Parliament as a two-story building: Lok Sabha on the ground floor, Rajya Sabha above.

COMMON MISTAKES

✗ Confusing the roles of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

✗ Overlooking the President's role in the legislative process.

✗ Not understanding the difference between a bill and an act.

QUICK RECAP

The Union Legislature consists of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, which together create laws for India. Understanding their functions and the legislative process is crucial for grasping how laws are made at the national level.