

STRUCTURE OF THE UNION GOVERNMENT

The Union Government of India is divided into **three main organs**:

1. Legislature – *Parliament of India*

Responsible for **making laws**

- **Structure:**
 - **President of India** (part of Parliament)
 - **Rajya Sabha** (Council of States – Upper House)
 - **Lok Sabha** (House of the People – Lower House)

2. Executive – *Council of Ministers led by the Prime Minister*

Responsible for **implementing laws and policies**

- **Structure:**
 - **President of India** – Constitutional Head
 - **Vice President** – Also Chairperson of Rajya Sabha
 - **Prime Minister** – Head of Government
 - **Council of Ministers:**
 - Cabinet Ministers
 - Ministers of State (Independent charge)
 - Ministers of State

3. Judiciary – *Independent body of courts*

Responsible for **interpreting laws and delivering justice**

- **Structure:**
 - **Supreme Court of India** – Apex Court
 - **High Courts** – One in each state (or group of states)
 - **District and Subordinate Courts**

FUNCTIONS OF THE UNION GOVERNMENT

◆ 1. Legislative Functions

- Make laws on subjects in the **Union List** and **Concurrent List**
- Amend the Constitution
- Approve budgets and taxation proposals
- Control and supervise the executive through debates, questions, and motions

◆ 2. Executive Functions

- Implement laws passed by Parliament
- Maintain internal security and public order
- Conduct foreign relations and diplomacy
- Administer defense services
- Formulate policies on education, health, economy, etc.

◆ 3. Judicial Functions

- Safeguard the Constitution
- Settle disputes between states or between states and the Union
- Protect fundamental rights of citizens
- Interpret laws and ensure justice

Summary Chart:

Branch	Head	Main Function	Key Institutions
Legislature	President	Make laws	Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha
Executive	Prime Minister	Enforce laws	President, Council of Ministers
Judiciary	Chief Justice of India	Interpret laws & ensure justice	Supreme Court, High Courts, Others