

# PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

## Position:

- The **supreme legislative body** of India
- Bicameral legislature: has **two houses**
  - **Lok Sabha (House of the People)** – Lower House
  - **Rajya Sabha (Council of States)** – Upper House
- The **President of India** is also considered a part of Parliament

## Structure:

Component	Description
<b>Lok Sabha</b>	Directly elected by the people; has 545 members (maximum)
<b>Rajya Sabha</b>	Indirectly elected by state legislatures; has 250 members (maximum)
<b>President</b>	Summons, prorogues, and dissolves Parliament

## Functions of Parliament:

1. **Legislative:**
  - Makes laws on Union List and Concurrent List subjects
2. **Financial:**
  - Passes the Union Budget, Money Bills, Appropriation Bills
3. **Executive Control:**
  - Controls the Executive through Question Hour, motions, debates
4. **Constitutional:**
  - Can amend the Constitution
5. **Electoral:**
  - Participates in the election of the President and Vice-President
6. **Judicial:**
  - Can impeach the President, judges of Supreme Court/High Courts

## Supreme Court of India

### Position:

- The **apex court** and the **highest judicial authority** in India
- Guardian of the Constitution
- Final court of appeal

**Structure:**

Feature	Description
<b>Chief Justice of India (CJI)</b>	Head of the Supreme Court
<b>Other Judges</b>	Up to 33 (Total strength = 34 including the CJI)
<b>Location</b>	New Delhi

**Functions of the Supreme Court:****1. Constitutional Interpretation:**

- Interprets the Constitution of India

**2. Judicial Review:**

- Can strike down laws that violate the Constitution

**3. Dispute Resolution:**

- Decides disputes between:
  - Union and states
  - One state and another

**4. Appeals:**

- Hears appeals from High Courts in civil, criminal, and constitutional matters

**5. Protection of Fundamental Rights:**

- Enforces Fundamental Rights under **Article 32** (Right to Constitutional Remedies)

**6. Advisory Role:**

- President can seek its advice under **Article 143**

**7. Public Interest Litigation (PIL):**

- Accepts cases filed in public interest even by unrelated parties

**Comparison Table:**

Feature	Parliament	Supreme Court
Type	Legislative body	Judicial body
Main Function	Makes laws	Interprets and upholds the law

Feature	Parliament	Supreme Court
Headed by	Speaker (Lok Sabha), Chairman (Rajya Sabha)	Chief Justice of India
Members	Elected MPs in Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha	34 judges (maximum), including the CJI
Constitutional Role	Makes/amends laws, controls executive	Guardian of the Constitution, Judicial Review
Location	Sansad Bhavan, New Delhi	Tilak Marg, New Delhi