



The Parliamentary System in India: Concepts, Power Sharing, and Constitutional Framework

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Abstract-India is considered as the second biggest democratic nation in the world and it is having the parliamentary system which can be considered as the representative form of government. The parliament is an English word and it can be translated in Hindi as "Samsat" which is having the two houses called Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The words "Lok Sabha" is derived from the Sanskrit word "Lok Sabha" which means the assembly of people. Another word "Rajya Sabha" which means the rule of the state. Our Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are like the western countries parliament like house of the commons and house of lords. The house of commons means our Lok Sabha and House of lords means house of lords. We had taken accepted constitutional form of government which is in the form of parliamentary form of government. In parliamentary form of government there is also power sharing concept is also can be seen. The powers can be listed in the three forms. **Central list**:- It includes the subjects like defense, railway, currency, external affairs etc. **State list**:- This list includes the subjects like agriculture, revenue, police, forest etc. **Concurrent list**:- Marriage, divorce, education etc are included in the concurrent list. In the parliamentary form of government, the prime minister is considered as the head of the government and president of India is considered as the head of the nation. In the parliamentary form of government Lok Sabha is having the highest powers compared to Rajya Sabha. The Lok Sabha, being an integral part of government, is also considered as the house of people. The Lok Sabha in India is having the strength of 545 members in which 543 members are directly elected by people. The remaining two members are the Anglo-Indian members. But the Rajya Sabha is having the strength of 250 members in which 12 members are nominated by president, those who are achieved success in any particular field like film, science, social service, art etc. **Amendment of the constitution**:- The parliament has the special power, that is to amend the constitution and under this with the 2/3rd majority, parliament amends the constitution. Every amendment in the constitution requires the approval of the parliament. The central government has present the bill in any house of the cabinet and it should be approved in both the houses with 2/3rd majority. After passing the bill, it should be sent to president to get his signature. **Supremacy of the parliament**:- According to constitution, we are having the parliamentary form of government, because, our parliament represents the people. Even the government runs in power up to it is having confidence of the parliament. The parliament is having the power to move "No Confidence Motion" to remove if any minister is not working according to constitution. It is having the two parties like ruling party and opposition party to run the administration and also to watch the move of the government.

Keywords:- Parliamentary system, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, public administration, Constitution etc.

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INTRODUCTION

After Independence, India adopted the democratic form of government. The constitutional assembly was formed in 1946, means before independence, and finally the constitution was adopted on 26th January 1950. In 1951, the general elections were held and a new parliament was constituted. The names were given as Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The president, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are considered as the

integral parts of the parliament. The strength of parliament was decided as 545 and in which 2 members were taken as the Anglo-Indians. The two houses of parliament are Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are also having their own administration. To deliberate the proceedings of the Lok Sabha, speaker was elected and vice-president of India is also charged as the chairmen of Rajya Sabha and decided he should

conduct the proceedings in Rajya Sabha. In India there are three organs in the government. They are as follows; - **Legislative**; - It is the organ which contains the parliament members including both the members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

Executive; - The executive organ contains the prime minister and his ministers.

Judiciary; - It is the third and most important organ of the government. It contains the mainly high courts and supreme court with subordinate courts which work under the supervision of respective high courts of every state.

TV channels; - Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are having their own channels and the both sessions namely summer session and winter session recordings are comes in live.



Our parliament is also considered as the bi-cameral legislature and for Lok Sabha, the contesting age is 25 years and in case of Rajya Sabha it is 30 year.

The prime minister of India is also considered as the leader of Lok Sabha, and opposition party leader in Lok Sabha is having the status of cabinet minister. The person, who is upholding the dignity of parliament, having the good name, with smooth behavior and a good scholar is rewarded as "Best Parliamentarian" every year. In parliament there are two sessions are considered as winter session and summer session. The budget is should be only present in Lok Sabha because the Lok Sabha is people's house. Without the permission of parliament, the central government cannot spend the money, cannot introduce any type of tax. The parliament is also having the power to impose impeachment also. If the president, judges of supreme court are found in any scandals, illegal matters, the parliament can impose the impeachment.

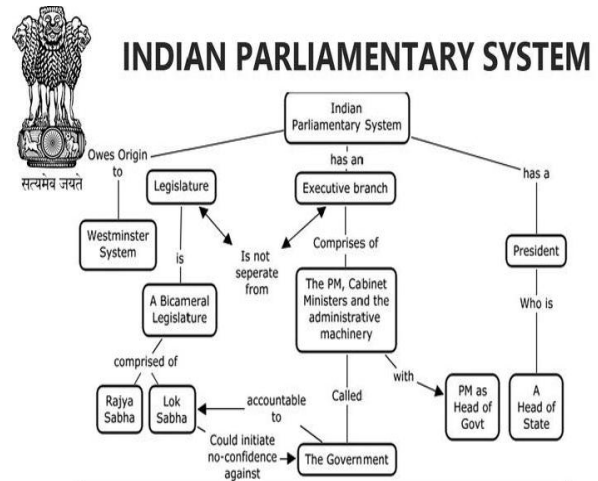
Emergency powers; - The parliament is having the power to impose emergency and it can be classified

into three types.

National emergency; - Due to foreign country's attack, failure in maintaining peace and order throughout the nation, the president can declare national emergency with the suggestion of prime minister, but it should be permitted by parliament within six months.

State Emergency; - If the administrative machinery is failed to maintain peace and order in the state, the prime minister declares the state emergency with the approval of president. But he should inform to the parliament. Why this step is necessary.

Key Points; - Parliamentary system, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, public administration, Constitution etc.



Methodology; - In this paper, we are studying the creation of parliamentary system in India. In this methodology, we are studying that how the

parliamentary system in India is having the constitutional status. In this methodology, we can say that the parliamentary system is also a lead to de-centralization system in India. Due to de-centralization system, the two houses namely Lok Sabha, and Rajya Sabha are become an indivisible part of the parliamentary systems in India. In this methodology on the concept of "The parliamentary system in India" we are also studying about how the parliament directly as well as controls the government and how it reflects the aspirations of the people. Under the scope of methodology, we also study about how the parliament also become the medium of the relations between the central government as well as state government. Under the light of the methodology, we can also understand that the parliament is supreme in India and even it

elects the president, vice-president, prime minister and speak to Lok Sabha. By arranging discussion on the budget of central government, we can understand that without the approval of Lok Sabha, the central government cannot spend the money. Totally by the studying of methodology, we say that In India, the parliamentary system is another type of representative form of government and it is having the supreme power under the constitutional as well as democratic principles..

Objectives;- To understand the concept of parliamentary system in India. To study the various concepts included in the parliamentary system of government. To understand the impacts of the parliamentary system of government.

To study the constitutional status of parliamentary system in India. To also study the houses divided in parliament as mentioned in constitution. To understand the sharing of powers as per the creation of parliamentary system in India.

Result and discussion;-

- In this, we studied about the parliamentary system from ancient age to modern age.
- In this paper, we had studied about the status and development of parliamentary system in India.
- In this we had studied the composition of both houses of parliament and their functions.
- In this paper, we had studied the extra ordinary power of parliament and how it works according to the aspirations of the people.



Sources;- This paper is fully owned by me and there is no point plagiarism. I had studied, a lot of information collected, and wrote this paper to help the readers and it can also be helpful to researchers also.

Literature Review;- In the literature point of view, we can say that so many people wrote many articles on the composition of parliament. There are many instances that many famous persons from the literature period became members of parliament and increased the glory of parliament.

Importance of the study of review article;-

- By studying this paper, we can gather valuable information about the parliamentary government in India.
- By studying this paper, we know about democratic principles existed in India.
- By studying this paper, we can know about the sharing of powers between the central and state government.
- By studying this paper, we can know about how the parliament is supreme in India.
- By studying this paper, we can know about the how the parliamentary system is also works as the representative form of government.
- By studying this paper, we can also know about the role of constitution in India.
- **Copy right;-** I had full ownership on this paper and copy right is owned by me.
- **Conflict of interest;-** here, I am declaring that this paper is fully owned by me, written by me and there is no any co-author.

Conclusion;- By studying this paper, we had got the information that India is having a strong parliamentary system of government, where all the powers are vested in the hands of government. We are having the pride that we are having a strong parliamentary form of government.

REFERENCES

1. Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parliament_of_India It is a bicameral legislature composed of the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People).
2. The Parliamentary system of India follows a Bicameral legislature. The Parliament mainly consists of the President and the two houses of the Parliament
3. While most parliamentary systems such as India require the prime minister and other ministers to be a member of the legislature, in other countries like Canada ...
4. Home | Ministry OF Parliamentary Affairs, Government of India Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs <https://www.mpa.gov.in> Ministers · Secretary · Functions · Organization Structure ·
5. Council of States i.e Rajya Sabha is the Upper House of the Indian Parliament. Rajya Sabha consists of the... Read More. Lok Sabha Image
6. Ministers · Secretary · Functions · Organization Structure · Council of States i.e Rajya Sabha is the Upper House of the Indian Parliament. Rajya Sabha consists of the... Read More. Lok Sabha Image The Indian
7. Parliament consists of *two houses, namely, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha*, with the President of India acting as their head. President of India.
8. The first sitting of the Eighth Lok Sabha was held on 15 January 1985. The Ninth Lok Sabha was duly constituted on 2 December 1989 with the Election Commission