



# Ratna Sagar

RATNA SAGAR

PRIMUS

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**Education, Our Mission**



Based on the latest syllabus prescribed by the  
Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations

ICSE  
**History  
& Civics**

10

Sudeshna Sengupta



Ratna Sagar



# **A TEXTBOOK OF CIVICS AND HISTORY CLASS 10**

## **Chapter 1**

### **The Union Legislature**

**As per the Reduced syllabus  
for the Academic Year 2020–21**





# Parliamentary form of Govt



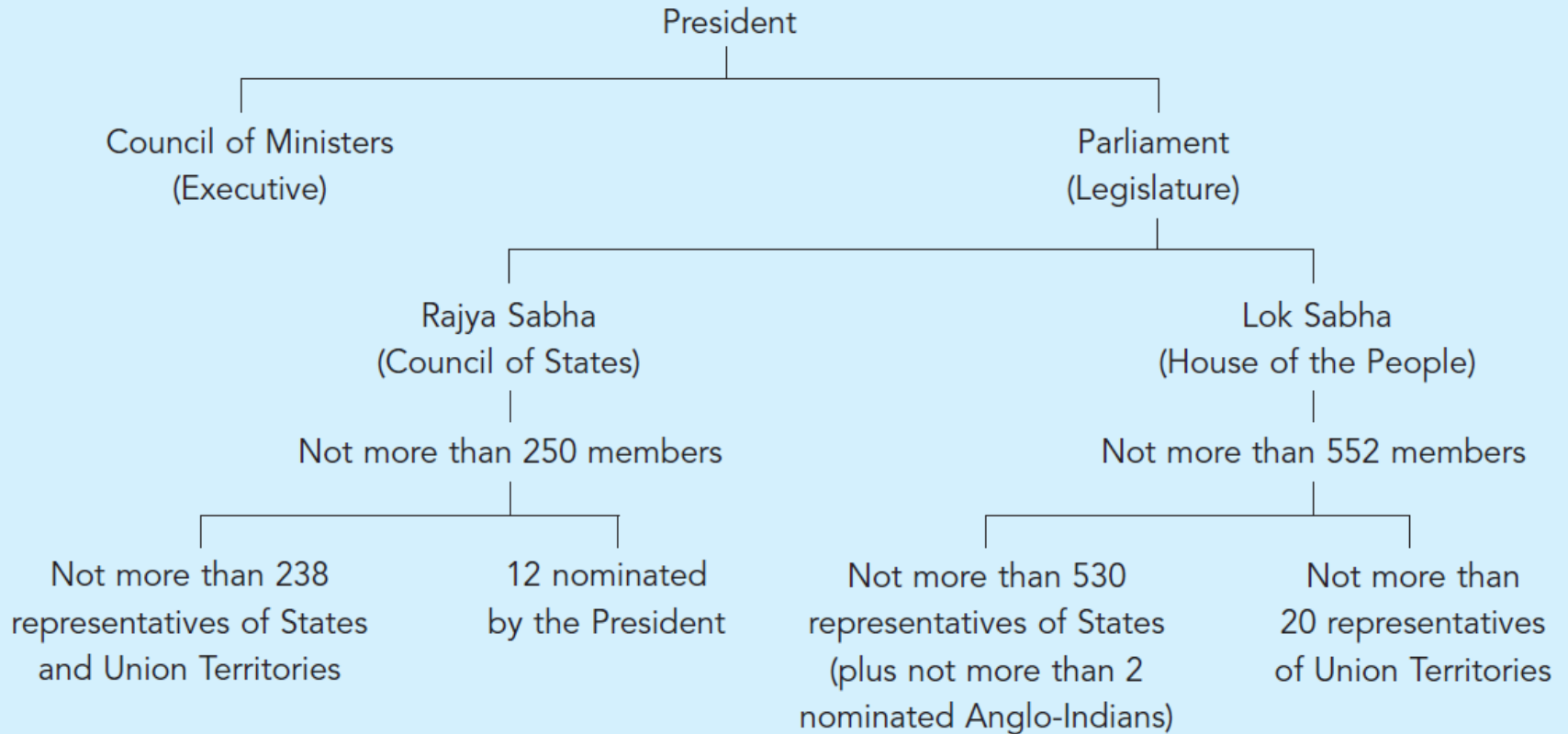
**Our Constitution has adopted the parliamentary form of government. The term 'parliamentary' refers to a kind of democratic set-up, where the supreme power lies with the people's representative body called a Parliament.**

**The Parliament of India together with the President and the two Houses form the Union Legislature.**

**The Lower House is called the House of the People or the Lok Sabha while the Upper House is known as the Council of States or the Rajya Sabha.**



## GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION AT A GLANCE





# Federal Setup

## 1. Meaning:

Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

## 2. Features of Indian Federal Set-up

1. Two levels of Govt.
2. Independent Judiciary.
3. Financial autonomy at both levels of Govt.
4. Panchayati Raj System being the third tier of the Indian federal setup.



# Lok Sabha

- 1. Term.**
- 2. Composition.**
- 3. Qualification for membership.**
- 4. Speaker : Election of the Speaker.**



# Sessions of the Parliament

The period during which the House meets to conduct its business is called a session.

**1. In India, the Parliament conducts three sessions in a year:**

- a) Budget Session (February–May)
- b) Monsoon Session (July–September)
- c) Winter Session (November–December)

**2. Quorum.**

**3. Question hour and interpellation.**

**4. Adjournment motion**

**5. No-confidence motion.**





# Rajya Sabha

- 1. Term.**
- 2. Composition.**
- 3. Qualifications.**
- 4. Election.**
- 5. Presiding Officer.**



# **Powers of The Parliament**

- 1. Legislative Powers.**
- 2. Financial Powers.**
- 3. Judicial Powers.**
- 4. Control over the executive.**



# **Powers and Functions of the Lok Sabha**

- 1. Legislative Powers.**
- 2. Executive Powers.**
- 3. Financial Powers.**
- 4. Judicial Powers.**
- 5. Miscellaneous Powers.**



# **Powers and Functions of the Rajya Sabha**

- 1. Legislative Powers.**
- 2. Financial Powers.**
- 3. Executive Powers.**
- 4. Judicial Powers.**
- 5. Miscellaneous Powers.**



# To Remember

## Meaning of Federal Setup in India.

**Lok Sabha** - term, composition, qualifications for membership. Parliamentary procedures: a brief idea of sessions, quorum, question hour, adjournment and no-confidence motion. Speaker – election.

**Rajya Sabha** - composition, qualifications for membership, election, term, Presiding Officer.

**Powers and functions of Union Parliament** - Legislative powers, financial powers. judicial powers, control over executive.

## Exclusive powers of the two Houses -

1) **Lok Sabha** - legislative powers, executive powers. financial powers, judicial powers, miscellaneous powers.

2) **Rajya Sabha** - legislative powers, executive powers. financial powers, judicial powers, miscellaneous powers.





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**THANK  
YOU**