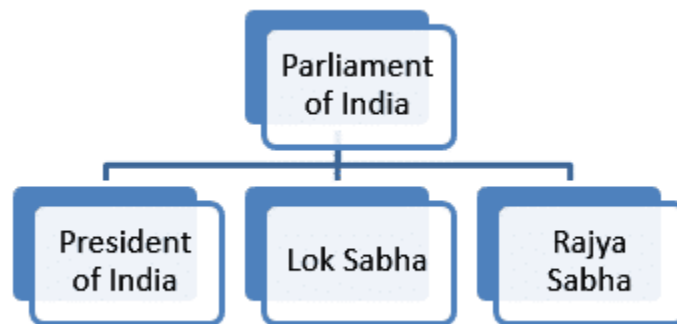


Parliament of India for SSC & Bank Exams - GK Notes in PDF

We all know that India is a democratic country and the Parliament of India is the highest legislative body of India. By and large, the Indian Parliament structure is very similar to that of the British Parliament. Being aware of the Parliament of India, its Powers & Functions, both the Houses of Parliament, its Composition, etc., is a must when you prepare for Government Recruitment Exams. SSC CGL, SSC MTS, SBI PO, IBPS PO, IBPS Clerk, Insurance & Railways Exam always have questions on the Parliament of India in their General Awareness section. Let's have a closer look of the Parliament of India for SSC & Bank Exams. You can also take our [Online Mock Tests](#) if you are preparing for the above-mentioned exams.

Composition - Parliament of India for SSC & Bank Exams

The following diagram depicts the composition of the Parliament of India:



As seen above, the Parliament of India comprises the President of India, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. The Lok Sabha is also called the Lower House and the Rajya Sabha is called the Upper House.

The President of India

- President of India is the first citizen of India and supreme commander of the Indian armed forces.
- The President of India is an integral part of the Parliament though he/she is not a member of any of the houses of the Parliament.
- The President of India has full powers to summon and prorogue either house of Parliament or to dissolve Lok Sabha.

List of All Indian Presidents

23 Must Know Facts about Ram Nath Kovind

The Lok Sabha

- The Lok Sabha is the house of parliament that represents the people.
- The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is **552 members**.
- Out of these, 530 members are elected directly from the states, 20 members are elected from the Union Territories and 2 are nominated by the President of India whenever they are not represented adequately.
- These two members are generally from the Anglo-Indian community.

The following table gives the state-wise breakup of the seats.

Latest Lok Sabha Seats

State	Seats	State	Seats
Uttar Pradesh	80	Chhattisgarh	11
Maharashtra	48	Haryana	10
Tamil Nadu	39	Jammu & Kashmir	6
Bihar	40	Himachal Pradesh	4
West Bengal	42	National Capital Territory of Delhi	7
Karnataka	28	Uttarakhand	5
Andhra Pradesh	25	Arunachal Pradesh	2
Gujarat	26	Goa	2
Madhya Pradesh	29	Manipur	2

Daman & Diu	1	Lakshadweep	1
Odisha	21	Meghalaya	2
Rajasthan	25	Mizoram	1
Kerala	20	Nagaland	1
Assam	14	Puducherry	1
Punjab	13	Sikkim	1
Telangana	17	Tripura	2
Chandigarh	1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
Jharkhand	14	Andaman & Nicobar	1

The Rajya Sabha

- The Rajya Sabha represents the states and the Union Territories.
- The total members of the Rajya Sabha are fixed at **250**.
- Out of these, 238 are elected by the representatives of the states and Union Territories and the remaining 12 are nominated by the President of India.
- The allocation of the seats in the Rajya Sabha is listed in the **4th Schedule** of the Constitution of India.
- These seats are generally allocated to each state on the basis of its population.

Please note that due to the frequent reorganization of states, the seats allocated to the states keep on changing.

The following table gives the state-wise breakup of the seats

Latest Rajya Sabha Seats

State	Seats	State	Seats
Uttar Pradesh	31	Chhattisgarh	5
Maharashtra	19	Haryana	5
Tamil Nadu	18	Jammu & Kashmir	4
Bihar	16	Himachal Pradesh	3
West Bengal	16	National Capital Territory of Delhi	3
Karnataka	12	Uttarakhand	3
Andhra Pradesh	11	Arunachal Pradesh	1
Gujarat	11	Goa	2

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Madhya Pradesh	11	Manipur	1
Telangana	7	Sikkim	1
Odisha	10	Meghalaya	1
Rajasthan	10	Mizoram	1
Kerala	20	Nagaland	1
Assam	9	Tripura	1
Punjab	10	Jharkhand	6
Pondicherry	1		



List of Latest Cabinet Ministers in India

Sessions of the Parliament - Parliament of India for SSC & Bank Exams

After the members are elected or selected, the next task of the Parliament of India is to conduct sessions – often called the Sessions of Parliament. The following diagram shows the different sessions of the parliament along with their details.

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Budget Session

- It is conducted from January to April.
- The session witnesses the introduction of Budget by FM.

Monsoon Session

- It is conducted from July to September.
- This session is dedicated for discussions on matters of public interest.

Winter Session

- It is conducted from December to January
- This is the shortest session.

All the aforementioned sessions of parliament are important and have identical purpose and functions.

Powers - Parliament of India for SSC & Bank Exams

The powers of the Indian Parliament are shown in the following diagram:



Now that we have seen the composition and the sessions of the Parliament of India, let's have a peek into the place where these sessions are held – the Parliament House.

The Parliament House - Parliament of India for SSC & Bank Exams

The Parliament House is also called as Sansad Bhavan and is located in New Delhi. Here are some interesting facts about the Parliament House.

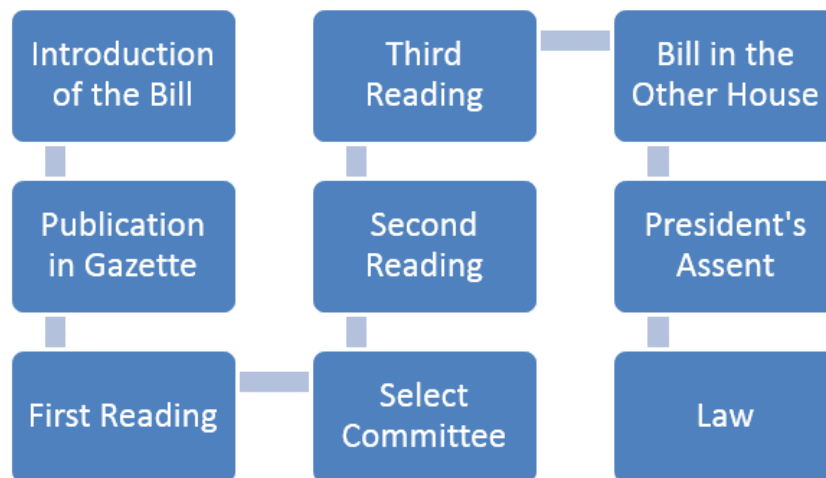
- Montagu-Chelmsford reforms of 1919 ushered in the Parliament House
- 3 semicircular chambers for the Legislatures and a Central Library
- The 3 semi-circular areas were designed for the Chamber of Princes, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly situated on the northwest of Vijay Chowk
- The Parliament House is a huge circular, colonnaded building of sandstone
- Entry is free but subject to prior permission
- Construction began in 1921, and in 1927 the building was opened

Law Making Procedures of the Bills - Parliament of India for SSC & Bank Exams

This is a very long process, but it can surely be broken down or made simpler for easy understanding. Before you start by understanding the procedure of the Bill, you need to first understand the definition of a Bill.

- In simple terms, a Bill is a draft of a legislative proposal.
- This legislative proposal has to pass through several stages before it becomes an Act of Parliament.
- Also, you need to understand the different kinds of Bills – the **Money Bill, Constitutional Amendment Bill and Ordinary Bill.**

Here is a graphical representation of how a Bill becomes an Act.



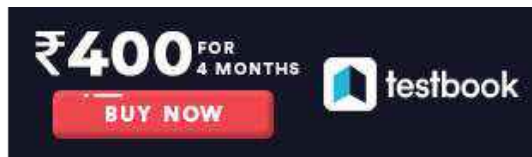
Detailed Study Notes - Indian Judiciary

Parliament Committees - Parliament of India for SSC & Bank Exams

These committees are an integral part of the work of the Parliament of India. Their main task is to investigate issues and bill in details. This is done so that the Parliament of India can take a well-informed decision. On the basis of their functions they are classified into Standing Committees (Permanent in nature) and Ad-hoc Committees (Temporary in nature).

Here is a comprehensive list of the important Committees of Parliament of India

- Public Accounts Committee
- Estimates Committee
- Committee on Public Undertakings
- Business Advisory Committee
- Committee on Private Members' Bills



- Committee on Government Assurances
- Committee on Subordinate Legislation
- Ethics Committee
- Rules Committee
- Committee on Welfare of SCs and STs
- Committee on Empowerment of Women
- General Purposes Committee

The Parliament of India has a significant role to play in the governance of the Indian constitution. The office bearers have a great responsibility on their shoulders and they need to be very vigilant when converting the Bills to Laws.

You can also read more about other General Awareness articles which are given below. Boost up your preparation skills and be ahead of the competition.



[Indian Economic Reforms Since 1991](#)

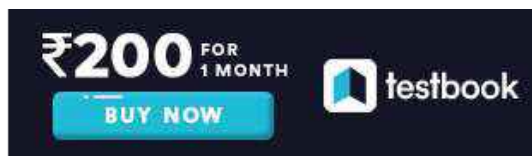
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