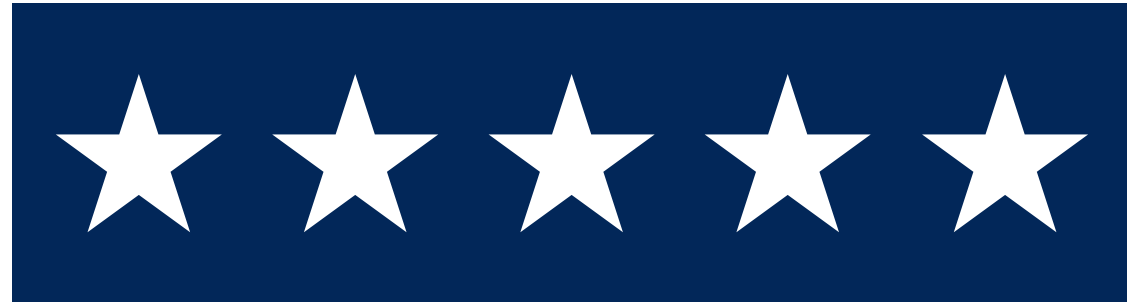




THE LEGISLATIVE SYSTEMS IN NIGERIA, INDIA AND THE USA



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LEARNING OBJECTIVES



This presentation examines the legislative systems of Nigeria, India, and the United States of America, highlighting their structures, powers, and differences.

WHAT IS THE LEGISLATURE?

The legislature is one of the three main arms of government, alongside the executive and the judiciary.



Its primary functions include making laws, representing the people, and checking the powers of the executive.

LEGISLATIVE SYSTEM IN NIGERIA

The National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria is a bicameral legislature established under section 4 of the Constitution of Nigeria. The body consists of 109 members of the Senate and 360 members from the House of Representatives. There are three senators from each of the States of Nigeria and one senator representing the Federal Capital Territory and single-member district, plurality voting in the House of Representatives.

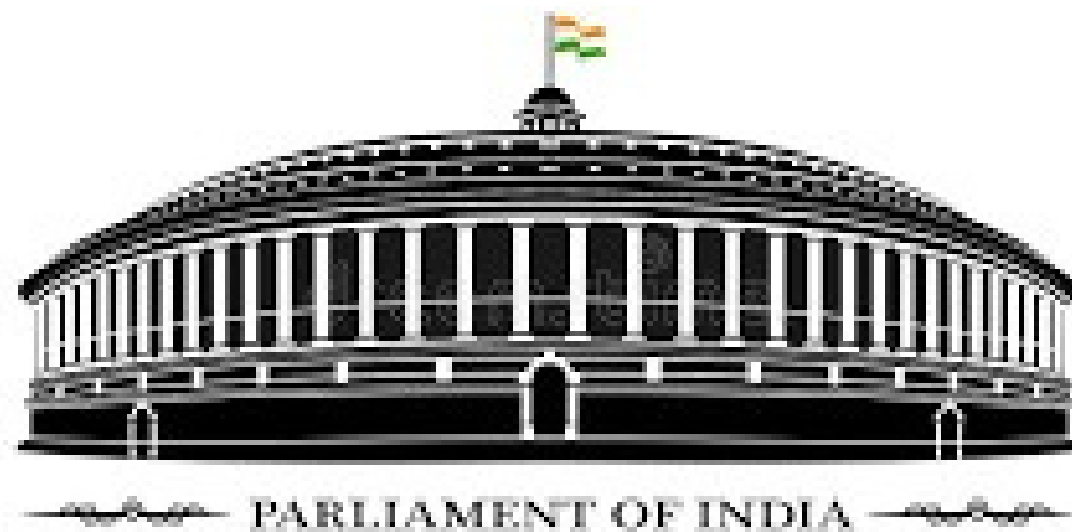
FUNCTIONS OF NIGERIA'S LEGISLATURE



- ★ Approves national budget
- ★ Makes laws for the country
- ★ Confirms Key Appointments
- ★ Oversees the executive arm

LEGISLATIVE SYSTEM OF INDIA

The Parliament of India consists of the President and two Houses: the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. The Rajya Sabha (Council of States) has a maximum of 250 members, including 12 nominated by the President, and is not subject to dissolution.



Members of the Rajya Sabha are elected indirectly, and one-third retire every two years. The Lok Sabha (House of the People) is made up of representatives elected directly by the people through adult suffrage.

The Lok Sabha has a five-year term unless dissolved earlier, and its membership is based on population distribution among states.

POWERS OF INDIA'S LEGISLATURE



Lok Sabha controls money bill



**Ensures national and
state representation**



Rajya Sabha reviews and advises

LEGISLATIVE SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The legislative branch of the United States of America is established by the Constitution and is known as the Congress. It is a bicameral body made up of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The House of Representatives has 435 elected members chosen every two years according to population and is headed by the Speaker of the House. The Senate consists of 100 members, with two senators representing each state, serving six-year terms with staggered elections. Congress is responsible for making laws, declaring war, confirming important presidential appointments, and checking the powers of the President.

The background of the slide features a detailed illustration of an eagle's head in profile, facing left. The eagle has a large, yellow beak and a sharp, dark eye. Its feathers are rendered in shades of white, grey, and brown. Behind the eagle's head is a portion of the United States flag, showing the blue field with white stars and the red and white stripes. The title "POWERS OF THE U.S. CONGRESS" is written in a bold, dark blue, sans-serif font across the upper part of the image, partially overlapping the eagle's head and the flag.

POWERS OF THE U.S. CONGRESS

- ★ **Makes federal laws**
- ★ **Approves treaties**
- ★ **Declares war**
- ★ **Impeaches public officials**

CONCLUSION

- Legislatures reflect each country's history and system
 - All promote democracy and accountability
 - They play a vital role in governance and law-making