

TIRZAH'S SRC ASSIGNMENT

Legislative systems are the backbone of democratic governance, shaping how laws are made and how governments are held accountable. Nigeria, India, and America each possess distinct legislative frameworks that reflect their unique histories and political contexts, despite some structural similarities.

Nigeria's legislative system, known as the National Assembly, is bicameral, comprising the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate has 109 members, three from each state and one from the federal capital territory, while the House consists of 360 members representing various constituencies. Nigeria adopted this system after independence, drawing inspiration from the U.S. model. Legislators are elected directly by the people, and the system is designed to balance representation among Nigeria's diverse regions. However, frequent political instability and ethnic diversity sometimes challenge the legislature's effectiveness.

India's Parliament is also bicameral, consisting of the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People). Unlike Nigeria and America, India's system is rooted in the British Westminster model, with a ceremonial president and a prime minister who is accountable to Parliament. The Rajya Sabha represents the states, with members elected by state legislatures, while the Lok Sabha members are directly elected. Coalition governments are common due to India's multiparty system, and Parliament's powers include amending the constitution and holding the government accountable.

The United States Congress, comprising the Senate and House of Representatives, is the world's archetype of a presidential legislative system. The Senate gives equal representation to each state, while the House's membership is based on population. Congress is independent of the executive branch, wielding substantial authority over lawmaking, the budget, and oversight of the president.

In summary, while Nigeria, India, and America all have bicameral legislatures, Nigeria and the U.S. share a presidential system, whereas India follows a parliamentary model. Their legislative structures, election methods, and relationship with the executive branch highlight the diversity of democratic governance worldwide.

Ameerah Yaro

Comparison of the Legislative Structure of Nigeria, United States of America and India

The legislative structures of Nigeria, the United States of America (USA), and India

are all based on the principle of a bicameral legislature, meaning each country

has two separate chambers. In Nigeria, the National Assembly is composed of the

Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate has 109 members representing the 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory, while the House of

Representatives has 360 members elected from constituencies across the country.

Similarly, the USA has a bicameral Congress, consisting of the Senate and the

House of Representatives. The Senate has 100 members, with two from each

state, while the House has 435 members based on the population of each state. In

the USA, both chambers play a role in passing laws, approving budgets, and

checking the powers of the President.

India also has a bicameral legislature called the Parliament, made up of the Rajya

Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People). The Rajya

Sabha has 245 members, some elected by state legislatures and others nominated by the President. The Lok Sabha has 545 members elected directly by

the people. Like Nigeria and the USA, India's Parliament makes laws, approves

budgets, and monitors the government.

While all three countries share the bicameral system, there are differences. For

instance, Nigeria and India use a mix of direct and indirect elections for their

upper chambers, while in the USA, senators are directly elected.

Additionally, the

number of members, term lengths, and representation methods vary according to

each country's population and federal structure.

In conclusion, despite differences in size, composition, and election methods, the

legislative structures of Nigeria, the USA, and India share the common purpose of

law-making, representation, and checking the powers of the executive branch, reflecting the democratic principles of governance.

OREOFE JAYE

ESSAY: THE LEGISLATIVE SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES, INDIA, AND NIGERIA

Each law doesn't just appear in constitutions, they pass through debate, compromise, and

authority. And guess who's in charge? The legislature, of course! It stands as the most direct

expression of the people's voices, turning public will into public policy.

However, the United

States, India, and Nigeria show how differently power can be structured to achieve the same

democratic goal.

The United States operates a presidential system with Congress comprising the Senate and

House of Representatives. While the House has 435 members

representing citizens based on

population, the Senate has 100 members ensuring equal representation of two per state,

promoting federal balance. Congress has a robust committee system that scrutinizes legislation,

and the power to override a presidential veto ensures the legislature isn't easily subdued by the

executive.

India practices a parliamentary system where legislature and executive are closely linked. India

has a bicameral legislature: the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and

Rajya Sabha (Council of

States). Lok Sabha members are directly elected, while the Rajya Sabha represents state interests. India's legislature can pass laws quickly when a ruling party holds a majority. India's lawmaking includes provisions to protect various social and cultural groups, but majority party dominance can sometimes compromise legislative scrutiny. Nigeria's legislative system reflects the U.S. presidential model but operates within a unique sociopolitical context. The National Assembly balances equal state representation with population-based representation. The Nigerian legislature navigates challenges like executive dominance and political negotiation, reflecting a developing democracy striving to strengthen institutional independence. While the U.S. is said to have a strong legislature because of its committees and veto override, this oversimplifies reality. Committee power can lead to gridlock, especially when partisan divisions are deep. Bills can get stuck for long periods, so yes, it's strong, but this ignores practical limitations. In India, ruling party dominance fast-tracks laws, but that speed comes at a cost. Legislative scrutiny weakens, debate gets limited, and critical analysis is overlooked, so lawmaking quality suffers. In Nigeria, lawmaking is slowed by presidential assent and political negotiation. The delays reflect not just procedural hurdles but deeper issues like corruption, weak party cohesion, and executive-legislature tension. Each nation's strengths capture structural differences but oversimplify the interplay of power. Strength, speed, or slowness of lawmaking isn't just about structure, it reflects political culture, party dynamics, and executive-legislature relations.

BY: OREOFE JAYE

Milcah's SRC ASSIGNMENT

The legislatures of Nigeria, India, and the United States differ significantly in their structures and constitutional roles, reflecting the unique political systems of each country. Nigeria operates a bicameral legislature known as the National Assembly, which consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate has 109 members, while the House has 360 members, and together they are responsible for making laws, approving budgets, and checking the executive. Nigeria's legislature is modeled closely on the U.S. Congress but adapted to suit its federal system, ensuring representation from both states and constituencies to maintain regional balance.

India, on the other hand, has a Parliament that is also bicameral but distinctive in its composition. It includes the Lok Sabha, or House of the People, whose members are directly elected, and the Rajya Sabha, or Council of States, whose members are indirectly elected. Uniquely, the President of India is constitutionally part of Parliament, a feature that sets India apart from both Nigeria and the United States. The Indian Parliament plays a central role in passing laws, controlling finances, and holding the executive accountable, with the Lok Sabha representing the democratic will of the people and the Rajya Sabha ensuring federal representation.

The United States Congress, the oldest of the three, is composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate has 100 members, two from each state, while the House has 435 members elected based on population. Congress is entirely independent of the President, embodying a strong separation of powers. It enacts laws, declares war, approves treaties, and exercises oversight over the executive branch, ensuring that no single arm of government dominates.

In summary, while all three countries operate bicameral legislatures, Nigeria mirrors the U.S. model, India integrates its President into Parliament, and the U.S. Congress exemplifies the strongest separation of powers. These differences highlight how

each democracy adapts legislative structures to its political culture and constitutional framework.

IMANA UZOKA

Legislature System in Various Countries

The Legislature system is one of the three arms of government, responsible for making,

amending, repealing laws in a country. Made up of representatives who act on behalf of the

people of the country to create laws that guide the governance and development of the

state. Different countries operate bicameral legislature system, which entails dividing the

system into two chambers. Nigeria, India, and the United States practice this system,

although each is slightly different.

In Nigeria, the legislative system is known as the national assembly. It is a bicameral

legislature divided into two chambers; Senate and House of Representatives. Under the

senate there are 109 members, in which each of the 36 states electing three senators and

the Federal Capital Territory electing one senator The House of Representatives consists of

360 members, each member represents constituencies based on population. Both chamber

members are elected for a four-year term. The National Assembly purpose is to make laws

for the country, approving the national budget, oversees the executive arms and can

impeach the President or Vice president.

India operates using the bicameral legislature system called the Parliament of India, divided

into two chambers. The Lok Sabha know also as House of People and Rajya Sabha know

as the Council of states. The Lok Sabha consists of 545 members, where each member are

directly elected by citizens and represent the people. Serving five-year terms. The Rajya

Sabha has 245 members who are mainly elected by state legislatures, these members

represent the states. Each serving six-year terms, with one third retiring every two years.

The Parliament of India is responsible for making always, controlling the national finances,

overseeing the executives and approving the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.

The United States also practices a bicameral legislative system known as the Congress.

Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The senate has 100

members, with each of the 50 states electing two senators. Senators serve a six-year term.

The House of Representatives has 435 members who are elected from districts based on

populations, and they serve two-year terms. The U.S. congress to make federal laws

approves the national budget, confirms presidential appointments, treaties, and has the

power to impeach the President if deemed fit.

In conclusion, although Nigeria, India, and the United States all follow the bicameral

legislative system, there are differences in the size of their legislature, the years of terms and

their methods for selecting members. However, in all three countries, the legislature plays an

important role in law making and ensuring that there is balance within the government

By Imana Uzoka (Representative of SS2 BETA)

ANIEBIET AKPATA

Comparisons between the Legislature in the US, India and Nigeria

The Legislature is a vital and important arm of government which is responsible

for making laws and representing the people. The US, India and Nigeria

all operate federal systems of government with national legislatures. Although the

legislatures of these countries have few similarities, clear differences in their structure,

powers, voting system and relationship with the executive still exist.

All three countries operate a bicameral legislature, meaning they consist of two

chambers- The United States legislature is called Congress and is made up of the

Senate and the House of representatives. Nigeria's legislature is known as the National

Assembly, so also made up of the Senate and the House of Representative, this leaves

India, whose legislature is called Parliament and consists of the Rajya Sabha (Upper

house) and Lok Sabha (Lower House).

Although these similarities exist, their basis of representation differs. The US and

Nigeria are not that different, seeing as their Senates both represent states equally,

though with different terms of office. One on hand, Nigeria elects three senators per

state and an additional one from the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) but on the

other, the US elects two senators per state and no additional one for Washington. On

the other hand, India's Rajya Sabha's basis of representation depends on the

population of each state, meaning larger states have more members. While the US and

Nigeria both elect their senators directly, India does not.

Another key difference lies in the system of government. While the United States and

Nigeria operate presidential systems, in which the executive is separate from the

legislature, India operates parliamentary systems, where the executive is not separate

from the legislature.

In conclusion, while these countries- Nigeria, India and the United States share

similarities such as bicameralism and their functions, they still differ in representation,

election methods, office terms, and systems of government.

PATIENCE OPAIKE

The legislature is a key arm of government responsible for law-making, representation, and

oversight. Nigeria, India, and the United States all operate bicameral legislatures, but their

structures and functions reflect their distinct political systems.

Nigeria operates under a presidential system with a National Assembly consisting of two

chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate has 109

members—three from each state and one from the Federal Capital Territory—while the

House has 360 members based on population. Nigerian legislators are elected for four-year

terms and are responsible for making laws, approving budgets, and overseeing the executive,

including impeachment powers.

India follows a parliamentary system with a bicameral legislature known as Parliament,

comprising the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States).

The Lok Sabha is the more powerful chamber, with members directly elected for five-year

terms based on population. The Rajya Sabha represents the states, with members elected by

state legislatures and some appointed by the President. India's legislature plays a central role

in law-making and holds the executive accountable through questions, debates, and votes of

no confidence.

The United States also has a presidential system with a bicameral Congress, made up of the

Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate has 100 members—two from each

state—serving six-year terms, while the House has 435 members elected for two-year terms

based on population. The U.S. Congress has strong powers, including law-making, budget

approval, treaty ratification (Senate), and impeachment.

In comparison, all three legislatures share bicameralism and oversight functions, but differ in

term lengths, selection methods, and balance of power. India's legislature is closely tied to

the executive, while Nigeria and the U.S. maintain clearer separation of powers.

BY: OPAIKE PATIENCE

REPRESENTATIVE OF JSS1BETA

ADEDAYO ADEYEMO

A Structural Comparison of the Legislatures of Nigeria, India, and the United States

Nigeria, India, and the United States are often grouped because they all operate

federal systems of government. In a federal system, power is shared between a

central government and smaller units such as states. One of the most important

institutions that reflects this shared power is the legislature.

Although the three

countries share similarities in their legislative structures, important differences exist

in how their legislatures are organised, how they function, and how they relate to

other arms of government.

Nigeria operates a bicameral legislature known as the National Assembly, which is made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate consists of 109 members, with each of the 36 states represented by three senators and the Federal Capital Territory represented by one. This arrangement ensures that all states, regardless of size or population, have equal representation in the upper chamber. The House of Representatives, on the other hand, has 360 members elected based on population. This allows areas with larger populations to have a stronger voice. Together, both chambers are responsible for making laws, approving the national budget, and overseeing the actions of the executive arm. Nigeria's legislative structure closely resembles that of the United States because it follows a presidential system where the legislature is independent of the executive.

India also has a bicameral legislature at the federal level known as the Parliament of India, made up of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. The Lok Sabha is the lower and more powerful chamber, and its members are elected directly by the people. It plays a major role in law-making, especially in financial matters. The Rajya Sabha represents the states, but unlike Nigeria, states do not have equal representation. Larger states have more members than smaller ones. Another major difference is that India practices a parliamentary system, meaning the executive

arm is drawn from the legislature. This creates a close working relationship between the two arms of government.

The United States Congress is also bicameral, consisting of the Senate and the

House of Representatives. Each state is represented by two senators, ensuring

equality among states, while representation in the House is based on population.

The U.S. Congress has clearly defined powers such as law-making, budget

approval, impeachment, and oversight of the executive. The American legislature is

highly independent and plays a strong role in checking presidential power.

In conclusion, while Nigeria, India, and the United States all operate bicameral

legislatures influenced by federalism, their structures differ in important ways. Nigeria

and the United States emphasize separation of powers and equal state

representation, while India's legislature reflects parliamentary cooperation and

population-based representation. These differences show how each country has

adapted its legislative structure to suit its political history and democratic needs.

THE LEGISLATIVE SYSTEMS OF INDIA NIGERIA AND THE UNITED STATES

BY : Todimu Esan-George
JSS3A Representative

The legislative systems of Nigeria, India, and the United States of America reflect

their constitutional frameworks, historical backgrounds, and political structures.

Although all three countries operate democratic systems with elected legislatures, there are notable similarities and differences in how their legislative arms function.

Nigeria operates a bicameral legislature known as the National Assembly, which consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Members of both chambers are elected by the people. The National Assembly is responsible for

making laws for the federation, approving budgets, and exercising oversight over the executive. Nigeria practices a presidential system, where the legislature is independent of the executive, and bills passed by the National Assembly require presidential assent to become law.

India also has a bicameral legislature called the Parliament, made up of the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States). The Lok Sabha is directly elected, while members of the Rajya Sabha are mostly elected by state legislatures. Unlike Nigeria and the United States, India operates a parliamentary system, where the executive is drawn from the legislature. This allows for closer cooperation between the legislative and executive branches.

The United States Congress is similarly bicameral, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Members

are elected by the citizens, with equal representation for states in the Senate. The U.S. legislature operates under a strict separation of powers, making it highly independent from the executive. Laws passed by Congress require presidential approval, though Congress can override a veto.

In conclusion, while Nigeria, India, and the United States all maintain bicameral legislatures, their legislative systems differ in structure, method of operation, and relationship with the executive, reflecting their unique constitutional arrangements and political traditions.

OLUMIDE MAKANJU

Comparing the Governments of the U.S., Nigeria, and India

The governments of the United States, Nigeria, and India are similar in that each has a legislature made up of two chambers. However, they differ in how power is shared, how laws are made, and how the legislature relates to the president or prime minister.

Structure:

All three countries operate a bicameral legislature (two houses).

- The United States has the Senate and the House of Representatives.
- Nigeria also has a Senate and a House of Representatives.
- India has the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.

Composition:

- United States: Senate (100 members) and House of Representatives (435 members)
- Nigeria: Senate (109 members) and House of Representatives (360 members)

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- India: Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and Lok Sabha (House of the People)

Relationship with the Executive:

The main difference lies in how the legislature works with the head of government.

- In the United States, there is a separation of powers. The President is independent of Congress.

Laws are made by Congress, while the President executes them.

Neither can easily remove the

other, which can sometimes lead to delays and disagreements.

- India operates a parliamentary system. The Prime Minister and cabinet members are chosen from Parliament and must maintain the support of the majority.

If they lose this support, they

must resign. This creates a close relationship between the executive and the legislature.

- Nigeria uses a presidential system similar to that of the United States. The President is elected separately from the National Assembly. However, in practice, the Nigerian President often has significant influence over law-making.

Law-Making and Resolving Disputes:

Each country has a method for resolving disagreements between its two legislative chambers.

- In the United States, a conference committee made up of members from both houses works to reach a compromise on disputed bills.

- In India, disagreements can be settled through a joint sitting of both houses, where members vote together. Since the Lok Sabha has more members, its position usually prevails.

- Nigeria also uses joint committees to reconcile differences between the Senate and the House of Representatives.

In summary, the U.S. system focuses on strong checks and balances between branches of government.

India's system allows the ruling party to lead law-making through Parliament. Nigeria's system resembles.

CONFERENCE QUEEN

The comparison of the legislatures of Nigeria, India, and the United States highlights both shared democratic principles and important structural differences shaped by each country's constitutional system.

Nigeria operates a bicameral legislature known as the National Assembly, established under the 1999 Constitution. It consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate has 109 members, with three senators from each of the 36 states and one from the Federal Capital Territory, ensuring equal state representation. The House of Representatives has 360 members elected based on population. The National Assembly makes laws, approves budgets, and exercises oversight over the executive, including the power to impeach the president.

India's legislature is called Parliament and is also bicameral, comprising the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States). The Lok Sabha is the more powerful chamber, with members directly elected by the people based on population. The Rajya Sabha represents the states and union territories, with members elected indirectly by state legislatures or nominated by the President. India's Parliament functions within a parliamentary system, meaning the executive (Prime Minister and Council of Ministers) is drawn from and accountable

to the legislature.

The United States has a bicameral legislature known as Congress, made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate has 100 members, with two senators from each state, regardless of population. The House of Representatives has 435 members allocated according to state population. Operating under a presidential system, the U.S. Congress is independent of the executive and has strong powers, including lawmaking, budget approval, treaty ratification, and impeachment.

In summary, while all three countries use bicameral legislatures to balance population and regional representation, Nigeria and the U.S. follow presidential systems with clearer separation of powers, whereas India's parliamentary system closely links the legislature and executive.

BY: CONFERENCE QUEEN

REPRESENTATIVE FROM SS1CHI

FADERO MOSHOPEFOLUWA ESTHER

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE LEGISLATURE OF NIGERIA, USA AND INDIA

The legislature is one of the most important institutions in any democratic system, as it represents the will of the people and serves as the primary law-making body. In the United States of America, India, and Nigeria, the legislature plays a central role in governance. Although these three countries differ in political history and practice, their legislatures share notable similarities as well as key differences.

A major similarity among the three nations is their bicameral legislative structure. The United States operates a Congress made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives. India's Parliament consists of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, while Nigeria's National Assembly is composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives. This two-chamber system promotes balanced decision-making and prevents the concentration of power within a single body.

In terms of functions, the legislatures of all three countries perform similar duties. They are responsible for making laws, approving national budgets, and representing the interests of citizens. Additionally, each legislature exercises oversight over the executive branch, ensuring accountability and adherence to democratic principles. Through debates and legislative procedures, these bodies serve as platforms for national dialogue. Despite these similarities, important differences exist. The U.S. Congress enjoys a high degree of independence and possesses strong oversight powers, including the authority to impeach the president. India's Parliament operates within a parliamentary system, where the executive is drawn from the legislature, resulting in closer cooperation between both arms of government.

Nigeria's National Assembly functions within a presidential system like that of the USA, but its effectiveness is sometimes limited by political interference and executive dominance.

In conclusion, while the legislatures of the USA, India, and Nigeria share common structures and responsibilities, their effectiveness is shaped by their political systems and historical contexts.

Nevertheless, each legislature remains a vital pillar of democracy and national governance.

DAMISI BAMGBADE

A Comparative Study of the Legislatures of India, Nigeria, and the United States

Legislatures play a central role in democratic governance by making laws, representing citizens, and checking executive power. While India, Nigeria, and the United States are all federal democracies, their legislatures show important similarities and striking differences shaped by history, culture, and constitutional design.

India's legislature, known as the Parliament, is bicameral, consisting of the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States). The Lok Sabha is the more powerful chamber, as it controls finance bills and determines the survival of the executive through votes of confidence. Members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected, reflecting India's emphasis on popular sovereignty. The Rajya Sabha represents states and has a more advisory and revising role, which helps balance national and regional interests.

Nigeria also operates a bicameral legislature called the National Assembly, made up of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Unlike India, both chambers in Nigeria have nearly equal powers, especially in lawmaking. The Senate plays a crucial role in confirming key presidential appointments and approving

treaties. Nigeria's legislature reflects lessons from military rule, placing strong emphasis on oversight to prevent abuse of executive power.

The United States Congress is one of the world's most powerful legislatures. It consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate, with clearly defined and independent powers. The U.S. Senate is particularly influential, approving cabinet members, judges, and ambassadors. Unlike India and Nigeria, the U.S. legislature operates with a strict separation of powers, meaning the executive does not depend on Congress for survival.

In conclusion, while all three legislatures are bicameral

and federal in nature, India emphasizes parliamentary supremacy, Nigeria balances power to strengthen democracy, and the United States prioritizes institutional independence. These differences highlight how each country's legislature reflects its unique political experience and democratic goals.

BY:DAMISI BAMGBADE
DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP

FAAIZ ADEOYE

The legislative structures of Nigeria, the United States of America (USA), and India reflect their federal systems of government, though each operates with distinct constitutional features and political traditions. All three countries practice bicameralism at the national level, meaning their legislatures are divided into two chambers.

Nigeria operates under a federal presidential system with a bicameral legislature known as the National Assembly. It consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate has 109 members—three from each state and one from the Federal Capital Territory—while the House of Representatives has 360 members elected based on population. The National Assembly is responsible for lawmaking, oversight of the executive, and approval of budgets and key appointments.

The United States also has a bicameral legislature called Congress, made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate has 100 members, with two senators representing each state regardless of population, ensuring equality among states. The House of Representatives has 435 members apportioned according to population. The U.S. Congress is one of the strongest legislatures globally, possessing extensive powers including lawmaking, budget control, impeachment, and oversight of the executive branch.

India's legislative structure is known as the Parliament of India and is also bicameral at the federal level. It consists of the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of

the People). The Rajya Sabha represents the states and union territories, with members mostly elected by state legislatures, while the Lok Sabha members are directly elected by the people based on population. Unlike Nigeria and the USA, India operates a parliamentary system, where the executive is drawn from and accountable to the legislature.

In conclusion, while Nigeria, the USA, and India share a bicameral legislative framework rooted in federalism, they differ in composition, powers, and the relationship between the legislature and the executive, shaped by their unique constitutional arrangements.