Difference between Legislative and Executive is explained here in detail. This topic is important from the perspective of Indian Polity Syllabus. The chief function of the legislature is to enact laws. The executive is the organ that implements the laws enacted by the legislature and enforces the will of the state.The difference between Executive and Legislative given here can help the UPSC Civil Service exam aspirants to understand the basics better and know their comparisons thoroughly.

Aspirants would find this article very helpful while preparing for the IAS Exam.

The major differences between Legislative and Executive are:

Sl.No	Legislative	Executive
1	Parliament of India comes under Legislative Branch	The Prime Minister and his council of ministers come under the Executive branch.
2	Formulation of laws and policies	Executive is responsible for Implementation of

	is done by the Legislature	policies
3	Parliament of India i.e. the legislative does not have the power to sign or ratify international treaties.	The Government of India, i.e. the Executive has the power to sign or ratify an international treaty.
4	The rules and regulations framed by the Executive must be tabled in the Parliament.	As per many Acts in the Constitution, the Executive can frame rules and regulations.
5	When the leader of the Majority party loses his majority in Lok Sabha, then President can dissolve Lok Sabha	The Prime Minister has the power to recommend the President to dissolve the Lok Sabha.
6	Ordinance has to be tabled within 6 weeks after the commencement of Parliament.	Ordinance can be promulgated by President on the advice of Prime Minister, if the Parliament is not in session
7	Members of Parliament (MP) can raise starred questions or unstarred questions to the Ministers in the Question Hour of Parliament.	Ministers can give oral answers to the starred questions or can give written answers to the unstarred questions.
8	Legislature has the power to give its approval to all the Government expenditure.	All the Government expenditure related items needs to be tabled in the Parliament. It is usually done when Union Budget is tabled in the Parliament
9	Parliament has the power to form Standing Committees, Public Accounts Committee and Parliamentary Committee	The recommendations of the Standing Committee, Public Accounts Committee and Parliamentary Committee are not binding on the Executive. The Executive has the power to accept or reject it.

These are the main differences between Legislative and Executive of India.The differences given in the above table can help the UPSC Civil Service Exam aspirants to answer any related questions easily in the exams.

After learning about the Legislative of India and Executive of India difference, it is better to know the details on separation of powers among executive, legislature and judiciary as per rules laid down in Indian constitution, powers and functions of Prime Minister and his council of ministers, the executive and legislative functions of Indian Parliament, the different sessions of Indian Parliament, the different types of majorities in Indian Parliament and also facts on President of

India thoroughly. Visit the below-given links to learn about Separation of Powers in Indian Constitution, powers and functions of the Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers, sessions of Indian Parliament, types of majorities in Indian Parliament etc, in detail along with other information.

- Separation of Powers in Indian Constitution - Executive, Legislative and Judiciary
- Prime Minister and Council of Ministers - Powers and Functions
- Parliament of India - Executive and Legislative Functions
- Sessions of Indian Parliament - Monsoon, Budget, Winter, Joint
- Parliament - Types of Majorities
- President of India (Article 52-62)

UPSC Civil Service Exam aspirants should diligently study the Indian Polity Notes, as it is an extremely important component of UPSC Civil Service Exam Syllabus.

The above details would help candidates prepare for UPSC 2020.

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