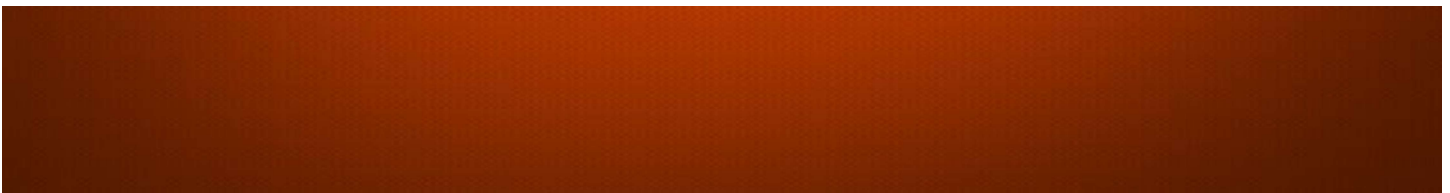




HOW A BILL IS PASSED IN INDIA?

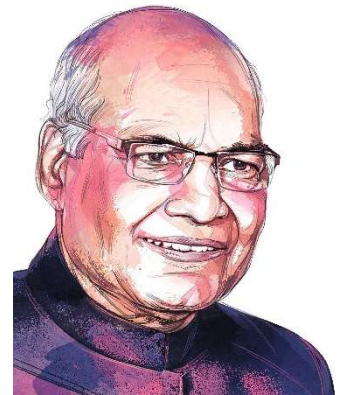




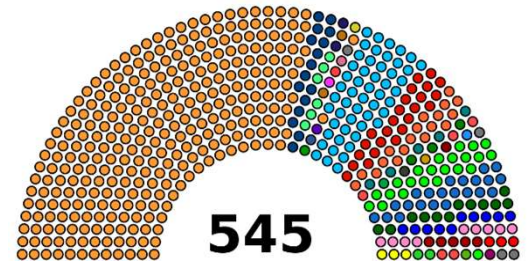
PARLIAMENT OF INDIA



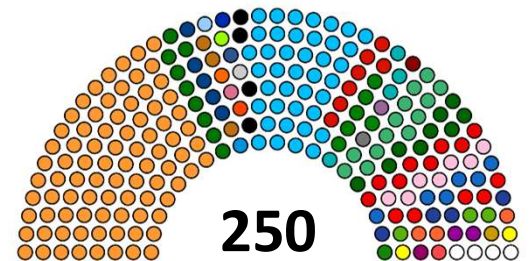
The
PRESIDENT



LOK SABHA
House of the People



RAJYA SABHA
Council of States

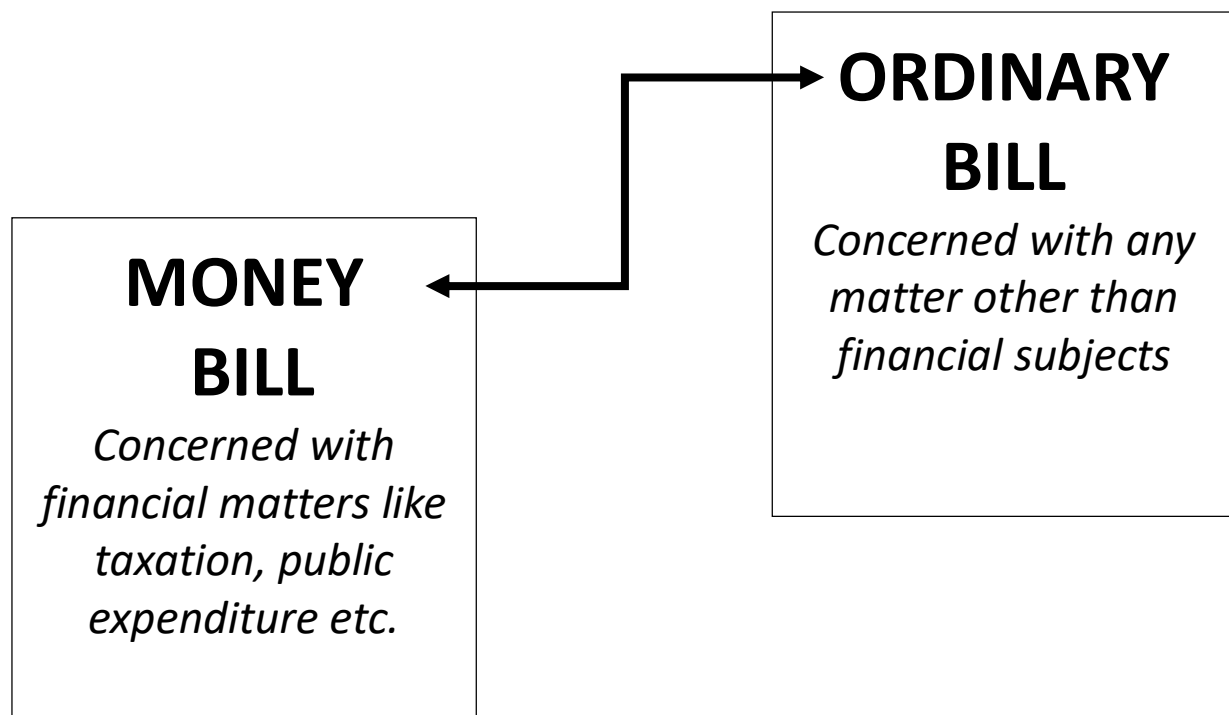




Any Acts is introduced into the Indian Constitution only after the draft bills are passed by the parliament.

There are various types of bills that are introduced in either house of the Parliament to enact a law.

TYPE OF BILLS IN INDIA





STAGES OF PASSING AN ORDINARY BILL





1

FIRST READING

Introduction of the bill in either of the houses of the Parliament. He reads the title and objective of the bill. It is followed by the grant of leave and its publication in the Gazette of India.



2

SECOND READING

- General **discussion** of the bill
- Examination of the bill by **Select/Joint Committee**, if referred. It can also amend its provisions, but without altering the principles underlying it.
- Clause by clause **consideration** of the bill, members can also move amendments and if accepted, they become part of the bill.



3

THIRD READING

Acceptance or Rejection of the Bill

If the majority of members present and voting accept the bill, the bill is regarded as passed by the House.

No amendments to the bill is allowed at this stage.



4

BILL IN THE SECOND HOUSE

The first 3 stages are repeated here, and then the second house do any of the following:

- Pass the bill as sent by the first house, with no amendments
- Pass the bill with amendments and return it to the first House for reconsideration
- Reject the bill
- No action and keep the bill pending

If the second house takes no action for 6 months, a deadlock appears which is acted upon through a joint sitting (summoned by President) of both the houses



5

ASSENT OF THE PRESIDENT

One of the following actions is done by The President:

- Give his assent to the bill and it becomes an act
- Withhold his assent to the bill
- Return the bill for reconsideration i.e. use of Suspensive Veto

If the Parliament resend the bill with or without amendment to the President, it becomes obligatory for him to give assent.



STAGES OF PASSING A MONEY BILL



1

FIRST READING

Introduction of the bill in LOK SABHA only on the recommendation of the President.

If any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is final.



2

SECOND READING

- General **discussion** of the bill
- Examination of the bill by **Select Committee**, if referred. It can also amend its provisions, but without altering the principles underlying it.
- Clause by clause **consideration** of the bill, members can also move amendments and if accepted, they become part of the bill.



3

THIRD READING

Acceptance or Rejection of the Bill

If the majority of members present and voting accept the bill, the bill is regarded as passed by the House.

No amendments to the bill is allowed at this stage.



4

BILL IN THE SECOND HOUSE

After Lok Sabha passes the bill, it is moved to Rajya Sabha which has only restricted powers.

- It cannot reject or amend the bill.
- It has to return the bill within 14 days with or without recommendations.
- If it does not return the bill within 14 days, the bill is deemed to have been passed.

Lok Sabha may or may not accept the amendments.



5

ASSENT OF THE PRESIDENT

One of the following actions is done by The President:

- Give his assent to the bill and it becomes an act
- Withhold his assent to the bill

President can't return the bill for reconsideration.