

## Process of Law-Making in the Indian Parliament

### 1. What is Law-Making in Parliament?

- Parliament is the **supreme legislative body** of India.
- It consists of:
  - **President**
  - **Lok Sabha**
  - **Rajya Sabha**
- **The law-making process begins with the introduction of a Bill**
- **Ends with the assent of the President**
- Parliament can:
  - Make new laws
  - Amend existing laws
  - Repeal laws
  - Delegate law-making powers to States/local bodies

### 2. Types of Bills in Parliament

#### (A) Ordinary Bills

- Deal with **non-financial and non-constitutional matters**
- Can be introduced in the **Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha**
- Governed by **Articles 107, 108, 111**

#### (B) Financial Bills

- Related to:
  - Taxes
  - Government borrowing
  - Expenditure from the Consolidated Fund
- **Introduced only in the Lok Sabha**
- Governed by **Article 117**
- Rajya Sabha can **recommend**, but cannot reject

#### (C) Money Bills

- Deal **only** with matters mentioned in **Article 110**
  - Taxation
  - Borrowing
  - Consolidated Fund
- **Introduced only in the Lok Sabha**
- Rajya Sabha:
  - Cannot amend or reject
  - Can only make recommendations
- Lok Sabha is **not bound** to accept recommendations

- Governed by **Articles 109 & 110**

#### **(D) Constitutional Amendment Bills**

- Seek to amend the **Constitution of India**
- Governed by **Article 368**
- Require:
  - **Special majority** in Parliament
  - Ratification by **at least 50% of States** (in certain cases)

#### **(E) Based on Who Introduces the Bill**

<b>Private Member's Bill</b>	<b>Government Bill</b>
Introduced by non-ministers	Introduced by ministers
Low chance of passage	High chance of passage
Symbolic importance	Reflects government policy

### **3. Stages of an Ordinary Bill**

#### **Stage 1: Introduction**

- Bill introduced in **either House**
- No debate at this stage

#### **Stage 2: Committee Stage**

- Bill sent to:
  - Standing Committee or
  - Select Committee
- Detailed examination
- Report submitted to the House

#### **Stage 3: Discussion & Voting (First House)**

- Clause-by-clause discussion
- Voting
- If passed → sent to the **other House**

#### **Stage 4: Discussion & Voting (Second House)**

- Second House may:
  - Pass the bill
  - Reject the bill
  - Suggest amendments
  - Not act within 6 months

#### **Stage 5: Resolution of Differences**

- If disagreement occurs → **Joint Sitting**

#### Stage 6: Assent of the President

- The President may:
  - Give assent → Bill becomes **Act**
  - Withhold assent
  - Return bill (except Money Bill)

#### 4. Joint Sitting of Parliament

##### Meaning

- Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha sit together
- Governed by **Article 108**

##### When is a Joint Sitting Called?

- Bill passed by one House, but:
  - Rejected by others
  - Not returned within **6 months**
- Bill returned by the President, and disagreement persists

##### Key Features

- Chaired by the **Speaker of the Lok Sabha**
- **Rules of Lok Sabha apply**
- **Quorum**: One-tenth of the total members
- Used as a **last resort**

##### Bills Passed in Joint Sitting (Important for Prelims)

1. Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1960
2. Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill, 1977
3. Prevention of Terrorism Bill (POTA), 2002

##### Quick Memory Hooks

- **Money Bill** → **Lok Sabha only**
- **Joint Sitting** → **Article 108**
- **Constitution Amendment** → **Article 368**
- **Rajya Sabha is weaker in Money Bills**
- **The President is part of Parliament**