

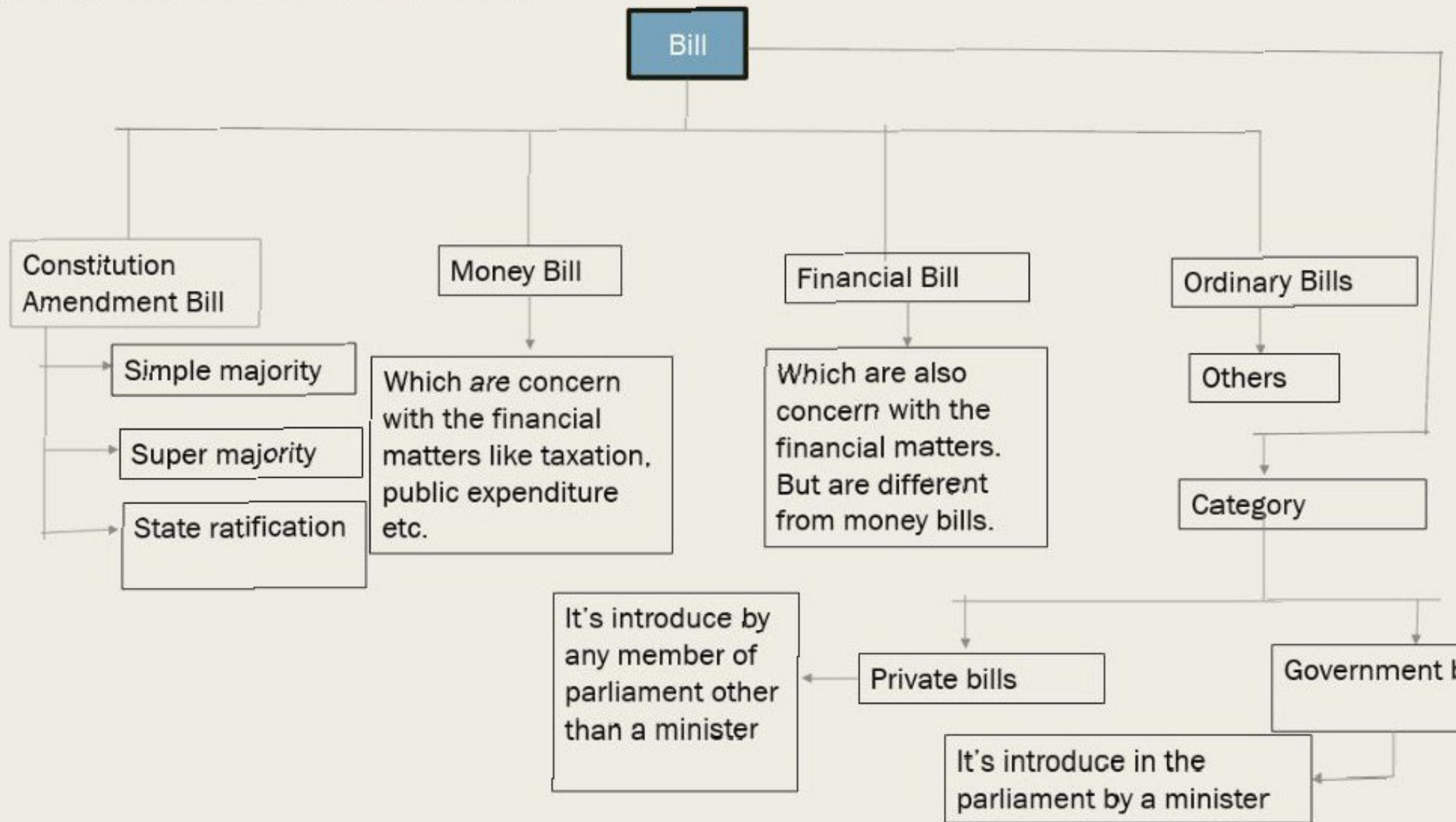
LAW MAKING PROCEDURE

BILL – ACT

The legislative procedure is identical in both houses of parliament. Every bill has to pass through the same stages in each house. Except money bill (art. 110) and financial bill (art. 117), These can be only introduce in Lok Sabha.

A bill is a proposal for legislation and its becomes an act or law duly enacted. (Bill is a draft of the proposed law)

Variation of the bill



A bill other than money bill, financial bill & const. Amendment bill is called ordinary bill. Such bill May originate in either house of parliament.

- An ordinary may be introduced either by a minister or by any other member of the parliament.

Ordinary bill passes through three stages in the originated house:

1. First reading

On the day on which any of the above motions is made, the principles & provisions of the bill may be discussed. This is called first reading.

2. Second reading

After the first reading is over the bill will be referred to a select committee or a joint select committee.

- When a motion for referring the bill to a committee is carried the committee considers the bill clause by clause and suggests omission, insertion, and additions to the bill, amendment to clauses of the bill is admitted.

3. Third reading

After the second reading, the bill is ready for voting this is called third reading. (With simple majority)

Consideration in second house:

When a bill is passed by one house it is transmitted to the other house for the concurrence, in the 2nd house the bill passed through all the stages expect introduction.

The 2nd house may adopt any of following courses:

- It may pass the bill without amendment.
- It may pass the bill with amendment.
- If the originating house accepts by 2nd house, it is presented to the president for assent.
- If the originating house does not concur in the amended and the disagreement is final, the president may summon a joint sitting to resolve the deadlock (art.108). Joint session is presided over by speaker of lok sabha.

Assent of the president:

After passing the bill from both house, it is sent to president for his assent. But he can give his assent, withhold his assent or return the bill to parliament for reconsideration.

- If the bill is again passed by both houses with or without amendments suggests by the president and is presented to the president again, then he is obliged to give his assent (art. 111)
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