

LEGISLATURE

CHAPTER-5



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WHY DO WE NEED A PARLIAMENT?

- Law making is the main function of legislature
- IT IS THE CENTRE OF ALL DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL PROCESSES
- the legislatures helps the people in holding the representatives accountable
- The parliament is the open forum of debate
- It is the most representative of all organs of government
- The parliament is vested with the power to choose and dismiss the government



TWO FORMS OF LEGISLATURE

BICAMERAL
(TWO HOUSES)
eXAMPLE-India,
germany,ETC.

UNICAMERAL
(ONE HOUSE)
EXAMPLE-
HUNGARY,
DENMARK,ETC.



TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT IN INDIA

LOK SABHA (House of people)



RAJYA SABHA (Council of states)



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WHY DO WE NEED TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT ?

- To give representation to all regions and sections of people
- A bicameral legislature makes it possible to have every decision reconsidered and thus prevents hasty decisions



FUNCTIONS OF LEGISLATURE (PARLIAMENT)

- Legislative Function
- Control over Executive and ensuring its accountability
- Financial Function
- Representation
- Debating Function
- constitutional amendments
- Electoral functions
- Judicial functions



LOK SABHA

- The **Lok Sabha** at present consists of 545 members. Of these, 530 members are directly elected from the States and 13 from Union Territories, while two are nominated by the President to represent the Anglo-Indian community.
- The term of Lok Sabha is 5 years. the house may be resolved before the expiry of its full term when the proclamation of emergency is enforced, the term of Lok Sabha according to article 83 can be extended for 1 year.
- Members are elected through secret ballot on the basis of Universal adult franchise after every 5 years.



POWERS OF LOK SABHA

- **MAKES LAWS ON MATTERS INCLUDED IN THE UNION AND CONCURRENT LIST**
- **APPROVES PROPSALS FOR TAXATION**
- **CONTROLS THE EXECUTIVE BY ASKING QUESTIONS**
- **AMENDS THE CONSTITUTION**
- **APPROVES THE PROCLAMATION OF EMERGENCY**
- **ELECTS THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND REMOVES THE JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT AND HIGH COURT**
- **ESTABLISHES COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS AND CONSIDER THEIR REPROTS**



RAJYA SABHA

- THE **RAJYA SABHA** SHALL CONSIST OF 250 MEMBERS, OF WHICH 12 MEMBERS SHALL BE NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT FROM AMONGST PERSONS HAVING SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE OR PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN RESPECT OF SUCH MATTERS AS LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART AND SOCIAL
- IT is a permanent house & One third of its members retire after every 2 years and fresh elections are held.
- The term of office of each member is 6 years they can get re-elected.

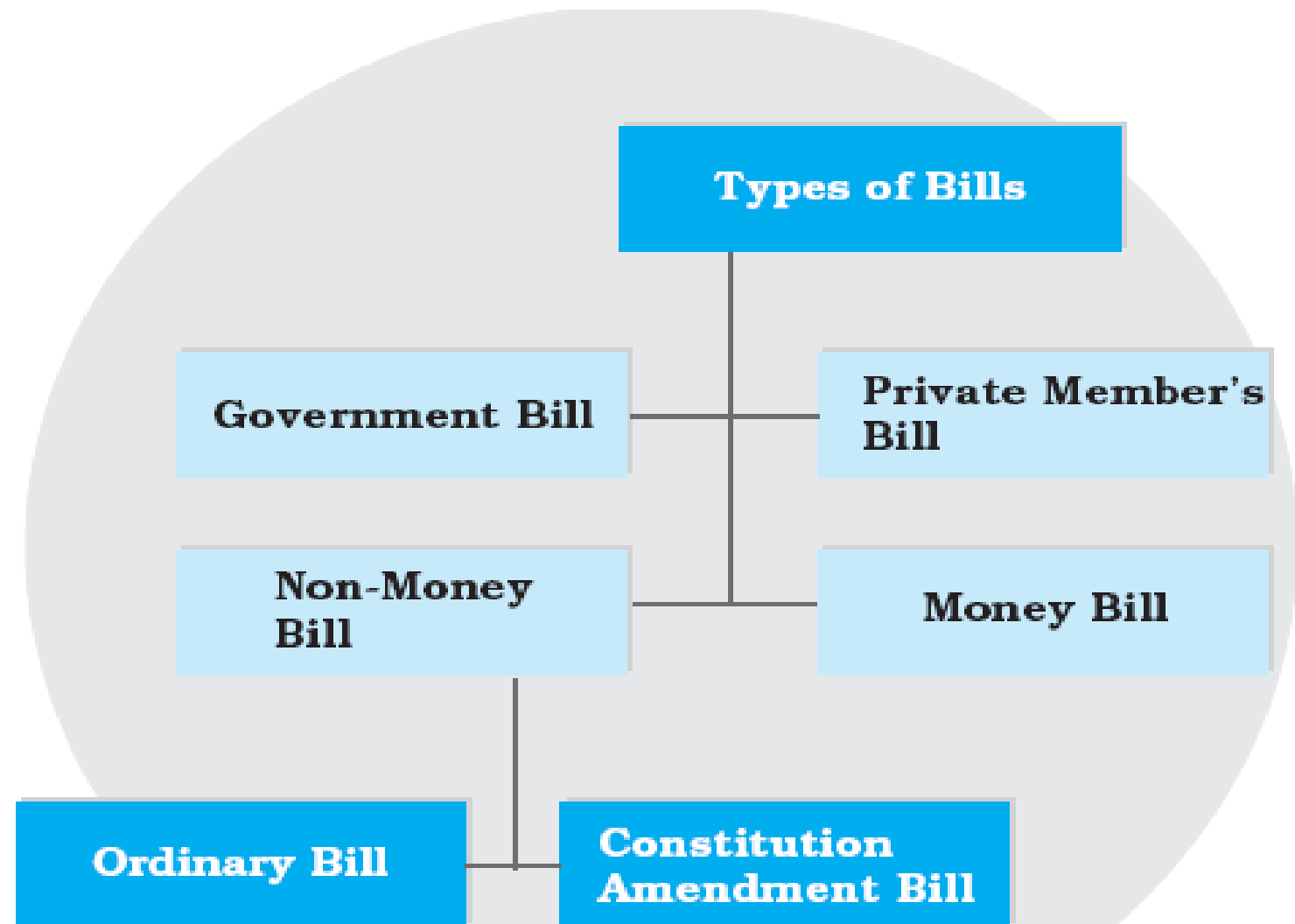


POWERS OF RAJYA SABHA

- **CONSIDERS AND APPROVES NON MONEY BILLS**
- **APPROVES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS**
- **EXERCISE CONTROL OVER EXECUTIVE**
- **PARTICIPATES IN THE ELECTION AND REMOVAL OF THE PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT AND JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT AND HIGH COURT.**
- **CAN GIVE THE UNION PARLIAMENT POWER TO MAKE LAWS ON MATTERS INCLUDED IN THE STATE LIST**



TYPES OF BILL



HOW THE BILL BECOMES A LAW

A bill has to pass through various stages before it becomes an Act.

1. Introduction
2. Committee Stage
3. Second Reading
4. Third Reading
5. The Bill in the Second House
6. The President's Assent



1) INTRODUCTION

- 1 month's notice (in case of a Private bill) to the Speaker by a MP other than a Minister, regarding his intention to move a bill
- In case of Govt Bill- no need to give a month's notice to the speaker.
- After submitting to the with its aims and objectives- date & time is fixed on the agenda of the House for its introduction.
- On the scheduled date and time mover of the bill begs leave of the House to introduce the bill.
- Initiator of the Bill speaks, a discussion follows.
- The request for introduction of the bill is put to vote.
- If House votes in its favour then the Bill is formally passed.
- Introduction of the Bill is also known as FRB



2)COMMITTEE STAGE

- **After granting leave to introduce the Bill, the House may do one of the following.**
 1. **It may immediately take up the Bill for consideration.**
 2. **Refer it to a select Committee of the House**
 3. **It may circulate the bill for eliciting public opinion.**



3. SECOND READING (REPORT STAGE)

- **Submission of the report of the committee**
– beginning of the third stage.
- House takes up the Bill for consideration after a debate on the Committee's Report
- **This is called the Second Reading.**
- Amendments if any are proposed n included if passed by a majority vote.
- **Completion of Second Reading- Once every Clause is voted upon.**



4. THIRD (FINAL) READING

- **No changes CAN BE MADE AT THIS STAGE**
- **Members can speak for or against the Bill as a whole.**
- **With minor amendments, if any, the bill is put to vote.**
- **Either passed or rejected as a whole by a majority vote of the house.**
- **Receives the Sign of the Chairman of the House.**



5. THE BILL IN THE SECOND HOUSE

- Once passed it is referred to the Second House for consideration .
- In Second House it goes through all the stages of procedure as in the First House .
- When passed by both the Houses then it is considered to be passed by the Parliament.
- Any disagreement- joint session of both the Houses takes place.
- Decision is taken by the majority vote of the members present.
- Receives the Sign of the Chairman of the House.



6. THE PRESIDENT'S ASSENT

- Having been passed in both the Houses , IT IS referred to the President for his assent.

Treatment by President .

1. President may give his assent. It becomes an Act and is placed on the Statue Book
2. May reject it and send it back to Parliament for consideration
3. Parliament is not bound to accept the suggestion made by the President.



INSTRUMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL

- Deliberation and discussion
- Approval or Refusal of laws
- Financial control
- No confidence motion



WHAT DO THE COMMITTEES OF PARLIAMENT DO?

- IT PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN DAY TO DAY FUNCTIONING OF THE HOUSE
- TO STUDY THE DEMANDS FOR GRANTS MADE BY THE VARIOUS MINISTRIES
- To investigate cases of corruption
- These have helped in reducing the burden on the parliament



How does the parliament regulate itself?

- The constitution has made certain provisions to ensure smooth conduct of business
- The presiding officer of the legislature is the final authority in matters of regulating business of the legislature
- Anti defection laws



Thank you!



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