



KAMARAJ IAS ACADEMY
Only IAS Academy by Grandson of "Per.uthalayar Kamarajar"

How a Bill Becomes a Law in India: Complete Parliamentary Legislative Process Explained

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How a Bill Becomes a Law in Parliament (Bill Enactment Process)?

Step 1: Drafting of Bill

A proposal for a new law is prepared by the concerned ministry.

It may be:

Government Bill (introduced by a minister)

Private Member Bill (introduced by any MP who is not a minister)

Most laws come through Government Bills.

Step 2: First Reading (Introduction)

The bill is introduced in either:

Lok Sabha

Rajya Sabha

(Except Money Bill, which can be introduced only in Lok Sabha)

This stage is called First Reading.

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Only introduction happens here.

Step 3: Second Reading (Detailed Discussion)

This is the most important stage.

It has 3 parts:

General Discussion

Members discuss the principles and purpose of the bill.

Committee Stage

The bill may be sent to:

Departmental Standing Committee

Select Committee

Joint Parliamentary Committee

Detailed clause-by-clause examination happens here.

Consideration Stage

House discusses the bill clause by clause and suggests amendments.

Step 4: Third Reading

Final discussion happens.

Members vote for passing the bill.

If passed, it goes to the other House.

Step 5: Same Process in the Other House

The second House also follows:

First Reading

Second Reading

Third Reading

Then it may:

pass the bill

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reject the bill

suggest amendments

keep it pending

Step 6: If Houses Disagree ? Joint Sitting

If Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha disagree, the President may call a Joint Sitting under Article 108.

Presided over by the Speaker of Lok Sabha.

(Not applicable to Money Bills and Constitutional Amendment Bills)

Step 7: President's Assent

After Parliament passes the bill, it goes to the President of India.

The President may:

give assent ? becomes law

return the bill (except Money Bill) for reconsideration

withhold assent (rare)

After assent, it becomes an Act of Parliament.

Simple Flow for Exams

Drafting ? First Reading ? Second Reading ? Third Reading ? Other House ? President ? Act

Special Cases:

Money Bill

Only in Lok Sabha

Rajya Sabha can only recommend

Must be returned within 14 days

Constitutional Amendment Bill

Special Majority required

No Joint Sitting

Sometimes ratification by half of State Legislatures also needed