

# Bills in the Parliament

Public Bill	Private Bill
Minister bring the bill	Other than Minister
7 days Notice needed	One month Notice Needed
More chances of Approval	Less chances for approval

## Types of Bills

- Ordinary Bill
- Money Bill
- Financial Bill
- Constitutional Amendment Bill

## Ordinary Bill

- Can be introduced in any house
- Minister or Member both can bring this bill
- Joint sitting possible (108)
- President can use Veto also in this case

## Money Bill(A-110)

- Introduced only in Loksabha then will go to Rajya Sabha
- Prior permission of President is required
- Introduced only by Minister
- Rajya sabha can not amend or reject the Bill
- Can keep it for 14 days and after that by default it will be considered to be accepted
- Joint sittings not possible
- President can not use suspensive veto(Reconsider)
- Certificate of Money bill is given by Speaker of Lok sabha

## Conditions of Money Bill

- Bill related to Abolition, Imposition, Alteration or Regulation of Taxes
- Regulations of Borrowing of money by Union
- Custody of Consolidate fund of India, Contingency fund of India and Public account of India (Appropriation or withdrawal and deposit)
- Expenditure charged on CFI
- Audit of accounts of Union or State Govt

## Financial Bills

- Deals with Fiscal matters , Revenue and Expenditure
- Types of Financial Bill:
  - Money Bill(A-110:All Money Bills are Financial Bills not vice versa)
  - Financial Bill Part-A(117(1))
  - Financial Bill Part-B(117(3))

117(1)	117(3)
All Matters of 110 and General Legislative Matters:Half money and half financial	No matter related to 110.It only deals with Expenditure from CFI
Introduced in L.S with Recommendation of President but Rajya sabha has all power to accept or reject this bill:Start as money bill but move as Ordinary	President prior permission is required but can be introduced in any of the House:Also it moves like Ordinary bill
Joint Sitting is also possible	joint sitting possible