

UPSC Civil Services Examination Political Science & International Relations

Topic- Private Members' Bill- Indian Polity Notes

1. What is a Private Members' Bill in India?

A bill introduced by the Member of Parliament (MP) who is not a Minister, i.e., a non-government member is known as the Private Members' bill. Members of Parliament (MPs) other than ministers are private members. Private Members can also move legislative proposal or bill which he/she thinks is appropriate to be present in the Statute Book. However, it must be noted that a private member can give a maximum of three notices for the introduction of Private Members Bills during a Session.

Including private members' bill in Indian Parliament, there are other various types of bills which a candidate must know.

2. Difference between Private Members' Bill & Public Bill in India

We all have understood that public bills are government bills and private bills are private members' bill. However, there are a few differences between two which are mentioned in the table below:

Difference	Private Members' Bill	Public Bill
Introduction	In either house of parliament	In either house of parliament
Introduced by	Any member of the parliament other than a minister	Minister
Chance of Approval in Parliament	Lesser Chance	Greater Chance
Rejection of the bill implies	No effect on government's position	Expression of want of parliamentary confidence in the government and may lead to its resignation.
Notice Period for Introduction	One month's notice	Seven Days' Notice
Drafting of the Bill	Concerned Department in consultation with law department	Member who is introducing it will only draft it

Facts about Private Members' Bill:

- Members of Parliament of both the ruling party as well as the opposition can introduce a Private Member Bill.
- The Private Member bill, in order to become an act, must be passed in both the houses.

- Once passed in both houses, Presidential assent is also mandatory for the bill to become an Act.
- Such Bills can be **introduced and discussed only on Fridays**.
- The number of private member bills have been capped to 3 per session of Parliament.

President's role in a Private Member Bill

According to the present traditions, the President of India can use his powers of absolute veto and can easily discard a private members' bill.

3. List of Private Members' Bills

Since 1952, only 14 private member's bills have become laws. Out of the 300 odd private members bills that were introduced in the 14th Lok Sabha, only about 4% were discussed and the rest 96% lapsed without any debate. The list of private members' bills that have been passed in Indian Parliament is given in the table below:

S.No	Private Members' Bill	Private Member	House
1	The Muslim Wakf's Bill 1952	Syed Mohammed Ahmed Kasmi	Lok Sabha
2	The Indian Registration (Amendment) Bill 1955	SC Samanta	Lok Sabha
3	The Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Bill 1956	Feroze Gandhi	Lok Sabha
4	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill 1953	Raghunath Singh	Lok Sabha
5	The Women's & Children's Institution (Licensing) Bill 1954	Kamledu Mati Shah	Lok Sabha
6	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill 1957	Subhadra Joshi	Lok Sabha
7	The Salaries & Allowances of MPs (Amendment) Bill 1964	Raghunath Singh	Lok Sabha
8	The Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill 1963	Diwan Chand Sharma	Lok Sabha
9	Supreme Court (Enlargement of Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction) Bill 1968	Anand Narian Mullah	Lok Sabha
10	The Ancient and Historical Monuments & Archeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Bill 1954	Dr Raghubir Singh	Rajya Sabha

11	The Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill 1956	Dr Seeta Parmanand	Rajya Sabha
12	The Orphanages & Other Charitable Homes (Supervision & Control) Bill 1960	Kailashh Bihari Lal	Rajya Sabha
13	Marine Insurance Bill 1959	MP Bhargava	Rajya Sabha
14	Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill	Diwan Chaman Lal	Rajya Sabha

