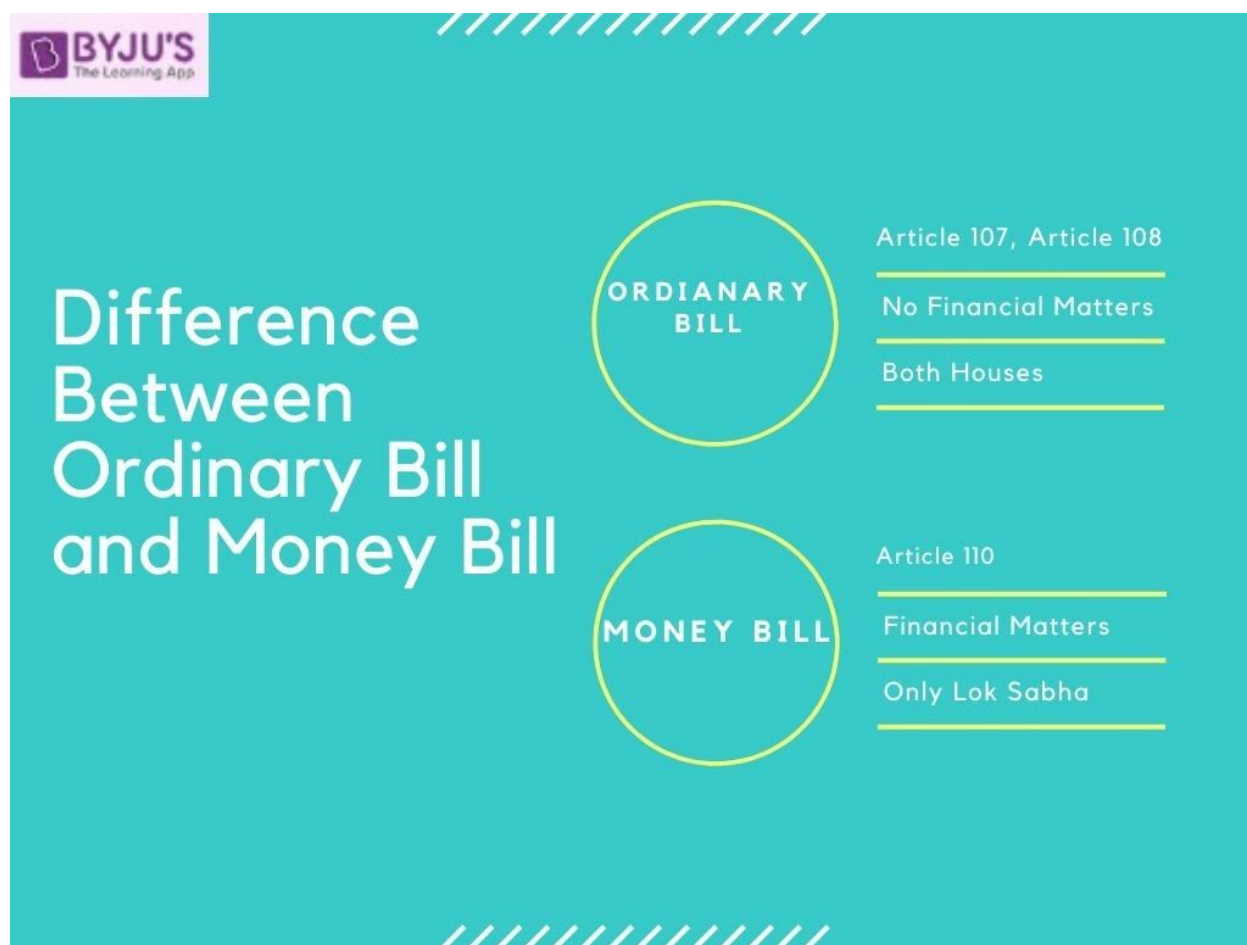


Difference between the Ordinary Bill and Money Bill is explained here in detail. This topic is important from the perspective of Indian Polity Syllabus. There are various types of bills that are introduced in either house of the Parliament to enact a law. There are four types of bills that are introduced in the Indian Parliament for different purposes.

1. Ordinary Bill (Article 107, Article 108), this bill is concerned with any matter other than financial subjects.
2. Money Bill (Article 110), this bill is Concerned with financial matters like taxation, public expenditure, etc.
3. Financial Bill (Article 117 [1], Article 117[3]), this bill is concerned with financial issues but this bill is different from money bills although both deal with financial matters.
4. Constitutional Amendment Bill (Article 368), this bill is concerned with the Constitutional Amendment. The difference between Ordinary Bill and Money Bill given here can help the UPSC Civil Service exam aspirants to understand the basics better and know their comparisons thoroughly.

Aspirants would find this article very helpful while preparing for the [IAS Exam](#).



The major differences between Ordinary Bill and Money Bill are:

Sl.No	Ordinary Bill	Money Bill
1	Ordinary Bills can be introduced in either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.	Money Bill can be introduced only in Lok Sabha.
2	Ordinary Bill can be introduced without the recommendation of the President	Money Bill can be introduced only on the recommendation of the President
3	Either a Minister or private member can introduce ordinary bill	Only a Minister is allowed to introduce Money Bill in the Parliament
4	If the Ordinary Bill originated in the Lok Sabha, then it does not require approval of the speaker when transmitted to Rajya Sabha.	Money Bill requires the certification of the Lok Sabha Speaker when transmitted to Rajya Sabha.
5	Rajya Sabha has the power to reject or amend the Ordinary Bill	Rajya Sabha cannot amend or reject the Money Bill. The Money Bill has to be returned to the Lok Sabha with or without the recommendations of Rajya Sabha. Lok Sabha has the power to reject or accept the recommendations of Rajya Sabha regarding the Money Bill.
6	The Rajya Sabha has the power to detain the Ordinary Bill for a period of 6 months.	The Money Bill can be detained for a maximum period of 14 days only by the Rajya Sabha
7	Ordinary Bill is sent for the assent of President only after being approved by both the houses i.e. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha	The Money Bill is sent for the President's assent only after approval from the Lok Sabha. Money Bill does not require the approval of Rajya Sabha before it is sent to the President for his assent.
8	Ordinary Bill can be returned for reconsideration, accepted or rejected by the President.	Money Bill cannot be returned for reconsideration by the President. The President can only accept or reject it.
9	In case of deadlock on Ordinary Bill there is a provision of a joint sitting	In case of Money Bill, if there is a deadlock, there is no provision of a joint sitting

These are the main differences between Ordinary Bill and Money Bill. The differences given in the above table can help the UPSC Civil Service Exam aspirants to answer any related questions easily in the exams.

After learning about the Ordinary Bill and Money Bill differences, it is better to know the details of Money Bill thoroughly. On top of it, to further strengthen the knowledge and preparation on Indian Polity syllabus, also learn about the Differences between Money Bill and Finance Bill, how a bill is passed in India, the different types of bills and the corresponding different stages involved while passing those different types of bills, the Presidential Assent to the Bills and information on Lapsing of Bills. Visit the below-given links to learn about the Money Bill, Presidential Assent to the Bill, Difference between Money Bill and Finance Bill, how a bill is passed in India and Lapsing of Bills; in detail along with other information.

- [Money Bill in India - Comprehensive Information.](#)
- [Difference between Finance Bill and Money Bill](#)
- [How a Bill is Passed in India - Different Types and Different Stages](#)
- [Assent to Bills - Presidential Assent](#)
- [Lapsing of Bills](#)

UPSC Civil Service Exam aspirants should diligently study the [Indian Polity Notes](#), as it is an extremely important component of UPSC Civil Service Exam Syllabus.

The above details would help candidates prepare for [UPSC 2020](#).

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