

## Examrace

### Polity Study Material: Joint Session

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#### Joint Session

For Non Money Bills After a Bill has been passed by one House of Parliament and transmitted to the other House and

1. the Bill is rejected by the other Home; or
2. the two Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the Bill; or
3. more than six months have elapsed from the date of receipt of the Bill by the other House without the Bill being passed by it.

The Parliament may unless the Bill has lapsed by reason of dissolution of the Lok Sabha, notify to the Houses by message, if they are sitting, or by public notification, if they are not sitting, his intention to summon them to meet in a Joint session for the purpose of deliberating and voting on the Bill. If at the joint sitting of the two Houses, the Bill, with such amendments, if any as are agreed to in the joint sitting, is passed by the majority of the t-Ota1 number of members of both Houses present and voting, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both the Houses.

For Money Bill: A Money Bill can be introduced in the Lok Sabha only on the recommendations of the President. Any a Money Bill has been passed by the Lok Sabha. It is transmitted to Rajya Sabha for recommendations. The Rajya Sabha must make its recommendations within 14 days of the receipt of the Bill. It is up to the Lok Sabha to accept or reject any of the recommendations. If the Lower House accepts any of the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha, the Bill is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses with the amendment recommended by the Rajya Sabha and accepted by the Lok Sabha. If the Lok Sabha does not accept any of the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha, the Money Bill is deemed to have been passed by both Houses in the form in which it was passed by the Lok Sabha. If the Bill is not returned within 14 days, it is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses at the expiration of the term of 14 days. It is then transmitted to the President for assent. After this it becomes an Act. In the case of an amendment to Constitution, the deadlock cannot be resolved by the joint session of the Parliament. The Bill for the amendment of the Constitution has to be presented again to both the Houses of. Parliament and it becomes an act only when passed by both the Houses by requisite majority.