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# THE ROLE AND IMPACT OF PARLIAMENTARY MAJORITY IN SHAPING THE LEGISLATION IN INDIA.

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## ABSTRACT

India is considered one of the largest and most vibrant democracies in the world, where Parliament plays a central role in making laws for the country. The process of law-making is deeply influenced by the numerical strength of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha. This research examines how parliamentary majority impacts the legislative process in India, particularly in relation to the speed, scrutiny, and quality of laws passed. It analyses the constitutional structure of Parliament, the procedures for passing ordinary and money bills, and the role of majority in shaping legislative outcomes.

Through case studies such as the Electoral Bonds Scheme, the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, and the Three Farm Laws, the study highlights how a strong majority can enable quick passage of significant legislation, sometimes at the cost of detailed debate and opposition participation. The research also examines parliamentary data across different Lok Sabhas to show the relationship between majority strength and legislative output. Further, it emphasizes the urgent need for systematic scrutiny in the form of Legislative Impact Assessment (LIA) to ensure that laws are not only passed efficiently but are also properly evaluated for their long-term social, economic, and constitutional impact. The study concludes that while majority is essential for stable governance, transparency, accountability, and structured assessment are equally necessary to strengthen democratic law-making in India.

**Keywords:** Parliamentary Majority, Law-Making Process, Legislative Impact Assessment, Money Bill, Democratic Accountability, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Electoral Bonds, Farm Laws.

**INTRODUCTION:**

*“In a Parliamentary Democracy it is a job of the Parliament to decide the law, not the Government”*

*- Angela Rayner*

Indian democracy is universally recognized and also it is rightly so as not only the largest but the greatest functioning democracy in the world. An important function of Parliament is to make laws. The definition of law has been mostly seen as the imperative direction in a bill that is debated and passed by the parliament in the majority in a prescribed manner and assented by the head of the state, which is binding on all citizens. The term 'law' means any ordinance, order, by-law, rule, regulation, notification, custom, or usage having the force of law.<sup>1</sup>

The Indian Parliament is made up of the President of India and two Houses: The Council of States, also called the Rajya Sabha (Upper House), and the House of the People, known as the Lok Sabha (Lower House).<sup>2</sup> The Rajya Sabha has 250 members. Out of these, 12 are nominated by the President for 6 years because of their expertise or contributions to fields like literature, science, art, and social service. The other 238 members are elected by the legislative assemblies of the States through proportional representation using a single transferable vote system.<sup>3</sup> The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and cannot be dissolved.<sup>4</sup>

All the legislative proposals are brought before the parliament as a bill. Many kinds of bills are proposed before the house though it may be the Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha. A bill is a statute in the draft and no bill introduced by the government or by a private member can become a law until both houses of parliament approve it by the majority.<sup>5</sup> In all this process there are so many stages that are initiated at the time of 1<sup>st</sup> reading, 2<sup>nd</sup> reading, and 3<sup>rd</sup> reading of the bill, which involves one the most important stages which is the majority of the members to pass any bill.

There are various kinds of bill which are introduced and passed in the parliament such as ordinary bill, money bill, amending bill to modify or amend the existing bill etc. Through this

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<sup>1</sup> DD Basu, Introduction to the Constitution of India, 249 (6th ed., 2022).

<sup>2</sup> Article 79, Constitution of India.

<sup>3</sup> Article 80 and Fourth Schedule of Constitution of India.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

research author wants to know the impact and role of majority ruling party and how does this influence the nature of law-making process.

Parliament conducts the essential task of developing and passing laws which tackle the country's societal issues along with economic matters and address safety needs and development needs. The current government take leadership through introducing bills to guide them toward successful and development of society. The quantity of passed bills establishes a government's performance metric because it measures legislative productivity alongside dedication rates. The effectiveness of governance depends simultaneously on the number of enacted laws and their quality and implementation results. Parliament's legislative work remains fundamental for implementing national aspirations because laws must address real problems and match public requirements while being executed properly.<sup>6</sup>

In a parliamentary democracy like India the numerical strength of ruling party plays a crucial role in shaping the law-making process and also the social and the development of society is being based upon the laws which are implemented by the government and the ability of the ruling party or coalition to pass. Law implements policies which is somewhere directly influenced by its majority in the parliament, as any law which is introduced in Parliament needs majority of members to pass and implement the law. The research will emphasize on single party majority and their rapid enactment of law with majority of ruling government.<sup>7</sup>

## **FUNCTIONS AND STRUCTURE OF THE PARLIAMENTARY OF INDIA.**

### **Structure of Parliament in India.**

The Parliament of India is supreme legislative body in India and its framework is defined in **Part V, Chapter III** of Indian constitution under the title of **Parliament**. The provisions Related to the parliament are detailed in article 79 to 122, The rules and provisions regarding the parliament are classified into several categories That are *General Provisions*<sup>8</sup>*Officers of*

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<sup>6</sup> D.C.Srivastava, *Effect of numerical strength of majority ruling party on legislation output in India*, 4 The Indian journal of political science 622, 638 (2023) available at [https://www.jstor.org/stable/24701159?searchText=&searchUri=&ab\\_segments=&searchKey=&refreqid=fastly-default%3A95fc32c27a249e43d1e9c13808dccb21&initiator=recommender&seq=1](https://www.jstor.org/stable/24701159?searchText=&searchUri=&ab_segments=&searchKey=&refreqid=fastly-default%3A95fc32c27a249e43d1e9c13808dccb21&initiator=recommender&seq=1) last seen(22/01/2025).

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Article 79 to 88, Constitution of India.

*Parliament*<sup>9</sup> *Conduct of business*<sup>10</sup> *Disqualification of members*<sup>11</sup> *Legislative procedure*<sup>12</sup> and *General procedures*<sup>13</sup> The Indian Constitution establishes the Parliament of India to make laws for the entire country. The Parliament is bicameral, meaning it has two Houses: the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States).

India is made up of States and Union Territories, and the Constitution requires that every State have its own legislature. States can choose to have either a bicameral or unicameral legislature. If a State has two Houses, the lower House is called the Legislative Assembly, and the upper House is called the Legislative Council. If a State has only one House, it is simply called the Legislative Assembly. This means there are three types of legislatures in India: the national Parliament (which has two Houses), bicameral State legislatures, and unicameral State legislatures.

Parliament meets three times a year in different sessions: the Budget Session (January to April), the Monsoon Session (July to September), and the Winter Session (November to December). Since the Constitution creates these legislatures, their power to make laws is limited by the Constitution itself. Article 245 states that both Parliament and State legislatures can make laws, but only within the limits set by the Constitution. The Constitution also divides law-making power between the Parliament and the State legislatures. Some subjects are under Parliament's exclusive control, some are reserved for State legislatures, and some subjects can be legislated on by both.

The Rajya Sabha have a total strength of 250 members out of which 12 are nominated by the President for a term of 6 years based on the special knowledge and practical experience in the fields of literature, Science, Art and Social Service. Remaining 238 members are elected by the elected legislative assemblies of the States according to the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.<sup>14</sup>

### **Functions of the parliament in India.**

The Constitution of India provides clear rules in procedure for the functioning of Both houses

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<sup>9</sup> Article 89 to 97, Constitution of India.

<sup>10</sup> Article 99, Constitution of India.

<sup>11</sup> Article 101 to 103, Constitution of India.

<sup>12</sup> Article 107 to 111, Constitution of India.

<sup>13</sup> Article 118 to 122, Constitution of India.

<sup>14</sup> Article 80 and Fourth Schedule of Constitution of India.

of the parliament which is having a well-defined set of rules and procedure of each specific house. In article 118<sup>15</sup> of Indian constitution provides that each house of Parliament may make rules for regulating, subject matter to the provision of this constitution, its procedure and the conduct of its business- (refereeing this article is with Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha). These constitutional provisions are further supplemented and in article 100 specifies the quorum required for holding a valid session of either House.<sup>16</sup> Quorum refers to the minimum number of members that must be present for the House to conduct official business. According to the Constitution, the quorum must be one-tenth of the total strength of the House.<sup>17</sup> For the Lok Sabha, which has a maximum strength of 552 members, at least 55 members must be present for proceedings to take place. Similarly, for the Rajya Sabha, which has a maximum strength of 250 members, at least 25 members must be present. If the required quorum is not met, the House cannot proceed with its business, and the session may be adjourned until enough members are present.<sup>18</sup> The requirement of the member is an essential part of law-making process.

Constitution also provides the procedures of introducing, debating and passing ordinary bills as well as money bills. The procedure of ordinary bills is discussed under article 107<sup>19</sup> and 108.<sup>20</sup> It provides that ordinary bill can originate in any of the Houses of Parliament and whenever a bill is to be introduced members are required to give prior notice of their intention to introduce a bill. Once a bill is passed by one House, the bill is sent to the other House and in both the house the bill undergoes three stages of reading (1<sup>st</sup> reading, 2<sup>nd</sup> reading and Final reading) wherein detailed deliberation and debate takes place on the bill and finally the bill is put to vote. When both the Houses pass the bill, it is sent to President for assent. The passing of bill may have simple majority or Special majority in respect of what does the bill is associated. President can either declare that he assents to the Bill or that he withholds assent therefrom.<sup>21</sup>

With respect to Money Bill special procedures are provided under the Constitution. Article 110 provides an exhaustive definition of Money Bill. It provides that a bill which consist of

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<sup>15</sup> Article 118, Constitution of India.

<sup>16</sup> Article 100(3), Constitution of India.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Article 107, Constitution of India

<sup>20</sup> Article 108, Constitution of India.

<sup>21</sup> Article 111, Constitution of India.

provisions only dealing with the matters related to imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax, regulation of borrowing of money, custody and appropriation of funds out of the consolidated fund and matters which are incidental thereto. A Money Bill can only be introduced on the recommendation of the Parliament and that too only in Lok Sabha and not in Rajya Sabha. Rajya Sabha can only give recommendations to Lok Sabha on Money Bill which the Lok Sabha can either accept or reject.<sup>22</sup>

## **IMPACT OF MAJORITY IN PARLIAMENT ON LAW MAKING PROCESS IN INDIA.**

A strong parliamentary majority allows the government to pass laws efficiently, as there is little resistance from the opposition. However, it can also lead to unchecked power, where laws are passed without sufficient debate. On the other hand, a weak majority makes the process more democratic but also slows down decision-making, as there is more negotiation and opposition involvement. A study by PRS Legislative Research shows that the number of days Parliament meets in a year has decreased over time.<sup>23</sup> In the last ten years, Lok Sabha has met for only 70 days per year on average, whereas in the 1960s, it used to meet for around 120 days annually. The National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution has recommended increasing the number of sittings, suggesting that Lok Sabha should meet at least 120 days a year and Rajya Sabha should meet at least 100 days. However, even during these short parliamentary sessions, a lot of time is wasted due to disruptions and protests. During the 16th Lok Sabha (2014-2019), around 16% of the scheduled time was lost because of disruptions. In the 17th Lok Sabha (2019-2024), nearly 13% of scheduled sittings did not take place because the sessions were adjourned early. The 17th Lok Sabha had the fewest sittings among all full-term Lok Sabhas, making it one of the least active in India's parliamentary history.<sup>24</sup> As per this there are many bills are passed.

### **Study of Electoral bonds**

The Electoral Bonds Scheme, introduced through the Finance Bill of 2017, allowed individuals and businesses to donate money anonymously to political parties. Donors could purchase these

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<sup>22</sup> Article 109, Constitution of India.

<sup>23</sup> K. Malik, S. Kanwar, M. Kandaje, Functioning of the 16th Lok Sabha, PRS Legislative Research (2019), available on [https://prsindia.org/files/parliament/vital\\_stats/PRS%2016th%20LS%20Vital%20Stats.pdf](https://prsindia.org/files/parliament/vital_stats/PRS%2016th%20LS%20Vital%20Stats.pdf), last seen on 25/03/2025.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

bonds from the State Bank of India (SBI), which political parties could later cash in. A major controversy arose over the bill being introduced as a Money Bill, which meant it only needed approval from Lok Sabha, where the ruling party had a majority, bypassing Rajya Sabha, where they lacked the numbers.<sup>25</sup>

Under Article 110 of the Constitution, a Money Bill must deal only with financial matters like taxation or expenditure. However, the Finance Bill of 2017 amended Section 13A of the Income Tax Act, 1961, exempting political parties from maintaining records of donations under this scheme, without making any tax-related changes. Despite objections that this did not qualify as a Money Bill, the Lok Sabha Speaker accepted the government's classification, ensuring its passage without Rajya Sabha's input.<sup>26</sup>

At the time of the introduction of the Finance Bill, 2017, the ruling party in India was the Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP), led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The BJP had a strong majority in the 16th Lok Sabha (2014-2019) but lacked a majority in the Rajya Sabha, which is why passing the bill as a Money Bill helped bypass opposition scrutiny in the Upper House. This case is significant in understanding how parliamentary majority influences legislation in India. By using procedural tools like the Money Bill route, a government with a strong majority can pass laws without full parliamentary debate, reducing scrutiny and opposition involvement. This raises concerns about transparency in law-making, reinforcing the core theme of this research the impact of parliamentary majority on legislation and law-making process influenced by this procedure.

### **Study of Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill.**

The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Bill was controversial not because of its purpose which was to reorganize the state, but due to the manner in which it was passed in Parliament. The bill proposed splitting the state of Jammu and Kashmir into two Union Territories: Jammu & Kashmir (with a legislature) and Ladakh (without a legislature). While the government justified the move as necessary for national integration and better governance, the way in which the bill was introduced and passed raised serious procedural concerns.

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<sup>25</sup> V.G. Shreeram, Representation beyond the Representative's Vote: An Analysis of Recent Legislative Practices in India (2021), available at : <https://lawandotherthings.com/representation-beyond-the-representatives-vote-an-analysis-of-recent-legislative-practices-in-india/> , last seen on 26/03/2025.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

Under Article 356 of the Indian Constitution, any major change in the status of Jammu and Kashmir required the State Legislature's recommendations. However, at the time of the bill's introduction, Jammu and Kashmir was under President's Rule, meaning its State Legislature was dissolved, and all its powers were being exercised by Parliament. While this gave Parliament the authority to act on behalf of the state, the process should have followed a clear sequence: first, Parliament should have acted as the State Legislature to provide recommendations, and then it should have introduced and debated the bill in its role as the national legislature.<sup>27</sup>

However, this procedural sequence was not clearly followed. The order in which resolutions were moved was confusing, and members of Parliament were not given prior notice regarding the resolution or its implications. Moreover, a critical part of parliamentary procedure is to circulate copies of the bill to MPs at least two days before its introduction to allow them time to review and debate it properly. In this case, that step was skipped, leading to concerns that the bill was rushed through without adequate deliberation. While the government had the required majority in Parliament to pass the bill, the lack of transparency and nature of the process raised concerns about whether due legislative process was followed. This incident highlights how a strong parliamentary majority can sometimes override procedural norms, which directly relates to the broader debate on the role of parliamentary majority in shaping legislation in India.<sup>28</sup>

### **The passing of three Farm Laws**

The three farm laws were introduced in order to make change in the regulatory framework of agricultural marketing in India. When these bills were introduced in the Rajya Sabha started protesting against the bills. Agriculture is India's biggest sector and since these laws were about to bring sea change in the regulatory framework of agricultural marketing, it was expected of legislature that serious deliberations will be made on the implications of these laws before passing the same. However, the bill was debated for about 3 hours and at the instance of the Deputy Chairman the debates over the bills were rushed without providing opposition members

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<sup>27</sup> Under Article 356 of the Indian Constitution, the President, on the report of the Governor of a State, if satisfied that the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the constitution, can assume to himself the functions of the Government of the State and declare that the powers of the State Legislature shall be exercisable under or by the authority of the Parliament. See also Article 357 of the Constitution.

<sup>28</sup> M. Verma, *Diminishing the Role of Parliament: The Case of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill*, 54 (45) *Economic and Political Weekly* (2019), available at <https://www.epw.in/engage/article/diminishing-role-parliament-case-jammu-and-kashmir> last seen on 27/03/2025.

enough time to complete their points as a result the proceedings turned chaotic. Ultimately, the Deputy Chairman called for a voice vote on the bills.<sup>29</sup>

A voice vote is a recognized form of voting under Rule 252 of Rules and Procedure and Conduct of Business in Council of States, wherein votes are not counted but the motion is decided on the basis of group which is louder. The rules of procedures provides that when a challenge is made to decision of result of voice vote, the chairman is bound to either resort to other methods of voting where the votes are counted.<sup>47</sup> This ensures that Article 100 of the constitution is not violated which requires that all questions in the House are decided by the majority. However, while passing the farm bills the deputy chairman ignored many of the calls of opposition for votes by division.<sup>48</sup> It is pertinent to note that the ruling party had weak majority in the Rajya Sabha, this only makes the arguments stronger that the passing of bills by voice votes undermines the accountability of legislative power of the government<sup>30</sup>.

The study of the Electoral Bonds Scheme, Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Bill, and Three Farm Laws clearly illustrates how a strong parliamentary majority influences the legislative process in India. In all three cases, procedural shortcuts were taken to pass significant laws without thorough debate. The Electoral Bonds Scheme was passed as a Money Bill, bypassing the Rajya Sabha, raising concerns about transparency in political funding. The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Bill was pushed through Parliament without adequate notice or discussion, despite its major constitutional implications. Similarly, the Three Farm Laws were passed through a voice vote, ignoring opposition demands for a division vote, undermining the accountability of the legislative process. These cases highlight a critical issue: a strong majority allows the ruling party to push legislation quickly, often at the cost of democratic deliberation and opposition scrutiny. This pattern raises concerns about whether parliamentary procedures are being used to strengthen governance or to suppress debate. The impact of parliamentary majority on legislation is evident in how laws are introduced, debated, and passed. When procedural norms are sidestepped, it weakens parliamentary accountability. This is particularly relevant in cases like the Electoral Bonds Scheme, which affects political transparency, and the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Bill, which altered federal structures without broad consultation. Thus, while a majority is essential for stable governance, it should not come at the cost of transparency, accountability, and due legislative process. Proper scrutiny and debate

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<sup>29</sup> Supra 29.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

are crucial to ensuring that laws serve the broader interests of democracy rather than just the ruling party's agenda.

### **NEED OF SYSTEMATIC SCRUTINY IN LAW MAKING PROCESS.**

An analysis of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Bill, the 3 farm laws passed and the Electoral Bonds Scheme reveals a pattern of rushed law-making, minimal deliberation, and a lack of procedural safeguards. Which means somewhere the government take the advantage of majority votes and pass the law to have the great performance of party without following the proper rules and procedure of passing law in parliament. These cases exemplify a growing trend where significant legislations are enacted without adequate scrutiny, often bypassing institutional checks and balances.

The laws and legislation passed by the Parliament of our nation have a direct as well as indirect impact on the citizens and their lives. The law-making organ of India, i.e., the legislative has the responsibility to fastidiously scrutinize and assess the objective of any law or legislation before enacting it. The purpose of a law is to maintain order, establish standards, protect the liberty of the people residing in the country and resolve disputes. Therefore, it is pretty evident that such a matter of importance, a law, in this case, should be properly assessed, discussed amongst competent authorities, reviewed and scrutinized in terms of its impact on the nation and its people before it gets enacted. In other words, there should be an assessment procedure that needs to be established in order to analyse the utility, importance and effectiveness of the law, estimate the true impact of the law in the pre-legislative stage and then study the direct and indirect consequences of the same in the long run in the post-legislative state. Such an assessment procedure is called Legislative Impact Assessment, which is pretty much non-existent in our country.

### **Need for Legislative Impact Assessment in India<sup>31</sup>**

The reason why India needs Legislative Impact Assessment is that these very laws affect our nation and the lives of 1.3 billion people who reside in it. There is a major concern over the law-making process in India because there is no pre-legislative or post-legislative assessment

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<sup>31</sup> Abhinav sharma, *Legislative Impact Assessment in India-A Brief Study*, Manupatra Articles, (2022) available at <https://articles.manupatra.com/article-details/Legislative-Impact-Assessment-in-India-A-Brief-Study> last seen on (23/01/2025) .

of the legislation and it does not take into consideration the outcomes and impacts of any such law.<sup>32</sup> It is 2022 and India still doesn't have any kind of law assessment procedure or arrangement established to study the impacts of these laws and legislations on society. Legislative Impact Assessment is the study of how a law is going to impact society and includes reviewing and assessing the impact of the law on society after it is enacted. Such sort of an assessment will help the government in evaluating the impact of legislation on society and then use the assessment and the knowledge for enacting further legislation on particular or different segments of society. The main objectives of the Legislative Impact Assessment are to make sure that the laws are passed with adequate scrutiny, keeping in mind the long-term effects, compare them with other alternatives and identify potential impacts.

This won't be an easy process as the adoption of legislative impact assessment would be complicated. The reason why it won't be easy is that *some parties enact laws without prior scrutiny and assessment only to benefit the ruling party*. The parties seek power and control and enact laws so that they can achieve their goal but what they don't consider is the impact of such laws on society. Since there is no such competent authority or institution that would monitor the making of laws in the pre-legislative stage and act as a watchdog so that the parties do not exploit the system to make laws that would benefit them but harm society. Therefore, there is a dire need for the introduction of public policies concerning Legislative Impact Assessment in India to enact laws that would benefit the nation and the people and not the ruling parties.<sup>33</sup>

Taking an example as when the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment introduced the Constitution Amendment Bill, 2019 which provided for a 10% reservation for the EWS category in the field of education and employment on 8th January 2019. It was passed on the very same day by the Lower House and the next day by the Upper House. The President signed it on the 12th of January 2019. It is to be noted that there was no prior publication of the bill for assessment or consultation and no particular research to support the rationale behind the bill. This is the reason why India needs a Legislative Impact Assessment system to remove this lack of scrutiny and bring proper assessment and consultation.

Countries like the UK, Finland, and Kenya have strong Legislative Impact Assessment (LIA)

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<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>33</sup> Supra 35.

systems to improve law-making. In the UK, LIAs evaluates the economic, social, and environmental impact of policies, leading to better decision-making and lower business costs. Finland uses LIAs to enhance law drafting, with the Council of Finland reviewing and improving around 30-40 laws each year. Kenya's Statutory Instruments Act, 2013 requires impact assessments for rules and regulations, ensuring laws are carefully reviewed and improved for society's benefit.

the Indian Government should take inspiration from the Legislative Impact Assessment Mechanisms established in the above-said countries like the UK, Kenya and Finland. Those countries have such assessment mechanisms to monitor the impact of the laws and legislations enacted in those countries and analyze how to improve them for the best impact on society. It is clear that those countries are very strict about the laws and legislations enacted by them and they do so only after prudently scrutinizing the laws in the pre-legislative phase in order to determine their impact on society and then analyze the direct and indirect effects of the same in the post-legislative state. The process doesn't just end here. They still keep on making suggestions by carefully assessing the impact so that they can develop better and improved legislation next time which would be the best for the people and the nation. Similarly, India should do the same and devise a robust Legislative Impact Assessment mechanism or come up with Legislative Impact Assessment institutions so that laws are prudently made and enacted only after scrutiny. Post this, the enacted laws need to be constantly analyzed by the competent authorities to make suggestions and improvements.

### **Comprehensive table of bills passed in every year consider majority strength in Lok Sabha**

This table provides a comprehensive overview of the composition and legislative activity of each Lok Sabha from its inception. It includes details on the duration of each term, the number of bills passed, the ruling party's strength, and the Prime Minister in office. This data highlights trends in governance, legislative efficiency, and political stability over different parliamentary terms.

### **CONSTITUTION, DISSOLUTION AND DURATION OF EACH LOK SABHA AND NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED AND STRENGTH OF RULING PARTY IN EACH LOK SABHA**

Lok Sabha No.	Date of Constitution of Lok Sabha	Date of Dissolution of Lok Sabha	Duration of Lok Sabha (Months)	No. of Bills Passed	Rationalized No. of Bills Passed for 60 Months	Strength of Major Ruling Party (MPs)	Remark (Ruling Party)	Prime Minister
1st	02.04.1952	04.04.1957	60	333	333	364	INC	Jawaharlal Nehru
2nd	05.04.1957	31.03.1962	60	327	327	352	INC	Jawaharlal Nehru
3rd	02.04.1962	03.03.1967	59	272	277	361	INC, 2 PMs died	Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Indira Gandhi
4th	04.03.1967	27.12.1970	46	216	282	283	INC	Indira Gandhi
5th	15.03.1971	18.01.1977	70	402	413	352	INC	Indira Gandhi
6th	23.03.1977	22.08.1979	29	130	269	295	Janata Party, 2 PMs	Morarji Desai, Charan Singh
7th	10.01.1980	31.12.1984	60	329	329	353	Congress (I)	Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi
8th	31.12.1984	27.11.1989	59	334	340	404	Congress (I)	Rajiv Gandhi
9th	02.12.1989	13.03.1991	15	63	252	143	Janta dal & JD(S), 2 PMs	V. P. Singh, Chandra Shekhar
10th	20.06.1991	10.05.1996	59	277	282	232	Congress (I)	P. V. Narasimha Rao

Lok Sabha No.	Date of Constitution of Lok Sabha	Date of Dissolution of Lok Sabha	Duration of Lok Sabha (Months)	No. of Bills Passed	Rationalized No. of Bills Passed for 60 Months	Strength of Major Ruling Party (MPs)	Remark (Ruling Party)	Prime Minister
11th	15.06.1996	04.12.1997	18	61	203	46	JDS had 2 and BJP (161) had 1 PM	Atal Bihari Vajpayee, H. D. Deve Gowda, I. K. Gujral
12th	10.03.1998	26.04.1999	14	56	240	182	BJP	Atal Bihari Vajpayee
13th	10.10.1999	06.02.2004	52	297	343	182	BJP	Atal Bihari Vajpayee
14th	17.05.2004	18.05.2009	60	247	328	145	INC	Manmohan Singh
15th	18.05.2009	18.05.2014	60	179	291	206	INC	Manmohan Singh
16th	18.05.2014	23.05.2019	60	240	272	282	BJP	Narendra Modi
17th	23.05.2019	Ongoing	Ongoing	222	240	303	BJP	Narendra Modi

The above table has been taken from the article of Dinesh Chandra Srivastava available on J store, Journal article name as, Effect of numerical strength of majority ruling party on legislative output in India,<sup>34</sup> The table shows a clear link between the strength of the ruling party and the number of bills passed in Parliament. When a government has a strong majority, it is able to pass more laws smoothly. On the other hand, coalition or minority governments struggle to pass bills due to political instability. This pattern supports my research as to know how the ruling party influence the law-making process. It highlights that majority governments can make decisions faster, while weaker governments often face delays and challenges. The data also shows how India's political landscape has changed over time, with some periods of

<sup>34</sup> D.C.Srivastava, *Effect of numerical strength of majority ruling party on legislation output in India*, 4 The Indian journal of political science 622, 638 (2023) available at [https://www.jstor.org/stable/24701159?searchText=&searchUri=&ab\\_segments=&searchKey=&refreqid=fastly-default%3A95fc32c27a249e43d1e9c13808dccb21&initiator=recommender&seq=1](https://www.jstor.org/stable/24701159?searchText=&searchUri=&ab_segments=&searchKey=&refreqid=fastly-default%3A95fc32c27a249e43d1e9c13808dccb21&initiator=recommender&seq=1) last seen(22/01/2025).

strong leadership leading to higher legislative output. This helps in understanding how a strong or weak government affects the law-making process in the country.<sup>35</sup>

Twenty years ago, the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution noted that many laws in India are poorly drafted and lack proper review by Parliament. As a result, these laws often do not consider how they will be implemented or how they will impact different people. This problem still exists today. Both the government and Parliament need to reflect on how laws are made.<sup>36</sup> Additionally, it should be mandatory for parliamentary committees to review all bills before they are passed. This would ensure that laws are carefully examined and better suited for implementation.

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

This research shows that the majority party in Parliament has a big impact on how laws are made in India. When one party has strong control, it can pass laws quickly, but sometimes this happens without enough discussion or review. The case studies of the Electoral Bonds Scheme, Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Bill, and the Farm Laws show that important laws were passed without proper debate, leading to protests, legal challenges, and public dissatisfaction. While having a strong government can help in making quick decisions, it should not come at the cost of ignoring proper discussion and review.

One major problem in India's law-making process is that laws are not properly checked before and after they are passed. In countries like the United Kingdom, Finland, and Kenya, governments carefully study the effects of a law before making it official. They also review laws after they are passed to see if they are working well. India does not have a proper system for this, which is why some laws create problems after being implemented. A proper review system is needed to make sure laws are useful and do not cause unnecessary issues later.

This research also looked at how many laws are passed each year and how the ruling party's strength affects this process. It showed that when the government has a majority, laws are passed more quickly, but often without enough discussion or review. To fix this, India should

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<sup>35</sup> Supra 38.

<sup>36</sup> C.Roy, The faults in India's Law Making Process, Prs legislative Research(2022) available at <https://prsindia.org/articles-by-prs-team/the-faults-in-india%E2%80%99s-law-making-process> last seen on 25/03/2025.

introduce a proper system for reviewing laws before and after they are passed. Parliamentary committees should be given more power to check laws properly before they become official.

To make the law-making process better, India needs more transparency, detailed research and public discussions before passing new laws. This will build trust in the government and prevent legal problems. Laws should not just be passed because one party has the numbers in Parliament they should be carefully thought out and properly reviewed so they benefit everyone in the country. Adding to this, there is the need of pre legislative assessment and post legislative assessment to have proper law-making process and to get the good results for welfare and development of the society. Indian parliament should adapt the aspects to which the law will be not just beneficial to the ruling party but to the people of India, as ruling party also pass that to show the performance of them in opposition to the other party and gain votes, which should not be the only aim of the ruling party.

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