



**AdusumilliGopalakrishnaiah& Sugarcane Growers
Siddhartha Degree College of Arts and Science**

Autonomous College

NAAC 'A' Grade College

Vuyyuru, Krishna (Dt)., Andhra Pradesh-521165

VALUE ADDED COURSE

TITLE: MOCKPARLIMENT

VAC CODE: POL-MP-01

On 20th March, 2023 TO 29th April 2023

Duration of the Course: 30Hrs

Organized By

Department of Political Science



A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

(Managed by: Siddhartha Academy of General & Technical Education, Vijayawada-10)

An Autonomous College in the Jurisdiction of Krishna University

Accredited by NAAC with "A" Grade

ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution



DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

2022 -2023

Value Added Course

Title: MOCK PARLIMENT

Name of the Lecturer	:	CH.SANDHYA RANI
Class	:	II B.A
Duration of the Course	:	30 DAYS
VAC Code	:	POL-MP-01

A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

Value Added Course

Title: MOCK PARLIMENT

Objectives :

- 1. Understanding the legislative process: Mock Parliament provides participants with a practical understanding of how a legislative body functions. It allows them to learn about the different stages of lawmaking, such as proposing bills, debating them, and voting on their passage.**
- 2. Developing debating and public speaking skills: Mock Parliament offers an opportunity for participants to enhance their debating and public speaking abilities. They can practice articulating their viewpoints, constructing persuasive arguments, and responding to counterarguments.**
- 3. Promoting critical thinking: By engaging in Mock Parliament, participants are encouraged to think critically about various issues. They must analyze different perspectives, evaluate evidence, and develop logical reasoning to support their positions.**
- 4. Fostering teamwork and collaboration: Mock Parliament involves teamwork and collaboration among participants. They work together to form political parties or factions, strategize their positions, and negotiate with other members to gain support for their proposals. This promotes collaboration, consensus-building, and understanding of diverse viewpoints.**

Methodology : Teacher - Centered method

Duration : 30 Hours

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Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

Value Added Course Student Enrolment Sheet

Class : I B.A

S. No	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Signature
1	2111001	V. Ashok kumar	V. Ashok kumar
2	2111002	K. Ajay kumar	K. Ajay kumar
3	2111004	I. Raja Babu	I. Rajababu
4	2111008	Reddy Raju	R. Raju
5	2111010	V. Ghandra teja	V. Ch. Teja
6	2111016	P. Pujitha	P. Pujitha
7	2111017	P. S. V. Sukanya	P. S. V. Sukanya
8	2111018	S. Naga Lakshmi	S. Naga Lakshmi
9	2111019	T. Neelima	T. Neelima
10	2111022	S. kavya	S. kavya
11	2111023	M. Prasanthi	M. Prasanthi
12	2111024	B. Prashanthi	B. Prashanthi
13	2111026	D. Durga Devi	D. Durga Devi
14	2111027	K. Halleluya	K. Halleluya
15	2111038	G. Naga Abhinay	G. Naga Abhinay

Ch. Sandhya Rani

Head, Department of Political Science
A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College
(Autonomous), VUYURU- 521 165

Head signature
with stamp

PRINCIPAL

AG & SG Siddhartha Degree College of
Arts & Science (Autonomous), Vuyyuru

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Vuyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

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Title: MOCK PARLIMENT

Date From 20/03/2023 to 29/04/2023

Date	Content	Module No.
20.03.23 to 25.03.23	Role Assignment: Participants are assigned roles as members of the parliament or legislative body. These roles can include Prime Minister, Speaker of the House, Leader of the Opposition, Cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament (MPs), and representatives from different political parties.	I
26.03.23 to 03.04.23	Legislative Agenda: A legislative agenda is developed, which includes a list of proposed bills or motions that will be debated and voted upon during the simulation. These bills can cover a wide range of topics such as education, healthcare, environment, economy, social issues, or any other relevant areas of interest.	II
04.04.23 to 15.04.23	Bill Proposals: Participants are given the opportunity to propose bills or motions. These proposals should be well-researched and contain clear objectives, justifications, and potential impacts. Participants can work individually or in groups to draft and present their bills.	III
16.04.23 to 29.04.23	Voting and Decision-Making: Following the debates, participants engage in voting on the proposed bills. Voting can be done electronically or through a show of hands. The results determine the fate of the bills, whether they pass or fail. This helps participants understand the importance of majority support and the democratic decision-making process.	IV

UNIT-I

Role of Agenda

In this lesson, we learned the purpose and methods of setting agendas. Additionally, we learned the importance of setting an agenda, technology and agenda setting, and the effects of agenda-setting on audiences. Answer the following questions to test your mastery of this subject.

Section 1: Definition of Agenda Setting

What is the definition of and purpose of an agenda?

What is the definition of agenda setting?

What are the two basic assumptions to be considered during agenda setting?

Does agenda setting reflect or create reality? Can the agenda setting be used to modify the current reality?

Section 2: Technology

What are common communication mediums used for agenda setting?

What are some of the major impacts the internet and social media has had on agenda setting?

Section 3: The Effect on Audiences

One of the objectives of agenda setting is to improve or modify audience opinions regarding the topic of the agenda. How can a message modify the beliefs and values of an audience? How can a message enhance audience sensitivity to an issue?

What are obtrusive issues? Will the agenda setting on obtrusive issues impact a larger audience than other issues?

What will be some challenges in agenda setting on obtrusive issues in comparison to special interests?

What is the central claim of agenda setting theory?

The central claim of agenda setting theory is an individual or organization using mass media to influence the importance of objectives or goals on their agenda. The agenda can contain political, economic, or social goals that are partial to a person or organization.

What is framing in agenda setting?

Framing involves two parts to get the agenda setting message across. The media wants to influence how people think about something and how they should react to a given situation or event.

What are some criticisms of the agenda setting theory?

Agenda setting theory is heavily criticized for not showing all the details in an event or about a particular issue. Agenda setting is also criticized for causing more divisiveness rather than unity on issues.

UNIT-II

The legislative power of the states and the centre are defined in the Constitution and these powers are divided into three lists. The subjects that are not mentioned in any of the three lists are known as residuary subjects. Subject to the provisions in the Constitution elsewhere, the power to legislate on residuary subjects, rests with Parliament or state legislative assembly as the case may be per Article 245. Deemed amendments to the Constitution which could be passed under legislative powers of Parliament, are no more valid after the addition of Article 368 (1) by 24th Amendment.

A bill is the draft of a legislative proposal. It has to pass through various stages before it becomes an act of Parliament.[8][9] There are three stages through which a bill has to pass in one house of Parliament. The procedure is similar for the legislative assemblies of states.

Unit-III

BILL PROPOSALS

First reading

The legislative process begins with the introduction of a bill in either house of Parliament, i.e. the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha. A bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member. In the former case it is known as a government bill and in the latter case it is known as a private member's bill. It is necessary for a member-in-charge of the bill to ask for the leave of the house to introduce the bill. If leave is granted by the house, the bill is introduced. This stage is known as the first reading of the bill. If the motion for leave to introduce a bill is opposed, the speaker may, in his discretion, allow a brief explanatory statement to be made by the member who opposes the motion and the member-in-charge who moved the motion. Where a motion for leave to introduce a bill is opposed on the ground that the bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the house, the speaker may permit a full discussion thereon. Thereafter, the question is put to the vote of the house. However, the motion for leave to introduce a finance bill or an appropriation bill is forthwith put to the vote of the house.[10] Money/appropriation bills and financial bills can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha per Articles 109, 110 and 117. The Speaker of Lok Sabha decides whether a bill is a money bill or not. The vice-president of India, who is ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, decides whether a bill is a money bill or not when the bill is introduced in the Rajya Sabha.[11]

Publication in the official gazette

After a bill has been introduced, it is published in The Gazette of India. Even before introduction, a bill might, be published in the Gazette on the permission of

the speaker. In such cases, leave to introduce the bill the house is not asked for and the bill is straight away introduced.

Reference of bill to the standing committee

After a bill has been introduced, the presiding officer of the concerned house (speaker of the Lok Sabha or the chairman of the Rajya Sabha or anyone acting on their behalf) can refer the bill to the concerned standing committee for examination and to prepare a report thereon. If a bill is referred to a standing committee, the committee shall consider the general principles and clauses of the bill referred to them and make a report thereon. The committee can also seek expert opinion or the public opinion of those interested in the measure. After the bill has thus been considered, the committee submits its report to the house. The report of the committee, being of persuasive value, shall be treated as considered advice.

Second reading

The second reading consists of consideration of the bill which occurs in two stages.

First stage

The first stage consists of general discussion on the bill as a whole when the principle underlying the bill is discussed. At this stage it is open to the house to refer the bill to a select committee of the house or a joint committee of the two houses or to circulate it for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon or to straight away take it into consideration.

If a bill is referred to a select or joint committee, the committee considers the bill clause-by-clause just as the house does. Amendments can be moved to the various clauses by members of the committee. The committee can also take evidence of associations, public bodies or experts who are interested in the measure. After the bill has thus been considered, the committee submits its report to the house which considers the bill again as reported by the committee. If a bill is circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon, such

opinions are obtained through the governments of the states and union territories. Opinions so received are laid on the table of the house and the next motion in regard to the bill must be for its reference to a select/joint committee. It is not ordinarily permissible at this stage to move the motion for consideration of the bill.

Second stage

The second stage of the second reading consists of clause-by-clause consideration of the bill as introduced or as reported by select or joint committee. Discussion takes place on each clause of the bill and amendments to clauses can be moved at this stage. Amendments to a clause have been moved but not withdrawn are put to the vote of the house before the relevant clause is disposed of by the house. The amendments become part of the bill if they are accepted by a majority of members present and voting. After the clauses, the schedules if any, clause 1, the enacting formula and the long title of the bill have been adopted by the house, the second reading is deemed to be over.

Third and the last reading

Thereafter, the member-in-charge can move that the bill be passed. This stage is known as the third reading of the bill. At this stage the debate is confined to arguments either in support or rejection of the bill without referring to the details thereof further than that are absolutely necessary. Only formal, verbal or consequential amendments are allowed to be moved at this stage. In passing an ordinary bill, a simple majority of members present and voting is necessary. But in the case of a bill to amend the Constitution, a majority of the total membership of the house and a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting is required in each house of Parliament.[10] If the number of votes in favour and against the bill are tied, then the presiding officer of the concerned house can cast his/her vote, referred to as a casting vote right.

UNIT -IV

Voting Decision

If at any time during a meeting of a house there is no quorum, which is a minimum of one-tenth of the total strength of a house, it is the duty of the chairman or speaker, or person acting as such, either to adjourn the house or to suspend the meeting until the quorum is met. The bills taken up under legislative power of Parliament are treated as passed provided majority of members present at that time approved the bill either by voting or voice vote. It is also right of a member to demand voting instead of voice vote. In case of passing a constitutional amendment bill, two-thirds of the total members present and voted in favour of the bill with more than half of the total membership of a house present and voting in all, is required according to Article 368 of the Constitution.

Joint session of both houses

Main article: Joint session

In case of a deadlock between the two houses or in a case where more than six months lapse in the other house, the President may summon, though is not bound to, a joint session of the two houses which is presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the deadlock is resolved by simple majority. To date, only three bills - the Dowry Prohibition Act (1961), the Banking Service Commission Repeal Bill (1978) and the Prevention of Terrorist Activities Act (2002) have been passed at joint sessions.

President's approval

When a bill has been passed by both houses following the described process, it is sent to the President for his approval per Article 111. The President can assent or withhold his assent to a bill or he can return a bill, other than a money bill which is recommended by the President himself to the houses. However Article 255 says that prior recommendation of the President or the Governor of a state wherever stipulated is not compulsory for an act of Parliament or of the legislature of a

state but the final consent of the President or Governor is mandatory. If the President is of the view that a particular bill passed under the legislative powers of Parliament violates the Constitution, he can return the bill with his recommendations to pass the bill under the constituent powers of Parliament following the Article 368 procedure. The President shall not withhold constitutional amendment bill duly passed by Parliament per Article 368. If the President gives his assent, the bill is published in The Gazette of India[15] and becomes an act from the date of his assent. If he withholds his assent, the bill is dropped, which is known as absolute veto. The President can exercise absolute veto on aid and advice of the Council of Ministers per Article 111 and Article 74.[16] The President may also effectively withhold his assent as per his own discretion, which is known as pocket veto. The pocket veto has only been exercised once by President Zail Singh in 1986, over the Postal Act which allowed the government to open postal letters without warrant by amending the Indian Post Office Act, 1898. If the President returns it for reconsideration, the Parliament must discuss once again, but if it is passed again and returned to the President, he must give his assent to it. If Parliament is not happy with the President for not assenting a bill passed by it under its legislative powers, the bill can be modified as a constitutional amendment bill and passed under its constituent powers for compelling the president to give assent. In case a constitutional amendment act is violating the basic structure of the Constitution, the constitutional bench of the Supreme Court would quash the act. When Parliament is of the view that the actions of the President are violating the Constitution, impeachment proceedings against the president could be taken up to remove him under Article 61 where at least two-thirds of the total membership of each house of Parliament should vote in favour of the impeachment when charges against the president are found valid in an investigation.

In case of a bill passed by the legislative assembly of a state, the consent of that state's governor has to be obtained. Some times the governor may refer the bill to the president anticipating clash between other central laws or constitution and decision of the president is final per Articles 200 and 201.

All decisions of the Union Cabinet are to be assented by the President for issuing gazette order. In case the Cabinet decisions are not in the purview of the established law, the President shall not give assent to the Cabinet decisions. He may indicate that the Union Cabinet has to pass the necessary legislation by the Parliament to clear the Cabinet decision. A minister is not supposed to take any decision without being considered by the Union Council of Ministers per Article 78(c).

The purpose of framing the Indian Constitution is to serve with honesty, efficiency and impartiality for the betterment of its citizens by the people who are heading or representing the independent institutions created by the Constitution such as judiciary, legislature, executive, etc. When one or more institutions are failing in their duty, the remaining shall normally take the lead in correcting the situation by using checks and balances as per the provisions available in the Constitution.

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Value Added Course
Title: MOCK PARLIMENT

Test Exercise:

- **Opening Address by the Prime Minister**
- **Opposition Leader's Response**
- **Bill Proposal - Education Reform**
- **Cabinet Minister's Defense of the Bill**

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Key:

- 1. Speaker of the House:** The presiding officer of the legislative body who maintains order, enforces rules, and ensures fair debate.
- 2. Prime Minister:** The head of government and leader of the ruling party or coalition.
- 3. Leader of the Opposition:** The leader of the largest opposition party who presents alternative policies and critiques the government's actions.
- 4. Cabinet Ministers:** Government officials responsible for specific areas, such as finance, education, health, or defense.
- 5. Members of Parliament (MPs):** Elected representatives who debate and vote on legislation.
- 6. Political Parties:** Organized groups of MPs who share similar ideologies and policy goals.

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Department of POLITICAL SCIENCE

Value Added Course

Title: MOCK PARLIMENT

Marks List

Class: I BA

S. No	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Marks
1	2111001	V. Ashok Kumar	9
2	2111002	K. Ajay Kumar	8
3	2111003	I. Raja Babu	7
4	2111008	Reddy Raju	8
5	2111010	V. Ghandra Teja	7
6	2011016	P. Pujitha	8
7	2111017	P.S.V. Sukanya	9
8	2111018	S. Naga Lakshmi	9
9	2011019	T. Neelima	8
10	2111022	S. Kavya	8
11	2111023	M. Prasanthi	8
12	2111024	B. Prashanthi	9
13	2111026	D. Dwaga Devi	8
14	2111027	K. Halleluya	8
15	2111038	G. Naga Abhinay	9

Ch. Sandhya Devi
Head, Department of Political Science
A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College
(Autonomous), VUYURU - 521 165

Signature of Chatterjee
PRINCIPAL

AG & SG Siddhartha Degree College c
Arts & Science (Autonomous), Vuyyur

A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science
Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

Department of POLITICAL SCIENCE

Value Added Course
Title: MOCK PARLIMENT

Feed Back Form

1. Is the programme interested to you (Yes/No) ✓
2. Have you attended all the session (Yes/No) ✓
3. Is the content of the program is adequate (Yes/No) ✓
4. Have the teacher covered the entire syllabus? (Yes/No) ✓
5. Is the number of hours adequate? (Yes/No) ✓
6. Do you have any suggestions for enhancing or reducing the number of weeks designed for the program? (Yes/No) ✓
7. On the whole, is the program useful in terms of enriching your knowledge? (Yes/No) ✓
8. Do you have any suggestions on the program? (Yes/No) ✓

1. II BA - 2111018 - S. Nagalakshmi - S. Nagalakshmi
2. II BA - 2111019 - T. Neelima - T. Neelima
3. II BA - 2111024 - B. Prashanthi - B. Prashanthi
4. II BA - 2111038 - G. Naga Abhinay - G. Abhinay

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Value Added Course / Certificate Course - Attendance Register

Class / Section: **II BA**

Year : **2023**

Department of: **Political Science** Paper: **value added Course** Lecturer: **Ch. Sandhya Rani**

Sl. No	Roll No	Student Name	Category	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
1	2111001	V. Ashok kumar		P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	13
2	2111002	K. Ajay kumar		P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	13
3	2111004	J. Raja Babu		P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	13
4	2111008	Reddy Raju		P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	13
5	2111010	V. chandra Teja		P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	13
6	2111016	P. puji tha		P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	13
7	2111017	P.s.v. Sukanya		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	15
8	2111018	S. Naga lakshmi		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	15
9	2111019	T. neelima		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	15
10	2111022	S. kavya		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	15
11	2111023	M. Prasanthi		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	15
12	2111024	B. Prashanthi		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	15
13	2111026	D. Durga Devi		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	15
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Value Added Course / Certificate Course - Attendance Register

Class / Section: II BA

Year : 2023

Department of: Political Science Paper: value added Lecturer: Ch. Sandhya Rani
Course

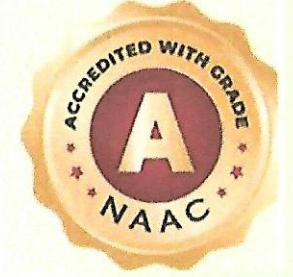
Sl. No	Roll No	Student Name	Category	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Total
1	2111001	V. Ashok kumar		P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	13
2	2111002	K. Ajay kumar		P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	13
3	2111004	A. Raja Babu		P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	13
4	2111008	Reddy Raju		P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	13
5	2111010	V. Chandra teja		P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	13
6	2111016	P. Pritha		P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	13
7	2111017	P.S.V. Sukanya		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	15
8	2111018	S. Naga Lakshmi		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	15
9	2111019	J. Neelima		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	15
10	2111022	S. Karvya		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	15
11	2111023	M. Prasanthi		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	15
12	2111024	B. Prashanthi		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	15
13	2111026	D. Durga Devi		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	15
14	2111027	K. Halleluya		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	15
15	2111038	G. Naga Abhimay		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	15

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(AUTONOMOUS) VUYYURU A.P
(Accredited at "A" level by NAAC, Bengaluru)



Department of Political Science

VALUE ADDED COURSE: **MOCK PARLIMENT**

CERTIFICATE

This is to Certify that. *S. Naga lakshmi* Son/Daughter of Shri/Smt *S. Venkata Ramana*
has Successfully completed value added course in **MOCK PARLIMENT**
Conducted by the Department of Political Science from 20-03-2023 to 29-04-2023 We wish him her bright future

Ch. Sandhya Dewi
Co-ordinator

Ch. Sandhya Dewi
Head of Department
Head, Department of Political Science
A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College
(Autonomous), VUYYURU- 521 165

Abhijeet
Principal
PRINCIPAL
AG & SG Siddhartha Degree College of
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