

Legislature Systems and Procedures of China, Japan, India, The UK and Nepal with province Practice



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Background

It's worth to remind an assertion that "Before adjudicating yourself you must know others". The reference comes here to compare the legislature systems and procedures of the UK, China, Japan, India with Nepal. Either it is a parliamentarian or a Parliament related officials or any persons, who are interested to learn legislature systems and their procedures of the world, must study the legislature systems and procedures of other countries that makes them able to comprehend in what extent one's Parliament is similar and dissimilar from others. It's often impossible to study each country's legislature systems and procedures of the world. This is the reason the governance systems make easier for the study of worldwide legislature system and its procedures that they are few and each governance system represents for particular countries' legislature systems and procedures. For example, the UK legislature system is based on parliamentary governance system and it represents for the whole countries which are applying the same governance system. Similarly, the US Congress, French Parliament and China National People's congress are based respectively on the Presidential, mix model and socialist governance system. Those countries which are following particular governance system as above enumerated; their legislature systems and procedures are more or less same. For instance, the UK, India and Nepal's Legislature systems and Procedures are same because these all are applying the parliamentary system of governance.

This article deals with extending some views about the Legislature systems and procedures of some renowned countries of the world. It helps to comprehend many legislature systems and procedures. Before touching the subject matter, this is important to be clear about the concept of Parliament and Legislature. Whether it is a Legislature or Parliament, they are one of the vital organs among various forms of government's three organs which produce policies and laws for state governance. But the common concept between these words is that, under the Parliamentary System, legislature is called Parliament and its main features are people elected representatives; periodically election and the assumption government should be under the

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Parliament. Even if, legislature is the counterpart of Parliament; legislature may not have the features as parliament has. In other words, legislature is common term but the parliament is specific. Now, let me touch the subject matter where Legislature Systems and Procedures of China, Japan, India, the UK and Nepal will be discussed separately and then a conclusion will be reached.

The United Kingdom (The Parliament)

The UK Parliament is bicameral which comprises the House of Commons the House of Lords and the Queen. The Upper House named House of Lords includes two different types of members: The Lords Spiritual and the Lords Temporal whose members isn't elected by the people, but are appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister. Prior to the opening of the Supreme Court in 2009 the House of Lords also performed a judicial role through the Law Lords. The Lower House known as House of Commons is a democratically elected chamber with elections held five years.

Composition and powers:

The House of Commons currently consists of 650 members. Each member is chosen by a single constituency according to the First-Past-the post electoral system. Universal adult suffrage exists for those 18 and over. The term of members of the House of Commons depends on the term of Parliament, a maximum of five years; a general election, during which all the seats are contested, after each dissolution.

Unlike the House of Commons, the number of members of the House of Lords is not fixed; as of 11 June 2012 the House of Lords has 763 members not including 49 who were on leave of absence or were otherwise disqualified from sitting. Membership of the House of Lords is made up of Lords and Lords Temporal. There are currently 26 Lords Spiritual who sit in the Lords by virtue of their ecclesiastical role in the established Church of England. The Lords Temporal make up the rest of the membership; of these, the majority are life peers who are appointed by the Monarch on the advice of the Prime Minister, or on the advice of the House of Lords Appointments Commission. Membership was once a birthright of hereditary peers and still 92 members sit by virtue of a hereditary peerage.

All legislation must be passed by the House of Commons to become law and it controls taxation and the supply of money to the government. Government ministers including the Prime Minister must regularly answer questions in the House of Commons and there are a number of select committees that scrutinize particular issues and the workings of the government. There are also mechanisms that allow members of the House of Commons to bring to the attention of the government particular issues affecting their constituents. Similarly, since the Parliament Act 1911 and 1949, the powers of the House of Lords have been very much less than those of the House of Commons. All bills except money bills are debated and voted upon in House of Lords; however, by voting against a bill, the House of Lords can only delay it for a maximum of two parliamentary sessions over a year. After this time, the House of Commons can force the Bill through without the Lords' consent under the Parliament Acts. The House of Lords can also hold the government to account through questions to government ministers and the operation of a small number of select committees.

Committees System and Legislative procedure

A large part of the work of the House of Commons and the House of Lords takes place in committees, made up of MPs or Lords. These committees consider policy issues, scrutinize the work and expenditure of the government, and examine proposals for primary and secondary

legislation. Select committees operate largely by an investigative process, while legislative committees operate mainly by debate. They are categorized mainly under these three themes, select committees, Legislative committees and others.

Both Houses establish select committees to conduct inquiries and to produce reports on a range of matters, from the conduct of Government to specialist subject areas and both Houses refer bills to the Legislative committees for detailed discussion and approval. These Legislative committees are part of the process of making laws and include public bill committees, delegated legislation committees and committees on private bills. Similarly, some other committees are established either by statute of either House, with a range of specific functions.

Each Bill goes through several stages in each House:

- The first stage, called the first reading, is a formality. At the second reading, the general principles of the bill are debated, and the House may vote to reject the bill, by not passing the motion. Following the second reading, the bill is sent to a committee.
- In the House of Lords, the Committee of the whole House or the Grand Committee is used. Each consists of all members of the House; the latter operates under special procedures, and is used only for uncontroversial bills.
- In the House of Commons, the bill is usually committed to a Public Bill Committee, consisting of 16 to 50 members, but the Committee of the Whole House is used for important legislation. Several other types of committees, including Select Committees, may be used, but rarely. A committee considers the bill clause by clause, and reports the bill as amended to the House.
- Once the House has considered the bill, the third reading follows. In the House of Commons, no further amendments may be made, and the passage of the motion "That the Bill be now read a third time" is passage of the whole bill.
- In the House of Lords further amendments to the bill may be moved. After the passage of the third reading motion, the House of Lords must vote on the motion "That the Bill does now pass."
- Following its passage in one House, the bill is sent to the other House. If passed in identical form by both Houses, it may be presented for the Sovereign's Assent. If one House passes amendments that the other will not agree to, and the two Houses cannot resolve their disagreements, the bill fails.
- The last stage of a bill involves the granting of the Royal Assent. Theoretically, the Sovereign may either grant the Royal Assent or withhold it. Under modern conventions the Sovereign always grants the Royal Assent.

India (The Parliament)

The bicameral Parliament of India is the supreme legislative body. It comprises the President and the two Houses—lower house (*Lok Sabha*) and upper house (*Rajya Sabha*). The President has the power to summon and prorogue either House of Parliament or to dissolve *Lok Sabha*. The two Houses meet in separate chambers. The Members of *Lok Sabha* are directly elected by the people and the Members of *Rajya Sabha* are elected by the members of the State Legislative Assembly, in accordance with proportional representation.

The members of the *Lok Sabha* are directly elected by citizens on the basis of universal adult franchise, except two who are appointed by the President of India. Every citizen of India who is

over 18 years of age, irrespective of gender, caste, religion or race, who is otherwise not disqualified, is eligible to vote for the *Lok Sabha*.

Composition and powers:

The Constitution provides that the maximum strength of the House be 552 members. It has a term of five years. To be eligible for membership in the Lok Sabha, a person must be a citizen of India and must be 25 years of age or older. At present, the strength of the house is 545 members. The total elective membership is distributed among the States in such a way that the ratio between the number of seats allotted to each State and the population of the State is, so far as practicable, the same for all States.

Up to 530 members represent of the territorial constituencies in States, up to 20 members represent the Union Territories and no more than two members from Anglo-Indian community can be nominated by the President of India if he/she feels that the community is not adequately represented. House seats are apportioned among the states by population. Several seats are reserved for representatives of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, known as a practice known as reservation. The Women's Reservation Bill proposes reserving 33% of the seats in Lok Sabha for women.

The Rajya Sabha is also known as "Council of States" or the upper house. Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution. However, one third of the members are retired every second year, and are replaced by newly elected members. Each member is elected for a term of six years. Its members are indirectly elected by members of legislative bodies of the States and it can have a maximum of 250 members in all. Elections to it are scheduled and the chamber cannot be dissolved. Each member has a term of 6 years and elections are held for one-third of the seats after every 2 years. 238 members are to be elected from States and Union Territories and 12 are to be nominated by President. The minimum age for a person to become a member of Rajya Sabha is 30 years.

The cardinal functions of the Legislature include overseeing of administration, passing of budget, ventilation of public grievances, and discussing various subjects like development plans, international relations, and national policies. The Parliament can, under certain circumstances, assume legislative power with respect to a subject falling within the sphere, exclusively reserved for the states. The Parliament is also vested with powers to impeach the President, remove judges of Supreme and High Courts, the Chief Election Commissioner, and Comptroller and Auditor General in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitution. All legislation requires the consent of both Houses of Parliament. In the case of Money Bills, the will of the Lok Sabha prevails. The Parliament is also vested with the power to initiate amendments in the Constitution.

Committees System and Legislative procedure:

There are 45 standing committees in the Indian Parliament. Each house of Parliament has standing committees like the Business Advisory Committee, the Committee on Petitions, the Committee of Privileges and the Rules Committee, etc. Standing committees are permanent and regular which are constituted from time to time in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of Parliament or Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Parliament. The work of these committees is of a continuing nature. The Financial Committees, department relate standing committees (DRSC) and some other committees are standing committees. Similarly, ad hoc committees are appointed for a specific purpose and they cease to exist when they finish the task assigned to them and submit a report. The principal ad hoc committees are the Select and Joint Committees on Bills and other specific purposes; like the Railway Convention Committee.

There are three stages through which a bill has to pass in a house of the Parliament and the procedure is similar for the State Assemblies as well. Any member or member-in-charge of the bill seeks the leave of the house to introduce a bill. If the bill is an important one, the minister may make a brief speech, stating its main features. After the bill has been introduced, the first reading is deemed to be over. Therefore, in the first stage, only the principles and provisions of the bills are discussed. The Second reading stage concerns the consideration of the bill and its provisions and is further divided into three stages. First stage on a date fixed for taking up consideration of the bill, there takes place a general discussion when only the principles are taken up for discussion. At this stage, three options are open to the house. The bill may be straightaway being taken into consideration or it may be referred to any of the Standing Committees or it may be circulated for the purpose of eliciting general opinion thereon. Second stage is discussion on the report. The next stage consists of a clause-by-clause consideration of the bill as reported by the committee. When all the clauses have been put to vote and disposed of, the second reading of the bill is over. Third stage Changes or amendments to the bill can be made only in this stage. Amendments become a part of a bill if they are accepted by a majority of the members present and voting. The last stage is the third reading. It's confined only to arguments either in support of the bill or for its rejection as a whole.

After a bill, other than a money bill, is transmitted to the other house, it goes through all the stages in that house as that in the first house. But if the bill passed by one house is amended by the other house, it goes back to the originating house. If the originating house does not agree with the amendments the president may summon a joint session of the two houses which is presided over by the Speaker of the *Lok Shabha* and the deadlock is resolved by simple majority. When a bill has been passed, it is sent to the President for his approval. 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 president himself to the houses, with his recommendations. If he withholds his assent, the bill is dropped, which is known as pocket veto. The pocket veto is not written in the constitution. If the president returns it for reconsideration, the Parliament must do so, but if it is passed again and returned to him, he must give his assent to it. In the case of a Constitutional Amendment Bill, the President is bound to give his assent. In case of the State Governments, the

consent of the State's Governor has to be obtained. If the President gives his assent, the bill is published in The Gazette and becomes an Act from the date of his assent.

China (The National People's Congress)

The National People's Congress (NPC) is the highest state body and the unicameral legislative house in the People's Republic of China. It has 2,987 members; it is the largest parliament in the world. The NPC gathers each year along with the People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) whose members represent various defined groups of society. The joint session of the NPC and CPPCC assembles for two weeks in a year and makes various important national level political decisions.

Composition and Power:

The NPC consists of about 3,000 delegates who are elected for five-year terms via a multi-tiered representative electoral system. Delegates are elected by the provincial people's assemblies, who in turn are elected by lower level assemblies, and so on through a series of tiers to the local people's assemblies which are directly elected by the electorate. There is a limit on the number of candidates in proportion to the number of seats available. At the national level, for example, a maximum of 110 candidates are allowed per 100 seats; at the provincial level, this ratio is 120 candidates per 100 seats. This ratio increases for each lower level of people's assemblies, until the lowest level, the village level, has no limit on the number of candidates for each seat. A number of delegates to the NPC represent Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan. The delegates from Hong Kong and Macau are elected via an electoral collage rather than by popular vote, but do include significant political figures who are residing in the regions. In addition to these delegations, there are delegations from the People's Liberation Army.

The NPC is the highest organ of state power and has vested lawmaking power. Since the 1990s, the NPC has become a forum for mediating policy differences between different parts of the Party, the government, and groups of society. The NPC has a collection of functions and powers, including electing the Precedent of the People's Republic of China and approving the appointment of the Premier as well as approving the work reports of top officials. The constitution of the National People's Congress provides for most of its power to be exercised on a day-to-day basis by its Standing Committee.

Committee System and Legislative Process:

The NPC meets for about two weeks each year at the same time as the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, usually in the spring. The combined sessions have been known as joint meeting. Out of these sessions' times, power is exercised by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress which contains about 150 members. It has the constitutional authority to modify legislation within limits set by the NPC, and thus acts as a de fact legislative body. It is led by a Chairman, who is conventionally ranked third in China's Political ranking system, after the General Secretary and President. The NPCSC also has the power to interpret the laws of the country, including its constitution.

The drafting process of NPC legislation is governed by the *Organic Law of the NPC* (1982) and the *NPC Procedural Rules* (1989). It begins with a small group, often of outside experts, who begin a draft. Over time, this draft is considered by larger and larger groups, with an attempt made to maintain consensus at each step of the process. By the time the full NPC or NPCSC meets to consider the legislation, the major substantive elements of the draft legislation have largely been agreed to. However, minor wording changes to the draft are often made at this stage. The process ends with a formal vote by the Standing Committee of the NPC or by the NPC in a plenary session.

The NPC mainly exists to give legal sanction to decisions already made at the highest levels of the government. However, it is not completely without influence. It functions as a forum in which legislative proposals are drafted and debated with input from different parts of the government and outside technical experts. However, there are a wide range of issues for which there is no consensus within the Party and over which different parts of the party or government have different opinions. Over these issues the NPC has often become a forum for debating ideas and for achieving consensus. A major bill often takes years to draft, and a bill sometimes will not be put before a final vote if there is significant opposition to the measure.

Japan (The National Diet)

The word Diet derives from Latin and was a common name for an assembly in medieval age. The National Diet is Japan's bicameral legislature. It is composed of a lower house that is called the House of Representatives, and an upper house, called the House of Councilors. Both houses of the Diet are directly elected under a parallel. In addition to passing laws, the Diet is formally responsible for selecting the Prime Minister. The Diet was first convened as the Imperial Diet in 1889 as a result of adopting the Meiji constitution. The Diet took its current form in 1947 upon the adoption of the postwar constitution and is considered by the Constitution to be the highest organ of state power.

Composition and powers:

The houses of the diet are elected under a parallel voting system. This means that the seats to be filled in any given election are divided into two groups, each elected by a different method; the main difference between the houses is in the sizes of the two groups and how they are elected. Voters are also asked to cast two votes: one for an individual candidate in a constituency, and one for a party list. Any citizen at least twenty years of age may vote in these elections. Japan's parallel voting system is not to be confused with the Additional Member System used in many other nations.

Of 480 members of the House of Representatives, 300 are elected from single seat constituencies under the "First-past-the-post system", and 180 are elected from eleven separate electoral blocs under the party list system of proportional representation (PR).

Similarly, of 242 members of the House of Councilors, 146 are elected from 47 prefecture constituencies by means of the Single Non-transferable Vote and the remaining 96 are elected by open list PR from a single national list. Candidates for the lower house must be 25 years old or older and 30 years or older for the upper house.

According to the Constitution, the National Diet is "the highest organ of state power" and "the sole law-making organ of the State". The Diet's responsibilities include not only the making of laws but also the approval of the annual national budget that the government submits and the ratification of treaties. It can also initiate draft constitutional amendments, which, if approved, must be presented to the people in a referendum. The Diet may conduct "investigations in relation to government". The Prime minister must be designated by Diet resolution, establishing the principle of legislative supremacy over executive government agencies. The government can also be dissolved by the Diet; if it passes a motion of no confidence introduced by fifty members of the House of Representatives. Government officials, including the prime minister and cabinet, are required to appear before Diet investigative committees and answer inquiries. The Diet also has the power to impeach judges convicted of criminal or irregular conduct.

The House of Representatives is the more powerful chamber of the Diet. While the House of Representatives cannot usually overrule the House of Councilors on a bill, the House of Councilors can only delay the adoption of a budget or a treaty that has been approved by the

House of Representatives, and the House of Councilors has almost no power at all to prevent the lower house from selecting any Prime Minister it wishes. The House of Representatives can overrule the upper house in the following circumstances:

- If a bill is adopted by the House of Representatives and then either rejected, amended or not approved within 60 days by the House of Councilors, then the bill will become law if again adopted by the House of Representatives by a majority of at least two-thirds of members present.
- If both houses cannot agree on a budget or a treaty, even through the appointment of a joint committee of the Diet, or if the House of Councilors fails to take final action on a proposed budget or treaty within 30 days of its approval by the House of Representatives, then the decision of the lower house is deemed to be that of the Diet.
- If both houses cannot agree on a candidate for Prime Minister, even through a joint committee, or if the House of Councilors fails to designate a candidate within 10 days of House of Representatives' decision, then the nominee of the lower house is deemed to be that of the Diet.

Committee System and Legislative Process:

There are two types of committees, standing committees, which are permanent bodies, and special committees, which are established by House resolution when deemed necessary by that House for a given Diet session. Every Diet Member serves on at least one standing committee during his/her term of office. The House of Representatives and the House of Councilors each have seventeen standing committees and the House of Representatives has ten and the House of Councilors Seven Special Committees. The jurisdiction and number of members of a special committee are decided by resolution of related house; when the Committee is established.

A legislative bill that is to be introduced by the Cabinet is drafted by the ministry having the jurisdiction. After that legislative bills that are to be introduced by the Cabinet are examined by the Cabinet Legislation Bureau before being brought before Cabinet meetings. After passing by Cabinet meetings they are submitted to the Diet.

When a legislative bill is submitted to either the House of Representatives or the House of Councilors, the presiding of the House (the Speaker in the case of the House of Representatives, the President in the case of the House of Councilors), in principle, refers the bill to an appropriate committee. The committee then conducts an examination, starting with an explanation by the state minister in charge regarding the reason for proposing the bill. The examination itself largely follows a question-and-answer format (with the committee asking questions about the bill, and the state minister answering). When the committee completes its questioning and deliberation, its chairperson declares, and a vote is taken on, the issue of whether or not to approve the bill. When the committee finishes its examination, deliberation continues at a plenary session of the House concerned.

When the legislative bill passes both the committee and the plenary of the House to which it was first submitted, it is sent on to the other House. The same procedure involving deliberation and decisions both by a committee and a plenary is then followed by the second House. A legislative bill becomes a law when it is passed through both the House of Representatives and the House of Councilors. Then it's submitted to the Emperor via the Cabinet and then promulgated by the Emperor. This role of the Emperor is similar to the Royal Assent in some other nations;

however, the Emperor cannot refuse to promulgate a law and therefore his legislative role is merely a formality.

Nepal (The federal Parliament)

If we peep the legislature history of Nepal; it begins with the manifestation of the Constitutional law of the Nepal Government 2004 BS (*Nepal Baidhanik Kanun*) by the *Rana* Prime minister *Padma Samsher Rana*. In that proposed Constitution, there was the provision of bicameral parliament which comprised the prime minister, and two houses *Rastrasabha* and *Bhardari sabha* respectively known as lower and upper house. This Constitution could not be translated in practice along with the Rana regime collapsed.

When democracy set up first time in Nepal King *Tribhuvan* constitute a transitional provision of a Parliament named Counselor Assembly under the Nepal Interim Governance Constitution. This was unicameral type of Parliament with total 92 members including 13 nominated by the King, 62 as representatives of people and rests the ministers of the Government. This Assembly was not sovereign parliament could only advise the king on making laws.

Parliamentary election was held in 2015 BS under the third constitution of Nepal known as the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal. According to the constitution, the Parliament was in bicameral form: The Upper House *Mahasabha*, which contained 36 members and the Lower House *Pratinidhi Sabha* 109 members. Even if, it had several rights to make laws; the King had the absolute right to reject the bill passed by the house until unless he would not be fully satisfied himself.

King *Mahendra* was not satisfied with *Parliamentary* system and he dismissed the elected parliament and proclaimed party less *Panchayat* system and took all powers of the executive, legislature and Judiciary. For the advice on making laws, the formed a unicameral parliament named *Rastriya Panchayet* which contained 140 members; of them 112 members used to be direct elected and 28 nominated by the king. The party less governance system was displaced by multi party system again through the popular agitation 2046 BS.

Once again a bicameral parliament having the Lower House with 205 members *Pratinidhinidhi Sabha* and the Upper House *Rastriya Sabha* with 60 members was formed under the constitution of the kingdom of Nepal 1990.

This was the first sovereign Parliament in the history of Nepal that could make all types of laws except some provisions that were not amendable and the King only once could suggest for rethinking on the bill passed by the Parliament.

Because of many political, social and economic factors, the monarchy was overthrown by the popular agitation of 2005-06. The interim Constitution 2063 came into force replacing the previous one. Under this Constitution the Constituent Assembly having 601 members formed and the unicameral Assembly undertook the responsibility for legislating as well. Since the Constitution Assembly could not make the new Constitution in fixed term then it also dissolved and now the re-election was to be held for the new constitution on November, 19. After the constitution of newly Constituent Assembly It gave birth of new constitution of Nepal. Under this constitution there is the provision of Federal Parliament which comprise two houses named House of representative (The Lower House) having 275 members through direct election and

National Assembly (The Upper House) Having 59 members. Of 59 members 56 are through indirect election and remaining three are nominated by the president.

Committee system and legislative process: Parliamentary committee system under the federal parliament of Nepal has been systematically managed. Under the Rules and procedure of house of representatives as above enumerated there are 10 thematic committees, under the Rules and procedure of national assembly there are 4 thematic committees and Under the rules and procedure of joint session of two houses there are majorly two joint committees and there can be form various joint committees as the parliament needs. Committees perform the business of discussing on bills, oversight the governmental businesses and maintain many internal issues of parliament. Except money bills, all others are submitted for discussion in either house. After passing by one house it goes to other and finally goes to the president for the verification.

Firstly, bills are tabled to grant permission of either chair of a house for the submission into a house. Then goes to be considered in house floor in various theoretical prospects of a bill. If the house passes bill on this issue, then it moves into related thematic committee for the clause by clause discussion. Then committees' report is sent to the house and finally a bill is passed by a house and it moves again to the another house.

Province Assembly practice:

In province level, since Nepal is a federal country it has seven provinces and each province contains one unicameral assembly. But due to the different population density in provinces the number of members is different. The Karnali province is smallest one that; it has only 40 members. It has four different parliamentary thematic committees named Finance and Natural Means Committee, Public Account committee, Social Development Committee and committee on Legislation and Interior affairs. Each committee contains seven to nine members. The business and working area of provinces assembly's committees are the same like federal parliament's committee. The dissimilarity, province assembly is unicameral and strait process is to be passed a bill as well as it is to be proven by the head of the Province.

Summary & conclusion:

As it's enumerated above the different features of the Legislatures of the UK, India, China, Japan and Nepal; we can compare and analyze them on the basis of their structures, systems, strengths and procedures. The structure of a legislature is not in equal size and form because it depends on population, geography and various assumptions, factors and methods of representation and distribution of multicultural population. On this ground, the National People's Congress having about 3000 members is the biggest in size and the Constituent Assembly of Nepal can be said smallest even if, it contained 601 members in single house to compare of rest countries' lower houses. Similarly, with view to committee system India's parliament has more committees then other countries and only one Standing Committee having 150 members has been formally mentioned under the National People's Congress of China.

Similarly, committees' subject matters and scopes also are different; since, the development, economy and resource differentiations of a country define parliamentary committees and their necessity and existence. Differentiation by system, China has own type of Communist governance and republic system; rest countries here mentioned have followed parliamentary system and

between the followers of Parliamentary system Japan and the UK are monarchical and rest are republican. Parliamentary strength depends on the sovereignty of parliament that derives from people representation and to have been all in all to decide. For example, the previous legislatures under the Constitution of the kingdom of Nepal were not sovereign. But there are own types of assertions that each system has provided a sufficient room for public opinion in legislature. With a view to procedures, bicameral parliaments discuss bills in given committee and pass in each house then send to head of the state for his/her assent. Leaving China, all legislatures have followed this theory but in china, all the businesses annually performed by the government are finally approved by the National People's Congress. These are the core differentiations on the basis as discussed above. There may be somewhere better characteristics of some legislatures then some others. Such qualities would only be felt in day to day practices. Even though, this is sufficient; generally knowing different legislature systems and their procedures.

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