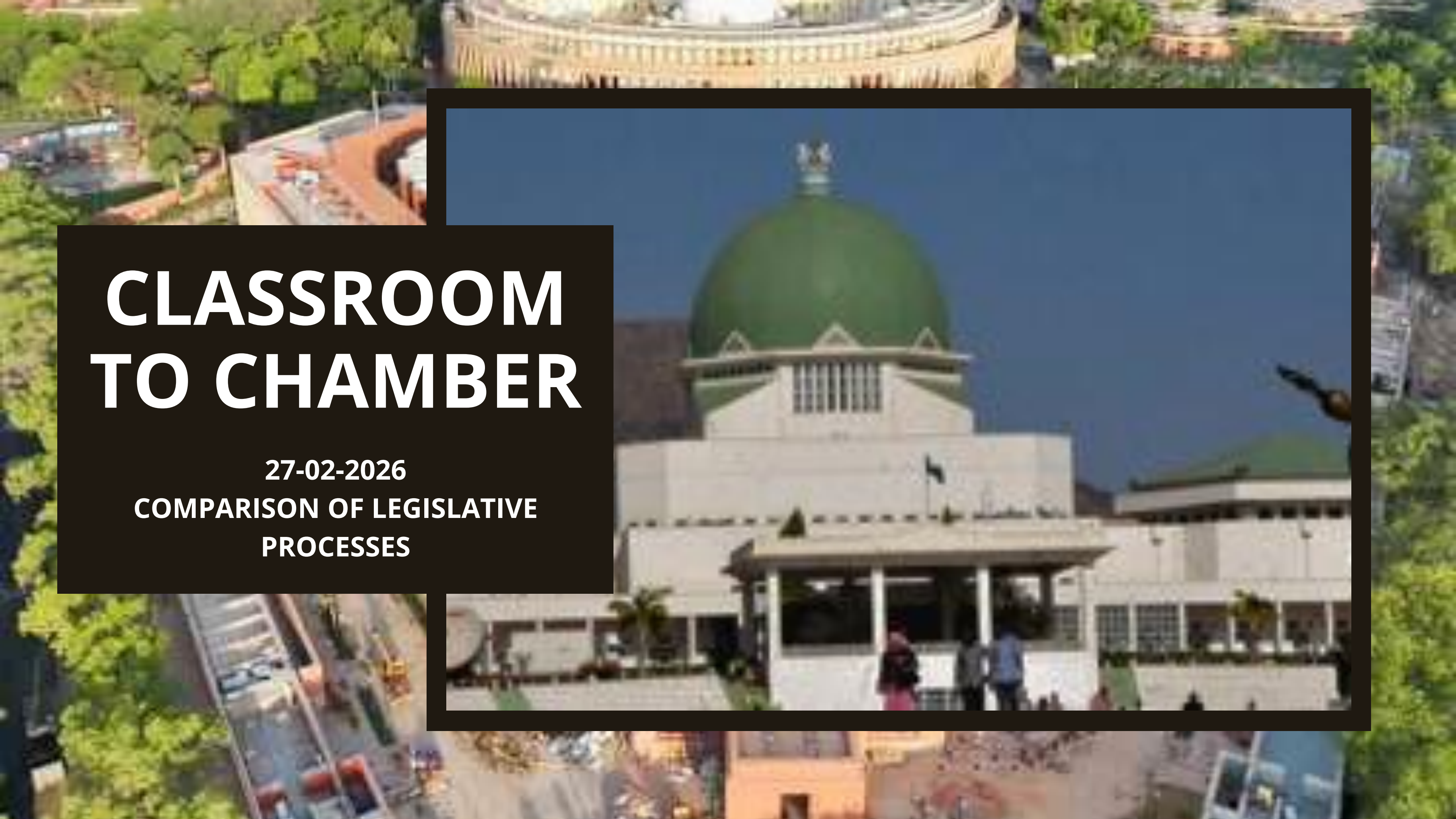


An aerial photograph of a city, likely Islamabad, Pakistan, featuring a prominent green dome building, the National Assembly of Pakistan, surrounded by lush green trees and urban infrastructure. The image is used as a background for the text overlay.

CLASSROOM TO CHAMBER

27-02-2026

**COMPARISON OF LEGISLATIVE
PROCESSES**



MEANING;PURPOSE;STEPS

Key Idea: Legislative process = the formal steps by which bills become laws.

Purpose:

Translate public needs into law

Provide checks & balances between government branches

Ensure public participation and accountability

Core steps (common to all systems):

Introduction/First Reading

Debate/Committee Review

Passage by legislature

Executive Approval

Reference: Comparative Constitutions (Elkins et al., 2009)



NIGERIA'S LEGISLATIVE PROCESS



System: Presidential

Legislature: National Assembly (Senate + House of Reps)

Steps for a Bill:

- First Reading
- Second Reading
- Committee Stage
- Third Reading
- Presidential Assent

Highlights:

Lawmaking in Nigeria happens at the National Assembly of Nigeria in Abuja.

- Executive and legislature are separate
- President can sign or veto bills

📌 Reference: Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999), ss 58–63

UNITED KINGDOM LEGISLATIVE PROCESS



System: Parliamentary

Legislature: Parliament (Commons + Lords)

Steps:

- First Reading
- Second Reading
- Committee Stage
- Report Stage
- Third Reading
- Consideration by other House
- Royal Assent

Highlights:

The UK legislative process takes place in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, located inside the Palace of Westminster.

- Executive (Prime Minister & Cabinet) is drawn from Parliament
- Monarch's assent is ceremonial

📌 Reference: UK Parliament Guide to Lawmaking ([parliament.uk](https://www.parliament.uk))





ROMANIA LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

.System: Semi-Presidential

Legislature: Parliament (Chamber of Deputies + Senate)

Steps:

Bill introduced by MPs, Government, or citizens

Debates in both chambers

Promulgation by President

Highlights:

Romania's legislature meets in the Parliament of Romania at the Palace of the Parliament in Bucharest.

President can ask Parliament to reconsider a bill

📌 Reference: Constitution of Romania (1991) arts. 61–75



INDIA LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

System: Parliamentary

Legislature: Parliament (Lok Sabha + Rajya Sabha)

Steps:

- Bill introduced
- Readings + Committee Review
- Both Houses must approve
- President's Assent

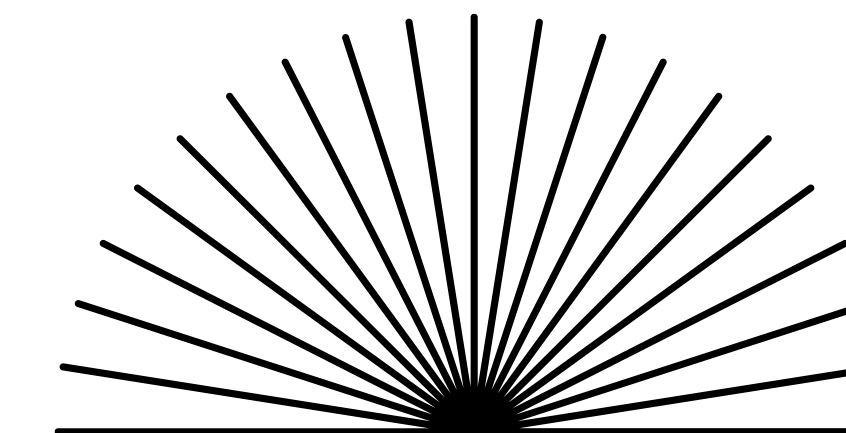
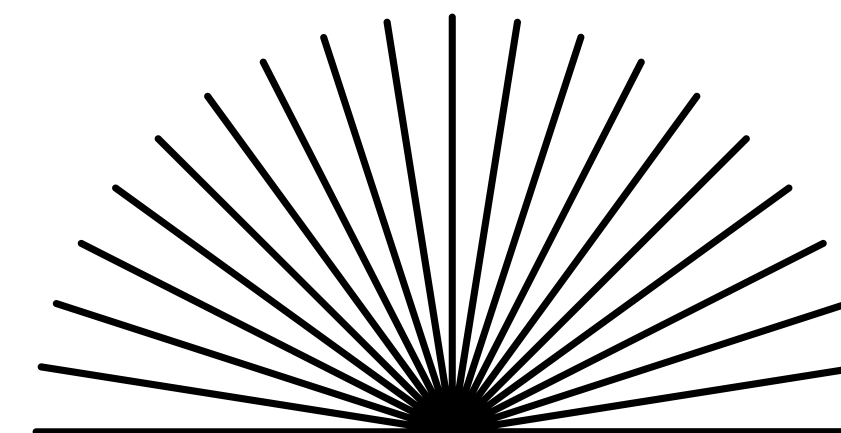
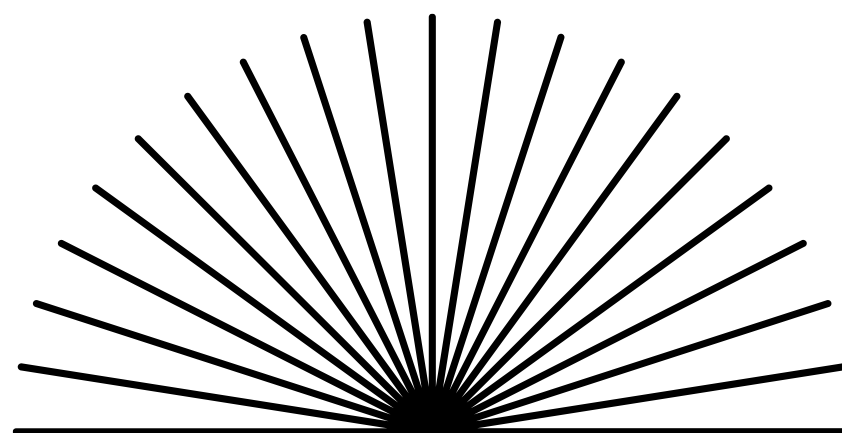
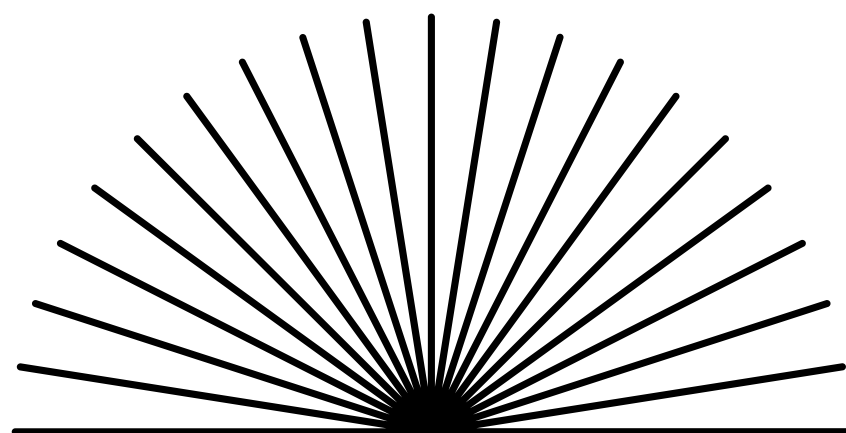
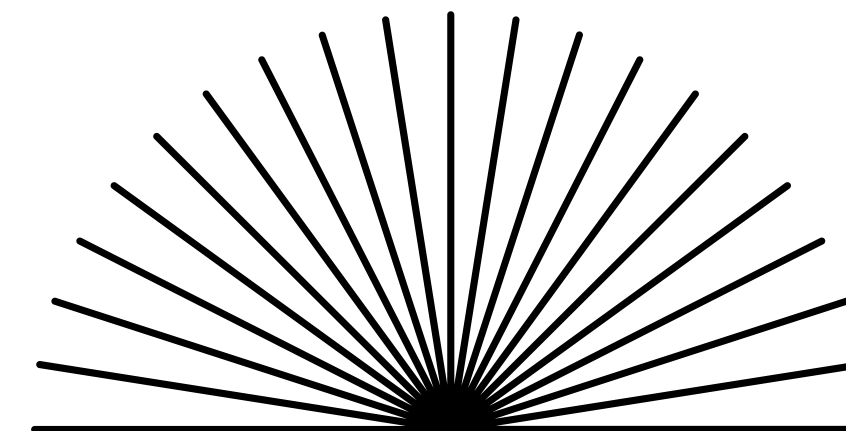
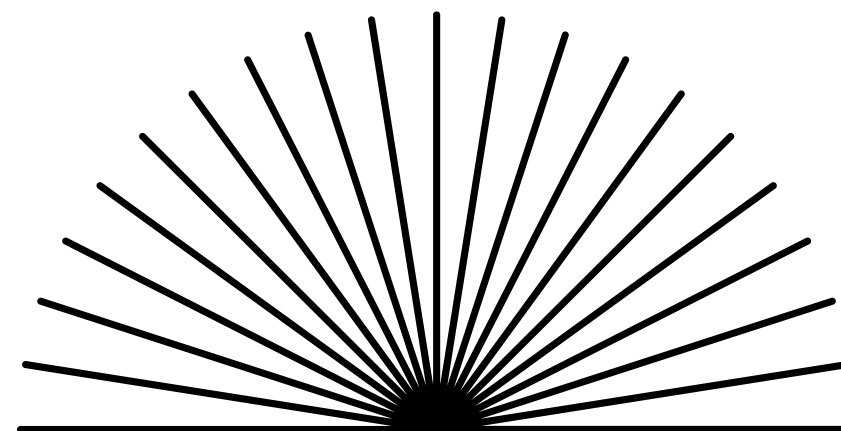
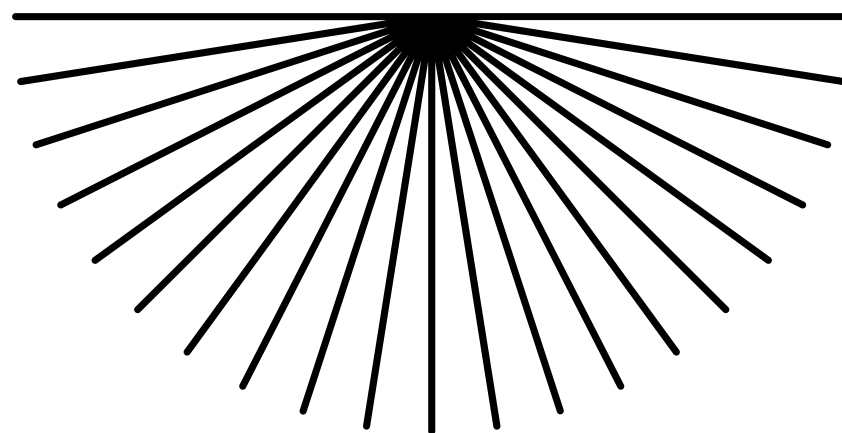
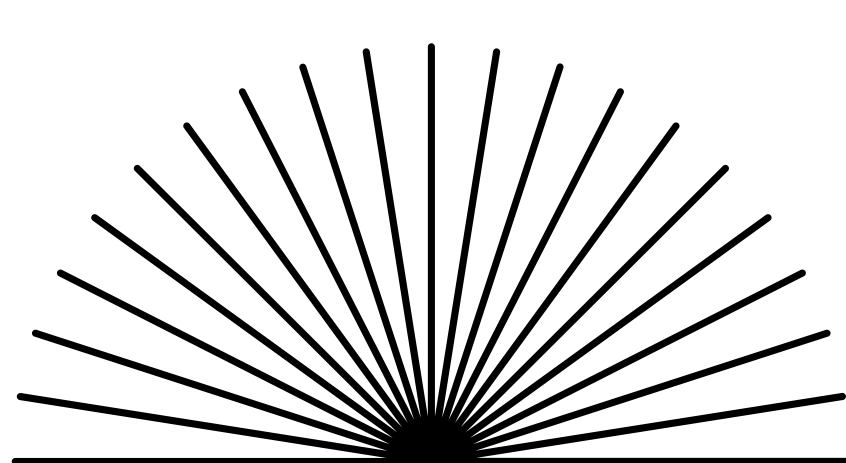
Money Bills: Must start in Lok Sabha.

Reference: Constitution of India, Articles 107–117

SIMILARITIES ACROSS ALL SYSTEMS

Aspect	Description
Bicameral Structure	Upper House/ Lower House
Multi-Reading Stages	First (irrespective of the system)

DIFFERENCES ACROSS THE STRUCTURES



Aspect	Nigeria	India
Lower House Dominance	National Assembly (House of Reps stronger) thefirmaadvisory	Lok Sabha more powerful than Rajya Sabha lawrbit
Upper House Powers	Senate equal; joint session resolves thefirmaadvisory	Rajya Sabha limited veto, no money bills lawrbit

Feature	Nigeria	India	Romania	UK
Houses	Senate (109), Reps (360) thefirmaadvisory	Rajya Sabha (245), Lok Sabha (543) lawrbit	Senate (136), Deputies (330) wikipedia	Lords (~800), instituteforgo

SHORT SUMMARY

"In the halls of democracy—from Nigeria's vibrant Assembly to India's dynamic Parliament, Romania's balanced chambers, and the UK's timeless Commons—true power lies not in dominance alone, but in the shared rhythm of debate, scrutiny, and assent. Let us draw inspiration: like these legislatures, blend unity with distinction, override obstacles with wisdom, and assent to progress with unyielding resolve. Together, we legislate a brighter tomorrow!"



GALLERY

