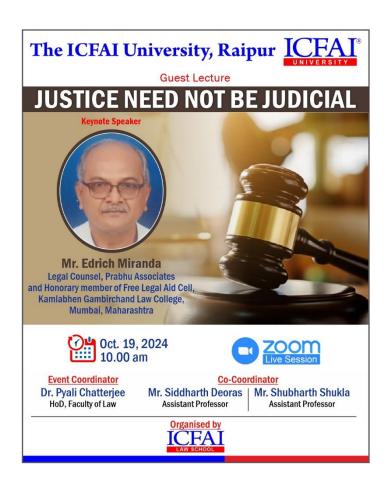
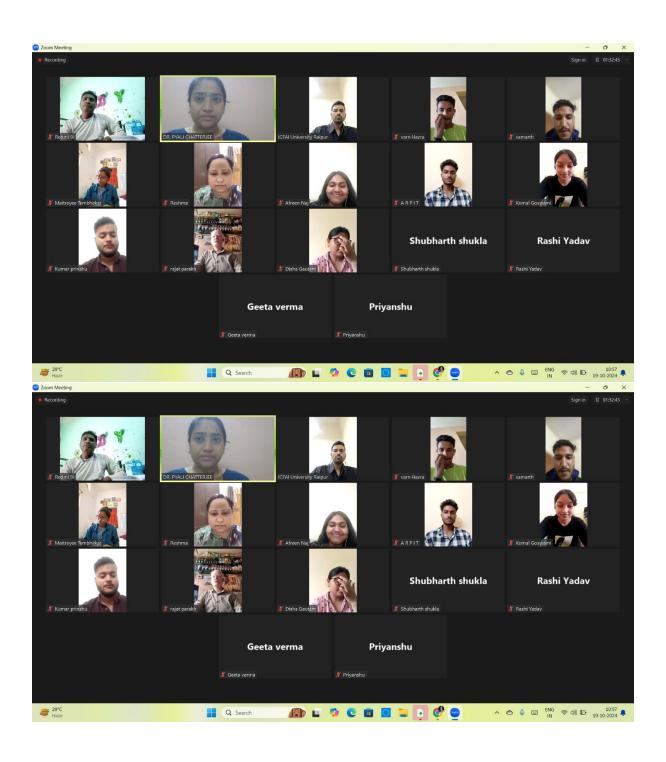
The webinar was conducted in ICFAI university, on 19 th October 2024, at 10:00 AM by the faculty of law.

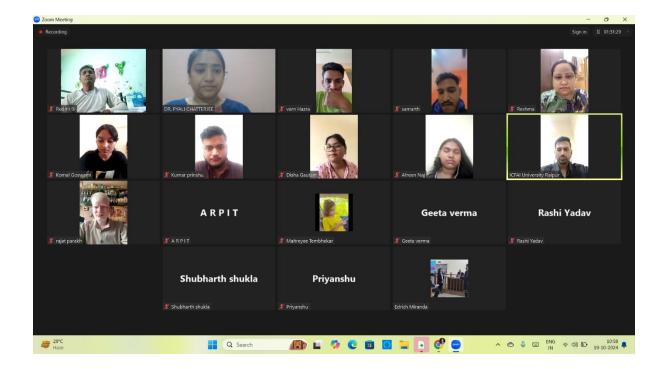
The session was attended by around 22 to 25 students on the zoom online meeting app.

The session was about justice need not be judicial, and was led by the honourable guest lecturer, Mr. Edrich Miranda honorary member of free legal aid cell, kamlabhen

Gambirchand Law college, Mumbai, Maharashtra.







DISCUSSION IN THE LECTURE

In lecture we have learned about reason that are obvious, redressal at contemporary court in India is excruciatingly slow, expensive and exhausting.

Legislative control over executive — a parliamentary system of government, the executive is cont and answerable to the legislature as a whole. The council of ministers which comprises the head of the executive branch of government are in one context actually legislature, because by and large they have directly or individual elected to that office. Functioning on behalf of the government.

Legislative proceedings- In India legislative proceedings can be taken recourse as Lok
Sabha (lower house) or Rajya Sabha (the upper house). It also can be taken at the Vidhan
Sabha (state Legislature assembly). The municipal corporation don't have two houses,
matters can also be raised at various statutory committees of the municipal corporation. All
the grievances cannot be raised at parliament, the grievances should concern the union
government.

Types of questions

Starred question – is a question under rule 72(1) of legislative assembly rules, these are questions to which oral answer are given.

Un-starred question – is a question under rule 72(2) these are questions to which no oral

questions are given but a reply is placed on the table of the house. Un-starred question are to be answered within three months.

Short notice question – are questions which are urgent in nature and need and immediate reply. Such questions can be raised by a member giving a week notice.

Zero hour question – are different in different legislature, at parliament it usually commences at noon. But at certain state legislature it is taken after question hour or before question hour.

Question Hour

The first hour of every sitting in the lower and upper house of the respective legislature I'd meant for asking and answering questions.

About Motion

- 1. Adjournment motion
- 2. Calling attention motion
- 3. Half hour discussion
- 4. Short notice discussion
- 5. Last week motion
- 6. No confidence motion

Sir Mr. Edrich Miranda also taught us about Resolution, special mention (rule 377), privileges, ordinances, punishment and penalties, judicial control over executive.

Afterwords, Q/A session and interaction sessions have been done.

CONCLUSION

The session was knowledgeable, useful and informative, it help us to understand the importance of legislative control, parliamentary control, judicial control in India.

They also help to address the loopholes of all these controls in India. As a law student, we have the power to make positive changes. We will surely work towards a better future for ourselves and upcoming generations.