Difference Between Ordinary Bill and Money Bill

A remarkable difference between ordinary bill and money bill is that the money bill can be presented only by the Minister, while the ordinary bill can be presented by Minister or any member.

Check here the prime difference between ordinary bill and money bill as enlisted here.

Difference Between Money Bill And Ordinary Bill	
Money Bill	**Ordinary Bill**
A money bill is a bill that deals with money matters such as taxation, imposition, borrowings, government spending etc.	An ordinary bill is a bill that covers matters excluded in money bills such as finance fill, constitution amendment bills etc.
A money bill requires the recommendation of the President	The President makes no recommendation in the case of an ordinary bill
A money bill is presented at the lower house of the Parliament by a minister only	Ordinary bills are presented by a minister or a private member in either of the houses of Parliament
The Rajya Sabha can only present suggestions and advice to the money bill but cannot reject it.	***Ordinary bills can be modified or declined, or rejected by Rajya Sabha***
The President can only accept or reject the money bill	In the case of an ordinary bill, the President can accept/ reject/return the bill for reconsideration

Overall, there is a huge difference between ordinary bill and money bill and the two bills differ vastly in their provisions concerning the introduction, holding period, recommendation, joint sitting and so on.

Types of Bills in India - Ordinary Bill and Money Bill

For various intents, the Parliament of India introduces four kinds of bills. These are Ordinary Bill, Money Bill, Constituent Amendment Bill, and Financial Bill. The Constitution of India represents Ordinary bill and Money bill, which ***can be presented and rejected by the Lok Sabha***.

What is Ordinary Bill?

Ordinary bill article is related to various matters other than financial subjects. The ordinary bills require the assent of both houses to enact the law. Some of the key features of an ordinary bill are as follows:

- The bill is presented in lower or upper house of the Parliament (Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha) by the Minister or any private member.
- There is no suggestion or advice from the President in this case
- Ordinary bills can be modified/declined by Rajya Sabha and can be held up by Rajya Sabha [the upper house] for a duration of six months maximum
- There is a provision of joint sitting in case of ordinary billing.

What is Money Bill?

A **money bill** is a bill that is related to financial matters such as taxation, government spending, and other money matters. The money bill can be sent to the Rajya Sabha after certifications from the speaker of the Lok Sabha; the Rajya Sabha can only send recommendations pertaining to the money bill. Some of the key features of a money bill are as follows:

- Money Bill can be presented or introduced only in the lower house or Lok Sabha and is introduced/ presented by the Minister.
- This bill can be brought forth only after the suggestions of the President and cannot be modified or declined by the Upper House of the Parliament.
- A money bill can be held up by the Upper House, Rajya Sabha, for 14 days.
- After it is passed in the Lower House of Parliament, it is sent to the **President** for his acceptance.
- There is no provision for the joint setting in the case of a money bill.