Patric Parliamentarian

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Abstract*: India is a democratic country, democratic means by the people, for the people and of the people. So in our country, government must work for the benefit of the people of India. Democratic means all the decisions taken by the government of India and also the state government must be beneficial for people. The people should know everything about the decisions. The bills passed by the central and state government can be viewed through this portal. The public can share their views about these decisions and vote their views. Also if any law is changed by government or the Supreme Court that law is shared through this portal and people can like or dislike their opinion. Through this portal, people can share their view and show their dislike or protest against the government decisions that does not benefit the people. In this portal Supreme Court is also added, so that the court can see the bills passed by the Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha, and SLA. Also public can view approved bills, they can send a complaint to SLA. This portal will be beneficial to the public.*

Keywords: HTML, CSS, JavaScript

I. INTRODUCTION

The Parliament is a legislative body that represents the people and has the power to create laws and policies for a country or region. The functioning of Parliament involves various stages, including the introduction of bills, voting, and ultimately the enactment of laws. India has a parliamentary system of government with a bicameral legislature at the Centre. Some states have a bicameral legislative system[3] while others have a unicameral one. A parliamentary working project typically refers to a specific initiative or plan that is being worked on by members of Parliament. This could involve the creation of a new law, policy or program, or the amendment of existing legislation.

Parliamentary working projects may be proposed by individual members of Parliament, the government, and are usually guided by the priorities and objectives of the Parliament. The process of a parliamentary working project typically involves research, consultation, and collaboration among members of Parliament, stakeholders, and experts in the relevant field. The project may also involve the engagement of the public through consultations, hearings, and other forms of outreach. The ultimate goal of a parliamentary working project is to improve the lives of citizens by addressing social, economic, or environmental issues through the creation or amendment of laws and policies. The success of a parliamentary working project often depends on the ability of members of Parliament to work together across party lines and to balance competing interests and priorities. The parliament of India consists of the president, Lok sabha, and Rajya sabha, which act as the highest legislative body of the Assembly. The Rajya Sabha and Lok sabha are the two integral houses of the parliament of India. There are 250 Rajya sabha members while Lok sabha has 543 members. Lok Sabha is the lower house while [4] Rajya Sabha is the upper house of the parliament. Most state-related decisions are made based on voting by the Rajya sabha members, but no decision can be taken for the state if the Lok sabha members have not approved it. There are mainly nine modules:

1. Admin
2. Rajya Sabha
3. State Legislative Assembly(SLA)
4. Lok Sabha
5. Supreme Court
6. Rajya Sabha Members

7. Lok Sabha Members

8. SLA Members

9. Users

In this paper, we have 9 logins such as for Admin, Rajya sabha, Lok sabha, SLA, Supreme court, Rajya sabha members, Lok sabha members, SLA member and Users. The Admin module add Lok Sabha admin, Rajya Sabha admin, Supreme Court and SLA admin. The Rajyasabha is the other module of the project. The Rajya Sabha in a parliament consist of adding members, publishing details of passed bills and viewing feedback from user. The Loksabha is the other module of the project. The Lok Sabha has a range of duties and adding and viewing members, publishing details of passed bills and viewing feedback from user. The Supreme court is the other module of the project.

The Supreme Court also has the power of judicial review, which allows it to review the actions of the government. Overall, the Supreme Court's duties in parliamentary projects are essential to ensuring view bills apporoved from loksabha, rajyasabha and sla. The SLA is the other module of the project. SLA can add and view sla menbers and viewing bill status and add state assemblies. The Rajyasabha member is the other module of the project. They can add and view bills and voting for other bills. The Loksabha member is the other module of the project. They can add and view bills and voting for other bills. The SLA members is the other module of the project. Sla members are the duties of adding and viewing sla ministers bills, and they can also viewing approved bills. The user is another module of the project. The users can view all approved bills from supreme court. And post complaint/Feedback for all judiciary members.

II. METHODOLOGY

The methodologies used in parliamentary working projects can vary depending on the specific initiative and the context in which it is being pursued. However, some common methodologies include: Research and analysis: This may involve conducting research on the issue or problem being addressed by the project, analyzing data, and reviewing existing legislation or policies related to the topic. Consultations and stakeholder engagement: Parliamentary working projects often involve engaging with stakeholders and the public to gather input and feedback. This may involve holding public consultations, town hall meetings, and other forms of outreach to solicit feedback and suggestions. Committee meetings and debates: Parliamentary working projects are often discussed and debated in committee meetings, where members of Parliament can review and discuss proposed legislation and policies. Debates may also occur in the plenary chamber of the Parliament, where members can discuss the proposals and vote on them. Collaboration and negotiation: Parliamentary working projects often require collaboration and negotiation among members of Parliament from different political parties and with different interests. This may involve building consensus around shared goals and priorities, as well as negotiating compromises to ensure that the legislation or policy reflects the needs of all stakeholders. Implementation and monitoring: After the parliamentary working project has been enacted into law or policy, implementation and monitoring are crucial to ensure that the intended outcomes are achieved. This may involve setting up mechanisms to monitor progress, conducting evaluations, and making adjustments as needed. Review and evaluation: Periodic reviews and evaluations of the parliamentary working project can provide insight into its effectiveness and identify areas for improvement. This can help to ensure that the legislation or policy remains relevant and effective over time.

III . EXISTING AND PROPOSED SYSTEMS

In the existing system, India operates as a democratic country where decisions are made by elected representatives in the central and state governments. Citizens participate in the democratic process through voting, and the government is accountable to the people. Information about bills, policies, and government decisions is disseminated through various channels, including official government websites, media outlets, and public announcements. However, the existing system may have limitations in terms of transparency, public engagement, and timely dissemination of information. Citizens might not always have easy access to detailed information about bills and policies, and opportunities for direct feedback and participation might be limited.

The proposed system suggests the development of an online portal that aims to enhance transparency, citizen engagement, and accountability in the democratic decision-making process. This portal would serve as a centralized platform for citizens to access information about bills, policies, and decisions made by the central and state governments, as well as the Supreme Court.

A) Limitations of Existing System
- Limited Transparency
- Limited Accessibility
- Lack of Timely Information
- Lack of Feedback Mechanisms

B) Advantages and Features of Proposed System
- Enhanced Transparency
- Empowered Citizens
- Direct Citizen Engagement
- Public Feedback Mechanism
- Comprehensive Information
- Public Participation

IV. BACKGROUND

Technologies used in this Project:

PHP is a general-purpose scripting language geared toward web development. It was originally created by Danish Canadian programmer Rasmus Lerdorf in 1993 and released in 1995. The PHP reference implementation is now produced by The PHP Group.PHP was originally an abbreviation of Personal Home Page, [6]but it now stands for the recursive initialism

PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor.

React (also known as React.js or ReactJS) is a free and open-source front-end JavaScript library for building user interfaces based on components. It is maintained by Meta (formerly Facebook) and a community of individual developers and companies. React can be used as a base in the development of single-page, mobile, or server-rendered applications with frameworks like Next.js. However, React is only concerned with the user interface and rendering components to the DOM,

so creating React applications usually requires the use of additional libraries for routing, as well as certain client-side functionality. ReactJS tutorial provides basic and advanced concepts of ReactJS. It is an open-source, component-based front end library which is responsible only for the view layer of the application. It was initially developed and maintained by Facebook and later used in its products like WhatsApp & Instagram. Our ReactJS tutorial includes all the topics which help to learn ReactJS. These are ReactJS Introduction, ReactJS Features, ReactJS Installation, Pros and Cons of ReactJS, ReactJS JSX, ReactJS Components, ReactJS State, ReactJS Props, ReactJS Forms, ReactJS Events, ReactJS Animation and many more[5].

Laravel is a web application framework with expressive, elegant syntax. A web framework provides a structure and starting point for creating your application, allowing you to focus on creating something amazing while we sweat the details. Laravel strives to provide an amazing developer experience while providing powerful features such as thorough dependency injection, an expressive database abstraction layer, queues and scheduled jobs, unit and integration testing, and more.
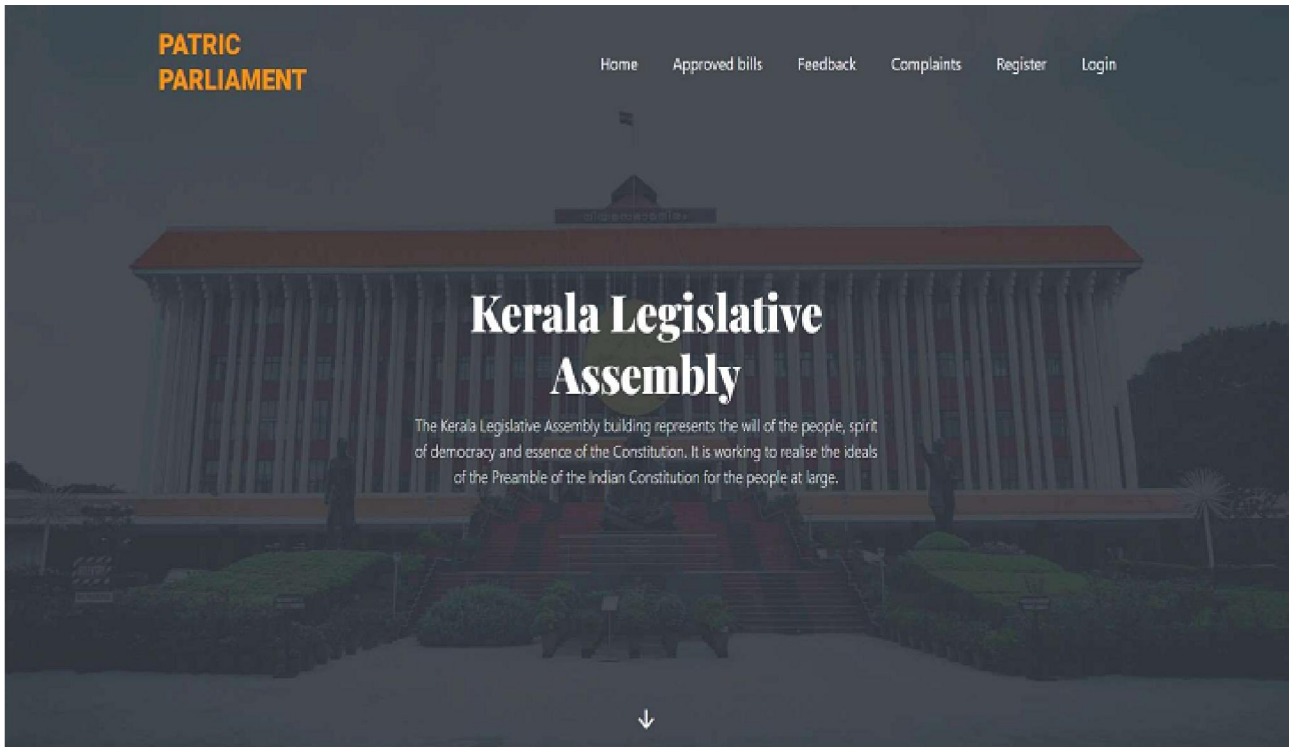
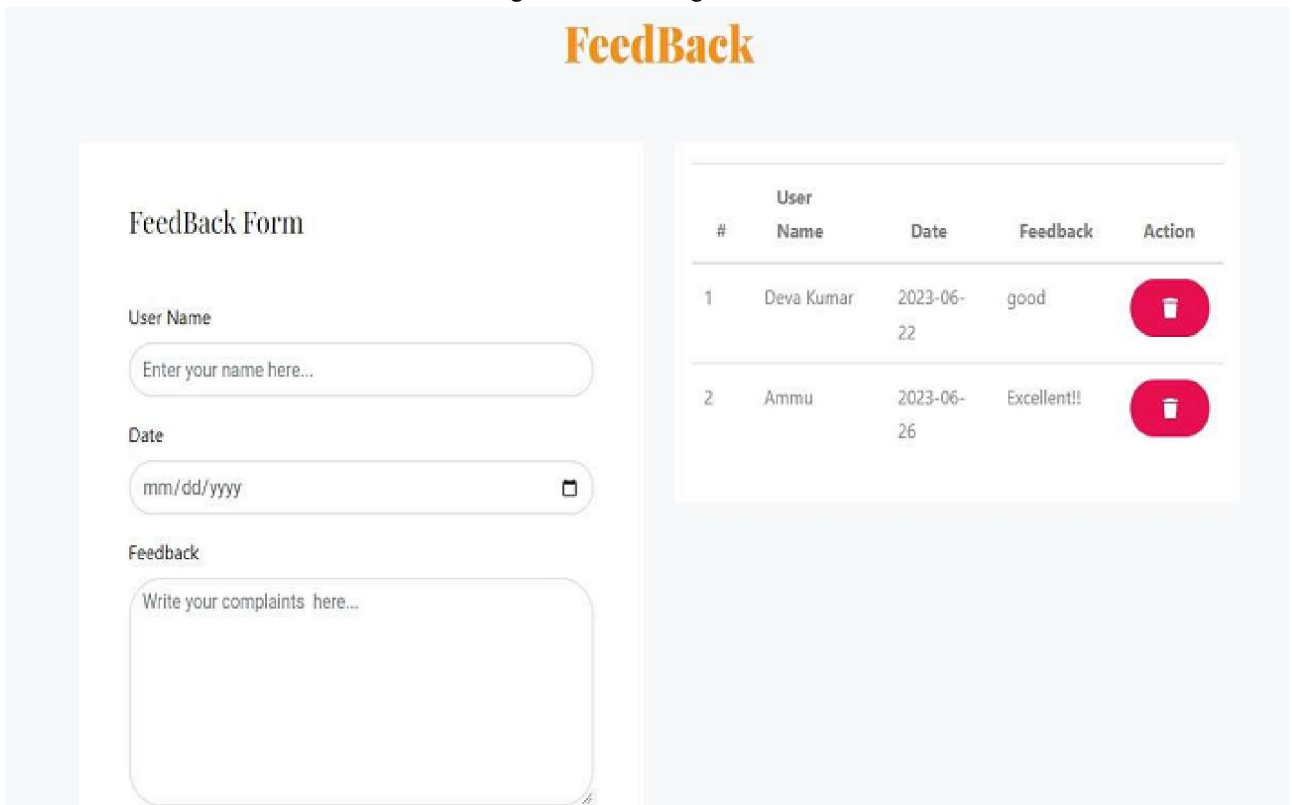## V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Figure 1:.Home Page of user

Figure 2 :Feedback of user

Figure 3 :Complaint form of user

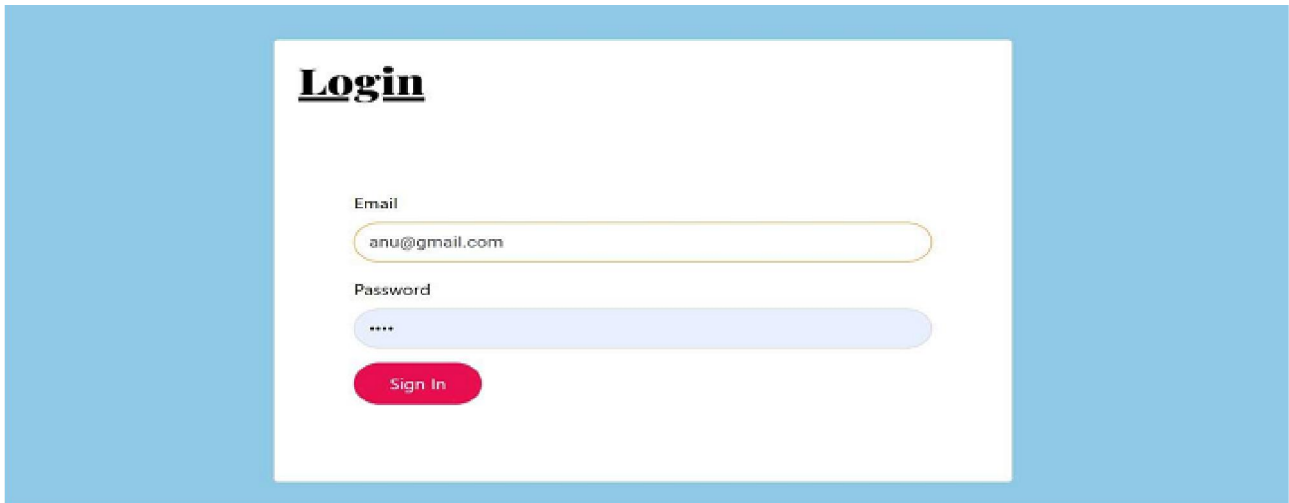Figure 4 :Registration Page of user
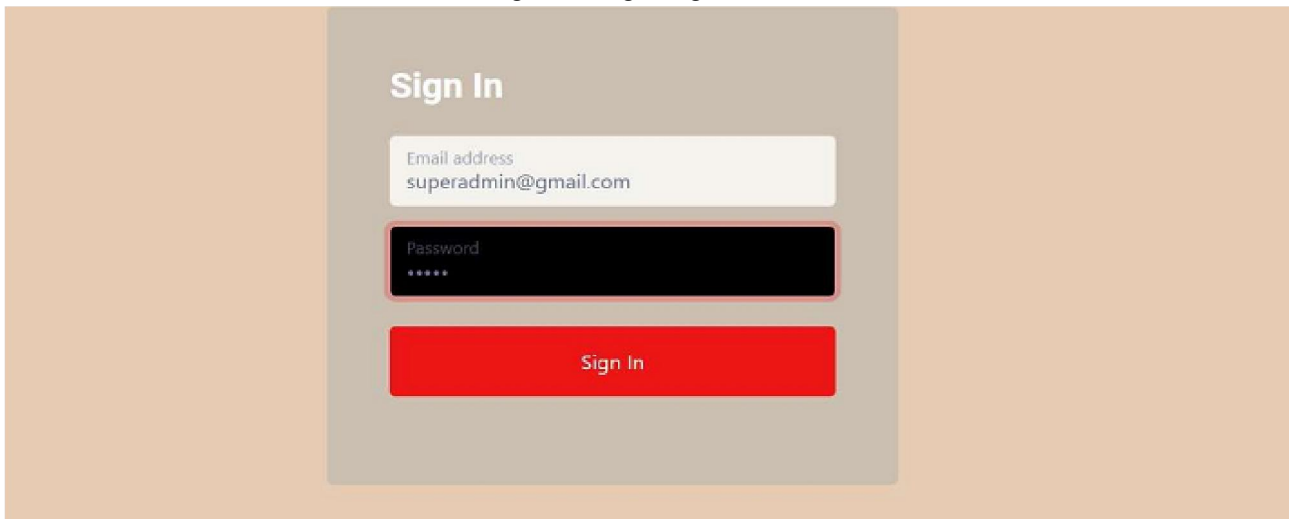
Figure 5 : Login Page of user

Figure 6 : Login Page of Admin

Figure 7 : Admin panel

Figure 8 : Visualized Rajya Sabha
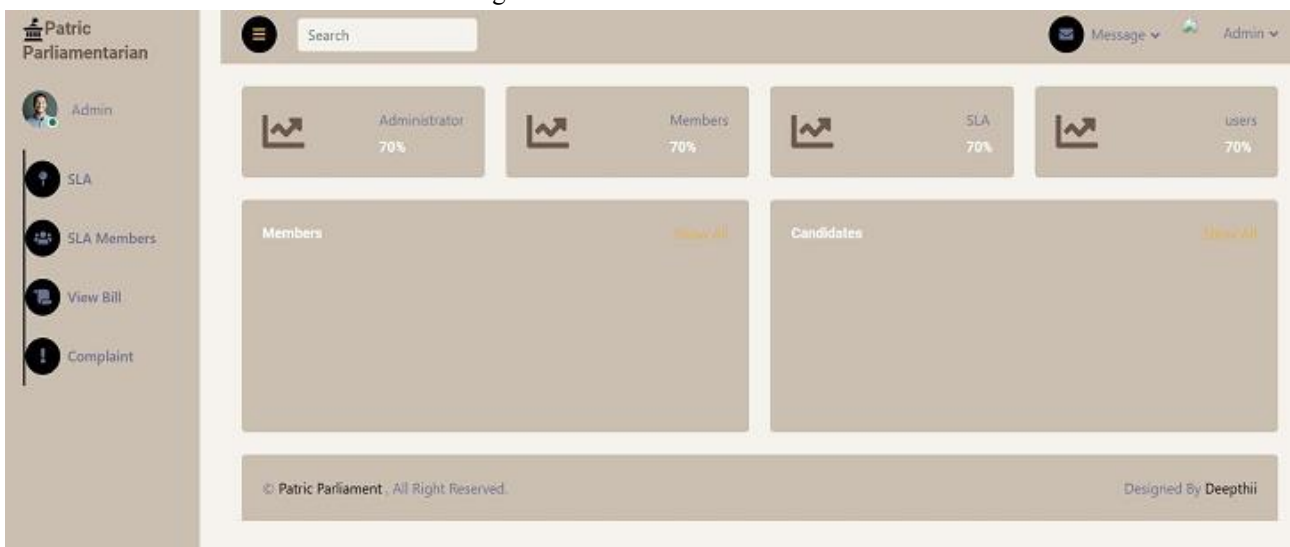

Figure 9 : Visualized Lok Sabha
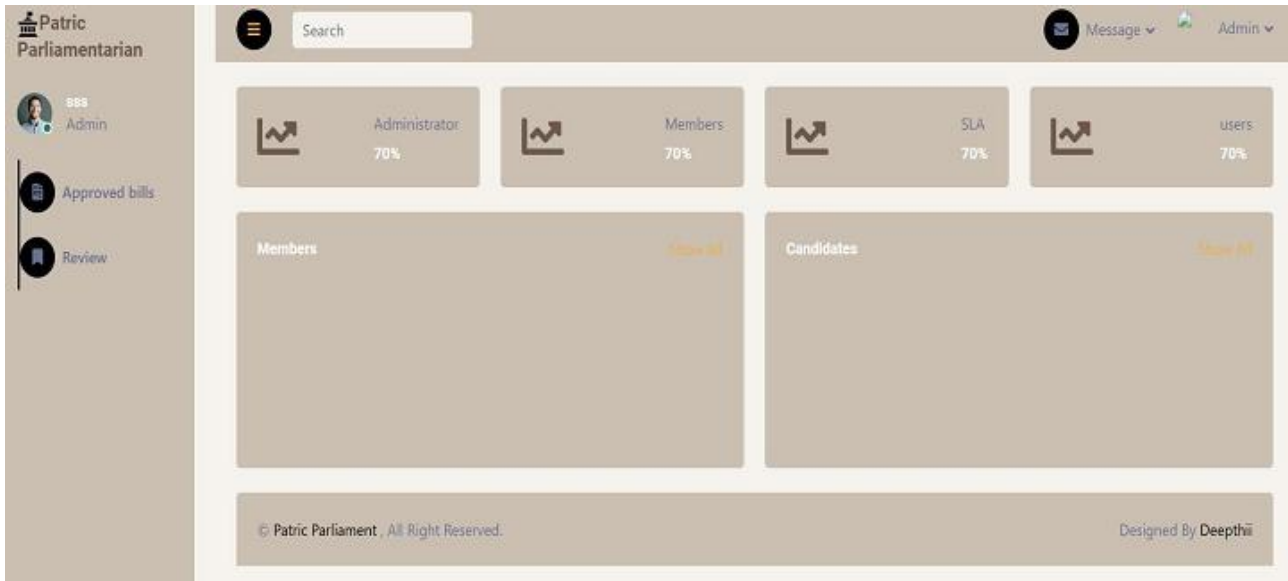

Figure 10: Visualized SLA

Figure 11: Visualized Supreme Court

Figure 12: Visualized Raj Sabha,Lok Sabha,SLA members

VI. CONCLUSION

The proposed online portal represents a transformative step towards reinforcing the democratic ideals of India - a nation that stands "by the people, for the people, and of the people." This innovative platform serves as a beacon of transparency, citizen engagement, and accountability in the realm of democratic governance. By providing a centralized hub where citizens can access comprehensive information about bills, policies, decisions, and legal developments, the portal empowers individuals to actively participate in the decision-making process. It equips them with the tools to express their opinions, offer feedback, and exercise their democratic rights more effectively. The portal's features, including public participation, feedback mechanisms, and the integration of Supreme Court perspectives, create a robust environment for informed discussions and policy discourse. Citizens are not only informed but also heard, with their voices influencing the direction of the nation's legislative landscape. Moreover, the portal bridges gaps in the existing system, addressing limitations in transparency, accessibility, and public engagement. It promotes the exchange of ideas, fosters direct interaction between citizens and government bodies, and enhances the responsiveness of governance. As a result, this portal embodies the core democratic principles that guide India's governance. It strengthens the bond between citizens and their elected representatives, encourages open dialogue, and reinforces the notion that government decisions should always aim to benefit the people. Ultimately, the proposed online portal stands as a testament to

India's commitment to fostering an inclusive, accountable, and participatory democracy - one that embraces technological advancements to uphold the spirit of "by the people, for the people, and of the people." It holds the potential to reshape the democratic landscape, empowering every citizen to be an active participant in shaping the nation's future. The top executive of the state (Prime Minister) is not directly chosen by the people in the Parliamentary system, but he is usually the leader of the majority party in Parliament.

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