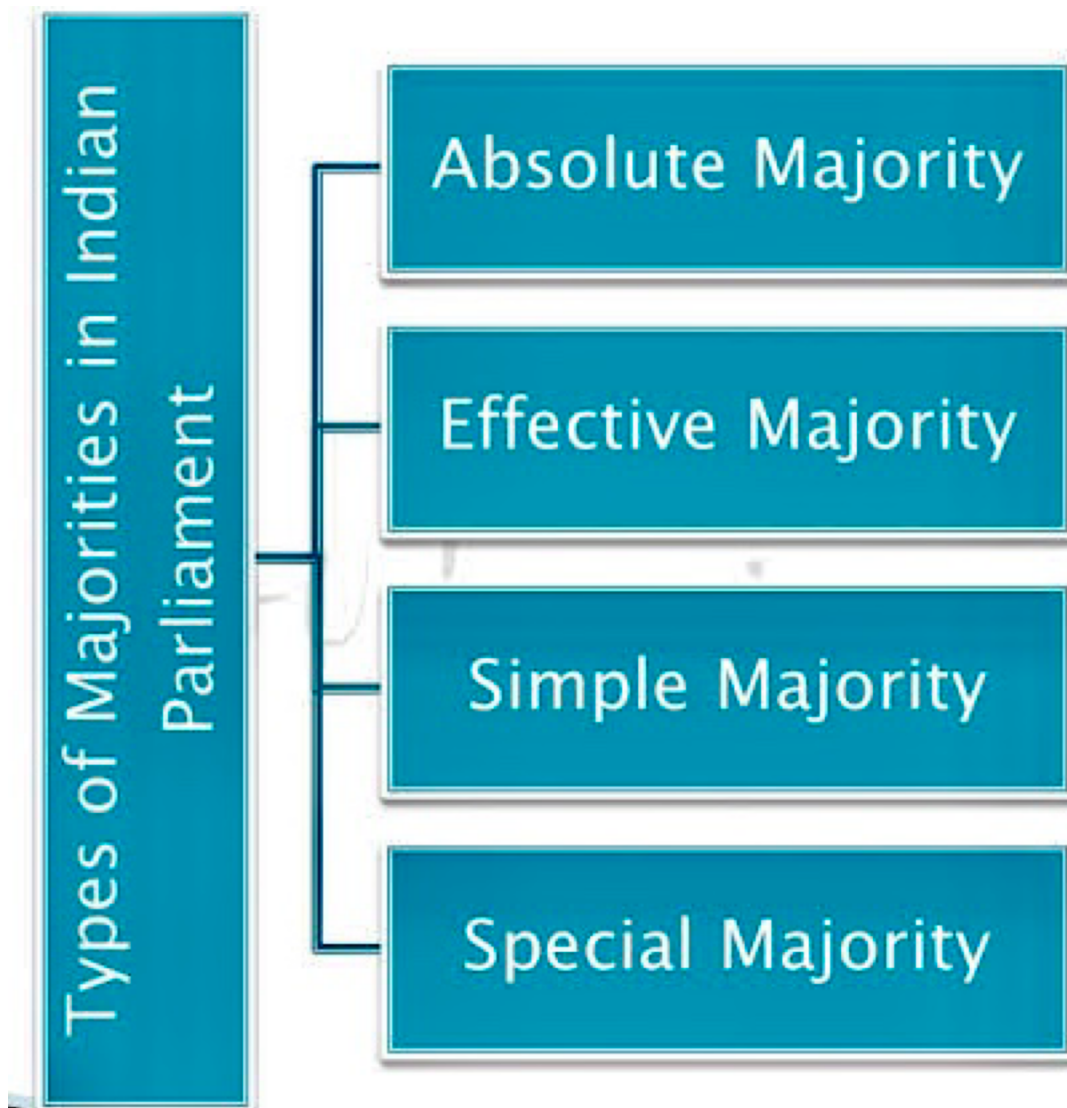


Majority in Government

Law making area har Government ke divided Hai jaise Central govt Union list me jo subjects hai unpr bna sakti hai, State govt state list ke subjects par law bnaskti hai aur concurrent list me dono bnaskte hai laws



Types of Majorities

- Simple Majority
- Absolute Majority
- Effective Majority
- Special Majority

Note: These Majorities are required to pass something in the Parliament

(बहुमत या Pass)

1) *Simple Majority*: More than 50% People *Present and Voting*

Example: Total = 545 Members

Lets say 5 Seats are vacant then = 540

Now if 20 Members absent and Remaining 520 Members say no to vote

Final members will be 520, So in order to pass a bill with Simple Majority at least $260 + 1 = 261$ Should Vote in Favour

2) *Absolute Majority*: 50% of the total Strength of the House.

So AM = $545 / 2 + 1 = 273$ people (More difficult than SM)

3) *Effective Majority*: More than 50% of the Effective strength of the House.

$545 - 5$ (Remove Vacant Members) = Effective Strength

EM = $540 / 2 + 1 = 271$ people

4) *Special Majority*: Used under Arc 61, 249 & 368

- AR-61: Impeachment of President

Special M = $2/3$ (Total Strength of House / 545) = 366

- AR-249: If Parliament want to make law on State List subject
Majority = $2/3$ (Present & Voting) = 333
- AR-368: Amendment of Constitution

1) $2/3$ (P&V) and AM both

2) $2/3$ (P&V) & AM & 50% Ratification of States (14 States ratification by Simple Majority)