

Sessions of the Parliament

1) Summoning

- President call the session for both the houses time to time
- Maximum gap between any two sessions can be 6 month(No minimum),In India we have three sessions:
 - Budget session(Feb to May)
 - Monsoon Session(July to September)
 - Winter session(Nov to December)

President call these sessions.

2) Adjournment

- By presiding officer of the house
- Terminating sitting of parliament for specified time period(Hours,Days,Weeks)
- If the sitting is terminated without any specified time period then it is known as Adjournment sine die

3) Prorogation

- President prorogate the
- Terminating the sitting and session both of the Parliament

4) Dissolution

- President can dissolve Lok Sabha (All members going out and coming back in 5 years)
 - Automatic Dissolve in 5 years
 - Can be dissolved before 5 years also if party losses its majority
 - Dissolution is irrevocable and re election has to be done
- Rajya Sabha is permanent and can not be dissolved(1/3rd retire

every

- Case of pending bills in case of Dissolution:
 - Bill pending in L.S:Lapse
 - Bill Introduced in Rajya sabha:Not Lapse
 - Bill introduced in L.S:Lapsed
 - Bill passed from L.S & now in R.S will be lapsed
 - If bill is passed from L.S & R.S and now is with President then will not Lapse
 - If Bill passed from L.S & R.S ,reaches President and he want to send it for reconsideration then bill will not Lapse
 - If Bill causes deadlock and joint sitting is called by the President then if L.S is dissolved then also bill will not Lapse

5)Lame Duck Session

- Last session of any Lok Sabha
- Members who will loose there seats after election are known as lame ducks

Devices of Parliamentary Proceedings (11 am to 6Pm)

- Questions Hour
 - First hour (11 am -12 noon)
 - Members ask questions and ministers have to answer
 - Questions are of different types:
 - ♦ Starred Questions:Oral answers and supplementary questions can be asked
 - ♦ Unstarred Questions:Ministers have to give written answers and no supplementary questions
- 10 days notice time period has to be provided to ministers

- ♦ Short Notice Questions: Oral answers and less than 10 days notice period
- Zero Hour (12 noon-1pm)
 - Without any prior notice
 - Immediately after question hour
 - Starts at 12 Noon

Motions:

- These are placed in the house and house express its decision and opinion on various issues through rejection or adoption
 - Closure Motion: End the debate and let's put the matter to vote
 - Privilege Motion: Moved by the members of house if minister is giving wrong and distorted facts in order to criticise him/her
 - Calling Attention Motion: Moved by the members of the house to call the attention of Minister towards the matter of urgent public importance
 - Adjournment Motion:
 - ♦ Also for matter of public importance
 - ♦ Attention of the house
 - ♦ Only introduced in Lok Sabha
 - ♦ Minimum support of 50 members is required
 - ♦ Not less than 2 hour 30 min
 - Censure Motion:
 - ♦ Against the government
 - ♦ Reason for motion has to be stated
 - ♦ Passed in Lok Sabha by Simple majority
 - ♦ If passed the govt need not to Resign
 - ♦ Can be against a Minister, Group of minister or Entire

council of Minister

- No confidence Motion:
 - ◆ Against the government
 - ◆ Reason not to be stated
 - ◆ 50 Member support is required
 - ◆ Passed in Loksabha
 - ◆ If passed govt have to resign
 - ◆ Against entire COM
- Motion of thanks:
 - Every first session after general election and First session of every fiscal year is addressed by the President
 - In his address President give a speech which at the end is placed for voting in both R.S and L.S
 - If it is not passed in L.S then government will fall.
 - This Motion is passed in both the houses as Motion of thanks
- Point of Order: Any member can raise Point of order if proceedings of house do not follow the rules of procedure