

If Bill is passed by a **simple majority** of members present and voting in joint sitting then it is considered to be passed by both the houses.

BUDGET SESSION

FEB TO MAY

MONSOON SESSION

JULY TO SEP

WINTER SESSION

NOV- DEC

MAXIMUM 3

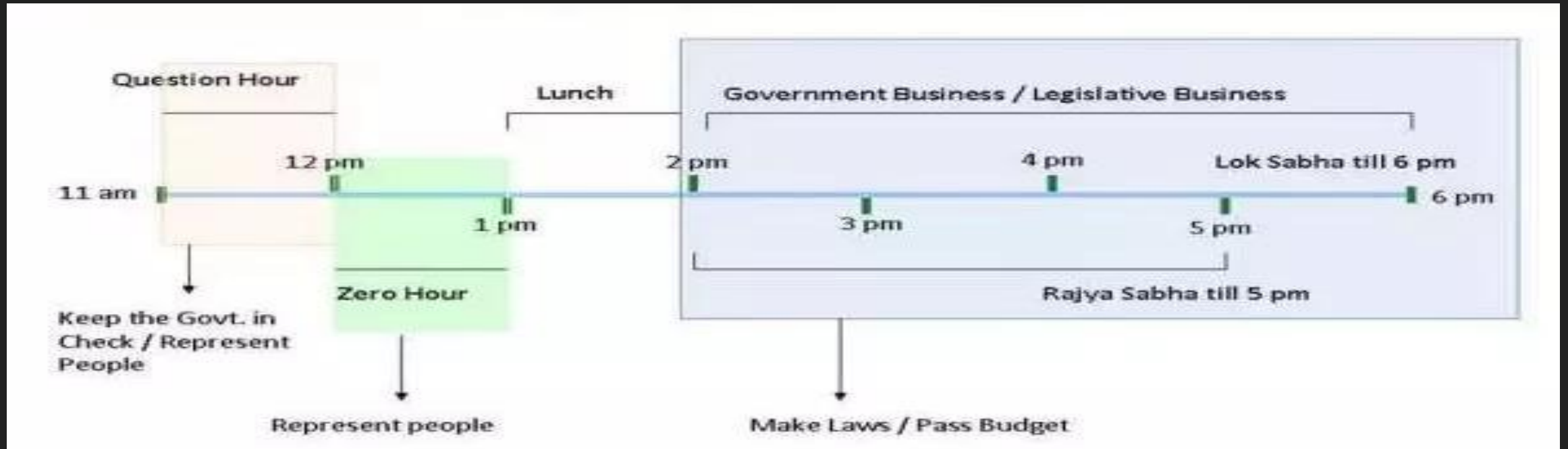
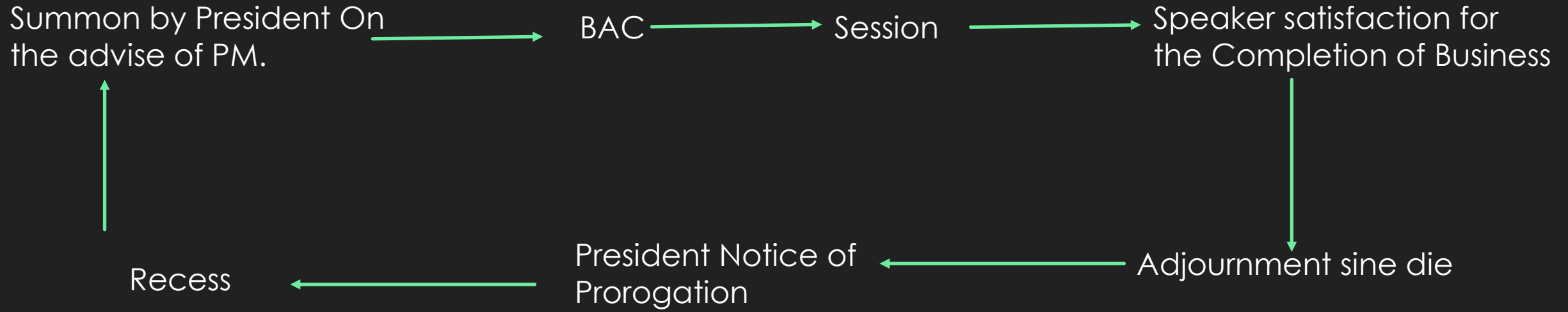
MINIMUM 2

maximum time period 6 months

Session 1

recess

Session 2



Question Hour

20 Q L.S. / 15 Q R.S.

- This is first hour of Parliament sitting. Members of Parliament ask questions to ministers, who have to reply for those questions.

Starred Questions

- These are the questions on which ministers give oral reply and if member is not satisfied by the answer then he can ask supplementary questions with permission of speaker.
- These have star mark with questions.

15 days notice

Unstarred Questions

- These are the questions whose reply is given in written form.
- These questions are not labelled with stars and hence called unstarred questions.

Short Notice Questions

- These are the questions of public importance and can be asked with a short notice of less than 10 days. These are answered orally.
- These are answered after starred questions are replied.
- Date for the answer is fixed as suggested by minister.

Questions



P.O.



MINISTER OF
PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS



THEN 15 DAYS NOTICE
TO CONCERNED
MINISTER

Zero Hour

Unlike the question hour, the zero hour is also mentioned in the Rules of Procedure. Thus it is an informal device available to the members of the Parliament to raise matters with prior notice.

The zero hour starts immediately after the question hour and lasts until the agenda for the day (i.e, regular business of the House) is taken up. In other words, the time gap between the question hour and the agenda is known as zero hour.

It is an Indian innovation in the field of parliamentary procedures and has been in existence since 1962.

BUSINESS ADVISORY
COMMITTEE

(Appointed by speaker)

Prepare agenda for the
session based on consensus

Notice by **Presiding Officer**

Maintain **quorum**

Adjournment

Adjournment
Sine die

For definite time

For indefinite time

Adjournment	Prorogation	Dissolution
This is the suspension of proceedings of house for hours, days or weeks. This is under a session.	This is the termination of the session of the house. This can be done even when the house is adjourned.	This ends the tenure of Lok Sabha. General elections must be held for the new house of people after dissolution.
This is done by the presiding officer of a House.	This is done by President on the recommendation of Council of Ministers.	President dissolves the Council of Ministers recommend (in case of end of tenure) or when Council of Minister loses majority in the House of People.

Motions in Indian Parliament

The term 'motion' means any proposal submitted to the House for eliciting its decision.

affirmative negative

voting

Any proposal
(matter on general
public importance)

With the
consent of
presiding
officer

Motion

Discussion/ debate

Definition :

No discussion on a matter of general public importance can take place except on a motion made with the consent of the presiding officer. The House expresses its decisions or opinions on various issues through the adoption or rejection of motions moved by either ministers or private members.

Who can move this?
by
Minister/ private members

MOTION

Substantive Motions

Independent, self-contained Proposal

Major Issue (utmost important) (e.g. Impeachment / removal Procedure)

Substitute Motions

presented as an alternative to an original motion that is under consideration. It allows members to propose different approaches or solutions to a problem.

e.g. original motion in dead lock situation
Can't pass in house Then,
Do some alter the original motion and replace the original one with another motion.

If substitute motion adopted then it supersedes the original motion

Subsidiary Motions

A motion is already passed but after that there is need to change something. Then introduce the subsidiary motion

Ancillary Motion

They are motions which, though independent in form, are moved in the course of debate on another question and seek to supersede that question.

Superseding Motion

They are motions which, though independent in form, are moved in the course of debate on another question and seek to supersede that question.

Amendment

They seek to modify or substitute only a part of the original motion.

Motions in Indian Parliament

Privilege Motion

It is concerned with the breach of parliamentary privileges by a minister. It is moved by a member when he feels that a minister has committed a breach of privilege of the House or one or more of its members by withholding facts of a case or by giving wrong or distorted facts. Its purpose is to **censure** the concerned minister.

Closure Motion

Simple Closure
Closure by Compartments
Kangaroo Closure
Guillotine Closure

It is a motion moved by a member to cut short the debate on a matter before the House. If the motion is approved by the House, debate is stopped forthwith and the matter is put to vote.

Adjournment Motion

- Only in Lok Sabha
- Interrupt normal Business of LS
- **Need 50 members approval**
- Extraordinary Device – If passed got the Censured against COM
- Urgent, important, specific

1. It should raise a matter which is definite, factual, urgent and of public importance;
2. It should not cover more than one matter;
3. It should be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence and should not be framed in general terms;
4. It should not raise a question of privilege;
5. It should not revive discussion on a matter that has been discussed in the same session;
6. It should not deal with any matter that is under adjudication by court;
7. It should not raise any question that can be raised on a distinct motion.

Cut Motion

Cut motion is a power given to the members of the Lok Sabha that enables its members to oppose any demand in a Finance Bill proposed by a government.

If a cut motion is accepted, it is tantamount to a no-confidence motion. And similar to a no-confidence motion, if a the government fails to get numbers in its favour in the lower house, it is obliged to reform as per established norms.

The decision to accept a cut motion depends on the discretion of the Speaker of the House. If a notice of a motion to reduce any demand for a grant has not been given a day prior to the day on which the demand is under consideration, any member may object to the moving of the motion, and such objection prevails, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made.

1. Disapproval of policy cut:

2. Economic cut:

3. Token cut:

YOU NEED TO EXPLAIN THESE

Calling Attention Motion

This is the motion moved by a member to raise the matter of public importance & seek an authoritative statement from him. It is mentioned in rules of Procedure. Indian Innovation since 1954.

Censure Motion

This is the motion moved for censuring the specific policy and actions against any minister or council of ministers.
Censure motion can be introduced **only in Lok Sabha**

No-confidence Motion

This motion is for showing that government has lost its majority and if this motion is passed then Council of ministers has to resign. **Only in Lok Sabha**

Confidence Motion

This motion is introduced by ruling government to prove confidence or support of majority in Lok Sabha.

Motion of Thanks

This motion is moved to express gratitude to the President of India for their address to both Houses of Parliament at the beginning of the session and first session of every general Fiscal year. It is typically moved in the **Lok Sabha**. If not approved in LS then Govt will be collapsed.

**Equal
Status**

Who is more POWERFUL?

LS or RS

**unequal
Status**

Not applicable for Rajya Sabha

1. INTRODUCING AND PASSAGE OF ORDINARY BILL
2. INTRODUCING AND PASSAGE OF Constitution Amendment Bill
3. ELECTION AND IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT
4. ELECTION AND REMOVAL OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
5. APPROVAL OF ORDINANCE ISSUED BY PRESIDENT
6. MAKING RECOMMENDATION TO THE PRESIDENT FOR THE REMOVAL OF CHIEF JUSTICE, JUDGES OF SC, HC, CAG
7. APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION OF ALL THREE TYPES OF EMERGENCIES
8. SELECTION OF PM INCLUDING THE PM

THEY ONLY CAN
DISCUSS ON BUDGET

Council of Ministers
are collectively
responsible to LS

1. INTRODUCTION OF MONEY BILL
2. DECISION ON MONEY BILL
3. VOTE ON DEMAND OF GRANTS
4. CONFIDENCE MOTION AND DISSOLUTION OF COM
5. RESOLUTION FOR THE DISCONTINUANCES OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY

SPECIAL POWER OF LOK SABHA

MONEY BILL CAN BE INTRODUCED ONLY IN LS

DECISION ON MONEY BILL rely on speaker

SPECIAL POWER OF RAJYA SABHA

1. TO CREATE NEW ALL INDIA SERVICES (ART 312)
1. IF THE PARLIAMENT CAN LEGISLATE ON A SUBJECT IN THE STATE LIST, IF RS PASSES ANY RESOLUTION

Deciding
Factors

Exceptions to Joint Sittings

IN CASE OF JOINT SESSION

Article 108

The Constitution of India provides for the joint sitting of the Parliament's two Houses, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, in order to break any deadlock between the two Houses

The joint sitting of the Parliament is called by the country's President

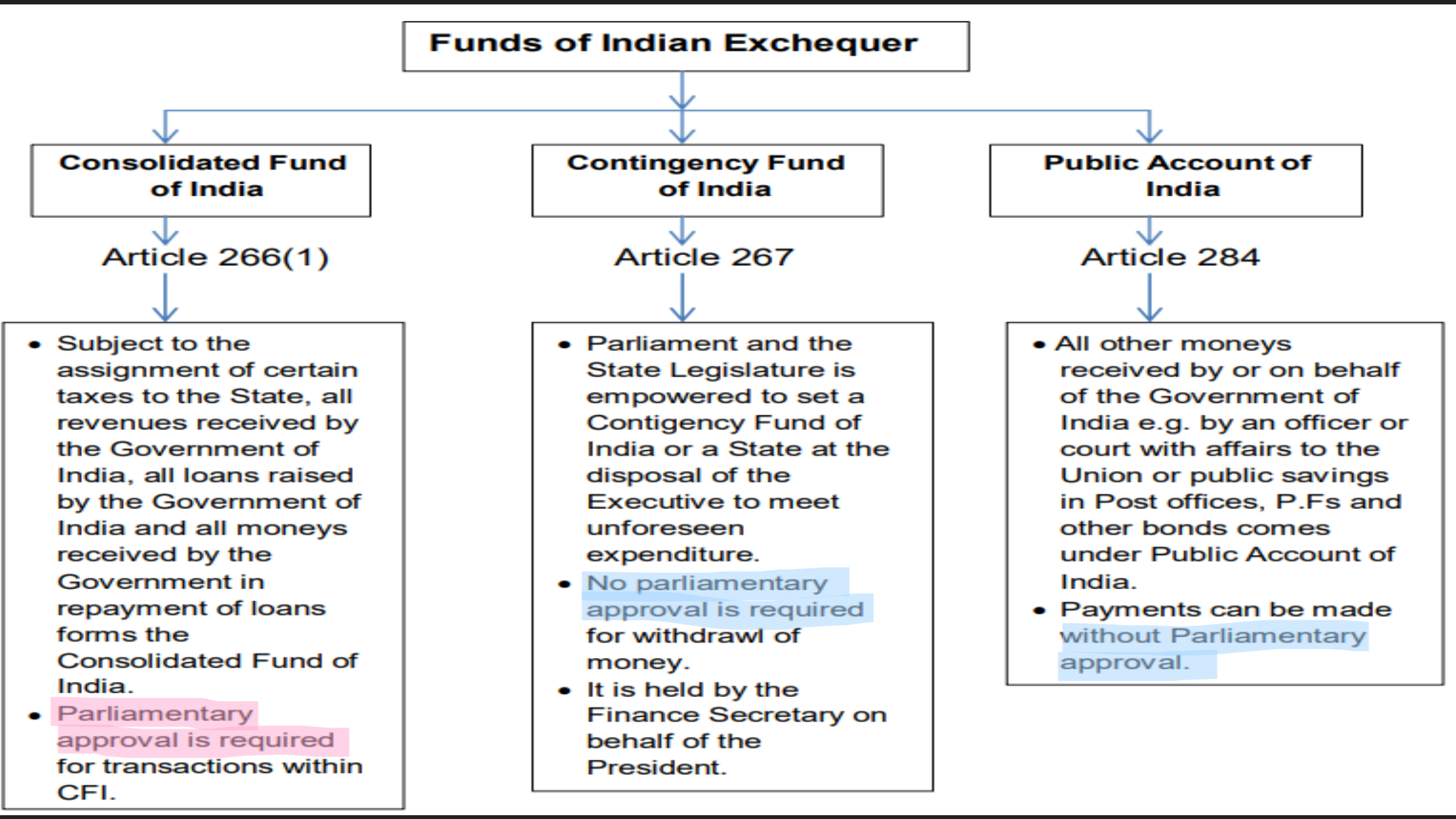
SPEAKER WILL BE PRESIDING OFFICER → IN HIS ABSENCE,
DEPUTY SPEAKER

IF BOTH SPEAKER AND DEPUTY SPEAKER
IS ABSENT , **DEPUTY CHAIRMAN** WILL
HANDLE THE PRESIDING OFFICE OF JOINT
SESSION ←

Money Bills: Money bills do not require the approval of the Rajya Sabha. Only Lok Sabha needs to pass it. Even if the Upper House does not pass a money bill within 14 days, it is deemed to have been passed by both Houses of Parliament after the expiry of the above period. So, there is no case for a joint sitting in the case of a money bill

Constitution Amendment Bills: According to Article 368, the constitution of India can be amended by both the Houses by a 2/3rd majority. In case of a disagreement between both the houses, there is **no** provision for a joint session of Parliament.

Funds of Indian Exchequer



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graph TD; A[Funds of Indian Exchequer] --> B[Consolidated Fund of India]; A --> C[Contingency Fund of India]; A --> D[Public Account of India]; B --> E[Article 266(1)]; E --> F["• Subject to the assignment of certain taxes to the State, all revenues received by the Government of India, all loans raised by the Government of India and all moneys received by the Government in repayment of loans forms the Consolidated Fund of India.  
• Parliamentary approval is required for transactions within CFI."]; C --> G[Article 267]; G --> H["• Parliament and the State Legislature is empowered to set a Contingency Fund of India or a State at the disposal of the Executive to meet unforeseen expenditure.  
• No parliamentary approval is required for withdrawal of money.  
• It is held by the Finance Secretary on behalf of the President."]; D --> I[Article 284]; I --> J["• All other moneys received by or on behalf of the Government of India e.g. by an officer or court with affairs to the Union or public savings in Post offices, P.Fs and other bonds comes under Public Account of India.  
• Payments can be made without Parliamentary approval."];
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Consolidated Fund of India

Article 266(1)

- Subject to the assignment of certain taxes to the State, all revenues received by the Government of India, all loans raised by the Government of India and all moneys received by the Government in repayment of loans forms the Consolidated Fund of India.
- Parliamentary approval is required for transactions within CFI.

Contingency Fund of India

Article 267

- Parliament and the State Legislature is empowered to set a Contingency Fund of India or a State at the disposal of the Executive to meet unforeseen expenditure.
- No parliamentary approval is required for withdrawal of money.
- It is held by the Finance Secretary on behalf of the President.

Public Account of India

Article 284

- All other moneys received by or on behalf of the Government of India e.g. by an officer or court with affairs to the Union or public savings in Post offices, P.Fs and other bonds comes under Public Account of India.
- Payments can be made without Parliamentary approval.

