



## Lame-duck Session

It refers to the last session of the existing Lok Sabha, after a new Lok Sabha has been elected.

Those members of the existing Lok Sabha who could not get re-elected to the new Lok Sabha are called lame-ducks.

## Question Hour

The first hour of every parliamentary sitting is slotted for this. During this time, the members ask questions and the ministers usually give answers. The questions are of three kinds, namely, starred, unstarred and short notice.

A **starred question** (distinguished by an asterisk) requires an oral answer and hence supplementary questions can follow. ~~✗~~

An **unstarred question**, on the other hand, requires a written answer and hence, supplementary questions cannot follow.

A **short notice question** is one that is asked by giving a notice of less than ten days. It is answered orally. ]

In addition to the ministers, the questions can also be asked to the private members. Thus, a question may be addressed to a private member if the subject matter of the question relates to some Bill, resolution or other matter connected with the business of the House for which that member is responsible. The procedure in regard to such question is the same as that followed in the case of questions addressed to a minister.

The list of starred, unstarred, short notice questions and questions to private members are printed in green, white, light pink and yellow colour, respectively, to distinguish them from one another.

## Zero Hour

→ Innovation of India media.

Unlike the question hour, the zero hour is not mentioned in the Rules of Procedure. Thus it is an informal device available to the members of the Parliament to raise matters without any prior notice. The zero hour starts immediately after the question hour and lasts until the agenda for the day (ie, 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

ज्ञान  
MP



> Com → LS → 273

**No-Confidence Motion** Article 75 of the Constitution says that the council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. It means that the ministry stays in office so long as it enjoys confidence of the majority of the members of the Lok Sabha. In other words, the Lok Sabha can remove the ministry from office by passing a no-confidence motion. The motion needs the support of 50 members to be admitted.

ONLY in LS

LS & RS

## Special Powers of Rajya Sabha

Due to its federal character, the Rajya Sabha has been given two exclusive or special powers that are not enjoyed by the Lok Sabha:

1. It can authorise the Parliament to make a law on a subject enumerated in the State List (Article 249).
2. It can authorise the Parliament to create new All-India Services common to both the Centre and states (Article 312).

→ ONLY on Ordinary Bills  
**Joint Sitting of Two Houses** (Art. - 108)  
Presiding officer ⇒ Speaker LS

1. if the bill is rejected by the other House;
2. if the Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the bill; or
3. if more than six months have elapsed from the date of the receipt of the bill by the other House without the bill being passed by it.

Summons  
→ President



Since 1950, the provision regarding the joint sitting of the two Houses has been invoked only thrice. The bills that have been passed at joint sittings are:

1. Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1960.
2. Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill, 1977.
3. Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002.

No mention in Constitution

## BUDGET IN PARLIAMENT

The Constitution refers to the budget as the 'annual financial statement'. In other words, the term 'budget' has nowhere been used in the Constitution. It is the popular name for the 'annual financial statement' that has been dealt with in Article 112 of the Constitution.

Whip

While the General Budget has a total of 109 demands (103 for civil expenditure and 6 for defence expenditure), the Railway Budget has 32 demands.

Each demand is voted separately by the Lok Sabha. During this stage, the members of Parliament can discuss the details of the budget.

They can also move motions to reduce any demand for grant. Such motions are called as 'cut motion', which are of three kinds:

$$\begin{array}{r} 109 + 32 \\ \hline 141 \end{array}$$

## **A. Policy Cut Motion**

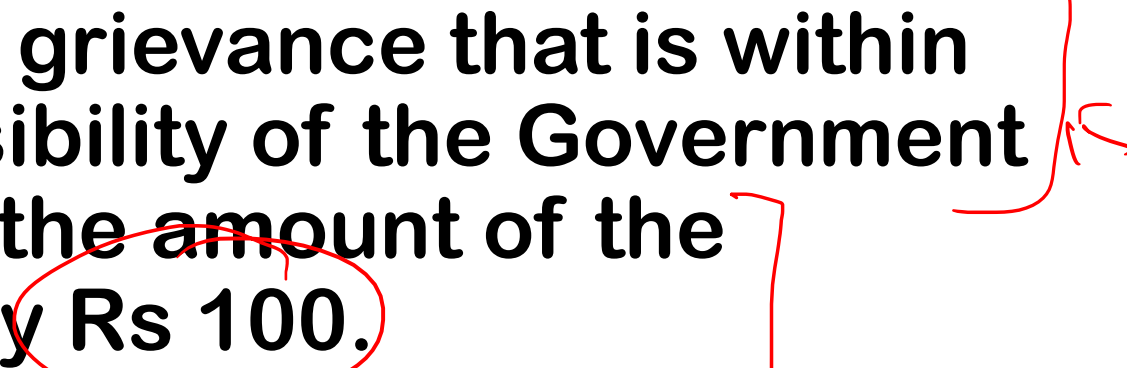
It represents the disapproval of the policy underlying the demand. It states that the amount of the demand be reduced to Re 1. The members can also advocate an alternative policy.

## B. Economy Cut Motion

It represents the economy that can be affected in the proposed expenditure. It states that the amount of the demand be reduced by a specified amount (which may be either a lumpsum reduction in the demand or ommission or reduction of an item in the demand).

## C. Token Cut Motion

It ventilates a specific grievance that is within the sphere of responsibility of the Government of India. It states that the amount of the demand be reduced by Rs 100.





## Passing of Appropriation Bill

The Constitution states that 'no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under appropriation made by law'.

Accordingly, an appropriation bill is introduced to provide for the appropriation, out of the Consolidated Fund of India.



## Funds

The Constitution of India provides for the following three kinds of funds for the Central government:

1. Consolidated Fund of India (Article 266)
2. Public Account of India (Article 266)
3. Contingency Fund of India (Article 267)

# Consolidated Fund of India

It is a fund to which all receipts are credited and all payments are debited. In other words,

(a) all revenues received by the Government of India;

(b) all loans raised by the Government by the issue of treasury bills, loans or ways and means of advances; and

(c) all money received by the government in repayment of loans forms the Consolidated Fund of India.

**All the legally authorised payments on behalf of the Government of India are made out of this fund. No money out of this fund can be appropriated (issued or drawn) except in accordance with a parliamentary law.**

## Public Account of India

**All other public money (other than those which are credited to the Consolidated Fund of India) received by or on behalf of the Government of India shall be credited to the Public Account of India.**

This includes provident fund deposits, judicial deposits, savings bank deposits, departmental deposits, remittances and so on. This account is operated by executive action, that is, the payments from this account can be made without parliamentary appropriation. Such payments are mostly in the nature of banking transactions.

NSSF

PF

LIC



## Contingency Fund of India

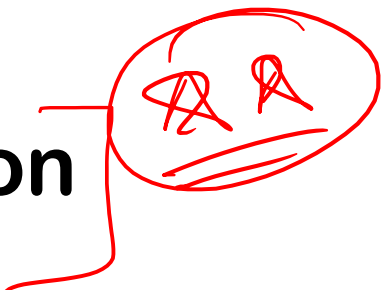
The Constitution authorised the Parliament to establish a 'Contingency Fund of India', into which amounts determined by law are paid from time to time.

Accordingly, the Parliament enacted the contingency fund of India Act in 1950.

**This fund is placed at the disposal of the president, and he can make advances out of it to meet unforeseen expenditure pending its authorisation by the Parliament.**

**The fund is held by the finance secretary on behalf of the president.**

**Like the public account of India, it is also operated by executive action.**



Public Account Comm

7

L 22 (ISM LS (+) 7 RS)

Prez ⇒ Opp. Under

CAG - Report → Investigate

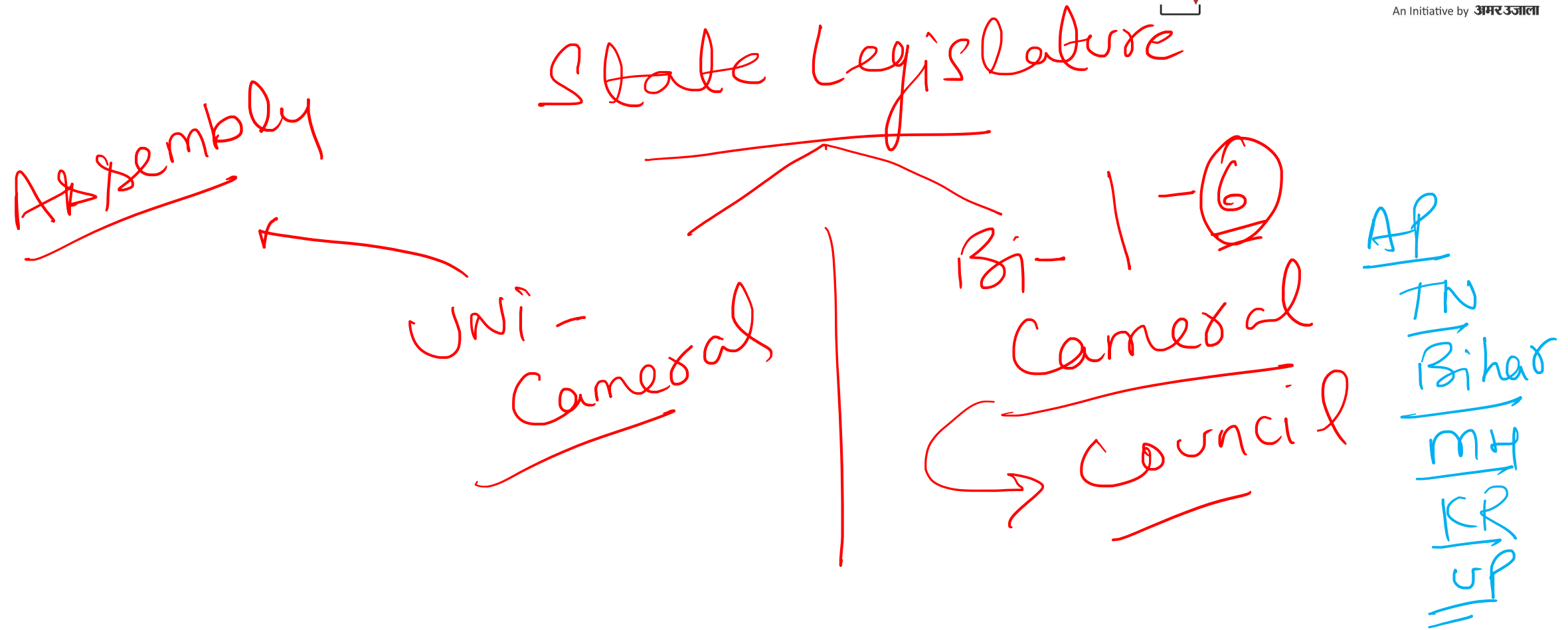
7

Estimate Comm

└ Twin of PAC

└ members = 30 (LS)

└ Prez ⇒ Rolling Park



Note  $\Rightarrow$  15% of Total  
members of Assembly / LS  
 $\Rightarrow$   $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{max No. of} \\ \text{min. in } \underline{\underline{\text{Cabinet}}} \end{array} \right.$



$\Rightarrow$  Quorum  $\Rightarrow$   $\frac{1}{10}$

$\Rightarrow$  Art.  $\Rightarrow$  169  $\rightarrow$  Formation  
No leg. Council

Local Self Gov.

> Art. 40 (Gandhian)  
7 1959 ⇒ Nagore (RT)  
                    पंचायती राज

7 Balwant Rai  
mohite Comm  
→ 3 Tier

73<sup>rd</sup> Amd (1992)

11th Schu

↳ Rural self gov.

Electoral college

Dist

Block

vill.

- ①
- ②
- ③

पञ्चायत

Min Age  
↳ 21 yrs

74th Amd

↳ 1992  
↳ Urban Local Bodies

- Municipal Corp
- municipalities
- Muncipal Councils

History => 1687-88  
-> I st muni => (चक्र 154) Madras

-> Father of LSG => Ripoy