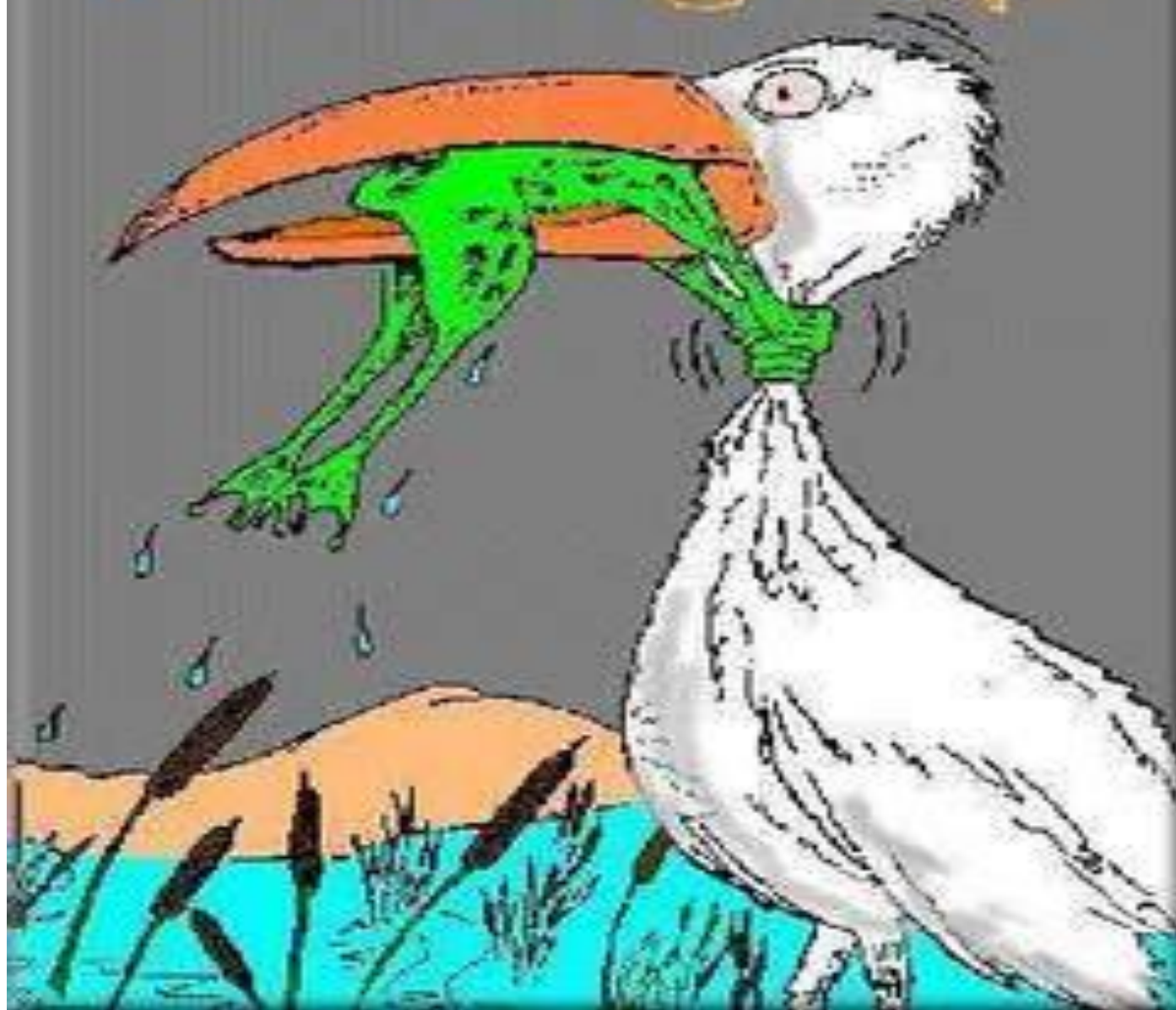


Never ever give up!



Some terms used in Parliamentary work handled in Ministries

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Coverage during the 7 sessions in ASO FTP

Topics	
Parliamentary terms	Department's interface with Parliament Secretariat
Questions	Drafting replies to Questions
Assurance	Parliamentary Committees including Consultative Committee
Legislative process	

Parliament of India

- Consists of:
 1. President of India
 2. Rajya Sabha (Council of States); and
 3. Lok Sabha (House of the People)

Summon

- Of each House of the Parliament
- By the President of India
- To transact business
- Gap between the last sitting of one session and the first session of the next session: NOT to exceed 6 months

Sitting of the House

- Assembling of Members of a House
- To transact the business allotted
- On a day
- **Rajya Sabha: 11:00 – 17:00 hours [Lunch: 13:00 – 14:30 hours]**
- **Lok Sabha: 11:00 – 18:00 hours [Lunch: 13:00 – 14:00 hours]**
- Many occasions the House dispenses with the lunch hour & also sits late

Session

- Series of sittings of a House
- Over a period of time
- To transact pre-determined business
- Normally, 3 sessions:
 - Budget
 - Monsoon and
 - Winter

Adjournment

- Postponement of a sitting of the House
- To an hour or part of the same day; or
- *sine die* (without any definite date or time fixed for the next sitting)
- Adjourned by: The Presiding Officer of the House
- Adjournment has no effect on the business pending before the House

Prorogation

- Termination of a session
- By order of the President of India
- All pending matter before the House lapse, except:
 - Bills pending in either House or before a Committee of the House
 - Business pending before a Committee of the House
 - Notice of intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill

Dissolution

- End of the life of the Lok Sabha
- All business pending before the Lok Sabha lapses, except:
 - Bills originating in Rajya Sabha which have not been passed by the Lok Sabha and are still pending before the Rajya Sabha
 - Assurances which are yet to be implemented

Zero hour

- The time immediately following the Question Hour and laying of papers but before any listed business is taken up in the House
- Starts around 12 noon: Hence known as `Zero Hour`
- 20 matters per day as per priority in the ballot are allowed to be raised
- 5 matters of urgent national and international importance taken up in the 1st phase
- The remaining admitted matters of urgent public importance are taken up after 6.00 P.M. or at the end of the regular business of the House
- `Zero Hour' is not formally recognised in parliamentary procedure

Motion

1. Any formal proposal made
 - to the House
 - by a Member
 - for the purpose of eliciting a decision of the House
2. If adopted, it will purport to express the judgement or will of the House
3. Any matter of importance can be the subject matter of a motion
4. The mover of a motion frames it in a form in which he/she wishes it ultimately to be passed by the House and on which a vote of the House can conveniently be taken

Motion..

1. Three broad categories, namely,

1. Substantive motions

2. Substitute motions and

3. Subsidiary motions

Substantive Motion

1. Is a self-contained, independent proposal
2. made in reference to a subject
3. which the mover wishes to bring forward

Examples:

1. All Resolutions, Motions for election of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker, and Motion of Thanks on the Address by the President, etc.

Substitute Motion

1. Moved in substitution of the original motion
2. For taking into consideration a policy or situation or statement or any other matter
3. Amendments to substitute motions are not permissible

Subsidiary Motion

1. Depends upon or relate to other motions

or

1. follow up on some proceedings in the House

2. By itself, a subsidiary motion has no meaning

3. It is not capable of stating the decision of the House without reference to the original motion or the proceedings of the House

Source:

<http://loksabhaph.nic.in/FAQ.aspx#Questions relating to Legislation>

Cut Motions

- 3 types
 1. Disapproval of policy cut
 2. Economy cut
 3. Token cut

Disapproval of policy cut

- Motion: “that the amount of the demand be reduced to Rupee 1”
- Represents disapproval of the Policy underlying the Demand

Economy cut

- Motion: “that the amount of the demand be reduced by a specified amount”
- Represents that the economy can be effected

Token cut

- Motion: “that the amount of the demand be reduced by Rs one lakh”
- Represents ventilation of a specific grievance, which is the sphere of the responsibility of the Government of India

Guillotine

- The process of the Presiding Officer calling for the voting of the Demands (for Grants) not discussed & passed by the Lok Sabha
- Done on the last day fixed for the purpose of discussions
- Ministers concerned to be present in the House to answers any points that may be raised by Members

Appropriation Bill

- Introduced in the Lok Sabha
- After voting on the Demands (for Grants) has been completed
- Seeks to 'authorise payment and appropriation of the sums so voted, as well as those required for meeting the charged expenditure from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services during the financial year'

Money Bill

If a bill contains only or any of the following

- (a) the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax;
- (b) the regulation of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the State, or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the State

Money Bill ...

- (c) the custody of the Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of the State, the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of moneys from any such Fund
- (d) the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State

Money Bill ...

- (e) the declaring of any expenditure to be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State, or the increasing of the amount of any such expenditure
- (f) the receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of the State or the public account of the State or the custody or issue of such money; or

Money Bill

(g) any matter incidental to any of the matters specified in sub-clauses *(a)* to *(f)*

Reference Books

- Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha
- Directions from the Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha
- Directions of the Speaker
- Manual of Parliamentary Procedures in the Government of India
- <http://rajyasabha.gov.in/>
- <http://loksabha.gov.in/>