

# **Lok Sabha**

## **Compiled**

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[http://1.bp.blogspot.com/\\_r79sugglfho/S-PEDBbfPdI/AAAAAAAAABqk/RY-YmE3vKRU/s1600/parliament3.jpg](http://1.bp.blogspot.com/_r79sugglfho/S-PEDBbfPdI/AAAAAAAAABqk/RY-YmE3vKRU/s1600/parliament3.jpg)

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[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution\\_of\\_India](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_India)

# Constitution of India

The **Constitution of India** (Hindi: भारतीय संविधान) is the **supreme law of India**. It lays down the framework defining fundamental political principles, establishes the structure, procedures, powers, and duties of government institutions, and sets out fundamental rights, directive principles, and the duties of citizens. It is the longest written constitution of any sovereign country in the world, containing 450 articles in 24 parts, 12 schedules and 96 amendments, for a total of 117,369 words in the English language version. Besides the English version, there is an official Hindi translation.

**The Constitution was enacted by the Constituent Assembly on 26 November 1949, and came into effect on 26 January 1950.** The date 26 January was chosen to commemorate the Purna Swaraj declaration of independence of 1930. With its adoption, the Union of India officially became the modern and contemporary Republic of India and it replaced the Government of India Act 1935 as the country's fundamental governing document. **The Constitution declares India to be a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic, assuring its citizens of justice, equality, and liberty, and endeavours to promote fraternity among them. The words "socialist" and "secular" were added to the definition in 1976 by constitutional amendment.** India celebrates the adoption of the constitution on 26 January each year as Republic Day.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution\\_of\\_India](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_India)

# The Constitution of India

## PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, have solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

- **JUSTICE**, social, economic and political;
- **LIBERTY** of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
- **EQUALITY** of status and of opportunity;

And to promote among them all:

- **FRATERNITY** assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;
- **IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY** this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**

<http://aptel.gov.in/pdf/constitutionof%20india%20acts.pdf>

## Lok Sabha or House of the People

**Lok Sabha** (Hindi: लोक सभा) or **House of the People** is the lower house of the Parliament of India. Members of the Lok Sabha are elected by direct election under universal adult suffrage. As of 2014, there have been sixteen Lok Sabhas elected by the people of India. The Constitution limits the Lok Sabha to a maximum of 552 members, including no more than 20 members representing people from the Union Territories, and two appointed non-partisan members to represent the Anglo-Indian community (if the President feels that that community is not adequately represented).

Each Lok Sabha is formed for a five-year term, after which it is automatically dissolved, unless extended by a proclamation of emergency. In such cases, the term may be extended by one-year increments. The 16th Lok Sabha is formed in May 2014

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lok\\_Sabha](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lok_Sabha)

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# Lok Sabha or House of the People

## Qualifications Required for becoming a member of Lok Sabha

*Article 84* (Part V.—The Union) of Indian Constitution sets qualifications for being a member of Lok Sabha, which are as follows:-

He / She should be a citizen of India, and must subscribe before the Election Commission of India an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule of Indian Constitution.

He / She, in the case of a seat in the House of the People, should not be less than twenty-five years of age; and

He / She possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.

### However, a member can be disqualified of being a member of Parliament:-

If he/she holds office of profit;

If he/she is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court

If he/she is an undischarged insolvent;

If he/she is not a citizen of India, or has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign State, or is under any acknowledgment of allegiance or adherence to a foreign State;

If he/she is violating party discipline (as per Tenth schedule of the constitution); disqualified under Representation of People Act.

Furthermore, as per *article 101* (Part V.—The Union) of Indian Constitution; **A person cannot be** :- (1) a member of both Houses of Parliament and provision shall be made by Parliament by law for the vacation by a person who is chosen a member of both Houses of his seat in one House or the other.(2) a member both of Parliament and of a House of the Legislature of a State.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lok\\_Sabha](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lok_Sabha)

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# Lok Sabha or House of the People

## Sessions and Time of Sittings

**Three sessions of Lok Sabha take place in a year:**

**Budget session: February to May.**

**Monsoon session: July to September.**

**Winter session: November to mid December.**

When in session, Lok Sabha holds its sittings usually from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M. On some days the sittings are continuously held without observing lunch break and are also extended beyond 6 P.M. depending upon the business before the House. Lok Sabha does not ordinarily sit on Saturdays and Sundays and other closed holidays.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lok\\_Sabha](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lok_Sabha)

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# Lok Sabha or House of the People

## Question Hour

**The first hour every sitting is called the Question Hour.** Asking of questions in Parliament is the free and unfettered right of members. It is during the Question hour that they may ask questions on different aspects of administration and Government policy in the national as well as international spheres. Every Minister whose turn it is to answer to questions has to stand up and answer for his Ministry's acts of omission or commission.

Questions are of three types - Starred, Unstarred and Short Notice. A Starred Question is one to which a member desires an oral answer in the House and which is distinguished by an asterisk mark. An unstarred Question is one which is not called for oral answer in the house and on which no supplementary questions can consequently be asked. An answer to such a question is given in writing. Minimum period of notice for starred/ unstarred question is 10 clear days. If the questions given notice of are admitted by the Speaker, they are listed and printed for answer on the dates allotted to the Ministries to which the subject matter of the question pertains.

The normal period of notice does not apply to short notice questions which relate to matters of urgent public importance. However, a Short Notice Question may only be answered on short notice if so permitted by the Speaker and the Minister concerned is prepared to answer it at shorter notice. A short notice question is taken up for answer immediately after the Question Hour.

## Business after Question Hour

After the Question Hour, the House takes up miscellaneous items of work before proceeding to the main business of the day. These may consist of one or more of the following:- Adjournment Motions, Questions involving breaches of Privileges, Papers to be laid on the Table, Communication of any messages from Rajya Sabha, Intimations regarding President's assent to Bills, Calling Attention Notices, Matters under Rule 377, Presentation of Reports of Parliamentary Committee, Presentation of Petitions, - miscellaneous statements by Ministers, Motions regarding elections to Committees, Bills to be withdrawn or introduced.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lok\\_Sabha](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lok_Sabha)

# Lok Sabha or House of the People

## **Main Business**

The main business of the day may be consideration of a Bill or financial business or consideration of a resolution or a motion.

## **Legislative Business**

Legislative proposals in the form of a Bill can be brought forward either by a Minister or by a private member. In the former case it is known as Government Bill and in the latter case it is known as a Private Members' Bill. Every Bill passes through three stages - called three readings - before it is passed. To become law it must be passed by both the Houses of Parliament, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, and then assented to by the President.

## **Financial Business**

The presentation of the annual Budgets - General and Railways - their discussion and voting on the various demands for grants followed by passing of Appropriation Bill and Finance Bill, which is long drawn process, take up a major part of the time of the House during its Budget Session every year.

## **Motions and Resolutions**

Among the other kinds of business which come up before the House are resolutions and motions. Resolutions and motions may be brought forward by Government or by private members. Government may move a resolution or a motion for obtaining the sanction to a scheme or opinion of the House on an important matter of policy or on a grave situation. Similarly, a private member may move a resolution or motion in order to draw the attention of the House and of the Government to a particular problem. The last two and half hours of sitting on every Friday are generally allotted for transaction of private members' business. While private members' bills are taken up on one Friday, private members' resolutions are taken up on the succeeding Friday, and so on.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lok\\_Sabha](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lok_Sabha)

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# Member of Parliament

In India, the term Member of Parliament refers to all the members of the Sansad, the Indian Parliament, whether in the Lok Sabha or in the Rajya Sabha.

The members of the Lok Sabha are elected popularly by constituencies in each of the Indian states and union territories, while members of the Rajya Sabha are elected indirectly by the state legislatures. Each state is allocated a fixed number of representatives in each chamber, in order of their respective population. The state of Uttar Pradesh has the greatest number of representatives in both houses. The President of India, appoints representatives of the Anglo-Indian community. The political party which secures more than half the seats in the Lok Sabha forms the Government of India. If a specific party is unable to form government with their number of MPs, they may form a coalition government with a number of representatives members of other political parties.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Member\\_of\\_Parliament](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Member_of_Parliament)

# Member of Parliament

## Salary, Allowances and Pension

The *Salary, Allowances and Pension of Member of Parliament Act 1954*, as amended in December 2010, provides the provisions for salary, allowances and pension for a member of Parliament.

On August 27, 2010, Indian Members of Parliament voted themselves a threefold hike in their basic salary, from ₹10,000 to ₹25,000 and doubled the constituency and office expense allowances to ₹20,000 each. MPs will thus receive an assured income of ₹0.8 lakh (a salary of ₹20,000 plus constituency allowance of ₹20,000 and office or stationary allowance of ₹20,000) a month. In addition to this the Indian Members of parliament also receive a daily allowance of ₹2000 to attend parliament or committee meetings.

## Salary

Previously, the salary for a member of Parliament was ₹10,000, but was later on it was raised to ₹20,000 by amending the above Act in December 2010.

## Allowances and Pensions

These are paid to every member when attending session of parliament or when performing duties as a member. They are also entitled to travel freely by Railways and to constituency allowance and amenities such as water, electricity, housing etc. The pension for person who served as member of Parliament is ₹10,000 per month. If a MP has served more than five years, he shall be entitled to ₹-100 extra for every year he has served after the first five years

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lok\\_Sabha](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lok_Sabha)

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# Lok Sabha or House of the People

## Powers

**The Lok Sabha has certain powers that make it more powerful than the Rajya Sabha:**

- Motions of no confidence against the government can only be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha. If passed by a majority vote, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers resign collectively. The Rajya Sabha has no power over such a motion, and hence no real power over the executive. However, the Prime Minister may threaten the dissolution of the Lok Sabha and recommend this to the President, forcing an untimely general election. The President normally accepts this recommendation unless otherwise convinced that the Lok Sabha might recommend a new Prime Minister by a majority vote. Thus, both the executive and the legislature in India have checks and balances over each other.
- Money bills can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha, and upon being passed, are sent to the Rajya Sabha, where it can be deliberated on for up to 14 days. If not rejected by the Rajya Sabha, or 14 days lapse from the introduction of the bill in the Rajya Sabha without any action by the House, or recommendations made by the Rajya Sabha are not accepted by the Lok Sabha, the bill is considered passed. The budget is presented in the Lok Sabha by the Finance Minister in the name of the President of India.
- In matters pertaining to non-financial (ordinary) bills, after the bill has been passed by the House where it was originally tabled (Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha), it is sent to the other house, where it may be kept for a maximum period of 6 months. If the other House rejects the bill or a period of 6 months elapses without any action by that House, or the House that originally tabled the bill does not accept the recommendations made by the members of the other house, it results in a deadlock. This is resolved by a joint session of both Houses, presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and decided by a simple majority. The will of the Lok Sabha normally prevails in these matters, as its strength is more than double that of the Rajya Sabha.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lok\\_Sabha](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lok_Sabha)

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# Lok Sabha or House of the People

## Powers

**The Lok Sabha has certain powers that make it more powerful than the Rajya Sabha:**

- Equal Powers with the Rajya Sabha in initiating and passing any Bill for Constitutional Amendment (by a majority of the total membership of the House and at least two-thirds majority of the members present and voting).
- Equal Powers with the Rajya Sabha in initiating and passing a motion for the impeachment of the President (by two-thirds of the membership of the House).
- Equal Powers with the Rajya Sabha in initiating and passing a motion for the impeachment of the judges of the Supreme Court and the state High Courts (by a majority of the membership of the House and at least two-thirds majority of the members present and voting).
- Equal Powers with the Rajya Sabha in initiating and passing a resolution declaring war or national emergency (by two-thirds majority) or constitutional emergency (by simple majority) in a state.
- If the Lok Sabha is dissolved before or after the declaration of a National Emergency, the Rajya Sabha becomes the sole Parliament. It cannot be dissolved. This is a limitation on the Lok Sabha. But there is a possibility that president can exceed the term to not more than 1 year under the proclamation of emergency and the same would be lowered down to six month if the said proclamation ceases to operate.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lok\\_Sabha](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lok_Sabha)

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# Lok Sabha and General Election

Lok Sabha	General Election
1st	Indian general election, 1951
2nd	Indian general election, 1957
3rd	Indian general election, 1962
4th	Indian general election, 1967
5th	Indian general election, 1971
6th	Indian general election, 1977
7th	Indian general election, 1980
8th	Indian general election, 1984
9th	Indian general election, 1989
10th	Indian general election, 1991
11th	Indian general election, 1996
12th	Indian general election, 1998
13th	Indian general election, 1999
14th	Indian general election, 2004
15th	Indian general election, 2009
16th	Indian general election, 2014

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lok\\_Sabha](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lok_Sabha)

## Muslims in Lok Sabha

No.	Year	Total Elected Members	Muslims Elected
I	1952	489	21
II	1957	494	24
III	1962	494	23
IV	1967	520	29
V	1971	518	30
VI	1977	542	34**
VII	1980	529* <sup>1</sup>	49**
VIII	1984	542	46**
IX	1989	529* <sup>2</sup>	33
X	1991	534* <sup>3</sup>	28
XI	1996	543	28
XII	1998	543	29
XIII	1999	543	32
XIV	2004	543	36
XV	2009	543	29
XVI	2014	543	22

*Notes:* \*1: Elections were not held in Assam (12) and Meghalaya (1); 2: Elections were not held in Assam (14); 3: Elections were not held in J&K (6) and countermanded in two seats in Bihar and one in UP.

\*\* Including Muslims elected in bye-elections.

Source: Ansari 2006, p. 64.

[http://www.india-seminar.com/2008/586/586\\_hilal\\_ahmed.htm](http://www.india-seminar.com/2008/586/586_hilal_ahmed.htm)

<http://indianexpress.com/article/india/politics/lalu-and-nitish-if-they-add-up/>



## **Delimitation Commission or Boundary Commission of India**

**Delimitation literally means the act or process of fixing limits or boundaries of territorial constituencies in a country or a province having a legislative body. The job of delimitation is assigned to a high power body. Such a body is known as Delimitation Commission or a Boundary Commission.**

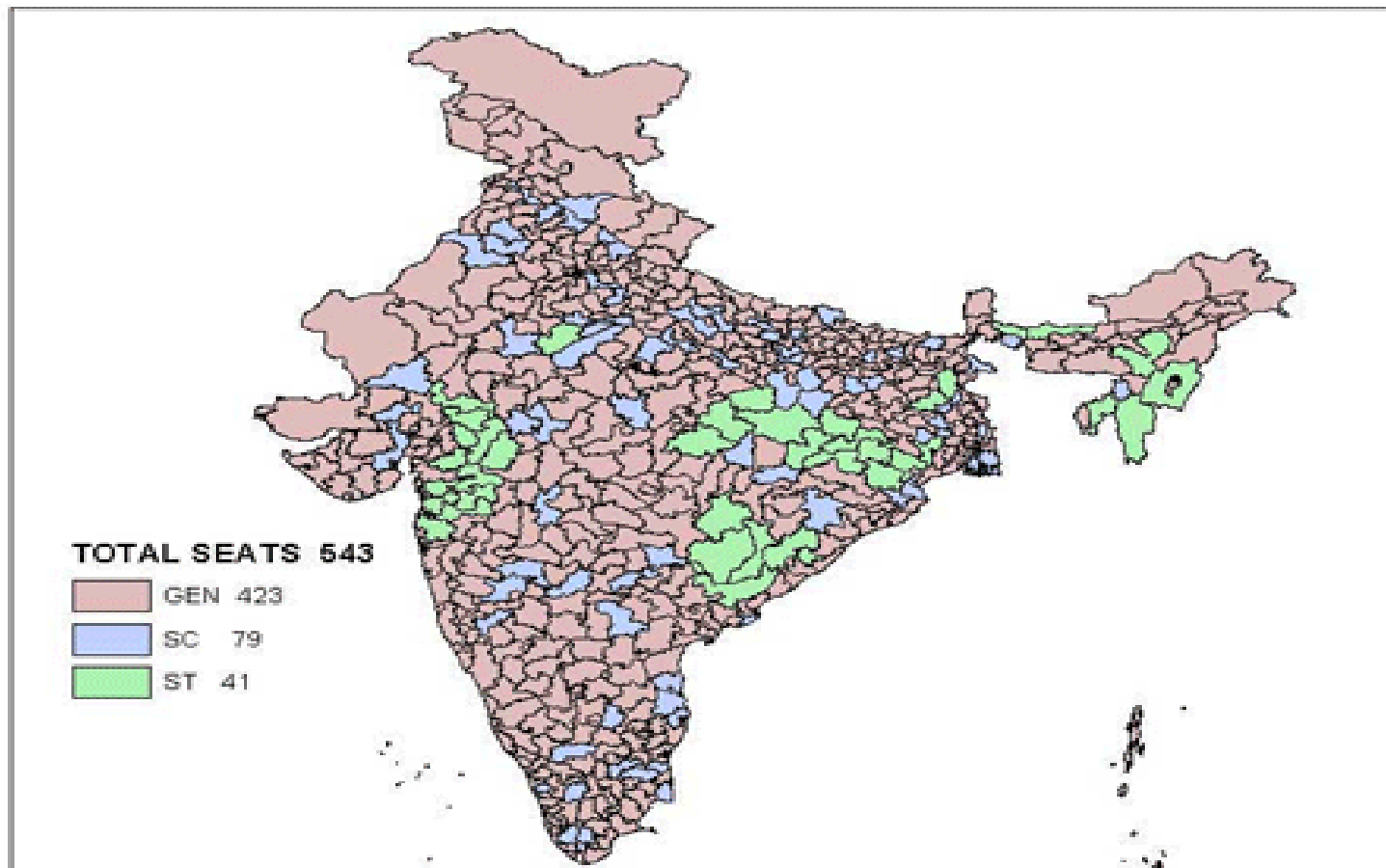
In India, such Delimitation Commissions have been constituted 4 times – in 1952 under the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952, in 1963 under Delimitation Commission Act, 1962, in 1973 under Delimitation Act, 1972 and in 2002 under Delimitation Act, 2002.

The Delimitation Commission in India is a high power body whose orders have the force of law and cannot be called in question before any court. These orders come into force on a date to be specified by the President of India in this behalf. The copies of its orders are laid before the House of the People and the State Legislative Assembly concerned, but no modifications are permissible therein by them.

<http://eci.nic.in/delim/AboutDel.pdf>

# Delimitation Commission of India

## INDIA - Existing Parliament Constituencies



<http://eci.nic.in/delim/>



# Thanks

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