



GATEWAY
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

gjs
Youth
parliament
let your choice be the change

24-25 January, 2020



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Message from Executive Director, Gateway International School

Dear Students,

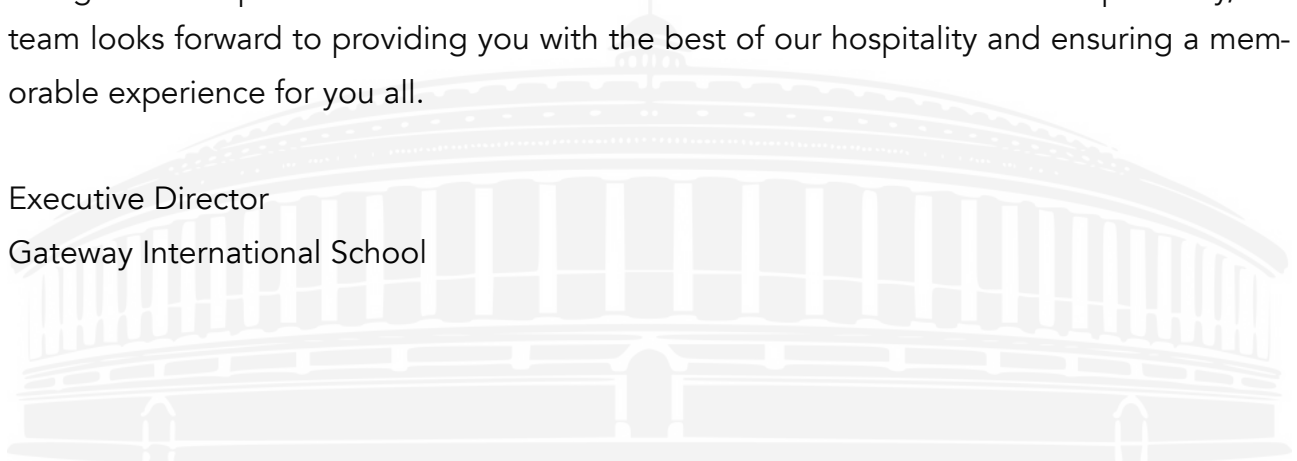
It gives me immense pleasure to welcome you all to Gateway International School Youth Parliament 2020, to be held at Gateway International School, Sonipat, Haryana. 'Young people are the future of the nation', has become a cliched line for the history books. Young people and children are the present of the nation and GISYP recognises this while being a platform for school students to put their views forward, exchange ideas, collaborate to find solutions to the problems which we face at a community level and that of the nation.

GIS has been working with The Dais to initiate SDG Action and Awareness and together, we look forward to welcoming you to put your opinion forward and get into the shoes and seats of the policy and decision makers of the country and of Haryana. GIS YP will see Academic Simulations of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Haryana Vidhan Sabha and All India Political Parties Meet with students assuming the role of parliamentarians and legislators to find solutions to the problems of the community.

With nearly 300 children gathering to be leaders together, GISYP will surely be an exciting space for new, creative ideas filled with the energy of youth and fresh motivation to create grass root impact.

Looking forward to your active participation at GISYP 2020 and knowing your ideas and thoughts about problems that we face and how we can solve them. Most importantly, our team looks forward to providing you with the best of our hospitality and ensuring a memorable experience for you all.

Executive Director
Gateway International School



Message from Principal, Gateway International School

Dear Children,

I am humbled and excited to host you all to the inaugural edition of GIS Youth Parliament to be held on the 24th - 25th January 2020 at our campus at Gateway International School, Sonipat. We have chosen the theme of the conference as Girl Child Education with a larger emphasis on Sustainable Development Goals and the role of youth in the same. We have very carefully curated the issues for the discussion in the Youth Parliament proceedings after consultations with The Dais which works on youth engagement and capacity building for social impact across the country.

It is very important to come together and discuss issues in order to find solutions to the problems which communities and the world face. Our world is moving to a critical juncture where challenges like Climate Change threaten the existence of the planet while issues like gender discrimination and inequalities mock the very humanity for its failures to provide an equal and comfortable living to all the humans who dwell on our planet.

This youth parliament is an attempt of our team to get young minds together to enable you to shape a better community with a global perspective while developing friendships and relationships which will only strengthen and grow with time.

I am sure that all our colleagues are equally excited as I am to host you all and ensure that you have a warm, comfortable and an unforgettable experience while you debate the issues which our country face.

While you are a young parliamentarian today, this can be the stepping stone towards a path of social awareness, empathy and leadership and I certainly wish you to see you all speaking on our behalf as our representative at the Parliament of India and around the world.

Regards

Prem Ojha

Principal

Gateway International School

Message from Founder, The Dais

Dear young parliamentarians,

Sometimes we often wonder why we discuss these complicated issues of politics, civics, culture or economy as children. Sometimes I as an adult wonder how or why my one vote or one voice will affect the world or if it can really change anything. As a student, I was always very scared to speak out and give my opinion on issues which were important to me. Our team at The Dais has dedicated their efforts at ensuring that no student feels the same way as many of us have felt at school or in front of people.

During the last five years of our work, we realised two important things: first was that everything we do has an effect on the world and every positive step we take towards solving the problem only takes us one step closer to the solution. Second lesson we learnt was that when anyone speaks, people listen and when we speak sincerely people listen sincerely and it can shape their opinions and perspectives. Words can motivate people, and the courage shown by the speaker uplifts the listeners and they also get the courage to also speak and that is the essence of a democracy and the Parliament of India as envisioned by the Constituent Assembly.

70 years ago, youth in India rallied behind the leaders to fight for our country's independence. Today, we are threatened by many problems at the level of the environment, society, economy and our own health including mental health. Young people have always been the energy of the society and through your opinions and perspectives, the world leaders and the national leaders get the understanding of where the long term development policy must go. Through your voices, your local leaders understand what actions are needed on the ground. Malala, Greta and many young girls and boys have shown the world the power of a child's voice and I hope that I see you all shaping the world and your community through your participation and voices.

Keshav Gupta
Founder
The Dais

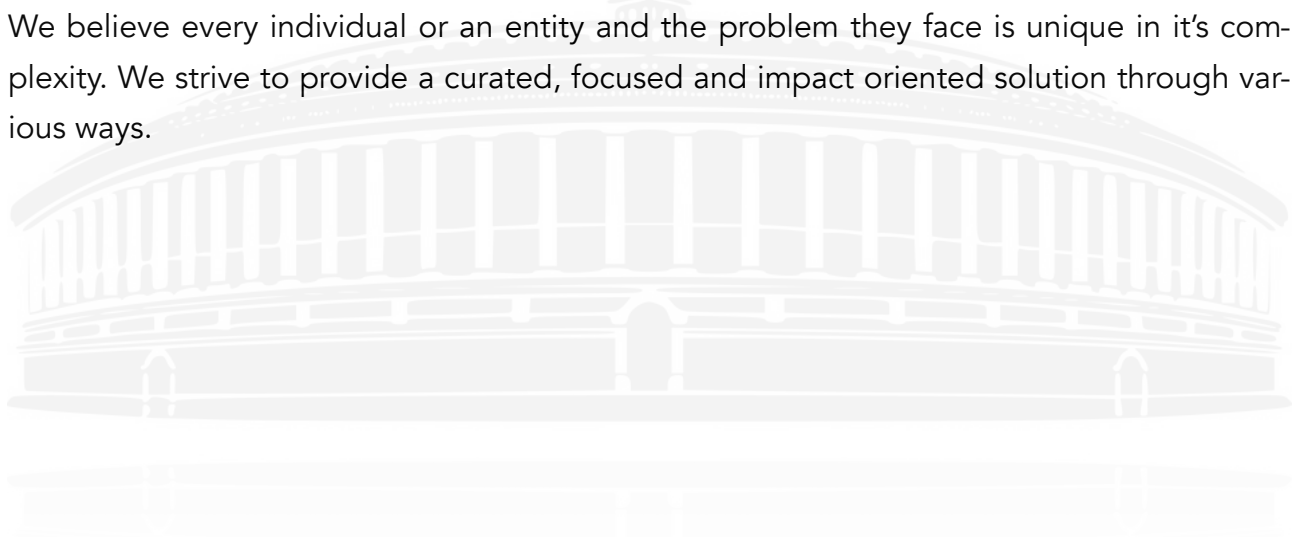
About Gateway International School

Established in the year 2006, Gateway International School is one of the premier Educational Institutions in Sonipat. A step into Gateway, promises a serene and student friendly environment seeped with rich Indian values and ethos. The welcoming threshold of this International Institution envelops every tender mind to ultimately take shape as a future global citizen with holistic personality, high ethical values and a mind with a technological edge to meet the challenges of the fast paced, ever evolving society. GIS is a co-educational day cum residential school with focus on all-round and holistic development of the students. Its well equipped activity rooms for Art and Craft make it the top school in Haryana for extracurricular activities. Catering to different needs of parents, our school provides, Day Boarding and and Hostel facilities. The school boasts of an excellent, state of art infrastructure, a well defined and lavish sports programme and optimum usage of Information Technology and Multimedia in its Teaching Learning Procedure.

About The Dais

The Dais is a collective vision of a closely knit team to work with the youth, communities & institutions for improving their lives and enabling them to do the same for others. Founded in 2014, our team has touched thousands of lives through different endeavours across all Asia, Africa, Europe & Australia. Recognising the privilege and quality of life we have, we want to enable everyone around us to have a better life.

We believe every individual or an entity and the problem they face is unique in it's complexity. We strive to provide a curated, focused and impact oriented solution through various ways.



GIS Youth Parliament 2020


Committees and Agenda

GIS YOUTH PARLIAMENT
24TH - 25TH JANUARY 2020


LOK SABHA


Improve Education, awareness - raising and human institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION






13 CLIMATE ACTION





SDG 4 - QUALITY EDUCATION
SDG 13 - CLIMATE ACTION



SPEAKER: HARSH JAIN

GIS YOUTH PARLIAMENT
24TH - 25TH JANUARY 2020

RAJYA SABHA

Addressing inequalities in access to quality and affordable health services, and a disproportionate burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases , and Low budgetary allocations for health



SDG 3 -GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING



The
DAIS

CHAIRMAN: DEVAK NAMDHARI

GIS YOUTH PARLIAMENT
24TH - 25TH JANUARY 2020

HARYANA VIDHAN SABHA

Intervention for providing basic services and facilities for clean drinking water and sanitation in rural and urban areas to ensure better quality of life for all its residents.



SDG 6 - CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



The
DAIS

SPEAKER: AAKASH BHATIA

GIS YOUTH PARLIAMENT
24TH - 25TH JANUARY 2020

ALL INDIA POLITICAL PARTIES' MEET

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



SDG 8 - DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



The
DAIS

MODERATOR: AYUSH TANWAR

GIS YOUTH PARLIAMENT
24TH - 25TH JANUARY 2020

CHILDREN'S FORUM ON GIRL CHILD EDUCATION

Removing gender disparity in access to school education,
and addressing issues faced by girl child during the
primary, secondary and higher education



SDG 4 QUALITY EDUCATION
SDG 5 - GENDER EQUALITY



The
DAIS

MODERATOR: VAISHNAVI SINGH

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. The objective was to produce a set of universal goals that meet the urgent environmental, political and economic challenges facing our world.

The SDGs are a bold commitment to finish what we started, and tackle some of the more pressing challenges facing the world today. All 17 Goals interconnect, meaning success in one affects success for others. Dealing with the threat of climate change impacts how we man-



age our fragile natural resources, achieving gender equality or better health helps eradicate poverty, and fostering peace and inclusive societies will reduce inequalities and help economies prosper. In short, this is the greatest chance we have to improve life for future generations.

Partners

Africa-Asia Youth Foundation is a dynamic youth network of youth leaders across Africa and Asia agreeing to joint efforts towards a sustainable future through youth exchange programs, education, entrepreneurship and innovation.



The Mandate is a platform for people to come together and create solutions through a shared vision and value system in a safe and inclusive society for a better life.



Rules of Procedure

Conduct of Business

Article 99 : Oath or affirmation by members

Every member of either House of Parliament shall, before taking his seat, make and subscribe before the President, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.

Article 100 : Voting in Houses, power of Houses to act notwithstanding vacancies and quorum

(1) Save as otherwise provided in this Constitution, all questions at any sitting of either House or joint sitting of the Houses shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting, other than the Speaker or person acting as Chairman or Speaker.

The Chairman or Speaker, or person acting as such, shall not vote in the first instance, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

(2) Either House of Parliament shall have power to act notwithstanding any vacancy in the membership thereof, and any proceedings in Parliament shall be valid notwithstanding that it is discovered subsequently that some person who was not entitled so to do sat or voted or otherwise took part in the proceedings.

(3) Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the quorum to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament shall be one-tenth of the total number of members of the House.

(4) If at any time during a meeting of a House there is no quorum, it shall be the duty of the Chairman or Speaker, or person acting as such, either to adjourn the House or to suspend the meeting until there is a quorum.

Article 105 : Powers, Privileges, etc., of the Houses of Parliament and of the members and committees thereof

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of Parliament, there shall be freedom of speech in Parliament.

(2) No member of Parliament shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament or any committee thereof, and no

person shall be so liable in respect of the publication by or under the authority of either House of Parliament of any report, paper, votes or proceedings.

(3) In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament, and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law, and, until so defined, shall be those of that House and of its members and committees immediately before the coming into force of section 15 of the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act. 1978.

(4) The provisions of clauses (1), (2) and (3) shall apply in relation to persons who by virtue of this Constitution have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, a House of Parliament or any committee thereof as they apply in relation to members of Parliament.

Legislative Procedure

Article 107 : Provisions as to introduction and passing of Bills

(1) Subject to the provisions of articles 109 and 117 with respect to Money Bills and other financial Bills, a Bill may originate in either House of Parliament.

(2) Subject to the provisions of articles 108 and 109, a Bill shall not be deemed to have been passed by the Houses of Parliament unless it has been agreed to by both Houses, either without amendment or with such amendments only as are agreed to by both Houses.

(3) A Bill pending in Parliament shall not lapse by reason of the prorogation of the Houses.

(4) A Bill pending in the Council of States which has not been passed by the House of the People shall not lapse on a dissolution of the House of the People.

(5) A Bill which is pending in the House of the People, or which having been passed by the House of the People is pending in the Council of States, shall subject to the provisions of article 108, lapse on a dissolution of the House of the People.

Article 109 : Special procedure in respect of Money Bills

(1) A Money Bill shall not be introduced in the Council of States.

(2) After a Money Bill has been passed by the House of the People it shall be transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations and the Council of States shall within a period of fourteen days from the date of its receipt of the Bill return the Bill to the House

of the People with its recommendations and the House of the People may thereupon either accept or reject all or any of the recommendations of the Council of States.

(3) If the House of the People accepts any of the recommendations of the Council of States, the Money Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses with the amendments recommended by the Council of States and accepted by the House of the People.

(4) If the House of the People does not accept any of the recommendations of the Council of States, the Money Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses in the form in which it was passed by the House of the People without any of the amendments recommended by the Council of States.

(5) If a Money Bill passed by the House of the People and transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations is not returned to the House of the People within the said period of fourteen days, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses at the expiration of the said period in the form in which it was passed by the House of the People.

Article 110 : Definition of “Money Bills”

(1) For the purpose of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely: –

- (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 Government of India or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the Government of India;
- (c) the custody of the Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of India, 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 India;
- (e) the declaration of any expenditure to be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India or the increasing of the amount of any such expenditure;
- (f) the receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of India or the public account of India or the custody or issue of such money or the audit of the accounts of the Union or of a State; or
- (g) any matter incidental to any of the matters specified in sub-clause (a) to (f).

(2) A Bill shall not be deemed to be a Money Bill by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for

licences or fees for services rendered, or by reason that it provides for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes.

(3) If any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the House of the People thereon shall be final.

(4) There shall be endorsed on every Money Bill when it is transmitted to the Council of States under article 109, and when it is presented to the President for assent under article 111, the certificate of the Speaker of the House of the People signed by him that it is a Money Bill.

Article 111 : Assent to Bills

When a Bill has been passed by the Houses of Parliament, it shall be presented to the President, and the President shall declare either that he assents to the Bill, or that he withholds assent therefrom:

Provided that the President may, as soon as possible after the presentation to him of a Bill for assent, return the Bill if it is not a Money Bill to the Houses with a message requesting that they will reconsider the Bill or any specified provisions thereof and, in particular, will consider the desirability of introducing any such amendments as he may recommend in his message, and when a Bill is so returned, the Houses shall reconsider the Bill accordingly, and if the Bill is passed again by the Houses with or without amendment and presented to the President for assent, the President shall not withhold assent therefrom.

Procedure Generally

Article 118 : Rules of procedure

(1) Each House of Parliament may make rules for regulating, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, its procedure and the conduct of its business.

(2) Until rules are made under clause (1), the rules of procedure and standing orders in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution with respect to the Legislature of the Dominion of India shall have effect in relation to Parliament subject to such modifications and adaptations as may be made therein by the Chairman of the Council of States of the speaker of the House of the People, as the case may be.

(3) The President, after consultation with the Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker of the House of the People, may make rules as to the procedure with respect to joint sittings of, and communications between, the two Houses.

(4) At a joint sitting of the two Houses the Speaker of the House of People, or in his absence such person as may be determined by rules of procedure made under clause (3), shall preside.

Article 119 : Regulation by law of procedure in Parliament in relation to financial business

Parliament may, for the purpose of the timely completion of financial business, regulate by law the procedure of, and the conduct of business in, each House of Parliament in relation to any financial matter or to any Bill for the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India, and, if and so far as any provision of any law so made is inconsistent with any rule made by a House of Parliament under clause (1) of article 118 or with any rule or standing order having effect in relation to Parliament under clause (2) of that article, such provision shall prevail.

Article 120 : Language to be used in Parliament

(1) Notwithstanding anything in Part XVII, but subject to the provisions of article 348 business in Parliament shall be transacted in Hindi or in English:

Provided that the Chairman of the Council of States or Speaker of the House of the People, or person acting as such, as the case may be, may permit any member who cannot adequately express himself in Hindi or in English to address the House in his mother-tongue.

(2) Unless Parliament by law otherwise provides, this article shall, after the expiration of a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, have effect as if the words "or in English" were omitted therefrom.

Article 121 : Restriction on discussion in Parliament

No discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect of the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties except upon a motion for presenting an address to the President praying for the removal of the Judge as herein after provided.

Article 122 : Courts not inquire into proceedings of Parliament

(1) The validity of any proceedings in Parliament shall not be called in question on the ground of any alleged irregularity of procedure.

(2) No officer or member of Parliament in whom powers are vested by or vested by or under this Constitution for regulating procedure or the conduct of business, or for maintaining order, in Parliament shall be subject to the jurisdiction of any court in respect of the exercise by him of those powers.

Political Parties in India

India has very diverse multi party political system. As on April 13, 2018 there are three types of political parties in India i.e. national parties (7), state recognized party (24) and registered unrecognised parties (2044). All the political parties which wish to contest local, state or national elections are required to be registered by the Election Commission of India (ECI).

A recognized party enjoys privileges like reserved party symbol, free broadcast time on state run television and radio in the favour of party. Election commission asks to these national parties regarding the date of elections and receives inputs for the conduct of free and fair polls.

A political party shall be treated as a recognised political party in a State, if and only if either the conditions specified in Clause (A) are, or the condition specified in Clause (B) is, fulfilled by that party and not otherwise, that is to say-

(A) that such party –

- has been engaged in political activity for a continuous period of five years; and
- has, at the last general election in that State to the House of the People, or, as the case may be, to the Legislative Assembly of the State, returned-

either (i) at least one member to the House of the People for every twenty-five members of that House or any fraction of that number from that State;

or (ii) at least one member to the Legislative Assembly of that State for every thirty members of that Assembly or any fraction of that number;

(B) that the total number of valid votes polled by all the contesting candidates set up by such party at the last general election in the State to the House of the People, or as the case may be, to the Legislative Assembly of the State, is not less than six per cent of the

total number of valid votes polled by all the contesting candidates at such general election in the State.

2. The conditions in Clause (A) or Clause (B) above shall not be deemed to have been fulfilled by a political party, if a member of the House of the People or the Legislative Assembly of the State becomes a member of that political party after his election to that House or, as the case may be, that Assembly.

3. 'State' includes the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

4. If a political party is treated as a recognised political party in four or more States, it shall be known as a 'National Party' throughout the whole of India, but only so long as that political party continues to fulfill thereafter the conditions for recognition in four or more States on the results of any subsequent general election either to the House of the People or to the Legislative Assembly of any State.

5. If a political party is treated as a recognised political party in less than four States, it should be known as a 'State Party' in the State or States in which it is so recognised, but only so long as that political party continues to fulfill thereafter the conditions for recognition on the results of any subsequent general election to the House of the People or, as the case may be, to the Legislative Assembly of the State, in the said State or States.

LIST OF ALL THE NATIONAL PARTIES IN INDIA

S.No.	Name	Abbreviation	Foundation year
1	Bharatiya Janata Party	BJP	1980
2	Indian National Congress	INC	1885
3	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	CPI-M	1964
4	Communist Party of India	CPI	1925
5	Bahujan Samaj Party	BSP	1984
6	Nationalist Congress Party	NCP	1999
7	All India Trinamool Congress	TMC	1998

Important Terms

Adjournment: It means putting off till another time. It is either adjournment of the debate or adjournment of the house. Adjournment of the debate means postponement to the debate of a Motion/Resolution/bill on which the house is then engaged. Such a motion is moved at any time during a debate. A motion for adjournment of the debate, if carried, postpones the decision of any question. adjournment of the house means termination of the sitting of the house till the time appointed for the next sitting. It should be differentiated from prorogation and dissolution.

Agenda: It means the List of Business for a particular day. It contains items of business to be taken up by the house in the order in which they are listed.

Amendment: It means a change proposed in a motion or a Bill. Amendment can be proposed either by leaving out or adding certain words or both. Amendment to the Constitution can also be proposed, but a special majority is required to pass Constitutional Amendments.

Appropriation Bill: Money cannot be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under appropriation made by law. Appropriation Bill is a Bill passed annually for authorisation of the house for withdrawing money from the Consolidated Fund of India

Bill: it is the draft of a legislative proposal. It is a draft of statute, which can become law only when it has received the approval of a parliament and assent of the president. A bill consists of the title, a preamble and various clauses (sub-divisions of a Bill).

Budget: It is an annual financial statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government in respect of a financial year. The Budget or the annual financial statement is presented before the house in two parts, namely the Railway budget and the General budget.

Calling Attention Notice: A Calling Attention Notice is given by a member to call the attention of a Minister to a matter of urgent public importance.

Casting Vote: In case equal number of votes have been cast both in favour and against any matter (viz. Bill, motion, etc.) the Speaker may cast a vote to decide the matter. Such a vote is called the casting vote.

Caveat: a warning or proviso of specific stipulations, conditions, or limitations: there are a number of caveats which concern the validity of the assessment results.

Closure: At any time during the discussion of a motion a member can move for closure which brings the debate to a close. The motion "That the question be now put" is put by the Speaker. If the motion

"That the question be now put" is carried, the matter is immediately decided without any further debate.

Committees: The Parliament has to transact a great deal of business. Since it does not have sufficient time, it transacts this business through various committees. The committees are appointed to deal with such items of business as require expert knowledge and detailed discussion.

Contempt of the House: It means any act or omission which obstructs the House in the performance of its functions. For example, if a person disobeys an order to attend a committee, he is liable to be punished for contempt of the house. The person who has committed contempt of the house may apologise and it is up to the House to accept it and let him go. If the house decided to punish him, a motion has to be moved and in the motion the period of imprisonment and the place or jail where the contemner is to be placed, are mentioned. In case the offence is not serious, the person concerned may be called to the bar of the House. He may be then reprimanded or admonished by the Speaker.

Contempt of the House may be distinguished from a breach of privilege.

A breach of privilege is an offence against a specific privilege of Parliament while contempt of the House is an offence amounting to an obstruction in the proceedings of the house. All breaches of

privilege are contempt of the House. It is possible that a person may be guilty of a contempt of the house, but he may not have violated any specific privilege of the members.

Finance Bill: It means the Bill which is introduced each year to give effect to the financial proposals of the Government. It is a Bill to impose or alter taxes.

Financial Bills: Financial Bills are of two categories. Money bills fall in the first category. They can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha. Bills of the second category are different from Money bills. They contain proposals involving incidental expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. They may be introduced in either house. Examples of such Bills are: the All India Khadi and Village industries Commission bill, 1955; the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1957.

Gazette: It is an official newspaper containing lists of government appointments, legal notices, despatches and announcements, etc.

Joint Sitting: Whenever there is a agreement between the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on a Bill, other than a Money Bill, the President may summon them to meet in a Joint Sitting. The Speaker presides at a Joint Sitting.

Law: Law is a body of rules given in an Act which in the form a Bill has been duly passed by the two Houses and assented to by the President. It is binding on every

citizen and the courts are bound to apply it. The term 'law' covers any rule, regulation, bye-law or sub-rule made by a subordinate authority under delegated powers.

Leader of the House: He is an important functionary and exercises direct influence on the course of business. The Prime Minister who is the Leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha, usually functions as the Leader of the House in the Lok Sabha. **Leader of the Opposition:** Generally the leader of the largest recognised Opposition party having at least one-tenth membership in the house is recognised as Leader of the Opposition. The Leader of the Opposition is the official spokesman of the Opposition in the House. In India he/she has been granted the same status as that of cabinet Minister.

Money Bill: A Money Bill contains provisions dealing with all or any of the matters specified in the Constitutions of India. Some of these matters are the impositions or abolition of any tax, and the payment of money into or the withdrawal of money from the Consolidated Fund or the Consolidated Fund of India. A Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha. For example, a Message from the President notifying his intention to call a Joint Sitting of both the houses, in connection with the Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1959, was sent in 1961.

Motion: It means a proposal submitted to the House for its consideration and decision. When the House votes a motion, the motion becomes the opinion or the will of the whole House.

M.P: It means Members of Parliament. Members of Parliament can use the abbreviation 'M.P.' after their names.

Ordinance: An Ordinance can be issued by the President in exercise or the powers vested in him by Article 123 of the Constitution, when the Parliament is not in session. Such as ordinance has the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament.

Parliamentary privileges: It means the powers other than legislative, possessed by both the Houses and their members. Without these privileges the members cannot discharge their functions. Examples freedom of speech and freedom from arrest during sessions.

Point of Information: It means a point of question asked to the speaker after his speech.

Point of Order: It means a point relating to the interpretation or enforcement of the Rules of Procedure or such Articles of the Indian Constitution as regulate the business of the House. A point of order is raised in the House for the attention and decision of the Chair. It can also be raised on a matter relating to the maintenance of decency and decorum of the House.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a



Point of Inquiry to ask the Chair a question regarding the rules of procedure. A Point of Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker.

Question: The Parliamentary Question is an effective technique by which a member can elicit authentic and concrete information on programmes, policies and performance of the government.

Question Hour: The first hour of sitting of the House each day is the Question Hour during which members ask questions and the Ministers answer them. In the Lok Sabha it is from 11 a.m. to 12 noon.

Starred Question: A member who desires an oral answer to his question on the floor of the house is required to distinguish it by an asterisk and therefore such a question is known as Starred Question.

Unstarred Question: It is question which does not call for oral answer. Unstarred Questions are listed for written answers which are laid on the Table of the House.

Quorum: It means the minimum number of members required to be present at a

sitting of the House. The quorum to constitute a sitting of the Lok Sabha is one-tenth of the total number of members of the House.

Readings: There are three Readings or stages through which a bill passes. The First Reading means a motion for leave to introduce a Bill. The Second Reading consists of discussion of the principles of the Bill and also its clause-by-clause consideration. The Third Reading means discussion on the motion that the Bill be passed.

Session: it is the period from the day the Parliament begins its first sitting to the day the Parliament is prorogued.

Whip: In the parliamentary form of Government, a party has inside Parliament a number of officials known as Whips. The main duty of the Whips is to ensure attendance of the members at the time of important decisions at the time of important decisions. The Whips form a link between the top leadership and the ordinary members.



VENUE AND CONTACT DETAILS

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