

Today's Important Questions for UPSC CSE Aspirants (No-Confidence Motion)

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Q1 With reference to the no – confidence motion, consider the following statements:

1. If any member of the House feels that the government in power does not have a majority, then he/she can move a no-confidence motion.
2. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha will decide whether to accept the motion for discussion and debate.
3. The Speaker may grant time for the discussion of the motion (under sub-rule (2) and (3) of rule 198 of Lok Sabha Rules.
4. The allotted date has to be within 10 days of the day the motion is accepted.
5. Indira Gandhi faced the greatest number of no-confidence motions in the history of independent India, with 15 motions during her tenure.

How many of the above statements are correct?

A Only two **B** Only three
C Only four **D** None

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Q1 अविश्वास प्रस्ताव 2023 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें:

1. यदि सदन के किसी भी सदस्य को लगता है कि सत्ता में बैठी सरकार के पास बहुमत नहीं है तो वह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव ला सकता है।
2. लोकसभा अध्यक्ष तय करेंगे कि प्रस्ताव को चर्चा और बहस के लिए स्वीकार किया जाए या नहीं।
3. अध्यक्ष प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा के लिए लोकसभा नियमों के नियम 198 के उप-नियम (2) और (3) के तहत समय दे सकते हैं।
4. आवंटित तिथि प्रस्ताव स्वीकार होने के दिन से 10 दिनों के भीतर होनी चाहिए।
5. स्वतंत्र भारत के इतिहास में इंदिरा गांधी को अपने कार्यकाल के दौरान 15 प्रस्तावों के साथ सबसे अधिक अविश्वास प्रस्तावों का सामना करना पड़ा।

उपरोक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं ?

A केवल दो **B** केवल तीन
C केवल चार **D** कोई भी नहीं

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Q2 With reference to the no – confidence motion, consider the following statements:

1. The motion will require the approval of at least 50 members of any one of the national parties and accordingly, the speaker will announce the date for discussion on the motion.
2. It can be moved first to Lok Sabha and then Rajya Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A 1 only **B** 2 only
C Both 1 and 2 **D** Neither 1 nor 2

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Q2 अविश्वास प्रस्ताव 2023 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें:

1. प्रस्ताव को राष्ट्रीय पार्टियों में से किसी भी एक पार्टी के कम से कम 50 सदस्यों की स्वीकृति जरूरी होगी और तदनुसार, अध्यक्ष प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा की तारीख की घोषणा करेगा।
2. इसे पहले लोकसभा और फिर राज्यसभा में ले जाया जा सकता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन - सा / से सही है / हैं ?

A केवल 1 **B** केवल 2
C 1 और 2 दोनों **D** न तो 1 और न ही 2

Solution and Explanation:

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A1 With reference to the no – confidence motion, consider the following statements:

1. If any member of the House feels that the government in power does not have a majority, then he/she can move a no-confidence motion.
2. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha will decide whether to accept the motion for discussion and debate.
3. The Speaker may grant time for the discussion of the motion (under sub-rule (2) and (3) of rule 198 of Lok Sabha Rules.
4. The allotted date has to be within 10 days of the day the motion is accepted.
5. Indira Gandhi faced the greatest number of no-confidence motions in the history of independent India, with 15 motions during her tenure.

How many of the above statements are correct?

A Only two **B** Only three
C Only four **D** None

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A1 अविश्वास प्रस्ताव 2023 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें:

1. यदि सदन के किसी भी सदस्य को लगता है कि सत्ता में बैठी सरकार के पास बहुमत नहीं है तो वह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव ला सकता है।
2. लोकसभा अध्यक्ष तय करेंगे कि प्रस्ताव को चर्चा और बहस के लिए स्वीकार किया जाए या नहीं।
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5. स्वतंत्र भारत के इतिहास में इंदिरा गांधी को अपने कार्यकाल के दौरान 15 प्रस्तावों के साथ सबसे अधिक अविश्वास प्रस्तावों का सामना करना पड़ा।

उपरोक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं ?

A केवल दो **B** केवल तीन
C केवल चार **D** कोई भी नहीं

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|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| WILEY Online Exam Prep | WILEY Online Exam Prep | | | | | | | | |
| <p>A2 With reference to the no – confidence motion, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The motion will require the approval of at least 50 members of any one of the national parties and accordingly, the speaker will announce the date for discussion on the motion. It can be moved first to Lok Sabha and then Rajya Sabha. <p style="background-color: #f4a460; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 2px;">Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">A 1 only</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">B 2 only</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">C Both 1 and 2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">D Neither 1 nor 2</td> </tr> </table> | A 1 only | B 2 only | C Both 1 and 2 | D Neither 1 nor 2 | <p>A2 अविश्वास प्रस्ताव 2023 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्ताव को राष्ट्रीय पार्टियों में से किसी भी एक पार्टी के कम से कम 50 सदस्यों की स्वीकृति जरूरी होगी और तदनुसार, अध्यक्ष प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा की तारीख की घोषणा करेगा। इसे पहले लोकसभा और फिर राज्यसभा में ले जाया जा सकता है। <p style="background-color: #f4a460; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 2px;">उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन - सा / से सही है / हैं ?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">A केवल 1</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">B केवल 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">C 1 और 2 दोनों</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">D न तो 1 और न ही 2</td> </tr> </table> | A केवल 1 | B केवल 2 | C 1 और 2 दोनों | D न तो 1 और न ही 2 |
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| C 1 और 2 दोनों | D न तो 1 और न ही 2 | | | | | | | | |

Comprehensive Explanation for Above Questions:

Inside Story of the News:

- On behalf of opposition parties of I.N.D.I.A alliance (Indian National Developmental Inclusive Alliance), Congress MP Gaurav Gogoi, who represents Kaliabor constituency in Assam, submitted a notice to the Lok Sabha Secretary General's office.
- Lok Sabha Speaker Om Birla recently accepted no-confidence motion against the Narendra Modi government.
- The aim is to gain a perceptual advantage by putting the government on the defensive regarding the Manipur issue during the ensuing debate.

About no-confidence motion:

- A government can function only when it has majority support in the Lok Sabha.
- The party can remain in power when it shows its strength through a floor test which is primarily taken to know whether the executive enjoys the confidence of the legislature.
- If any member of the House feels that the government in power does not have a majority, then he/she can move a no-confidence motion.**
- If the motion is accepted, then the party in power has to prove its majority in the House.
- The member need not give a reason for moving the no-confidence motion.

How it works?

- A no-confidence motion can be moved by any member of the House.
- It can be moved only in the Lok Sabha and not Rajya Sabha.**
- The Speaker of the Lok Sabha will decide whether to accept the motion for discussion and debate.**
- If the motion is accepted, the Speaker will then decide on the date and time for the discussion.
- Article 75(3) of the Indian constitution states that the Council of Ministers shall be responsible to the House of the People.
- The Speaker may grant time for the discussion of the motion (under sub-rule (2) and (3) of rule 198 of Lok Sabha Rules.**

- The member has to give a written notice of the motion before 10 am which will be read out by the Speaker in the House.
- **A minimum of 50 members have to accept the motion and accordingly, the Speaker will announce the date for discussion of the motion.**
- A no-confidence motion must be in writing and must be signed by the member moving it.
- The motion must be submitted to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha on any day on which the House is sitting.
- **The allotted date has to be within 10 days of the day the motion is accepted.**
- Otherwise, the motion fails and the member who moved the motion will be informed about it.
- A no-confidence motion is a parliamentary process that allows the opposition to challenge the government's majority and ability to govern.
- The opposition parties will then have the opportunity to speak about the motion.
- After the debate, the Lok Sabha will vote on the no- confidence motion.
- The motion will be passed if it is supported by a majority of the members of the House.
- If the government wins the vote on the no-confidence motion, the motion is defeated, and the government remains in power.
- If the no-confidence motion is successful, the Prime Minister and the entire Council of Ministers are required to resign.
- The government's defeat in a no-confidence motion can lead to a political crisis, and the President of India may either invite the leader of the Opposition or any other party with a majority to form a new government or dissolve the Lok Sabha and call for fresh elections.

Background of the No- Confidence Motion:

- The first no-confidence motion was moved against the **Jawaharlal Nehru government** in 1963 by Acharya J.B. Kripalani over the prime minister's China policy, immediately after the 1962 war.
- According to G.C. Malhotra's book Cabinet Responsibility to Legislature: Motions of Confidence and No-Confidence in Lok Sabha and State Legislatures, available in the Parliament digital library, the debate lasted 21 hours and 33 minutes spread over four days (August 19-22, 1963).
- The motion was supported by 44 members and when it was put to vote, 62 voted in favour while 347 MPs voted against it.
- Both **Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajiv Gandhi & A B Vajpayee** faced **one motion each**.
- **Indira Gandhi** faced **15 no-confidence** motions in her **16-year tenure**.
- **Indira Gandhi** faced the **greatest number of no-confidence motions in the history of independent India, with 15 motions during her 16-year tenure (1966-77 and then from 1980 to her assassination in October 1984) as prime minister**.
- There were 12 motions of no-confidence in her first stint, including one moved by Atal Bihari Vajpayee in 1967, and three in her second.
- Since independence, 27 no-confidence motions have been moved in the Lok Sabha.
- PM Indira Gandhi faced the most no-confidence motions (15), followed by Lal Bahadur Shastri and PV Narasimha Rao (three each) while Morarji Desai faced two motions each.
- The Atal Bihari Vajpayee government lost the no-confidence motion by a margin of one vote (269–270) in April 1999.

- The most recent no-confidence motion was moved against the Narendra Modi government in 2018.

Fall of a government through a no-confidence motion:

- The sixth Lok Sabha saw a non-Congress party in power for the first time, when a new government led by Morarji Desai won an overwhelming majority.
- Desai faced two no-confidence motions. While he won the first one, the discussion on the second remained inconclusive but led to the fall of his government.
- This motion was moved against Desai by Y.B. Chavan (Congress I) on July 11, 1979, and claimed that there was a loss of confidence in the government in all walks of life.
- After the discussion remained inconclusive, Desai on July 15 tendered his resignation to President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy.
- The Atal Bihari Vajpayee government lost the no-confidence motion by a margin of one vote (269–270) in April 1999.

Source : <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/no-confidence-motion-lok-sabha-india-modi-government/articleshow/102122712.cms>

; <https://indianexpress.com/article/what-is/what-is-a-no-confidence-motion-5264558/>

; <https://www.dailyo.in/news/how-does-a-no-confidence-motion-works-in-indian-parliament-40780>