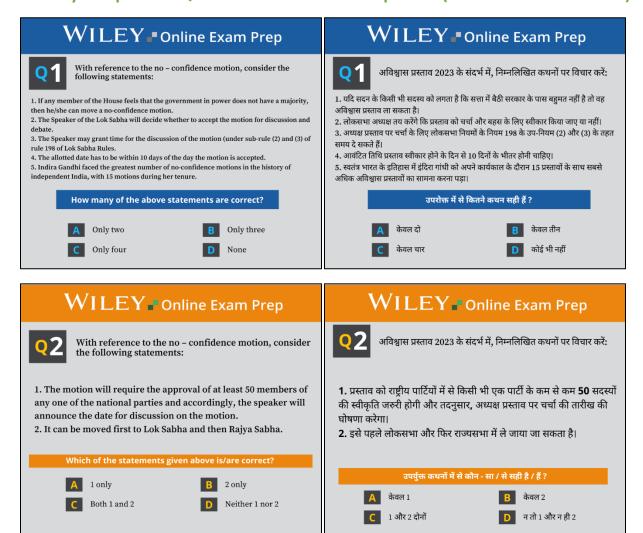
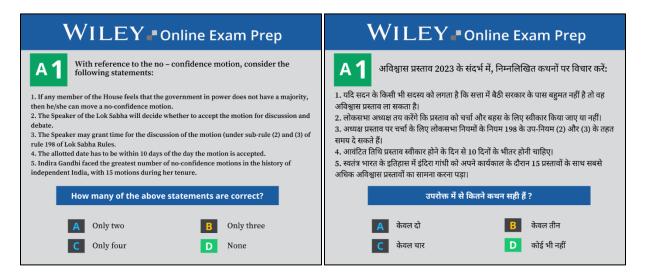


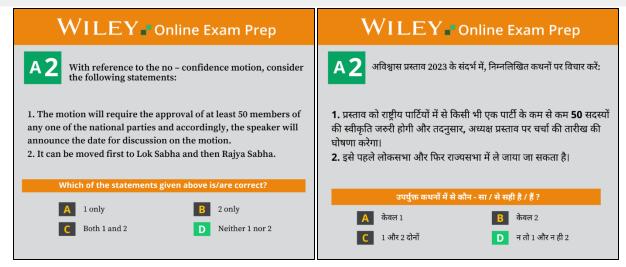
Today's Important Questions for UPSC CSE Aspirants (No-Confidence Motion)



Solution and Explanation:







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

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