EXPLANATION OF THE TOPIC

3. Qualifications for membership- The following are the essential qualifications becoming a member of Lok Sabha

(1) He must be a citizen of India.
(2) He must not be less than 25 years of age.
(3) He must not hold any office of profit under the Union or State Government.
(4) He should not have an unsound mind.
(5) He should not be a bankrupt.
(6) He should not have been declared an offender of a grave crime by any court of law.
(7) He should possess all such qualifications as may be prescribed by a law of the Parliament.
4. Tenure- The normal term of the Lok Sabha is five years. This term can be extended for one year during an emergency, but fresh elections to the Lok Sabha must be held within six months of the end of emergency. The President can dissolve the Lok Sabha before the expiry of its term as was done in 1977, 1979, 1991, 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2004. In March 2004, the 13th Lok Sabha was dissolved by the President before the expiry of its full term because the NDA Government had so advised him. When elections to the Lok Sabha are held before the completion of the term of the previous Lok Sabha, these are called mid-term elections. However, each new Lok Sabha is elected for a term of 5 years. The 14th Lok Sabha completed its tenure in May 2009 and it got replaced by 15th Lok Sabha. In May 2014, 16th Lok Sabha was elected by the people of India and it continued to work till May 2019. In May 2019 17th Lok Sabha came to be constituted.

5. Sessions- President can call the session of Parliament at any time but the gap between two meetings of the Parliament cannot be of more than six months. It means in one year a minimum of two meetings of the Lok Sabha are essential. The President has the power to summon or prorogue or dissolve the Lok Sabha. The 17th Lok Sabha held its first session on 20th June 2019.

6. Quorum- For a meeting of the Lok Sabha, the presence of at least 1/10th of its total members is essential. If 1/10th of the members are not present in a meeting of the Lok Sabha, the Speaker of the House can adjourn the meeting for lack of quorum.

7. Presiding Officers of Lok Sabha; the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker- The Speaker is the Chairman and the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha. (The details have been discussed ahead). When he is not present in the Lok Sabha, his functions are performed by the Deputy Speaker. Sh. Om Birla has been elected as the Speaker of the 17th Lok Sabha.
8. Salary and Pension of the MPs- Each MP gets a monthly salary of 50,000. In addition he gets a constituency allowance of 40,000 is going on PM and a stationery allowance of 7,40,000 PM and 2,000 per day during the session of the Parliament.

9. Special Privileges- The members of the Lok Sabha enjoy several privileges. They enjoy unrestricted freedom to express their views in the House. No action can be taken against them for anything said by them in the House. They cannot be detained for any civil offence during and 40 days before and after the session. Their arrest in criminal cases can be made only after the Speaker has been informed of it. In the 17th Lok Sabha, the BJP got a clear majority with 303 out of 542 seats (Election on one Lok Sabha seat from Tamil Nadu was not held). Other parties which were part of the BJP-led NDA got 50 seats. As such BJP-led NDA got a total of 353 seats. Congress-led UPA got 91 seats (Congress 52 + others 39 seats). All other parties and independents got 98 seats. As a majority alliance, the new government was formed by the BJP-led NDA, on 30 May 2019.

EXPLANATION OF THE CHAPTER TO BE CONTINUED

*IMPORTANT PRACTICE*

WEAR FACE MASK ALWAYS, EVEN WHEN AT HOME. BE HABITUATED STAY HEALTHY.

EXERCISE BOOKS TO BE SUBMITTED ON 31ST JULY 2020 OR 1ST AUGUST 2020 BETWEEN 8 AM TO 12 NOON.

“PRACTICE PROMOTES PERFECTION”. CONVERSE IN ENGLISH WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS, READ GOOD ENGLISH MATERIAL AND WATCH ENLIGHTENING ENGLISH PROGRAMMES.