



## Adjournment Motion

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### Why in News

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Recently, the Shiromani Akali Dal (Political Party) has decided to move an **Adjournment Motion** in the Lok Sabha against the government on the **three controversial farm laws**.

**Motions** and resolutions are **procedural devices** to raise a discussion in the House on a matter of general public interest.

### Key Points

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- Adjournment motion is **introduced only in the Lok Sabha to draw the attention of the House to a definite matter of urgent public importance.**
  - It **involves an element of censure** against the government, therefore Rajya Sabha is not permitted to make use of this device.
- It is regarded as an **extraordinary device** as it interrupts the normal business of the House. It **needs the support of 50 members** to be admitted.
- The **discussion** on this motion **should last for not less than two hours and thirty minutes.**
- However, the right to move a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House is subject to the **following restrictions.** i.e. it should:
  - Raise a **matter** which is definite, factual, urgent and of public importance.
  - Not cover more than one matter.
  - Be **restricted to a specific matter** of recent occurrence.
  - Not raise a **question of privilege.**
  - Not **revive discussion** on a matter that has been discussed in the same session.
  - Not deal with any matter that is **under adjudication of court.**
  - Not raise any question that **can be raised on a distinct motion.**

**Types of  
Motions in  
Indian  
Parliament**

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<b>Privilege Motion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is <b>moved by a member when he feels that a minister has committed a breach of privilege of the House</b> or one or more of its members by withholding facts of a case or by giving wrong or distorted facts. Its purpose is <b>to censure the concerned minister</b>.</li> <li>• It <b>can be moved in Rajya Sabha as well as Lok Sabha</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Censure Motion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It <b>should state the reasons</b> for its adoption in the Lok Sabha. It <b>can be moved against an individual minister or a group of ministers</b> or the entire council of ministers.</li> <li>• It is moved <b>to censure the council of ministers</b> for specific policies and actions. It <b>can be moved only in Lok Sabha</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Call-Attention Motion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is introduced in the Parliament by a member to <b>call the attention of a minister to a matter of urgent public importance</b>, and to seek an authoritative statement from him on that matter.</li> <li>• It <b>can be moved in Rajya Sabha as well as Lok Sabha</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Adjournment Motion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is introduced in the Lok Sabha <b>to draw the attention of the House to a definite matter of urgent public importance</b>. It <b>involves an element of censure against the government</b>.</li> <li>• It <b>can be moved only in Lok Sabha</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>No-Day-Yet-Named Motion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is a motion that has been admitted by the Speaker but <b>no date has been fixed for its discussion</b>.</li> <li>• It <b>can be moved in Rajya Sabha as well as Lok Sabha</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>No Confidence Motion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Article 75 of the Constitution</b> says that the council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. In other words, <b>the Lok Sabha can remove the ministry from office by passing a no-confidence motion</b>. The motion <b>needs the support of 50 members to be admitted</b>.</li> <li>• It <b>can be moved only in Lok Sabha</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Motion of Thanks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first session after each general election and the first session of every fiscal year is addressed by the president. This <b>address of the president is discussed in both the Houses of Parliament on a motion called the 'Motion of Thanks'</b>.</li> <li>• This motion <b>must be passed in the House</b>. Otherwise, it <b>amounts to the defeat of the government</b>.</li> </ul>

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## Cut Motions

- A cut motion is a **special power vested in members of the Lok Sabha to oppose a demand being discussed for specific allocation by the government** in the Finance Bill as part of the Demand for Grants.
- If the motion is adopted, **it amounts to a no-confidence vote**, and if the government fails to jot up numbers in the lower House, it is obliged to resign according to the norms of the House.
- A motion may be moved to reduce the amount of a demand in any of the following ways:
  - **Policy Cut Motion:** It is moved so that the amount of the demand be reduced to Re.1 (**represents disapproval of the policy underlying the demand**).
  - **Economy Cut Motions:** It is moved so that the amount of the demand will be reduced by a **specified amount**.
  - **Token Cut Motions:** It is moved so that the amount of the demand is reduced by Rs.100 (**expresses a specific grievance**).
- It can be moved only in Lok Sabha.

Source: TH