



Adjournment Motion

Why in News

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

- 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

Privilege Motion	▪ It is moved by a member when he feels that a minister has committed a breach or more of its members by withholding facts of a case or by giving wrong or distorted information to the concerned minister. ▪ It can be moved in Rajya Sabha as well as Lok Sabha.
Censure Motion	▪ It should state the reasons for its adoption in the Lok Sabha. It can be moved against a group of ministers or the entire council of ministers. ▪ It is moved to censure the council of ministers for specific policies and actions. It can be moved in Rajya Sabha as well as Lok Sabha.
Call-Attention Motion	▪ It is introduced in the Parliament by a member to call the attention of a minister to a matter of public importance, and to seek an authoritative statement from him on that matter. ▪ It can be moved in Rajya Sabha as well as Lok Sabha.
Adjournment Motion	▪ It is introduced 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. ▪ It can be moved only in Lok Sabha.
No-Day-Yet-Named Motion	▪ It is a motion that has been admitted by the Speaker but no date has been fixed for its discussion. ▪ It can be moved in Rajya Sabha as well as Lok Sabha.
No Confidence	▪ Article 75 of the Constitution says that the council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

Motion	other words, the Lok Sabha can remove the ministry from office by passing a motion which needs the support of 50 members to be admitted. ▪ It can be moved only in Lok Sabha.
Motion of Thanks	▪ The first session after each general election and the first session of every fiscal year is known as the 'Session of Thanks'. address of the president is discussed in both the Houses of Parliament on a motion of Thanks'. ▪ This motion must be passed in the House. Otherwise, it amounts to the defeat of the government.
Cut Motions	▪ A cut motion is a special power vested in members of the Lok Sabha to oppose a 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 is defeated in the 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 express the House's disapproval of the policy underlying the demand). ◦ Economy Cut Motions: It is moved so that the amount of the demand will be reduced (to express the House's disapproval of the government's financial policy). ◦ Token Cut Motions: It is moved so that the amount of the demand is reduced (to express the House's disapproval of the government's policy on a particular issue or to express its grievance). ▪ It can be moved only in Lok Sabha.

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