



Motions in Parliament

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Why in News?

Recently, a **Member of Parliament** moved [adjournment motion](#) in the **Lok Sabha** citing the need for urgent discussions on **ethnic violence in Manipur**.

- A motion is a formal proposal made by a member in a House of Parliament to initiate a **debate or a decision on a matter**.

What are the Different Types of Motions Used in Parliament?

- **Adjournment Motion:**
 - A motion for adjournment is moved to **discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance** and must be of immediate concern, with the [Speaker's consent](#).
 - It needs the **support of 50 members to be admitted**. As it interrupts the normal business of the House, it is regarded as an extraordinary device.
 - This motion is **available in the Lok Sabha but not in the Rajya Sabha**.
 - It is important to note that the **passage of an adjournment motion does not require the government to resign**, but it is considered a **strong censure of the government**.
- **Closure Motion:**
 - It is a motion moved by a member to **cut short the debate on a matter before the House**. If the motion is approved by the House, debate is stopped forthwith, and the matter is put to vote.
- **Motion with a Vote:**
 - This type of motion is brought under **Rule 184 in the Lok Sabha**. It allows for a **debate with a vote on a specific question**, and the outcome of the vote determines Parliament's position on the issue.
 - If such a motion is passed, **it obliges the government to follow Parliament's decision on the matter**.
 - However, **motions with a vote are relatively rare** and are usually reserved for matters of significant national importance.
- **Short Duration Discussion:**
 - Under **Rule 193 of the Lok Sabha rules** and Rule 176 of the Rajya Sabha rules, short duration discussions can take place.
 - A short duration discussion **allows MPs to discuss a specific issue of public importance without voting on it**. The debate usually takes place for a **fixed duration, not exceeding two hours**.
 - The purpose of such discussions is to bring attention to important issues and allow diverse perspectives to be heard without taking any formal decisions.
- **No-Confidence Motion:**
 - This is a **motion moved in the Lok Sabha (and not in the Rajya Sabha)** to test the confidence of the government.
 - The motion needs the support of 50 members to be admitted.
 - If a [no-confidence motion](#) is passed, **the government must resign**.
 - No-confidence motions are significant political events that **usually occur when there is a**

perception of the government losing majority support.

▪ **Confidence Motion:**

- It is passed when the **governments formed with wafer-thin majority** have been called upon by the President to **prove their majority on the floor of the House**
- Passage indicates the government's continued mandate to govern.

▪ **Privilege Motion:**

- A member can initiate this motion when they **believe a minister has violated the privileges of the House or its members** by withholding crucial information about a case or providing inaccurate and manipulated facts.
- The primary aim of this motion is to **express disapproval and criticize the respective minister's actions.**

▪ **Motion of Thanks:**

- It is a parliamentary procedure to express gratitude for the **President's Address at the commencement of Lok Sabha.**
- At the end of the discussion, the motion is put to vote. This **motion must be passed** in the House. Otherwise, **it amounts to the defeat of the government.**

▪ **Cut Motion:**

- Proposed to **reduce the amount of a demand in the budget.**
- Their passage by the Lok Sabha amounts to the expressions of want of parliamentary confidence in the government and may lead to its resignation.

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