UNIT 4: INDIAN PARLIAMENT

UNIT STRUCTURE

4.1 Learning Objectives

4.2 Introduction

4.3 The Parliament of India

- 4.3.1 Composition of the Parliament of India
- 4.3.2 Powers and Functions of the Parliament

4.4 The Rajya Sabha

- 4.4.1 Composition of the Rajya Sabha
- 4.4.2 Qualifications of Members
- 4.4.3 Powers and Functions of the Rajya Sabha

4.5 The Lok Sabha

- 4.5.1 Composition of the Lok Sabha
- 4.5.2 Qualifications of Members
- 4.5.3 The Powers and Functions of the Lok Sabha

4.6 Relationship Between two Houses of Parliament

4.7 The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

- 4.7.1 Election
- 4.7.2 Powers and Functions of the Speaker
- 4.7.3 Position of the Speaker

4.8 Let Us Sum Up

4.9 Further Reading

4.10 Answers to Check Your Progress

4.11 Model Questions

4.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- know the composition of the Indian Parliament
- explain the powers and functions of the Parliament
- describe the relations between the two Houses of the Parliament and
- explain the appointment, powers and functions and position of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha

4.2 INTRODUCTION

In India, the law-making powers of the Union are with the Union Parliament. The general pattern of the Indian Parliament is like that of the English Parliament. Legislature of the Indian Union is called the Parliament. The Indian Parliament is not a sovereign legislature like the British Parliament. It is a non-sovereign law-making body like the American Congress.

4.3 THE PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

India's Parliament is bicameral. Of the two Houses, the Rajya Sabha (the Council of States) is the Upper House and the Lok Sabha (the House of the People) is the Lower House.

4.3.1 Composition of the Parliament of India

Article 79 of the Indian Constitution provides for a Parliament of India consisting of the President and two Houses, namely, the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and the Council of States (Rajya Sabha). The President is not a member of any House of the Parliament, but he/she is an integral part of the Parliament, because without his/her signature no law can have validity.

In India, the members of the Lok Sabha are elected by the people and the members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by single transferable vote.

4.3.2 Powers and Functions of the Parliament

The powers and functions of the Indian Parliament can be discussed under the following heads:

- **Legislative Powers**

The main function of the Indian Parliament is to make laws. It can make laws on all the matters specified in the Union List and Concurrent List. Under certain circumstances, it can also make laws

on the subjects of the State list. The Rajya Sabha enjoys equal powers with the Lok Sabha in the sphere of ordinary law making. An Ordinary bill may be introduced in either House or by any member. A non-money bill can not become a law unless it is passed by the Rajya Sabha. If there is any difference of opinion in both the Houses, the President may call for a joint session of the Parliament. The Speaker of the House of the People presides over a joint session. The Lok Sabha enjoys an advantageous position due to its higher strength. In India, a money bill is introduced only in Lok Sabha. After passing a money bill, the Lok Sabha sends it to the Rajya Sabha. The Rajya Sabha has to give its opinion on the bill within 14 days. Otherwise the Bill is sent to the President for his assent by the Lok Sabha.

- **Amendment Powers**

The Parliament can amend the Constitution. Both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha have equal power in case of amendment of the Constitution. A Constitution amendment bill can be introduced in either House of the Parliament. An amendment bill must be passed by both the Houses sitting separately. There are some provisions of the Constitution which the Parliament can amend by a simple majority while some provisions can be amended by a 2/3rd majority. For amendment of some provisions of the Constitution, approval of at least fifty percent States is required. There is no provision for a joint session of both Houses of Parliament for resolving a deadlock regarding the question of Constitutional amendments.

- **Executive Powers**

The Parliament exercises control over the executive through various measures. The Union Council of Ministers is collectively responsible before the Lok Sabha for its activities. The Members of the Parliament can move adjournment motions, introduce call-attention motions and can put questions to the executive in order to exercise their control over the government. In extreme cases, Lok

Sabha alone can pass a no-confidence motion against the Council of Ministers. The ministry can remain in office as long as it enjoys the confidence of the parliament.

- **Financial Powers**

Parliament plays an important role in financial matters of the country. A Money Bill can be introduced only in Lok Sabha. After passing a Money Bill, the Lok Sabha sends it to the Rajya Sabha and the Rajya Sabha has to give its opinion on the bill within 14 days. Rajya Sabha can delay the Money Bill only for 14 days and not more.

The powers of the Rajya Sabha in financial matters are advisory in nature. Parliament determines the financial policy of India. No taxes can be levied and no expenditure can be made by the government without its approval.

- **Electoral Powers**

The Parliament has some electoral powers also. The Parliament constitutes a part of the Electoral College to elect the President of India. The Vice-President of India is elected by the Members of both the Houses of Parliament in accordance with the system of proportional representation.

- **Judicial Powers**

In case of removal of President, Vice-President, Judges etc. both the Houses have equal powers.

- **Miscellaneous Powers**

The parliament has some miscellaneous powers. Mainly, the proclamation of emergency by the President is subject to the approval of the Parliament.

According to Article 312 for national interest, Rajya Sabha can create one or more All India Services. Again the Rajya Sabha has the right to discuss the annual reports of the Union Public Service Commission, Finance Commission etc. Like Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha has also some miscellaneous powers. The Lok Sabha has to pass the Ordinance declared by the President. Lok Sabha can

take initiative in case of formation of new State, change of State's name, change of boundaries etc.

To sum up, it may be said that the Constitution of India vests wide powers and functions in the Parliament. But, laws of the Parliament are subject to the judicial review.

4.4 THE RAJYA SABHA

India's Parliament is bicameral. Rajya Sabha, i.e. the Council of States, is the Upper House of the Parliament.

4.4.1 Composition of the Rajya Sabha

Article 80 of the Indian Constitution describes the composition of the Rajya Sabha. The Rajya Sabha has a maximum strength of 250 members. According to Article 80, it consists of 12 members to be nominated by the President from amongst distinguished people and not more than 238 representatives of the States and the Union Territories. The highest number of members in Rajya Sabha can be 250. There is no equal representation of States to the Rajya Sabha. It is based on the population of a State.

Rajya Sabha is a semi-permanent House. It cannot be dissolved by the President. Every member is elected for a period of six years. One-third of its members retire after every two years and elections are held for the vacant seats. The Vice-President of India is the Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

4.4.2 Qualifications of the Members

The Constitution lays down the following qualifications for the membership of the Rajya Sabha:

[i] He/she must be a citizen of India.

[ii] He/she must be 30 years and above of age.

[iii] He/she must possess all the qualifications that the Parliament may prescribe.

[iv] He/she must not be a lunatic or a bankrupt.

4.4.3 Powers and Functions of the Rajya Sabha

The powers and functions of the Rajya Sabha can be discussed under the following heads:

- **Legislative powers**

The Rajya Sabha enjoys equal powers with the Lok Sabha in the sphere of ordinary law-making. An Ordinary Bill may be introduced in either House or by any member. A non-money bill can not become a law unless it is passed by the Rajya Sabha. If there is any difference of opinion in both the Houses, the President can call for a joint session of the Parliament. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over a joint session.

- **Financial powers**

In the financial sphere, the Rajya Sabha is comparatively weak House. The powers and functions of the Rajya Sabha is limited in case of financial matters. In India, a money bill is introduced only in Lok Sabha. After passing a money bill, the Lok Sabha sends it to the Rajya Sabha and the Rajya Sabha has to give its opinion on the bill within 14 days. Rajya Sabha can delay the Money Bill only for 14 days and not more. The powers of the Rajya Sabha in financial matters are advisory in nature.

- **Amendment powers**

The Rajya Sabha plays an important role in case of amendment of the Constitution. Both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha have equal power in case of amendment of the Constitution. A Constitution amendment bill can be introduced in either House of the Parliament. An amendment bill must be passed by both the Houses sitting separately.

- **Executive powers**

The Rajya Sabha can indirectly control the government. The Rajya Sabha cannot make or unmake governments. It can criticise the policies and activities of the government. It can simply discuss the government policy and exercise some influence through

questions, adjournment motions and critical speeches. Rajya Sabha cannot pass a vote of no confidence against the ministry.

- **Electoral powers**

Rajya Sabha has electoral powers also. The elected members of the Rajya Sabha can participate in the elections of the President. The members of the Rajya Sabha take part in the election of the Vice-President.

- **Judicial powers**

The members of the Rajya Sabha take part in the removal of the President, Vice-President, Judges of High Courts and the Supreme Court.

- **Miscellaneous powers**

The Rajya Sabha has some miscellaneous powers. According to Article 312 for national interest Rajya Sabha can create one or more All India Services. Again the Rajya Sabha has the right to discuss the annual reports of the Union Public Services Commission, Finance Commission etc. According to Article 249, in the national interest, the Rajya Sabha may pass a resolution empowering Parliament to make laws on subjects mentioned in the State list.

From the above discussion, it is seen that Rajya Sabha is neither a very weak House nor a very powerful House.

4.5 THE LOK SABHA (THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE)

The Lok Sabha or the House of the People is the Lower House of the Parliament. It represents the people of India. The Constitution of India has provided for direct election to the House of the People.

4.5.1 The Composition of the Lok Sabha

The Article 81 of the Constitution of India deals with the composition of the House of the People. The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is 552 members. Out of these, 530 members are elected from the States and 20 are elected from the Union Territories.

Moreover, two Anglo-Indian members are nominated by the President to give the community adequate representation. At present the strength of the House is 545.

According to Article 83, the tenure of the Lok Sabha is normally 5 years. The Lok Sabha may be dissolved before the expiry of the term during emergency. During emergency the parliament may by law extend its term by one more year.

However, after the end of emergency, the Lok Sabha must be dissolved within six months and fresh elections held.

4.5.2 Qualifications of the Members

To be qualified for election to the Lok Sabha, a person must have the following qualifications:

[i] He/she must be a citizen of India.

[ii] He/she must not be less than 25 years of age.

[iii] He/she must possess all other qualifications that are prescribed by the Parliament.

4.5.3 Powers and Functions of the Lok Sabha

The powers and functions of the Lok Sabha can be discussed under the following heads:

- **Legislative Powers**

As a legislative chamber, the most important function of the Lok Sabha is to make laws. An Ordinary Bill may be introduced in either House or by any member. If there is any difference of opinion in both the Houses, the President can call for a joint session of the Parliament. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over the joint session. The Lok Sabha enjoys an advantageous position due to its higher strength.

- **Financial Powers**

The Lok Sabha has a superior position in the financial matters. A Money Bill can be introduced only in Lok Sabha. After passing a Money Bill, the Lok Sabha sends it to the Rajya Sabha and the Rajya Sabha has to give its opinion on the bill within 14

days. The Rajya Sabha can delay the Money Bill only for 14 days and not more. If a dispute arises regarding the question as to whether a bill is a Money Bill or not, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha gives the decision. His/her decision is final. In passing the budget also the Lok Sabha is all in all. No new tax can be imposed, increased or reduced without the approval of the Lok Sabha. The Lok Sabha has complete control on the financial matters of the country.

- **Executive Powers**

The Article 75(3) provides that the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. It is the Lok Sabha which can move no confidence motion against the Council of Ministers. The members of the Lok Sabha can move adjournment motions, introduce call-attention motions and can put questions to the executive in order to exercise their control over the government.

- **Amendment Powers**

The Lok Sabha plays an important role in case of amendment of the Constitution. Both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha have equal power regarding amendment of the Constitution. A Constitution amendment bill can be introduced in either House of the Parliament. An amendment bill must be passed by both the Houses sitting separately.

- **Electoral Powers**

The Lok Sabha has some electoral powers. The elected members of the Lok Sabha together take part in the election of the President. The Vice-President of India is elected by the members of both the Houses of Parliament.

- **Judicial Powers**

The Lok Sabha has a number of judicial powers and functions. In case of removal of the President, Vice-President, Judges etc., both the Houses have equal power.

- **Miscellaneous Powers**

Apart from the above mentioned powers and functions, the Lok Sabha has some other powers and functions. These are:

Lok Sabha plays an important role in the formation of the Council of Ministers.

The Lok Sabha has to pass the Ordinance declared by the President.

The emergency declaration of the President is sent to the Lok Sabha for its approval.

After studying the powers and functions of the Lok Sabha, we may come to a conclusion that the Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. The Lok Sabha has monopoly in case of financial powers.

4.6 RELATION BETWEEN TWO HOUSES OF THE PARLIAMENT

India's Parliament is bicameral. Of the two houses, the Rajya Sabha (the Council of States) is the Upper House and the Lok Sabha (the House of the People) is the Lower House.

Between the two Houses of the Parliament, the Lok Sabha represents the people directly. The Lok Sabha is the popular House. The members of the Lok Sabha are elected by the people. The members of the Rajya Sabha are indirectly elected. The members of the Rajya Sabha (Upper House) are elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by single transferable vote.

Thus, the Lok Sabha, which consists of the directly elected representatives of the people, naturally commands more respect as a democratic institution. Again, the Rajya Sabha has a maximum strength of 250 members while the strength of the Lok Sabha is 545. Thus, numerically also the Lok Sabha occupies a better position.

In respect of powers and functions in certain matters both the Houses enjoy equality, in certain others, the Lok Sabha occupies a better position than the Rajya Sabha and only in a very few cases the Council of States enjoys powers which the House of the People does not have.

The Rajya Sabha enjoys co-equal powers with the Lok Sabha in the field of ordinary law making. An Ordinary Bill may be introduced in either House or by any member. A non-money bill cannot become a law unless it is passed by the Rajya Sabha. If there is any difference of opinion in both the Houses, the President can call for a joint session of the Parliament. The speaker of the House of the People presides over a joint sitting. The Lok Sabha enjoys an advantageous position due to its higher strength. In India, a Money Bill is introduced only in Lok Sabha. After passing a Money Bill, the Lok Sabha sends it to the Rajya Sabha. The Rajya Sabha has to give its opinion on the bill within 14 days. Otherwise the Bill is sent to the President for his/her assent by the Lok Sabha. The Rajya Sabha can give advice for making some changes in the Money Bill. The Lok Sabha may or may not accept its opinion. Upper House (Rajya Sabha) can delay the Money Bill only for 14 days and not more. In fact, the powers of Rajya Sabha in financial matters are advisory in nature.

Both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha have equal power in case of amendment of the Constitution. A Constitution amendment bill can be introduced in either House of the Parliament. An amendment bill must be passed by both the Houses sitting separately.

The Lok Sabha exercises full control over the executive i.e. the Council of Ministers. The Rajya Sabha can indirectly control the government. The Rajya Sabha may exercise some influence over the Council of Ministers but has no control over it. The Union Council of Ministers is collectively responsible before the Lok Sabha for its activities. The members of both the Houses can move adjournment motions, introduce call-attention motions and can put questions to the executive in order to exercise their control over the government. In extreme cases, Lok Sabha alone can pass a no-confidence motion against the Council of Ministers. The ministry can remain in office as long as it enjoys the confidence of the Parliament. Rajya Sabha cannot pass a vote of no confidence against the ministry.

The Lok Sabha occupies a position of superiority in the case of Money Bills. A Money Bill can be introduced only in Lok Sabha. After passing a

Money Bill, the Lok Sabha sends it to the Rajya Sabha and the Rajya Sabha has to give its opinion on the bill within 14 days. Rajya Sabha can delay the Money Bill only for 14 days and not more. The powers of the Rajya Sabha in financial matters are advisory in nature. In the financial sphere, the Rajya Sabha is a comparatively weak House. The powers and functions of the Rajya Sabha are limited in case of financial matters.

Both the Houses of Parliament participate in the election of the President and the Vice-President of India. In the case of removal of President and Vice-President both the Houses have also equal powers. In the case of removal of the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, Chief Election Officer etc. both the Houses possess equal power.

However, there are some matters in which the Rajya Sabha enjoys more authority than the Lok Sabha. According to Article 312, for national interest, the Rajya Sabha can create one or more All India Services. Again the Rajya Sabha has the right to discuss the annual reports of the Union Public Service Commission, Finance Commission etc. According to Article 249, in the national interest, the Rajya Sabha may pass a resolution empowering Parliament to make laws on subjects mentioned in the State list.

From the above discussion of the powers of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha, it may be concluded that Rajya Sabha is less powerful and influential than the Lok Sabha. However, the co-operation between the two Houses is of vital importance for the smooth functioning of the Parliament.



LET US KNOW

7 members are elected from Assam to Rajya Sabha and 14 members are elected from Assam to Lok Sabha.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Q. 1: Who is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?

.....

.....

Q. 2: Money Bill can only be introduced in the _____. (Fill in the blank).

.....

.....

Q. 3: Explain how the Parliament exercises control over the executive. (Within 50 words)

.....

.....

4.7 THE SPEAKER OF THE LOK SABHA

The Speaker is the presiding officer of the House of the People. Article 93 of the Constitution of India deals with the offices of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

The Speaker is the most powerful man in the Lok Sabha. The office of the Speaker is of great honour, dignity and authority.

4.7.1 Election

The Speaker is elected by the members of the Lok Sabha, in its first session, from amongst themselves. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected on party basis. The Speaker is normally elected unanimously.

The tenure of the Speaker is equal to the tenure of the Lok Sabha, i.e. 5 years. The Speaker can resign from his/her office at any time before the completion of full tenure.

4.7.2 Powers and Functions of the Speaker

The powers and functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha may be enumerated as under.

- **To Preside over the Meetings of the House**

The Speaker presides over the sessions of the Lok Sabha and conducts its proceeding according to the Rules of Procedure. He/she also presides over the joint session of the two Houses.

- **To Conduct the Business of the House**

The Speaker conducts the business of the House. He/she determines the order of business in the House and the time limit for the speeches to be delivered by the members. He/she allows the

members to introduce the bills or to move motions. He/she can warn the members against the use of unparliamentarily language. No motion for adjournment or a debate on a bill can be taken up without his/her consent.

- **To Maintain Discipline in the Lok Sabha**

The Speaker maintains discipline in the House. No member can speak in the meeting without the consent of the Speaker. The Speaker may give his/her rulings to settle a matter.

- **Decision about a Money Bill**

The Speaker certifies whether a particular bill is a Money Bill or not and his/her certificate is final in this regard and it cannot be challenged inside or outside the House.

- **To Fix the Agenda of the House**

The Speaker fixes the agenda of the meetings of the House, in consultation with other members and committees of the House.

- **Power to Adjourn the House**

The Speaker may adjourn the meeting of the House in the absence of quorum. In case of grave disorder, he/she can adjourn the House.

- **Channel of Communication between the President and the Parliament**

The Speaker is the Channel of Communication between the President and the Parliament. The members of the Lok Sabha can approach the President through the Speaker.

- **Administrative Functions**

The Speaker has some administrative functions. He/she has to supervise the works of the officers of the Lok Sabha. It is the duty of the Speaker to make arrangements for sittings of the House and its Committees.

- **To Exercise a Casting Vote**

The Speaker does not take part in the voting on bills. But, he/she has a casting vote in case of a tie.

- **To Constitute various Committees**

The Speaker plays an important role in the composition of the committees. He/she constitutes various committees of the Lok Sabha and appoints their Chairmen. He/she himself/herself presides over some of the committees.

- **Permission to Ask Questions**

No member can speak in the meeting without the consent of the Speaker. A member may ask questions, supplementary questions and move motions of adjournment. For the exercise of this power, the permission of the Speaker is required. However, no member can speak in the meeting without the consent of the Speaker.

- **Control over Visitors' Galleries**

The Speaker controls Visitors' Galleries. He/she regulates the lobbies and galleries meant for the press and the public.

4.7.3 Position of the Speaker

The Speaker of the Lok Sabha enjoys greater prestige, honours and dignity. He/she is the symbol of the prestige and honour of the House.

As a presiding officer of the House, he/she commands a great deal of prestige and authority. The Speaker is the custodian of the House and an impartial arbitrator of its proceedings. He/she is the guardian of the House. Within the House, the Speaker acts neither as the man of the majority nor of the opposition but as the man of the House who is committed to preserve the dignity of the House. The Speaker represents the dignity of the House and its freedom. He/she acts as the representative of the House and as its impartial Chairman.

The Speaker presides over the sessions of the Lok Sabha. He/she also presides over the joint session of the two Houses. His/her responsibility is very high in maintaining the order and decorum of the House.

The position of the Speaker also depends on his/her honesty, personality, intelligence and impartiality. The Speaker holds a very important position in the country. In short, he/she is an honoured person both in and outside the Parliament.



LET US KNOW:

Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar was the first Speaker of the first Lok Sabha (May 15, 1952 – February 27, 1956).



Activity 4.1

Find out who was the first woman speaker of the Lok Sabha.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Q. 4: Who can declare whether a bill is a Money Bill or not?

.....

Q. 5: Who presides over the joint session of the Union Parliament?

.....



4.8 LET US SUM UP

- The Parliament of India is bicameral. The Upper House is called the Rajya Sabha and the Lower House is called the Lok Sabha.
- Article 79 of the Indian Constitution provides for a Parliament of India consisting of the President and two Houses, namely, the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and the Council of States (Rajya Sabha).
- The main function of the Indian Parliament is to make laws.
- The Constitution of India vests wide powers and functions in the Parliament. But, the laws of the Parliament are subject to the judicial review.

- Article 80 of the Indian Constitution describes the composition of the Rajya Sabha. The Rajya Sabha has a maximum strength of 250 members.
- The Article 81 of the Constitution of India deals with the composition of the House of the People. The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is 552 members.
- The Lok Sabha is more powerful and influential than the Rajya Sabha. The Lok Sabha has monopoly in case of financial power.
- The co-operation between the two Houses is of vital importance for the smooth functioning of the Parliament.
- The Speaker presides over the meetings of the Lok Sabha. He/she enjoys a position of respect and dignity.



4.9 FURTHER READING

1) Chander, Prakash. (2000). *Indian Government and Politics.* New Delhi: Cosmos Bookhive Pvt. Ltd.
2) Ghai, K.K. (2007). *Indian Government and Politics.* New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.
3) Kapur, Anup Chand and Misra, K.K. (2006). *Select Constitutions.* New Delhi: S. Chand and Company.
4) Pylee, M.V. (2006). *Constitutional Government in India.* New Delhi: S. Chand and Company.



4.10 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Ans to Q No 1: The Vice-President of India

Ans to Q No 2: Lok Sabha.

Ans to Q No 3: The Parliament exercises control over the executive through various measures. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible before the Lok Sabha for its activities. The Members of the Parliament can move adjournment motions, introduce call-attention motions and

can put questions to the executive in order to exercise their control over the government. In extreme cases, Lok Sabha alone can pass a no confidence motion against the Council of Ministers.

Ans to Q No 4: The Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

Ans to Q No 5: The Speaker of the Lok Sabha.



4.11 MODEL QUESTIONS

A. Very Short Questions

Q. 1: Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for a Parliament in India?

Q. 2: Rajya Sabha is more powerful than the Lok Sabha (True/ False).

Q. 3: Money Bill can be introduced only in the ……. Sabha. (Fill in the blank).

B. Short Questions (Answer each in about 150-200 words)

Q. 1: What are the two special powers of the Rajya Sabha?

Q. 2: Briefly explain the procedure for passing the Money Bill in the Lok Sabha.

Q. 3: Write a note on executive power of the Lok Sabha.

C. Long Questions (Answer each in about 300-500 words)

Q. 1: Discuss the composition, powers and functions of the Rajya Sabha.

Q. 2: Describe the composition, powers and functions of the Lok Sabha.

Q. 3: Examine the role of the Parliament in Indian Democracy.

Q. 4: Discuss the powers and functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

****