

Expected short notes for HCS MAIN EXAM

1. **Pro-tem speaker**
2. **Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)**
3. **A Motion of Confidence**
4. **Censure motion**
5. **Whip**

Pro-tem speaker is mainly an operating and temporary speaker. To conduct the works in the centre or in state legislatures, pro-tem speaker is appointed for a limited time period. Generally in such a condition when the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies have been elected, but the vote for the speaker and deputy speaker has not taken place, the pro-tem speaker is chosen. Pro-tem speaker is chosen with the agreement of the members of the Lok Sabha and legislative assembly, so that he can carry on the activities till the permanent speaker is not chosen. In many a situations, both the speaker and the deputy speaker posts in the House may lie vacant, (death, resignation etc.) then the tasks in the House are undertaken under the pro-tem speaker. The powers regarding the pro-tem speaker are not clarified. But this much is clear that pro-tem speaker does not have as much power as the permanent speaker has. Pro-tem speaker's duty is to conduct the works in the House properly keeping certain aims before for a limited period of time till the permanent speaker is chosen.

Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is an apex Indian governmental body created in 1964 to address governmental corruption. It has the status of an autonomous body, free of control from any executive authority, charged with monitoring all vigilance activity under the Central Government of India, and advising various authorities in central Government organizations in planning, executing, reviewing and reforming their vigilance work. It was set up by the Government of India in February, 1964 on the recommendations of the *Committee on Prevention of Corruption*, headed by Shri K. Santhanam, to advise and guide Central Government agencies in the field of vigilance. Nittoor Srinivasa Rau, was selected as the first Chief Vigilance Commissioner of India. The Annual Report of the CVC not only gives the details of the work done by it but also brings out the system failures which leads to corruption in various Departments/Organisations, system improvements, various preventive measures and cases in which the Commission's advises were ignored etc.

Role-The CVC is not an investigating agency, and works through either the [CBI](#) or through the Departmental Chief Vigilance Officers. The only investigation carried out by the CVC is that of examining Civil Works of the Government which is done through the Chief Technical Officer. Corruption investigations against government officials can proceed only after the

government permits them. The CVC publishes a list of cases where permissions are pending, some of which may be more than a year old. The CVC has also been publishing a list of corrupt government officials against which it has recommended punitive action.

A **Motion of Confidence** is a motion of support proposed by a government in a parliament or other assembly of elected representatives to give members of parliament (or other such assembly) a chance to register their confidence in a government. The motion is passed or rejected by means of a parliamentary vote (a Vote of Confidence). Governments often propose a Motion of Confidence to replace a Motion of No Confidence proposed by the opposition. Defeat of a Motion of Confidence in a parliamentary democracy generally requires one of two actions: the resignation of the government, or a request for a parliamentary dissolution and the calling of a General Election.

Censure motion-It is moved by opposition against a specific policy of government or against a minister or against the whole council of ministers. It can be introduced in Lok Sabha only and if passed, council of ministers shall pass a confidence motion as soon as possible to regain the trust of the house. There is no limit on the number of censure motions that can be introduced in a session.

Whip is a role in party-based politics whose primary purpose is to ensure control of the formal decision-making process in a parliamentary legislature. Whips are party 'enforcers', who typically offer both inducements and punishments to party members. In modern times, most whips are concerned primarily with ensuring a desired attendance for an important vote.

Because legislatures typically only require a majority of the quorum in attendance, a majority party can be outvoted if a large number of its legislators are absent and the opposition is in full attendance. An important part of a government whip's job is to ensure that this situation never arises; sufficient majority legislators must keep party attendance close enough to equality that the majority is slim, and the quorum cannot be busted by the departure of the majority legislators, this is difficult and can be exploited by the opposition to harass the majority.