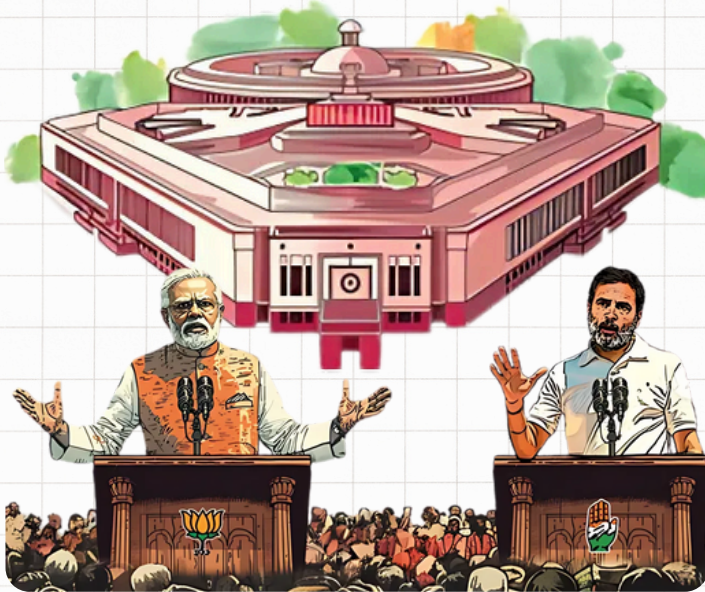


SPEAKER OF LOK SABHA

The institution of the Speaker originated in 1921 under the **Government of India Act, 1919**.



Presiding officer and the highest authority of the LS. 7th rank in **Order of Precedence**.

Elected by **Lok Sabha members**, with election dates set by the **President**.

To be elected, a candidate needs a **majority of votes** from present MPs.

No specific qualifications are required to become a Speaker.

The Tenth Schedule permits a Speaker to leave their political party after being elected.

Salaries and allowances are set by Parliament and charged on **Consolidated Fund of India**.



When the Speaker is absent:

- Deputy Speaker presides over the Lok Sabha.
- In the absence of both, anyone from the Panel of Chairpersons presides.

VACATING THE OFFICE (ARTICLE 94)

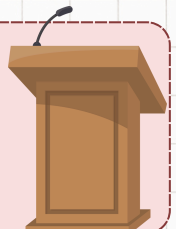
If HE

- Ceases to be a member of the Lok Sabha.
- Removed by an **absolute majority** resolution (Article 94(c)); (can participate and vote but cannot preside.)
- Resigns with written notice to the **Deputy Speaker**.



WHEN THE POST OF SPEAKER IS VACANT:

- **Deputy Speaker** presides over the Lok Sabha.
- If both posts are vacant, President appoints a Speaker protem.
- **Does not** vacate office on LS dissolution; remains until the new House's first meeting.



POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

- Sets the **agenda** for government business.
- Decide on **voice notes** or division votes.
- Has a casting vote in case of a tie.



- Rules on **disqualification** under the 10th Schedule for defection.
- **Suspends members** for misconduct.
- Presides over **joint sitting** of the house.
- Certifying a Bill to be a Money Bill.