

II. SPEAKER *PRO TEM*

When the offices of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are vacant, the duties of the office of the Speaker are performed by such member of the House as the President may appoint for the purpose. The person so appointed is known as Speaker *pro tem* and he continues in office till the Speaker is elected. The name of a member to be appointed as Speaker *pro tem* is suggested by the Prime Minister. Normally, a senior member of Lok Sabha is appointed as the Speaker *pro tem*. There have, however, been occasions, though very rare, when members who were not seniormost, were appointed as Speaker *pro tem*. The order of such appointment is published in the Gazette of India and the Lok Sabha Bulletin. The member concerned is informed of his appointment as Speaker *pro tem* through a letter. The Speaker *pro tem* enjoys all powers of the Speaker under the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure.

After the general elections, the Speaker *pro tem* is appointed to administer oath/affirmation to the newly elected members of Lok Sabha and to conduct the election of the Speaker. He vacates office soon after the Speaker is chosen by the House. The Speaker *pro tem* takes oath as a Member of Lok Sabha before the President in the Rastrapati Bhavan at the earliest available opportunity and in any case before he actually takes the Chair to conduct the proceedings of the House. He signs the Roll of Members immediately on taking the Chair which signifies his taking seat in the House.

The following members of Lok Sabha have been appointed Speaker *pro tem* from time to time:—

1. Shri G.V. Mavalankar		First Lok Sabha
2. Shri B. Das		
3. Sardar Hukam Singh		Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha
4. Seth Govind Das		
5. Shri D.N. Tiwari		
6. Shri Jagjivan Ram		
		Sixth Lok Sabha
		Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabha

III. ELECTION

Under the provisions of article 93 of the Constitution of India, Lok Sabha chooses two of its members to be respectively the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker thereof. Detailed procedure regarding their election is prescribed in rules 7 and 8 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business as explained in subsequent paragraphs.

A. SPEAKER

(i) Procedure

The Speaker is chosen by the House from amongst its members by a simple majority of members present and voting.

The date for holding election to the office of the Speaker is suggested by the Prime Minister in a communication to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha who submits a note embodying the suggestion of the Prime Minister regarding the date of election to the President for his orders. After the President has approved the proposal, the members of Lok Sabha are informed of the procedure for holding election to the office of the Speaker and the programme thereof through the Bulletin.

Simultaneously, entry regarding 'Election of Speaker' is made in advance List of Business issued for the day on which election of the Speaker is fixed. The date is normally so chosen that members have a few days' time to give notices of motions.

At any time, before noon on the day preceding the date so fixed, any member may give notice in writing, addressed to the Secretary-General, or a motion that another member be chosen as the Speaker of the House, and the notice has to be seconded by a third member and accompanied by a statement by the member, whose name is proposed in the notice, that he is willing to serve as Speaker, if elected. A member cannot, however, propose his own name, or second a motion proposing his own name or propose or second more than one motion.

All the notices of motions which are in order entered in the order in which they are received in point of time in the revised list of business which is issued on the day preceding the day fixed for election of the Speaker.

Where notices of two identical motions are given by the same member, the motion which is received first in point of time is included in the List of Business.

A member in whose name a motion appears in the List of Business may, when called, move the motion and while doing so he has to confine himself to a mere statement to that effect. The motion, if moved, is then seconded by the member whose name appears in the List of Business as seconder and he has to confine himself to a mere statement to that effect.