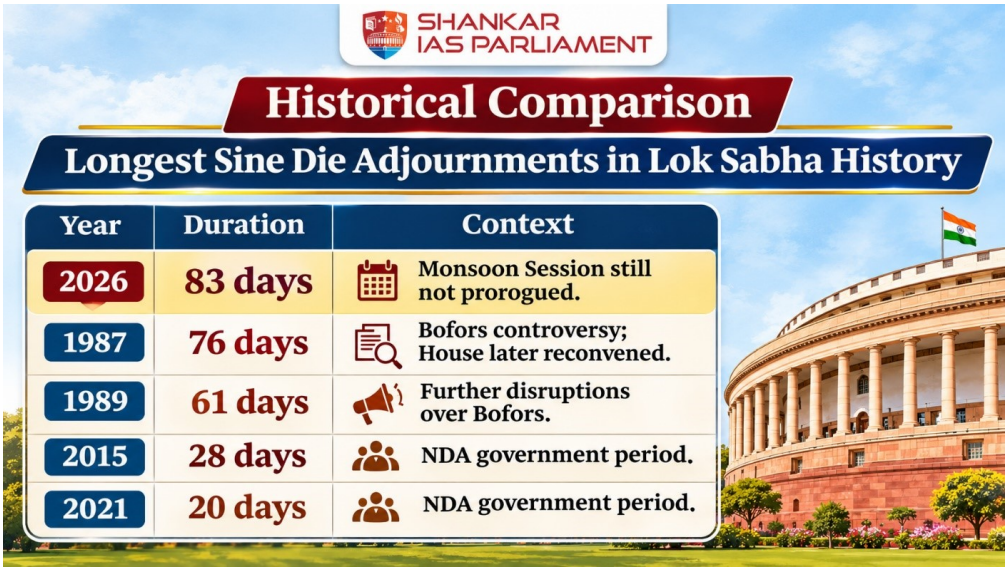
Adjournment & Prorogation of Lok Sabha

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Why in news?

The Monsoon Session of Parliament this year — the eighth session of the 18th Lok Sabha — has recorded the longest sine die adjournment in history, as it has not been prorogued yet after 83 days.

- **Reason for delayed Prorogation** – The prolonged gap has triggered speculation that the government may reconvene Parliament to take up delimitation-related legislation and measures linked to the implementation of the Women's Reservation Law.
- However, these claims remain speculative and are not based on any official parliamentary decision.
- **Possibility of Special Session** – It can be convened at shorter notice.
- If a session has been adjourned sine die but not prorogued, it technically remains alive, and the Lok Sabha can be reconvened at short notice by the Speaker under ***Rule 15 of the Rules of Procedure***.



Adjournment sine die

- It means terminating a sitting of Parliament for an indefinite period.
- In other words, when the House is adjourned without naming a day for reassembly, it is called adjournment sine die. ("Sine die" is a Latin term meaning "without a day".)
- **Issuing Power** – Presiding officer of the House.
- **Effect** – It ends the current sitting indefinitely, but the session remains alive. The

House can be reconvened later by the Speaker.

Adjournment

- It refers to the suspension of a sitting of a House for a specified period, which could be a few hours, a day, several days, or longer.
- **Issued by –** Presiding officer of the House.
- **Effect** – It terminates only a sitting of the House; the parliamentary session continues. The House meets again on the date already fixed.

Prorogation

- It is the formal termination of a session of Parliament.
- **Issued by** – The President under Article 85(2) of the Constitution, on the advice of the government.
- **Article 85** – Empowers the President to summon Parliament; the convention is to give around 15 days' notice for a regular session. However, the rules require that no more than six months elapse between two consecutive sittings of the House.
- **Effect** – It ends the entire session; all sittings of that session come to a close. A new session must be summoned to meet again.

Quick Fact

Annual Sessions of Parliament
• **Budget Session (February – May)** – The longest and most important session. It begins with the President's address, features the presentation and debate of the Union Budget, and includes a recess for parliamentary committees to review financial proposals. • **Monsoon Session (July – August)** – Typically lasts about three weeks to a month. It focuses on introducing and passing new legislation, debating national issues, and conducting executive oversight. • **Winter Session (November – December)** – The final session of the parliamentary year, lasting around three weeks to address pending bills and national policies. • **Special Sessions** – Convened by the President on the advice of the Cabinet/Government to address urgent matters or specific national issues (such as discussions on special legislative priorities).

Reference

[Indian Express | Monsoon Session yet to be prorogued, longest gap on record]

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