

Lok Sabha

Background guide



SNISMUN 2025

**Agenda: Tackling and Management of the Indian Red
Corridor**

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Letter from Executive Board

Dear Parliamentarians,

We warmly welcome you to the Lok Sabha. We are absolutely elated to be serving as the Executive Board (EB) of the Sharanya Narayani International School Model United Nations 2025, and look forward to having you be a part of the SNISMUN '25 - LS as well, rendering these a magnificent two days, with the passion and fuel of muns at its peak with better debates, more incredible research and an even admirable element of well executed diplomacy and the prowess of lobbying displayed to its fullest.

However, many elements that come with the setting of a conference have so adapted and evolved pushing the veterans and newbies alike, ensuring and even demanding a sense of exquisite presentation and facilitation of debate and discussion. We will always be present for you at every step, to encourage you, push your boundaries, and re-center focus when needed. We count on you, as much as you might count on us. We look forward to mutual growth, and learning, albeit within the frame of discipline and cooperation. This study guide is a mere framework for your deeper research. This study guide consists of various angles and viewpoints so that you have a good idea about the concepts associated with the agenda.

We cannot stress enough that you need to pursue your own sources, especially because the study guide will not cover your individual stances. We wish you all the best and please don't hesitate to contact us if you have doubts or even if you just want to have a casual chat about the agenda (post conference of course). In closing, we encourage all delegates to approach this Historical All India Political Parties Meet with a commitment to cooperation and execution. Looking forward to seeing you at the SNISMUN '25!

Constitute cum ausu et flore.

Regards,

Bhuvn Anil
Chairperson

Samuel Moses Giddion S
Vice-Chairperson

Introduction to the Committee

The **Lok Sabha** is the **lower house of the Parliament of India**, representing the people directly through members elected by universal adult suffrage. Established under **Article 79 of the Constitution of India**, the Parliament consists of the President, the Rajya Sabha (Council of States), and the Lok Sabha (House of the People). As the popularly elected chamber, the Lok Sabha holds a **central position in India's democratic framework** and plays a decisive role in shaping the country's political and legislative agenda.

With **545 seats** (543 elected members and 2 nominated by the President from the Anglo-Indian community, though the provision for nomination was abolished by the 104th Constitutional Amendment in 2020), the Lok Sabha represents India's vast diversity across regions, languages, communities, and political affiliations. Members are elected for a term of **five years** unless the House is dissolved earlier. The political composition of the House changes significantly after each general election, reflecting the will of the people at that moment in history.

The **primary functions** of the Lok Sabha include:

- **Law-making:** Introduction, debate, amendment, and passage of bills related to all subjects in the Union and Concurrent Lists. No law can come into effect without the sanction of Parliament, and in money-related matters, the Lok Sabha enjoys supremacy.
- **Control over the Executive:** The Council of Ministers, led by the Prime Minister, is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. Through mechanisms such as **Question Hour, Zero Hour, debates, motions of confidence/no-confidence, and parliamentary committees**, the House ensures accountability of the executive to the people.
- **Financial Powers:** The Lok Sabha wields exclusive control over financial legislation. **Money Bills can only originate in the Lok Sabha**, and the Rajya Sabha can only make recommendations, not amendments. This reflects the principle that control over taxation and expenditure rests with the directly elected representatives of the people.
- **Representative Role:** Lok Sabha members act as the **voice of their constituencies** in national debates, bringing to the forefront the local issues of citizens while contributing to larger national policies.

- **Policy Debate and Deliberation:** Beyond law-making, the Lok Sabha functions as a platform where **national challenges, crises, and reforms** are discussed and debated extensively, thereby shaping public opinion and policy.

The **Speaker of the Lok Sabha** presides over its sessions, ensuring order, impartiality, and adherence to parliamentary procedures. Committees of the Lok Sabha such as the Public Accounts Committee, Committee on Estimates, and Committee on Public Undertakings play a crucial role in scrutinizing legislation, government functioning, and public expenditure.

Historically, the Lok Sabha has been the arena for some of the most defining debates of modern India ranging from **land reforms, liberalization of the economy, social justice legislation, counter-insurgency measures, foreign policy, and internal security strategies**. It has stood as the **guardian of democratic values** by allowing divergent opinions, dissent, and negotiation to shape India's development path.

In the context of this simulation, the Lok Sabha will serve as the stage for deliberating upon **the Red Corridor and the challenge of Left-Wing Extremism (LWE)**. Just as real parliamentarians must balance the imperatives of **national security, federalism, economic development, and human rights**, delegates in this committee are expected to represent their constituencies and party lines with equal responsibility. The debate is not merely about policies but about **the democratic legitimacy of approaches to conflict resolution**, ensuring that the voices of marginalized citizens are heard while safeguarding the unity and security of the Republic of India.

Types of Documentation

Press Releases

Press releases can be written by any delegate in committee and they make their statement as themselves. They don't require signatories.

Recommendatory Bills

Bills are drafted by members of the house. It can be authored and submitted by any member of the house. There are two kinds of bills- Public Bills and Private Bills. For the purposes of this conference, we will strictly have only committee wide or bloc-wide bills to discuss solutions on the agenda at hand. A sample bill of the actual Parliament is shown below for your perusal. However, the Executive Board would go through the nuances of drafting a bill and its necessary formatting at an appropriate time during the conference.

https://prsindia.org/files/bills_acts/bills_parliament/2022/Weapons%20of%20Mass%20Destruction%20Bill,%202022.pdf

Representation of Peoples' Act

Article 79 of the Indian Constitution states that the council of the Parliament of the Union consists of the President and two houses known as the Council of States, Rajya Sabha, and secondly, the House of the People, Lok Sabha. Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of the people, chosen by them in direct elections on the basis of adult suffrage. 550 is the maximum strength of the House, as mentioned by the Indian Constitution. India follows a bicameral parliamentary system. Through the elections, the representatives of the people are elected, and these representatives are known as Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs). The tenure for the elected MLAs is for 5 years or until the body is dissolved by the President (on the advice of the ministers and internal discussions). The house meets in Sansad Bhavan, New Delhi.

Composition of the Lok Sabha (Article 81)

Article 81(1) provides that Lok Sabha shall consist of:

- Not more than 530 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the States; and
- Not more than 20 members to represent the Union Territories, chosen in such a manner as Parliament may by law provide.

Representation in Lok Sabha

At present, the Lok Sabha has 545 members. Of these, 530 members represent the states, 13 members represent the union territories.

- Representation of States: The representatives of states in the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people from the territorial constituencies in the states. The election is based on the principle of universal adult franchise. Every Indian citizen who is above 18 years of age and who is not disqualified under the provisions of the Constitution or any law is eligible to vote at such elections.
- Representation of Union Territories: The Constitution has empowered the Parliament to prescribe the manner of choosing the representatives of the union territories in the Lok Sabha. Accordingly, the Parliament has enacted the Union Territories (Direct Election to the House of the People) Act, 1965, by which the members of Lok Sabha from the union territories are also chosen by direct election.
- Nominated Members: The president can nominate two members from the Anglo-Indian community if the community is not adequately represented in the Lok Sabha. Originally, this provision was to operate till 1960 but has been extended till 2020 by the 95th Amendment Act, 2009.

Powers and Functions of the Lok Sabha

The following are the powers and functions of Lok Sabha.

Legislative Powers

- Ordinary bills can only become law after being approved by both Houses of Parliament.

- Although ordinary bills can be introduced in either chamber of Parliament, about 90% of bills are introduced in the Lok Sabha.
- If a law passed by the Lok Sabha is rejected by the Rajya Sabha and returned with or without changes, the Lok Sabha reconsiders the bill.
- A deadlock occurs if the Lok Sabha approves it again but the Rajya Sabha is still unwilling to approve it. If this deadlock is not resolved after six months, the President calls a joint sitting of the two Houses in accordance with Article 108's rules.

Executive Powers

- The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible before the Lok Sabha in accordance with Article 75(3). The majority leader in the Lok Sabha becomes Prime Minister. The Lok Sabha is home to the majority of the ministries.
- As long as the majority in the Lok Sabha has confidence in them, the ministers remain in their positions.
- In accordance with the mechanism outlined in Rule 198 of the norms of procedure and conduct of business of the Lok Sabha, the Lok Sabha has the power to remove the ministry from office by voting a vote of no-confidence against it.
- As a result, the Lok Sabha has the power to make or break the ministry. The Lok Sabha continues to have direct authority over the Council of Ministers.
- Ministers can be questioned by MPs about the administration's policies and activities. They are free to critique their actions. The Indian Constitution's Article 75 grants the right to ask inquiries.
- They are capable of moving and adopting a variety of resolutions and motions (adjournment motion, call attention motion, censure motion, and no-confidence motion)

Financial Powers

- The Lok Sabha has extensive budgetary authority. A money bill may only be introduced in the Lok Sabha in accordance with the guidelines provided by Article 109. The money bill then moves on to the Rajya Sabha after being approved by it.
- The Lok Sabha Speaker decides if a certain law qualifies as a money bill or not in the event of a disagreement. His choice is final; it cannot be contested in a court, the Lok Sabha, or even the Rajya Sabha.
- As a result, we can assert that the Lok Sabha has ultimate authority over the state's finances. No tax can be imposed, collected, altered, or eliminated without the consent of Lok Sabha.

- Without the Lok Sabha's approval, the government cannot carry out its fiscal policy.

Judicial Powers

- Additionally, the Lok Sabha has some judicial duties. Either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha may initiate the impeachment procedures against the President referred to in Article 61. Only when an impeachment resolution is approved by both Houses with a 2/3 majority of their members can the President be removed from office.
- The Rajya Sabha's allegations against India's vice president are also the subject of an investigation by the Lok Sabha.
- According to the provisions of Article 124 (4), the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha may vote together to remove any judge of the Supreme Court or of a State High Court.
- For the removal of some high-ranking state officials, such as the Attorney General, the Chief Election Commissioner, and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, both Houses may pass a special address jointly and submit it to the President.
- Any member or citizen found guilty of violating the House's rules may also face punishment from the Lok Sabha.

Electoral Powers

- A few electoral duties are also carried out by the Lok Sabha. The Lok Sabha's elected members participate in the presidential election.
- In accordance with Article 66 of the Indian Constitution, members of both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha vote to choose the vice president of India.
- The members of Loksabha also choose the Speaker and Deputy Speaker from among themselves.

Miscellaneous Powers

The following duties are shared by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha:

1. Approval of the President's ordinances [Article 123 (2)]
2. A change in the state's borders. addition of new states, and renaming any state, Article (3)
3. Changes the requirements for members of the State Legislatures and the Parliament as set forth in the RPA Act of 1951
4. Modifying the members of Parliament's pay and benefits.

5. Creating a Joint Public Service Commission with at least two other states.
6. Passing a resolution to dissolve or establish a state legislature's upper chamber (Article 169)
7. Approval of an emergency declaration(Article 352 and Article 356)

To infer, this committee, Lok Sabha, allows all the different diverse sections of India to reach out to a conclusion on matters of concern. The ultimate objective of this Lok Sabha is to promote the reciprocation of various ideas and the generation of remarkable and pertinent interactions and communication.

Keyword Glossary

1. **"Act (of Parliament)"** - An Act is a bill passed by both houses of the Parliament.
2. **"Amendment(s)"** – It is a provision to edit or alter a motion or question under discussion in the Legislature. It includes omission, substitution, addition, and insertion of certain words, figures, or marks to the clause of a bill, a resolution, or a motion. There can also be an amendment to an amendment.
3. **"Adjournment of the House"** – Suspending the proceedings of the house for the day and then resuming it on the following working day or a fixed decided date. The Adjournment of the House can be to a particular day or to an hour, time, or part of the same day.
4. **"Bill(s)"** - A draft of a legislative proposal put in the proper format. It later becomes an Act.
5. **"Constitution"** - The system of fundamental laws and principles of a government (written), a system of laws and customs established by the sovereign power of a State for its own guidance.
6. **"Speaker"** - The Speaker is the Principal Presiding Officer Moderator of the Lok Sabha. In the House, his authority is supreme, which is based on his absolute and unvarying impartiality.
7. **"Deputy Speaker"** - Deputy Speaker is an elected moderator who is not subordinate to the Speaker and holds an independent position. When the Speaker is not present in the house, the Deputy Speaker is required to perform all the duties of the Office of the Speaker.

8. **"Election Commission"** - A constitutional independent body in India created for the purpose of holding and smoothly functioning elections.

9. **"Houses of Parliament"** – There are two Houses of Indian Parliament: the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.

10. **"Leader of the House"** - In Lok Sabha, usually the Prime Minister or the person elected by them serves as the leader of the house. He/She is the leader/ representative of the ruling party.

11. **"Leader of Opposition"** - Leader of the largest minority party in the house is the leader of opposition.

12. **"Draft bill"**- Government Bills that are issued first in a draft form to allow them to be looked at in detail before they are introduced.

13. **"Forceful conversion"**- Conversion of religion by being suppressed and forced by power and influence and not by one's will.

Agenda Brief: The Red Corridor

1. What Is the Red Corridor?

- The **Red Corridor** denotes areas in central and eastern India experiencing significant Naxalite-Maoist activity.
As of March 2025, it spans **18 districts across seven states**, primarily in Central and East India.
Sources further corroborates that in 2024, there were **38 Naxal-affected districts across nine states**, while as of April 2025 the "most affected" districts count stands at **6**, with additional districts labeled as “districts of concern” and “other LWE-affected”.

2. Historical Evolution

- **Founded:** The uprising began with the **1967 Naxalbari revolt** in West Bengal, led by peasants and radical communists demanding land reforms — often cited as the insurgency's origin.
- **Scale at Peak:** LWE was once active across nearly 180 districts — encompassing 25 “most affected” and 70 total affected districts as recently as 2021.
- **Timeline of Decline:**
 - **2018:** Affected districts reduced to **90**
 - **2021:** Down further to **70**
 - **2024:** **38** districts remained affected.

3. Current Landscape & Numbers (2025)

- “Most affected” districts are now down to **6** from 12. These include:

- Chhattisgarh: Bijapur, Kanker, Narayanpur, Sukma
- Jharkhand: West Singhbhum
- Maharashtra: Gadchiroli.
- **“Districts of Concern”**: Reduced from 9 to **6**, including Alluri Sitarama Raju (AP), Balaghat (MP), Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Malkangiri (Odisha), and Bhadracharya-Kothagudem (Telangana).
- **“Other LWE-Affected Districts”**: Reduced from 17 to **6** across various states.

4. Violence & Casualty Trends

- **LWE violence incidents** peaked at **1,936 in 2010**, but dropped to **374 in 2024**, marking an **81% decrease**.
- **Deaths** (combining security forces and civilians) also fell from **1,005 to 150**, an **85% reduction** over the same period.

5. Policy & Strategy Framework

a) National Policy & Action Plan (2015)

- Launched in 2015, this holistic strategy combines security, development, rights protection, and improved governance to tackle LWE.

b) Integrated Action Plan (IAP) / Additional Central Assistance (ACA)

- **IAP**, initiated in 2010–11, funded **Rs. 25 crore (2010–11)** and **Rs. 30 crore (from 2011–12)** per district across **60 tribal/backward districts**.
- It formally covered **76 LWE-affected districts**, providing infrastructure like schools, healthcare facilities, roads, anganwadis etc.

- IAP was discontinued post-2015; thereafter, development support shifted under ACA and other schemes.

c) Recent Institutional Support

- From 2019–20 to 2023–24, **Rs. 4,350.78 crore** was disbursed under the **Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS)** to LWE-affected states.
- The Centre also supplements state efforts via:
 - Deployment of central armed forces, IR battalions, fortified police stations
 - Funding for police modernization and training
 - Intelligence sharing and aerial support for operations
 - Community policing and civic action outreach.

6. Recent Operations & Developments

a) Operation Black Forest (Operation Kagar) – 2025

- Conducted in the **Chhattisgarh–Telangana border** (Kareguttalu Hills) from April to May 2025. It resulted in **31 Maoists killed**, numerous arrests, seizure of IEDs and arms—with some casualties among security forces (18 wounded).

b) Leadership Loss Impact

- Maoist leader **Nambala Keshava Rao (Basavaraju)** was killed in Chhattisgarh. This is expected to weaken Maoist influence in Odisha.

c) District Reclassification

- **Bastar and Kondagaon (Chhattisgarh)** have been delisted as LWE-affected and are now designated as "**districts of legacy and thrust**", indicating major reduction in insurgent activity.

d) Odisha Initiatives

- Odisha will launch a **toll-free number** for anonymous citizen reporting on Maoist activity, to gather intelligence and advance the elimination of LWE.
- The state has appointed **ADG Sanjeeb Panda** to lead anti-Maoist operations, overseeing multiple intelligence and security units. Odisha now reports just **100–120 active Maoists**, with **118 neutralized, 315 arrested, and 238 surrendered since 2015**.

7. Outlook toward 2026

- The **Indian Government's declared target** is total eradication of Naxalism by **31 March 2026**.
- Press reports emphasize that while the insurgency's physical strength is waning, **human rights concerns**—including allegations of extrajudicial violence, displacement, and rights violations—remain critical factors.

Accepted Sources

1. Government Reports (Each ministry publishes its own reports including External Affairs Ministry)
 2. PTI, PIB
 3. Government Websites
 4. Government run News channels i.e., RSTV, LSTV(Now Sansad TV), DD News
 5. Standing Committee Reports/ Commission Reports
 6. Right To Information(RTI) Proofs
 7. Parliamentary Standing Committee reports
 8. Questions and Answers of the Parliament
 9. Judgements from Hon'ble courts of judiciary.
 10. Constitutional Law Commentaries such as DD Basu and MP Jain.
- Note: These sources are merely indicative and not exhaustive. The authoritative value of a source will be decided on a case to case basis.