



- Office of Speaker in India and Britain: Comparison
 - The Speaker does not resign from the membership of his party on his election to the exalted office. Whereas In Britain, the Speaker is strictly a non-party man. There is a convention that the Speaker has to resign from his party and remain politically neutral
 - No sitting Speaker of the House of Commons in Britain has lost his or her seat. This is because of the convention of not fielding candidates in the Speaker's constituency. So in Britain, it is known as 'Once a Speaker, Always a Speaker'
 - In comparison, in India, there are many Speakers who have lost their seats in general elections
 - Indian Speakers are not made members of the Rajya Sabha after they demit office. But the British Parliament automatically elevates the Speaker to the House of Lords
 - In Britain, the speaker is the 'Man of the house' ie he is not elected, but is nominated based on consensus; While The speaker in India is elected
 - In Britain, The speaker consults senior Parliamentarians to decide whether a bill is a Money bill; But in India, the speaker is the sole authority in the house to decide on a Money bill
- **Conclusion**
 - Hence, formulating a **Code of Ethics** for Speaker and implementing recommendations of **V.S. Page committee** to disallow speaker to contest next elections in case of partial conduct, should be implemented

9. Write a note on the composition of constituent assembly. Granville Austin criticised it as a one-party body in a one-party country. Critically evaluate the statement

What to look for?	
Introduction	-A fact/event related to Constituent Assembly
Body	-The composition of constituent assembly -Was the Constituent Assembly a one-party body in a one-party country?
Conclusion	-A relevant closing statement

- **Introduction**
 - The Constituent Assembly was constituted in **November 1946** under the scheme formulated by the **Cabinet Mission Plan**