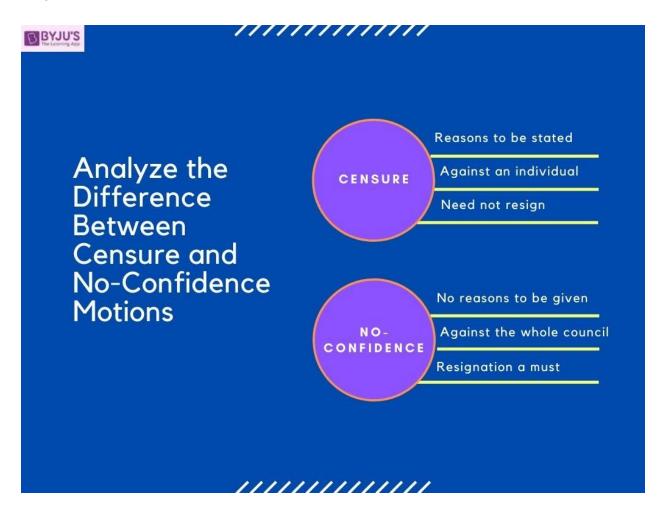
Difference Between Censure and No-Confidence Motions

Censure and No-Confidence motions are two devices of parliamentary proceedings which are used by the members of Parliament to act according to the rules of the houses. Other than this similarity the two terms are different from each other.

A censure motion can be moved in the parliament or in a state assembly in India. It is moved by the opposition against a specific policy of the government or against a minister or against the whole council of ministers.

A No-Confidence expresses a lack of confidence in the current set up run by the Prime Minister and the council of ministers, if passed in the parliament, then the entire ministry will have to resign.



This article will further highlight the difference between censure and no-confidence motion for the IAS Exam

The differences between censure and no-confidence motions are given in the table below:

Differences between Censure and No-Confidence Motion	
Censure	No-Confidence Motion
The reasons for the adoption of a censure motion in the Lok Sabha must be stated	No reasons for its adoption must be stated in the Lok Sabha
The censure motion can be passed against an individual minister, a group of ministers or the entire council of ministers	A no-confidence motion can only be passed against the entire council of ministers only
It is moved for censuring the council of ministers for specific policies and motions	It is moved for ascertaining the confidence of the Lok Sabha in the council of ministers
No one from the council of ministers needs to resign if the motion is passed in the parliament	If it is passed in the Lok Sabha the entire ministry including the prime minister must resign from office
Actions of individual members can only be censured	Article 75 of the Constitution of India states that the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha as long as it enjoys the confidence of a majority of the members of the house.