



Parliament Trap Plan

Theme-wise coverage 1. Composition & Membership (40 traps) 2. Presiding Officers & Committees (40 traps) 3. Sessions, Procedures & Motions (60 traps) 4. Legislative Procedures (60 traps) 5. Parliament–Executive Relations (40 traps) 6. Privileges & Immunities (40 traps) 7. Law-Making Powers & Federalism Links (40 traps) 8. Budget, Finance & Money Bills (40 traps) 9. Miscellaneous & Case Laws / Amendments (40 traps)

Batch 1 – Composition & Membership

Parliament = only Lok Sabha + Rajya Sabha. ❌

Reality: Parliament = President + LS + RS (Art. 79).

President is outside Parliament. ❌

Reality: President is integral part.

Rajya Sabha members = 250. ❌

Reality: Max 250; Present strength = 245.

Nominated RS members = 12 by Speaker. ❌

Reality: 12 nominated by President under Art. 80.

Nominated LS members = 2 Anglo-Indians. ❌

Reality: Abolished by 104th CAA (2020).

President nominates 12 RS members for any expertise. ❌

Reality: Must be in fields of literature, science, art & social service.

Lok Sabha max strength = 550 elected. ❌

Reality: 530 (States) + 20 (UTs) = 550.

Delimitation frozen by 42nd CAA. ❌

Reality: Frozen till 2000 by 42nd, extended till 2026 by 84th.

UT members in RS. ❌

Reality: UTs not represented in RS, only LS (Delhi, Puducherry).

Council of States (RS) = not permanent. ❌

Reality: RS is permanent; 1/3rd retires every 2 years.

Membership & Qualification Traps

LS tenure = 6 years. ❌

Reality: 5 years (Art. 83), can be extended during emergency.

LS can't be dissolved during emergency. ❌

Reality: LS can be dissolved, only RS is permanent.

Nominated members = no voting rights. ❌

Reality: Can vote in all matters except President election.

RS members directly elected by people. ❌

Reality: Indirectly elected by State Legislative Assemblies.

Anglo-Indian nomination was constitutional for RS. ❌

Reality: Only for LS, not RS.

Governor nominates Anglo-Indians. ❌

Reality: President used to nominate.

Age for LS membership = 30 years. ❌

Reality: 25 years (Art. 84).

Age for RS membership = 25 years. ❌

Reality: 30 years.

Minimum voting age = 25. ❌

Reality: 18 years (61st CAA, 1988).

Dual membership (State Assembly + Parliament) allowed. ❌

Reality: Prohibited by Representation of People Act (RPA).

President decides on disqualification. ❌

Reality: Decided by President but on EC's advice (binding).

Defection disqualification decided by President. ❌

Reality: Speaker (LS) / Chairman (RS) decides.

Final Composition & Disqualification Traps

<p>Disqualification on "office of profit" decided by Speaker. ❌</p> <p>Reality: Decided by President, binding advice of EC.</p>	<p>Citizenship not required for MPs. ❌</p> <p>Reality: Must be citizen of India (Art. 84).</p>
<p>Convicted MPs automatically disqualified. ❌</p> <p>Reality: RPA provides disqualification, but SC struck down "stay order = exemption" in Lily Thomas case (2013).</p>	<p>Independent candidates can't contest LS. ❌</p> <p>Reality: Independents can contest.</p>
<p>Rajya Sabha members represent constituencies. ❌</p> <p>Reality: They represent States as a whole, not single constituencies.</p>	<p>Vice-President is ex-officio Speaker of RS. ❌</p> <p>Reality: Ex-officio Chairman of RS.</p>
<p>RS is dissolved when LS is dissolved. ❌</p> <p>Reality: RS is permanent.</p>	<p>Maximum nominated members in LS = 5. ❌</p> <p>Reality: Now zero (after 104th). Earlier 2 Anglo-Indians.</p>
<p>Max number of LS seats for UP = 60. ❌</p> <p>Reality: 80.</p>	<p>Delimitation done after every census. ❌</p> <p>Reality: Suspended till 2026.</p>
<p>SC can directly disqualify MPs. ❌</p> <p>Reality: Court only judicially reviews decision; formal disqualification by President/Speaker.</p>	<p>If LS is dissolved, nominated members lose membership immediately. ❌</p> <p>Reality: They continue till LS is reconstituted.</p>
<p>An MP must always belong to a political party. ❌</p> <p>Reality: Independents allowed.</p>	<p>RPA disqualifies on grounds of voluntary acquisition of foreign citizenship. ❌</p> <p>Reality: Yes, but final decision = President (Art. 103).</p>
<p>No reservation in Parliament for SC/ST. ❌</p> <p>Reality: Seats reserved for SC/ST in LS & State Assemblies.</p>	<p>Nomination to RS is from all walks of life including sports. ❌</p> <p>Reality: Textually, only 4 fields (lit, sci, art, social service), though sports included by liberal interpretation.</p>
<p>Oath by MPs is administered by Speaker. ❌</p> <p>Reality: President (or person appointed by him).</p>	<p>MP who hasn't taken oath can't contest elections. ❌</p> <p>Reality: They can contest, but can't participate/vote till oath.</p>

Batch 2 – Presiding Officers & Committees



A. Speaker of Lok Sabha

Myth 1

Speaker ceases to hold office the day **LS** is dissolved. ❌

Reality: Continues till new **Speaker** elected (**Art. 94**).

Myth 2

Speaker is removed by a **simple majority**. ❌

Reality: Resolution requires **effective majority** (majority of all the then members).

Myth 3

Speaker decides on **disqualification** under all grounds. ❌

Reality: **Speaker** decides only under **Anti-Defection (10th Schedule)**. Other **disqualifications** → **President** on **EC** advice.

Myth 4

Speaker's decision under **10th Schedule** immune from **judicial review**. ❌

Reality: **Reviewable** by courts (**Kihoto Hollohan case, 1992**).

Myth 5

Casting vote of **Speaker** is exercised in all cases. ❌

Reality: Only in case of **tie**.

Myth 6

Speaker must resign before contesting **Presidential election**. ❌

Reality: No **constitutional bar**, but must resign from **LS** if elected.

Myth 7

Speaker is elected unanimously. ❌

Reality: Elected by **simple majority** of **LS** present & voting.

Myth 8

Pro tem Speaker = oldest member of **LS**. ❌

Reality: Appointed by **President**; usually senior-most, but not always by age.

Myth 9

Speaker can suspend a member indefinitely. ❌

Reality: **Suspension** can be max for **session** or specified period.

Myth 10

Speaker cannot allow **Short Notice Questions**. ❌

Reality: **Speaker** decides admissibility of such **questions**.

B. Chairman & Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Myth 11

Chairman of **RS** is elected by **RS**. ❌

Reality: **Vice-President** is ex-officio **Chairman**.

Myth 12

Deputy Chairman is appointed by **President**. ❌

Reality: Elected by **RS** members.

Myth 13

Chairman enjoys same powers as **Speaker** in **Anti-Defection**. ❌

Reality: Yes, but only for **RS** members; **LS** defection cases → **Speaker**.

Myth 14

Chairman votes normally. ❌

Reality: Only casting vote, like **Speaker**.

Myth 15

Removal of **Deputy Chairman** requires **President's** approval. ❌

Reality: Removed by majority of all **RS** members present & voting.

Myth 16

Chairman presides over **Joint Sitting**. ❌

Reality: **Speaker** of **LS** presides (**Art. 118**).

Myth 17

Chairman's salary charged on **Consolidated Fund of India**. ❌

Reality: Salary comes from **CFI** but determined by **Parliament** (since **VP** is ex-officio **Chairman**).

Myth 18

RS Deputy Chairman continues in office even after **RS** is dissolved. ❌

Reality: **RS** never dissolved; permanent body.

C. Committees of Parliament

Myth 19

Public Accounts Committee (PAC) headed by **Finance Minister**. ❌

Reality: Always headed by **opposition MP** from **LS** since 1967 **convention**.

Myth 20

Committee on Public Undertakings is a **constitutional body**. ❌

Reality: **Statutory/Parliamentary committee**, not **constitutional**.

Myth 21

Estimates Committee has **members** from both **Houses**. ❌

Reality: Only **LS members**.

Myth 22

PAC examines **estimates** before **voting**. ❌

Reality: Examines **expenditure** after it is incurred.

Myth 23

Rules Committee = only in **RS**. ❌

Reality: Exists in both **Houses**.

Myth 24

Ethics Committee is **constitutional**. ❌

Reality: **Parliamentary convention-based**, not **constitutional**.

Myth 25

Business Advisory Committee (BAC) = **advisory** only. ❌

Reality: Decisions are **binding**.

Myth 26

Departmentally Related Standing Committees (DRSCs) exist only in **LS**. ❌

Reality: **Joint committees**, but predominantly **LS dominated**.

Myth 27

Estimates Committee = 15 **members**. ❌

Reality: 30 **LS members**.

Myth 28

PAC examines **policy matters**. ❌

Reality: Limited to **financial scrutiny**, not **policy formulation**.

Myth 29

Speaker nominates **members** of all **committees**. ❌

Reality: **LS committees** by **Speaker**, **RS committees** by **Chairman**.

Myth 30

Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) = **permanent body**. ❌

Reality: **Ad-hoc**, created for **specific purpose** (e.g., 2G scam, Bofors).

Myth 31

Committee reports are **binding** on **government**. ❌

Reality: **Recommendatory** only.

Myth 32

Committee on Privileges chaired by **Speaker**. ❌

Reality: **Elected** by **committee members** themselves.

D. Secretariats & Powers



Myth 33

LS Secretariat under **Speaker**, **RS Secretariat** under **President**. ❌

Reality: **RS Secretariat** under **Chairman (VP)**.



Myth 34

Speaker can order expunction of words from **President's** speech. ❌

Reality: Can only expunge from House proceedings, not **President's** address.



Myth 35

Parliamentary committees are provided in **Constitution**. ❌

Reality: Most are **statutory**/created by rules; **Constitution** mentions only **Public Accounts**, **Estimates**, and **Committee of Privileges** indirectly (**Art. 105**).



Myth 36

Committee on Subordinate Legislation examines validity of laws. ❌

Reality: Examines rules/regulations made under **delegated legislation**, not primary laws.



Myth 37

Speaker decides admissibility of **motions** in **RS**. ❌

Reality: **Chairman** decides in **RS**.



Myth 38

Committee on Petitions can order implementation of demands. ❌

Reality: Can only recommend.



Myth 39

RS members can chair **Estimates Committee**. ❌

Reality: Only **LS members** eligible.



Myth 40

JPC requires **President's** approval. ❌

Reality: Formed by **motion** passed in both **Houses**, not **President's** discretion.