



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).

Rajya Sabha members = 250. **✗**

Reality: Max 250; Present strength = 245.

Nominated LS members = 2 Anglo-Indians. **✗**

Reality: Abolished by 104th CAA (2020).

Lok Sabha max strength = 550 elected. **✗**

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

UT members in RS. **✗**

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

President is outside Parliament. **✗**

Reality: President is integral part.

Nominated RS members = 12 by Speaker. **✗**

Reality: 12 nominated by President under Art. 80.

President nominates 12 RS members for any expertise. **✗**

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

Delimitation frozen by 42nd CAA. **✗**

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

Council of States (RS) = not permanent. **✗**

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

Membership & Qualification Traps

LS tenure = 6 years. X

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. X

Reality: Only for LS, not RS.

Governor nominates Anglo-Indians. X

Reality: President used to nominate.

Age for LS membership = 30 years. X

Reality: 25 years (Art. 84).

Age for RS membership = 25 years. X

Reality: 30 years.

Minimum voting age = 25. X

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

Dual membership (State Assembly + Parliament) allowed. X

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

President decides on disqualification. X

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

Defection disqualification decided by President. X

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

Final Composition & Disqualification Traps

Disqualification on "office of profit" decided by Speaker. **✗**
Reality: Decided by President, binding advice of EC.

Citizenship not required for MPs. **✗**
Reality: Must be citizen of India (Art. 84).

Convicted MPs automatically disqualified. **✗**

Reality: RPA provides disqualification, but SC struck down "stay order = exemption" in Lily Thomas case (2013).

Independent candidates can't contest LS. **✗**

Reality: Independents can contest.

Rajya Sabha members represent constituencies. **✗**

Reality: They represent States as a whole, not single constituencies.

Vice-President is ex-officio Speaker of RS. **✗**

Reality: Ex-officio Chairman of RS.

RS is dissolved when LS is dissolved. **✗**

Reality: RS is permanent.

Maximum nominated members in LS = 5. **✗**

Reality: Now zero (after 104th). Earlier 2 Anglo-Indians.

Max number of LS seats for UP = 60. **✗**

Reality: 80.

Delimitation done after every census. **✗**

Reality: Suspended till 2026.

SC can directly disqualify MPs. **✗**

Reality: Court only judicially reviews decision; formal disqualification by President/Speaker.

If LS is dissolved, nominated members lose membership immediately. **✗**

Reality: They continue till LS is reconstituted.

An MP must always belong to a political party. **✗**

Reality: Independents allowed.

RPA disqualifies on grounds of voluntary acquisition of foreign citizenship. **✗**

Reality: Yes, but final decision = President (Art. 103).

No reservation in Parliament for SC/ST. **✗**

Reality: Seats reserved for SC/ST in LS & State Assemblies.

Nomination to RS is from all walks of life including sports. **✗**

Reality: Textually, only 4 fields (lit, sci, art, social service), though sports included by liberal interpretation.

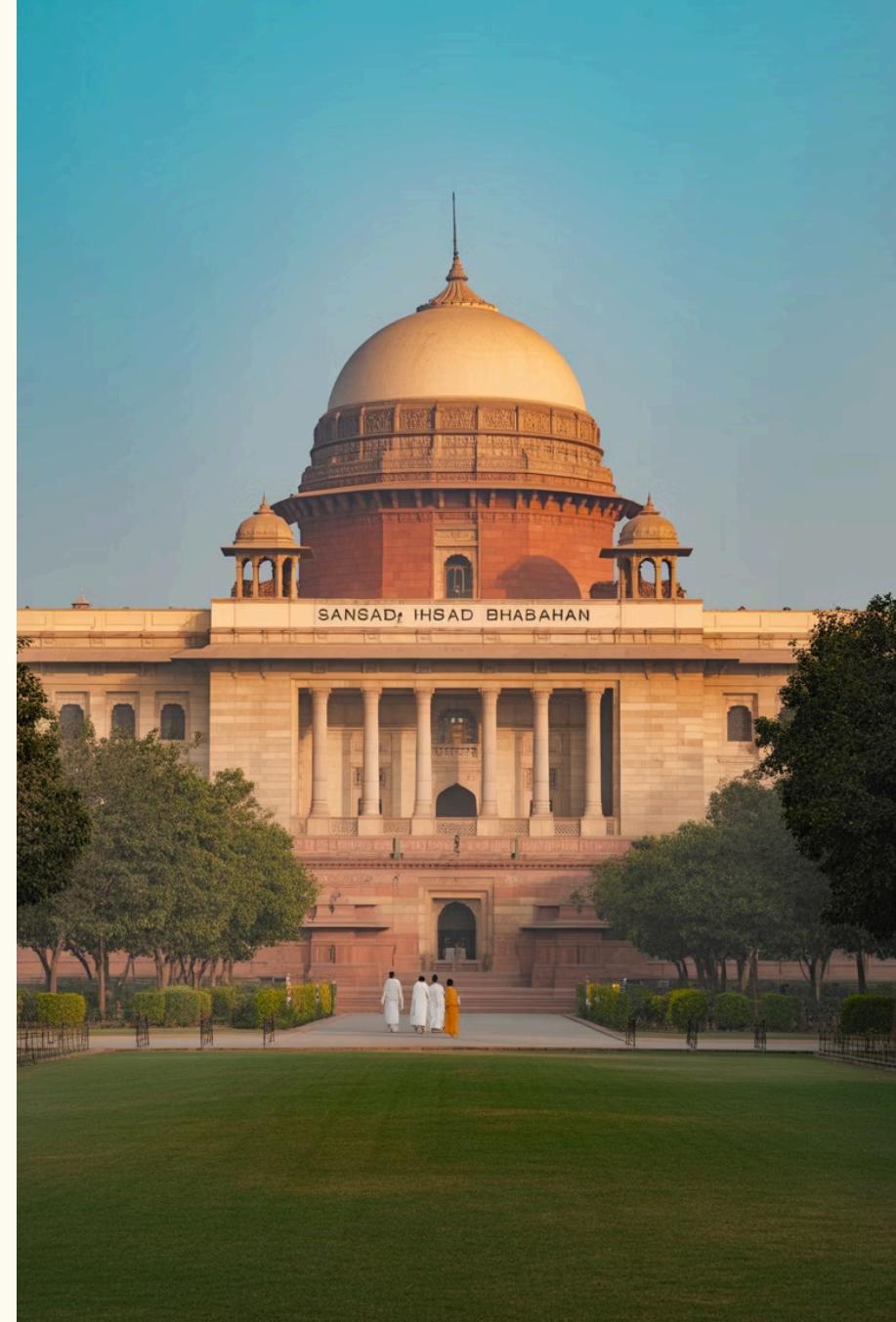
Oath by MPs is administered by Speaker. **✗**

Reality: President (or person appointed by him).

MP who hasn't taken oath can't contest elections. **✗**

Reality: They can contest, but can't participate/vote till oath.

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. X

Reality: Vice-President is ex-officio Chairman.

Myth 12

Deputy Chairman is appointed by President. X

Reality: Elected by RS members.

Myth 13

Chairman enjoys same powers as Speaker in Anti-Defection. X

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

Myth 14

Chairman votes normally. X

Reality: Only casting vote, like Speaker.

Myth 15

Removal of Deputy Chairman requires President's approval. X

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

Myth 16

Chairman presides over Joint Sitting. X

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

Myth 17

Chairman's salary charged on Consolidated Fund of India. X

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. X

Reality: RS never dissolved; permanent body.

C. Committees of Parliament

Myth 19

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

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

Myth 20

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

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

Myth 21

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

Reality: Only **LS members**.

Myth 22

PAC examines **estimates** before **voting**. X

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

Myth 23

Rules Committee = only in **RS**. X

Reality: Exists in both **Houses**.

Myth 24

Ethics Committee is **constitutional**. X

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

Myth 25

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

Reality: Decisions are **binding**.

Myth 26

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

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

Myth 27

Estimates Committee = 15 **members**. X

Reality: 30 **LS members**.

Myth 28

PAC examines **policy matters**. X

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

Myth 29

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

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

Myth 30

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

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

Myth 31

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

Reality: **Recommendatory** only.

Myth 32

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

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

D. Secretariats & Powers



Myth 33

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

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



Myth 34

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

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



Myth 35

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

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. X

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



Myth 37

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

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



Myth 38

Committee on Petitions can order implementation of demands. X

Reality: Can only recommend.



Myth 39

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

Reality: Only **LS members** eligible.



Myth 40

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

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