

# All Inclusive Static Crash Course Prelims 2022

## Class-6 : Polity

### TYPES OF MAJORITY

50% of total membership	Absolute majority
50% of [Total membership – vacancies] Written as “all the then members”	Effective majority
50% of present and voting	Simple majority
2/3 <sup>rd</sup> of present & voting, and 50% of total membership	Special majority*

#### Prelims 1985

**Deputy Chairman** RS can be removed by resolution

- Passed by a two-thirds majority of its total members at that time
- Passed by a simple majority of its total members at that time
- Moved by RS but passed by LS
- None of the above**

#### Prelims 2004

Resolution for removing VP can be moved in

- Lok Sabha alone
- Either House of Parliament
- JS of Parliament
- Rajya Sabha alone**

To form Govt	Absolute majority in LS
To remove VP To remove Dy Chairman To remove Speaker To remove Dy Speaker	Effective majority in RS (& agreed by LS) Effective majority in RS Effective majority in LS Effective majority in LS
Bills: Ordinary, Financial, Money Emergency: State / Financial (for most other cases)	Simple majority
To impeach President	2/3 <sup>rd</sup> of total membership in each house
Art. 249 RS resolution: Parliament can make law for State list	2/3 <sup>rd</sup> of present & voting
To remove SC/HC judges; Constitution amendment; National emergency	2/3 <sup>rd</sup> of present & voting, and 50% of total membership

100= Total membership  
(or Total strength)  
098= Total membership - vacancies  
090= Present and voting

PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	P
PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	P
PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	P
PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	P
PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	A
PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	A
PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	A
PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	A
PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	⚡
PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	PV	⚡

PV = Present and voted  
P = Present but did not vote  
A = Absent  
⚡ = Vacant

### RAJYA SABHA

<b>States</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Unequal representation <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <sup>th</sup> schedule <input type="checkbox"/> Population basis <input type="checkbox"/> UP has most (31) [ USA : 50 X 2 = 100 ]	<b>UTs</b> Only three <input type="checkbox"/> 4 : J&K <input type="checkbox"/> 3 : Delhi <input type="checkbox"/> 1 : Puducherry	<b>Nominated Members</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 12; nominated by President <input type="checkbox"/> Science, Art, Literature, Social service <input type="checkbox"/> US Senate has no nominated members  <input type="checkbox"/> Already member of political party? No problem <input type="checkbox"/> Joined political party within 6 months? No problem <input type="checkbox"/> Joined political party <b>after 6 months?</b> <b>Disqualification</b>
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#### LOK SABHA →

#### As per Constitution:

- ✓ States are given seats on population basis
- ✓ States are divided into territorial constituencies on population basis

	Election	Ballot	NOTA	Term of House
Rajya Sabha	Elected MLAs by PR system	Open	No	Continuing chamber, not subject to dissolution
Lok Sabha	People by FPTP system	Secret	Yes	5 years (Automatically dissolves 5 years after first meeting)

#### Term of RS is 6 years? No

Term of RS MP is 6 years

- This is in RPA 1951, not in Constitution
- 1/3<sup>rd</sup> members retire every second year
- By-election for only remaining time

#### Term of Lok Sabha is 5 years

- Automatically dissolves 5 years after first meeting [2019-2024 is 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha]

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<p><b><u>Unequal status with Lok Sabha:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ <b>Money bill:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ can't be introduced in RS</li> <li>➤ can't amend or reject it</li> </ul> </li> <li>❑ <b>Joint sitting:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Presided by <u>Speaker</u> of LS</li> <li>➤ RS has less members than LS</li> </ul> </li> <li>❑ <b>Emergency:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ resolution to discontinue can be passed only by LS</li> </ul> </li> <li>❑ <b>Budget:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ RS can only discuss the budget, not vote</li> </ul> </li> <li>❑ <b>Council of Ministers:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ responsible to LS, not RS</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Equal status with Lok Sabha:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Passing ordinary <b>bills</b> &amp; <b>Constitutional amendment bills</b></li> <li>➤ Election and impeachment of the <b>President</b></li> <li>➤ Removal of <b>Judges</b> of SC/HC, CEC, CAG</li> <li>➤ <b>Approving</b> three types of <b>emergencies</b></li> </ul> <p><b><u>Special powers of Rajya Sabha:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Article 249:</b> RS can authorize Parliament to make law on <b>state list</b> subject.</li> <li>➤ <b>Article 312:</b> RS can authorize Parliament to create new <b>All-India Service</b>.</li> <li>➤ <b>Vice-President of India:</b> Only RS alone can initiate <b>removal</b> of VP.</li> </ul> <p>➤ Hence, except in financial matters and control over Council of Ministers, status of RS is broadly equal to that of LS.</p> <p>➤ Position of RS is not as weak as House of Lords in Britain, nor as strong as Senate in USA.</p>
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**Prelims 1995**  
 Who among the following have the right to **vote in elections to both** Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?  
 (a) Elected members of Lower House of Parliament  
 (b) Elected members of Upper House of Parliament  
 (c) Elected members of Upper House of State Legislature  
 (d) Elected members of Lower House of State Legislature

**Prelims 2012**  
 Consider the following statements:  
 1. Union territories are not represented in Rajya Sabha  
 2. It is within the purview of the Chief Election Commissioner to adjudicate the election disputes  
 3. According to the constitution of India, Parliament consists of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha only  
 Which of the above statements are correct?  
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3  
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) None

**Prelims 2012**  
 Which of the following special powers have been conferred on Rajya Sabha by the Constitution of India?  
 a) To change the existing territory of a State and to change the name of a State  
 (b) To pass a resolution empowering the Parliament to make laws in the State List and to create one or more All India Services  
 c) To amend the election procedure of the President and to determine the pension of the President after his/her retirement  
 d) To determine the functions of the Election Commission and to determine the number of Election Commissioners.

**Prelims 2020**  
 Rajya Sabha has equal powers with Lok Sabha in  
 (a) the matter of creating new All India Services  
 (b) **amending the Constitution**  
 (c) the removal of the government  
 (d) making cut motions

**Remember →**      **President resigns to VP**      **Speaker resigns to Dy Speaker**  
    **VP resigns to President**      **Dy Speaker resigns to Speaker**

<b>Presiding Officers</b>			
	Elected by	Resigns to	Removed by
<b>Chairman</b>	all MPs	President	Effective majority in RS; agreed to by LS
<b>Dy Chairman</b>	all RS MPs	Vice-President	Effective majority in RS
<b>Speaker</b>	all LS MPs	Dy Speaker	Effective majority in LS
<b>Dy Speaker</b>	all LS MPs	Speaker	Effective majority in LS

<b>SPEAKER</b>		1 <sup>st</sup> Speaker: G.V. Mavalankar 1 <sup>st</sup> Dy Speaker: Ananthasayanam Ayyangar
<b>Election:</b> ✓ Date fixed by President ✓ by LS, from amongst its members Resigns from party? ✓UK ✗ India	<b>Speaker vacates his seat when:</b> ✗ The house is dissolved ✓ He ceases to be a member of the House ✓ He is removed by effective majority of LS	
<b>Does the Speaker vote?</b> ➤ Does not vote in first instance. Votes in case of tie (casting vote). ➤ When resolution for his removal is being considered, he does not preside, hence votes in first instance, not in case of tie.	<b>When House is dissolved:</b> Speaker continues in office until immediately before the first meeting of the new House (given in Constitution)	
	<b>Speaker:</b> ✗ Holds office during pleasure of President ✗ Must become MP within 6 months of becoming Speaker	
<b>Prelims 2017</b> Consider the following statements: 1. In election for Lok Sabha or State Assembly, winning candidate must get at least <b>50 per cent of the votes</b> polled, to be declared elected. 2. According to the provisions laid down in <b>Constitution</b> , in Lok Sabha, <b>Speaker's</b> post goes to the <b>majority</b> party and <b>Deputy Speaker's</b> to the <b>Opposition</b> . Which of the above statements are correct? (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2		<b>Prelims 2000</b> The Speaker can ask a member of the House to stop speaking and let another member speak. This phenomenon is known as (a) decorum (b) crossing the floor (c) interpellation (d) yielding the floor
<b>Deputy speaker:</b> ➤ Date of election fixed by Speaker ➤ Usually the post goes to main opposition party ➤ Seat vacant since 26 <sup>th</sup> May 2019 (as on 8 <sup>th</sup> March 2022) ➤ Automatically becomes Chairman of any parliamentary committee of which he is member.	<b>Speaker Pro Tem:</b> ✓ appointed by President ✓ usually senior-most member ✓ has all powers of Speaker ✓ presides over first sitting of new LS, to administer oath to new members, and let the house elect Speaker. ✓ Ceases to exist once new Speaker is elected.	
<b>Note:</b> Speaker and Deputy speaker don't take any separate oath (other than as MP)		
<b>Leader of Opposition</b> Salaries & Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act 1977 <b>SALOP Act, 1977 defines LoP in LS/RS as:</b> ✗ Leader of party with at least 1/10 <sup>th</sup> seats ✓ Leader of largest opposition party ✓ Recognised by Speaker/Chairman <b>Leader of Opposition:</b> ✓ official recognition in 1969 ✓ statutory recognition in 1977 ✓ Salary/allowance same as <b>Cabinet Minister</b> ✓ <b>Table of precedence:</b> CJI at #6, LoP at #7, SC Judges at #9 ✓ <b>LoP in LS is part of selection committee:</b> Lokpal, CVC, CIC, CBI Director		10% limit is given in: ✗ Constitution ✗ SALOP Act 1977 <b>Directions by Speaker 1956:</b> To get rooms etc, a party / group should have strength at least equal to <b>Quorum</b> . <b>Prelims 2018</b> Consider the following statements: 1. In the first Lok Sabha, the single largest party in opposition was the Swatantra Party 2. In Lok Sabha, a "Leader of the Opposition" was recognized for the first time in 1969 3. In Lok Sabha, if a party does not have a minimum of <b>75 members</b> , its leader cannot be recognized as Leader of Opposition Which of the above statements are correct? (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
<b>Whip</b> →	➤ By political parties to regulate action of party members in Parliament	➤ Convention, not mentioned in Constitution, laws, rules, etc.
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## SESSIONS OF PARLIAMENT

**Constitution:** There should not be a gap of more than 6 months between two sessions of Parliament

### Session:

- There are usually three sessions in a year
1. **Budget** Session (February to May)
  2. **Monsoon** Session (July to September)
  3. **Winter** Session (November to December)

**Recess:** Time period between sessions

### Sitting:

- Usually two sittings in a day- 11 am to 1 pm and 2 pm to 6 pm.
- A sitting ends by adjournment or adjournment sine die or prorogation or dissolution (in case of Lok Sabha).

- ❖ **Adjournment:** Presiding officer ends a sitting, while telling when the House will reassemble
- ❖ **Adjournment Sine Die:** Presiding officer ends sitting, without telling when House will reassemble
- ❖ **Dissolution:** Ends life of existing Lok Sabha. New Lok Sabha is constituted after general elections
- ❖ **Prorogation:** President ends a session

### Prelims 2020

Consider the following statements:

1. President of India can summon a session of the Parliament at such place as he/she thinks it.
2. The Constitution of India provides for three sessions of the Parliament in a year, but it is not mandatory to conduct all three sessions.
3. There is no minimum number of days that the Parliament is required to meet in a year.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
**(c) 1 and 3 only**              (d) 2 and 3 only

### Prelims 1987

Maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament can be  
 (a) **6 months**    (b) 3 months  
 (c) 9 months    (d) 12 months

### Prelims 1991

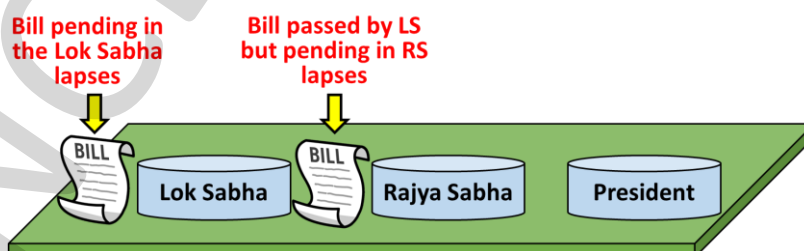
Which one of the following can be prorogued but cannot be dissolved?  
 (a) **Rajya Sabha**    (b) State Council  
 (c) Municipal Corporation  
 (d) Governing Council in a UT

**Lame Duck session:** last session of existing LS, after a new LS has been elected.

**Lame Duck members:** those who could not get re-elected

### LAPSING OF BILLS

on dissolution of LS



- A bill pending in LS lapses (whether originating in the LS or transmitted to it by RS).
- A bill passed by LS but pending in RS lapses.
- A bill not passed by the two Houses due to disagreement and if the President has notified the holding of a joint sitting before the dissolution of Lok Sabha, does not lapse.
- A bill pending in RS but not passed by LS does not lapse.
- A bill passed by both Houses but pending assent of the President does not lapse.
- A bill passed by both Houses but returned by the President for reconsideration of Houses does not lapse.

### Prelims 2016

Which of the following statements are correct?

1. A Bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses on its prorogation
2. A Bill pending in the Rajya Sabha, which has not been passed by the Lok Sabha, shall not lapse on dissolution of the Lok Sabha

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only                      **(b) 2 only**  
 (c) Both 1 and 2              (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**QUESTION HOUR**  
(First hour of sitting)

- Mentioned in **Rules of Procedure**?  
Yes, each House follows its own set of rules
- Recently, it was **suspended for the first time**?  
No, (1962, 1975, 1976...)
- Can be asked to **private member**? Yes (Bill related)
- LS MP can ask **only one** starred question in a day

	Answer	Supplementary	Notice	Limit/day	Limit / member	<b>Following is not important for Prelims:</b> <b>QH is usually on all days:</b> → in LS since 1952; → in RS since 1964 (initially 2 days/week) <b>There is no QH on:</b> → Budget day → First session of new LS → President's address (new LS; new year)
Unstarred	Written	No	15 days	LS: 230/255 RS: 155	LS: 5 RS: 7	
Starred	Oral	Yes	15 days	LS: 20 RS: 20		
Short notice	Oral	Yes	< 10 days			

**ZERO HOUR**  
(starts from 12 noon)

- Time gap between **Question hour and agenda**
- Notice** given same day; No prior notice needed
- Informal device; **not** mentioned in **Rules** of procedure
- Since **1962**; Indian innovation in parliamentary procedures

**Prelims 2017**

The **Parliament** of India exercises **control over** the functions of the Council of **Ministers** through:

1. Adjournment motion
2. Question hour
3. Supplementary questions

Select the correct answers:

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 & 3 only  
(c) 1 & 3 only                (d) 1, 2 & 3

**'Half-an-hour Discussion'**

- if answer is unsatisfactory

**Short duration discussion:**

- not more than two hour

**Adjournment Motion:**

- Interrupts** normal business, hence extraordinary device
- needs support of **50 members** to be admitted
- Allowed in both houses? No (like censure, so **no RS**)
- For maximum 2.5 hours? No, for **minimum 2.5 hours**
- It should **not** raise a question of **privilege**

**Matters that could not be raised under any rule:**

- RS: Special mention
- LS: Notice under Rule 377

**Prelims 2012**

In the Parliament of India, the **purpose of an adjournment motion** is

- (a) to allow a discussion on a definite matter of urgent public importance
- b) to let opposition members collect information from the ministers
- c) to allow a reduction of specific amount in demand for grant
- d) to postpone proceedings to check inappropriate or violent behaviour on part of some members

**PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL**

**Government Bill** : Bill introduced by Minister  
**Private Member Bill** : Bill introduced by non-Minister MP

**Private member bill:**

- by **non-minister** MP
- last 2.5 hours on Fridays
- one month notice
- Drafted by MP himself
- 14 passed (6 in 1956)
- None passed since **1970**
- Can amend Constitution

**Prelims 2017**

With reference to the Parliament, consider the statements:  
1. A private member's bill is a bill presented by a Member of Parliament who is not elected but only **nominated** by the President of India.

2. **Recently**, a private member's bill has been passed in the Parliament of India for the **first time** in its history.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2            (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Act, 1956: (now 1977)**

- It was introduced as a **private member bill**
- It gave immunity from court cases for publishing **true account of parliamentary proceedings**
- Repealed in 1976; Made law in 1977; also written in Constitution in 1978 (**44<sup>th</sup> Amendment**)

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## Money Bill

### Article 109:

- Can be **introduced** only in **LS**
- After LS passes it, it is sent to RS
- RS** can **recommend** amendments
- LS may or may not accept amendments
- RS must return it within **14 days**
- If not returned in 14 days, deemed to be passed

### Article 110:

- It **defines** Money bill as a bill dealing with **"only"**:
    - **Tax**
    - **Borrowing** of money by Govt. of India
    - **Consolidated** Fund of India
    - **Contingency** Fund of India
    - **Public** Account of India
  - In case of doubt, decision of **Speaker** is final
  - Speaker's **certificate** is necessary
- Note:** Speaker's decision can be challenged in SC

Financial Bills			
	Money bill	Finance Bill (I)	Finance Bill (II)
Article	110	117 (1)	117 (3)
Contents	<b>"Only"</b> matters given in Article 110	<b>"Also"</b> any other matter (in addition to Article 110 matters)	<b>"No"</b> matter of Article 110. But has provisions on expenditure
Introduced	<input type="checkbox"/> Only in LS <input type="checkbox"/> On President's recommendation	<input type="checkbox"/> Only in LS <input type="checkbox"/> On President's recommendation	<input type="checkbox"/> In either house <input type="checkbox"/> President's recomm. need for consideration, not introduction
Passage	see article 109	Like ordinary bill	Like ordinary bill
Joint sitting	No	Yes	Yes
President can	✓ Give assent ✓ Withhold assent X Return for reconsideration	✓ Give assent ✓ Withhold assent ✓ Return for reconsideration	✓ Give assent ✓ Withhold assent ✓ Return for reconsideration

### Prelims 2018:

Regarding Money Bill, which of the following statements is **not correct**? *(Note: All the statements are correct)*

- (a) A bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions relating to imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax.
- (b) Money Bill has provisions for the custody of the Consolidated Fund of India or the Contingency Fund of India
- (c) Money Bill is concerned with the appropriation of moneys out of the Contingency Fund of India
- (d) Money Bill deals with regulation of borrowing of money or giving of any guarantee by Govt. of India

### Prelims 2015:

Consider the following statements:

1. The Rajya Sabha has no power either to reject or to amend a Money Bill.
2. The Rajya Sabha cannot vote on the Demands for Grants.
3. The Rajya Sabha cannot **discuss** the Annual Financial Statement.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

### Prelims 2013:

What will follow if a Money Bill is substantially amended by the Rajya Sabha?

- (a) The Lok Sabha may still proceed with the Bill, accepting or not accepting the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha
- (b) The Lok Sabha cannot consider the bill further
- (c) The Lok Sabha may send the Bill to the Rajya Sabha for reconsideration
- (d) The President may call a joint sitting for passing the Bill

### Prelims 2000:

Which one of the following statements about Money Bill is **not correct**?

- (a) A Money Bill can be tabled in either House of Parliament
- (b) The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the final authority to decide whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not
- (c) The Rajya Sabha must return a Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha and send it for consideration within 14 days
- (d) The President cannot return a Money Bill to the Lok Sabha for reconsideration

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION</b></p> <p><b>Article 75:</b> council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to LS</p>	<p><u>When LS passes No-confidence motion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ all ministers resign, or</li> <li>✓ CoM advises Prez to dissolve LS. (But Prez may not oblige CoM that has lost confidence in LS)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Floor test:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No-confidence motion (needs support of 50 to be introduced)</li> <li>➤ Confidence motion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>First</b> no-confidence motion was moved in 1963 by J.B. Kriplani.</li> <li>➤ <b>Most</b> no confidence motions were against? Indira Gandhi</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prelims 2014</b></p> <p>Consider the following statements regarding a <b>No-Confidence Motion</b> in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There is <b>no mention</b> of a No-Confidence Motion <b>in Constitution</b> of India.</li> <li>2. A Motion of No-Confidence can be introduced <b>in Lok Sabha only</b>.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the above statements are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only <b>(c) Both 1 and 2</b> (d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>	<p><b>Prelims 2004</b></p> <p>Which of the following statements is <b>not correct</b>?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>a)</b> In Lok Sabha, a no-confidence motion has to set out the <b>grounds on which it is based</b></li> <li>b) In the case of a no-confidence motion in Lok Sabha, no conditions of admissibility have been laid down in the Rules</li> <li>c) A motion of no-confidence, once admitted, has to be taken up within ten days of the leave being granted</li> <li>d) Rajya Sabha is not empowered to entertain a motion of no-confidence</li> </ol>

<p><b>Prelims 1990</b></p> <p>Consider the following statements regarding a <b>No-Confidence Motion</b> in the Parliament:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There is no mention of a No-confidence Motion in the Constitution of India.</li> <li>2. A period of 6 months must elapse between introduction of one No-confidence Motion and the other.</li> <li>3. At least 100 members must support a Motion of No-confidence before it is introduced in House.</li> <li>4. A motion of No-confidence can be introduced in the Lok Sabha only</li> </ol> <p>Which of the above statements are correct?</p> <p>(a) 2 and 4      (b) 1, 2, 3 and 4      (c) 1, 2 and 3      <b>(d) 1 and 4</b></p>
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<p><b>PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGES</b></p> <p><b>Rights and immunities</b> enjoyed by legislators, so that they can effectively <b>discharge their functions</b>.</p>	
<p><b>Individual privileges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Not liable for any <b>speech</b> in parliament.</li> <li>▪ Exempted from <b>jury</b> service when house is in session.</li> <li>▪ No <b>arrest</b> in civil cases during, <b>40 days</b> before and 40 days after session.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Collective privileges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Only Parliament can make rules to <b>regulate its own proceedings</b>.</li> <li>▪ <b>Courts</b> can't inquire into house proceedings.</li> <li>▪ Can exclude <b>strangers</b> from proceedings; hold <b>secret sitting</b>.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Source of privileges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Constitution</b> articles <b>105</b> (Parliament) and <b>194</b> (States).</li> <li>➤ Laws; House rules; conventions; judicial interpretations</li> </ul> <p><b>Codification of Privileges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Article 105 empowers Parliament to codify privileges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ but Parliament has <b>not codified</b> privileges.</li> <li>➤ doing so will make privileges subject to <b>judicial scrutiny</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Until Parliament codifies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ it has same privileges that British House of Commons had in 1950.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Some instances of breach of privileges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1978: Indira Gandhi held guilty of breach of privilege; expelled from LS; sentenced to jail</li> <li>▪ 2003: TN assembly against The Hindu; 2017: Karnataka assembly against two journalists</li> </ul>
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