

EXAM-DAY · 90-MIN REVISION CARD

Legislature

Print this · Fold it · Carry to the exam-hall gate · Revise once · Then walk in.

FORMULAS & KEY RESULTS

Parliament = President + Lok Sabha + Rajya Sabha.
BICAMERAL.

Lok Sabha (House of the People): up to 543 elected, 5-year term, dissolvable; presided by the SPEAKER.

Rajya Sabha (Council of States): max 250 (238 elected by State Assemblies + 12 nominated by President); PERMANENT; 1/3 retire every 2 yrs; presided by Vice-President.

Special powers of Rajya Sabha: Article 249 (legislate on State List in national interest) + Article 312 (create All-India Services).

Three readings of a bill: 1st = introduction; 2nd = principles + clause-by-clause; 3rd = vote on bill as a whole.

Disagreement on an ordinary bill → JOINT SITTING (Article 108), summoned by President, presided by Speaker. NOT for Money Bills or Constitutional Amendments.

Money Bill (Article 110): originates only in Lok Sabha on President's recommendation; Rajya Sabha may only suggest amendments within 14 days.

Parliamentary control: Question Hour · Zero Hour · Adjournment Motion · Calling Attention · Censure · No-Confidence (Lok Sabha only).

Key committees: Public Accounts · Estimates · Public Undertakings · Departmental Standing Committees.

Anti-defection: 10th Schedule (52nd Amendment, 1985) — disqualifies MPs/MLAs who quit party or defy whip.

TOP 5 PYQ PATTERNS

1 Describe how a bill becomes a law in Parliament

6 marks · 80% of years

Name three readings + transmission + Article 108 joint sitting + President's assent. Distinguish Money vs Ordinary.

2 Special powers of the Rajya Sabha

4 marks · 70% of years

Article 249 + Article 312 + permanent House + federal logic.

3 Instruments of parliamentary control over the executive

6 marks · 60% of years

Question Hour + Zero Hour/motions + Censure/No-Confidence + financial/committee control.

4 VSA: composition of Rajya Sabha; Lok Sabha term; joint sitting presiding officer; Money Bill article

1 mark · 90% of years

238 elected + 12 nominated; 5 years; Speaker of Lok Sabha; Article 110.

5 What is anti-defection? Why was it introduced?

4 marks · 55% of years

Tenth Schedule + 52nd Amendment 1985 + grounds for disqualification + curb horse-trading.

90-MIN REVISION FLOW

0-15 min

Memorise the composition of both Houses — Lok Sabha (543 elected, 5-year term, Speaker) and Rajya Sabha (250 max, 238 elected + 12 nominated, permanent, 1/3 retire / 2 yrs).

15-30 min

Draw the bill-to-Act timeline:

Introduction → 1st/2nd/3rd Readings → Other House → (Joint Sitting Art 108 if disagreement) → President's assent → Act.

30-45 min

Memorise Money Bill vs Ordinary Bill in a two-column table: who introduces / President's recommendation / role of Rajya Sabha / joint sitting yes-or-no.

45-60 min

Write the six instruments of parliamentary control with one line on each. End with: 'No-confidence motion lies only in the Lok Sabha.'

60-75 min

Sit the 15-MCQ Quick Drill under a 20-min timer. Target ≥ 12/15.

75-90 min

Review each wrong MCQ, re-read the matching notes-slide, and lock in: Art 249, Art 312, Art 110, Art 108, Tenth Schedule. Done.

Confidence, not anxiety. You've practised this all year. Trust your steps. Don't change strategy on exam morning.
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