

1. Power of Ordinance (Article 123 & 213)

Meaning: Ordinance is a temporary law issued by the President (Art.123) or Governor (Art.213) when Parliament/State Legislature is not in session.

Conditions: (1) Legislature not in session, (2) Immediate action necessary.

Nature: Ordinance has same force as an Act of Parliament.

Approval: Must be laid before Parliament and ceases after 6 weeks from reassembly unless approved.

Limitations: Cannot amend Constitution; subject to judicial review.

Case Laws: R.C. Cooper v. Union of India; D.C. Wadhwa v. State of Bihar.

2. Composition of Lok Sabha

Maximum Strength: 552 members (530 states, 20 UTs, 2 Anglo-Indian – now removed by 104th Amendment).

Members directly elected by people.

Reservation for SC/ST under Article 330.

Tenure: 5 years unless dissolved earlier.

Qualifications: Article 84.

3. Qualification & Disqualification (RPA 1951)

Qualifications: Citizenship, 25 years (Lok Sabha), sound mind, not insolvent.

Disqualifications: Corrupt practices, conviction (Sec 8), office of profit, unsound mind, insolvency.

Case Law: Lily Thomas v. Union of India.

4. Anti-Defection Law (10th Schedule)

Inserted by 52nd Amendment Act, 1985.

Grounds: Voluntarily giving up membership; voting against party whip.

Exception: Merger (2/3 members).

Decision by Speaker; subject to judicial review.

Case Law: Kihoto Hollohan v. Zachillhu.

5. Office of Profit

Prevents conflict of interest.

Article 102 & 191.

Test: Appointment authority, remuneration, control by government.

Case Law: Jaya Bachchan v. Union of India.

6. Law Making Procedure & Money Bills

Ordinary Bill: Passed by both Houses; President's assent.

Money Bill: Article 110; introduced only in Lok Sabha; Speaker certifies.

Rajya Sabha can recommend within 14 days.

Joint Sitting: Article 108.

7. Speaker & Deputy Speaker

Elected by Lok Sabha (Article 93).

Presides over sessions; maintains order.

Certifies Money Bills.

Can be removed by majority resolution.

Acts as tribunal under Anti-Defection Law.

8. Privileges & Immunities of Members

Article 105 & 194.

Freedom of speech in Parliament.

Immunity from court proceedings for speech.

Freedom from arrest in civil cases during session.

Case Law: M.S.M. Sharma v. Sri Krishna Sinha.

9. Freedom of Speech (Article 19(1)(a))

Guarantees freedom of speech and expression.

Reasonable restrictions under Article 19(2): sovereignty, public order, defamation, etc.

Case Laws: Romesh Thappar v. State of Madras; Shreya Singhal v. Union of India.