



General Awareness

Parliament

Structure and Composition of Parliament

Article No.	Title / Subject	Key Provisions / Description		
Article 79	Constitution of Parliament	Parliament = President + Lok Sabha + Rajya Sabha		
Article 80	Composition of Rajya Sabha	Max strength = 250 - 238 elected by states/UTs - 12 nominated by President		
Article 81	Composition of Lok Sabha	Max strength = 552 - 530 from states, 20 from UTs, 2 Anglo-Indians (removed by 104th Amendment)		
Article 82	Readjustment after census	Delimitation of constituencies after every census		
Article 83	Duration of Houses	Rajya Sabha: permanent, 1/3rd retire every 2 yrs Lok Sabha: 5 years (can be dissolved earlier)		
Article 84	Qualifications for MP	Must be Indian citizen, 25 yrs for LS, 30 yrs for RS, etc.		
Article 85	Sessions of Parliament	President summons each House; max 6-month gap allowed		
Article 86	President's Address	Right to address and send messages to Parliament		
Article 87	Special Address	President addresses both Houses at the start of first session each year and first session after general elections		

Important Parliamentary Committees

Committee Name	Туре	Composition	Key Functions / Purpose
Public Accounts Committee	Financial	22 members (15 from Lok Sabha, 7	Examines audit reports of the CAG,
(PAC)	Committee	from Rajya Sabha)	ensures public money is used
			efficiently.
Estimates Committee	Financial	30 members from Lok Sabha only	Suggests economies and
	Committee		improvements in public expenditure.
Committee on Public	Financial	22 members (15 LS + 7 RS)	Reviews functioning of PSUs and
Undertakings (COPU)	Committee		examines CAG reports on PSUs.









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