

- 7: Marked distinction b/w constitution & other laws  
 RTE: outside the constn  
Statutory laws.  
 Representation of People's Act:  
 Statutory law.
- 8: Governed less by Convention

- 7: No marked distinction b/w Const & other laws  
 → Everything becomes constitutional  
 → Parliament made laws are constn by default.  
 → RPAcr is part of const.
- 8: governed more by convention

Conventions: practices not written but legally binding  
Made for smooth processing of country.  
 Ex:

Speaker election: If Ruling  
 Oppy Speaker: then opposition

S<sub>1</sub> ——— S<sub>2</sub> of parliament  
 Can't be more than 6 months.

Convention: Budget, Monsoon, Winter.

→ Those practices which are not written down in any official document but are regarded as legally binding

Can parliament change a convention? only by consensus

L2: 25-July-2019

Kinds of majority:

Quorum: Minimum number of members who shall be present in the House for the house to sit and transact business. If the quorum is not found then the house is adjourned. Not less than  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the total strength of House constitutes

Quorum of the House.

Lok Sabha = 55 or more

Rajya Sabha = 25 or more

$$\frac{1}{10} \times 545 = 54.5 \approx 55$$

$$\frac{1}{10} \times 245 = 24.5 \approx 25$$

$$U.P. \# MLC = 403 + 1$$

$$U.P. \# MLC = 100 \approx \frac{90 + \frac{10}{n}}{2}$$

? the number excludes the presiding officer.