

SECOND REPORT

RULES COMMITTEE

(FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA)

(Laid on the Table on 6 February, 2014)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

*February, 2014/Magha, 1935 (Saka)*

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\*The Appendix is common to Report and Minutes (Refer Para 7 of Report and Para 5 of Minutes)

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Smt. Meira Kumar — *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

2. Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay
3. Shri Dara Singh Chauhan
4. Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan
5. Shri Harish Chaudhary
6. Shri N.S.V. Chitthan
7. Shri Hassan Khan
8. Shri Ananth Kumar
9. Shri Kaushalendra Kumar
10. Shri Rajaram Pal
11. Shri Yashwant Sinha
12. Shri E.G. Sugavanam
13. Smt. Sushma Swaraj
14. Shri Mukul Wasnik
15. Shri Madhu Goud Yaskhi

SPECIAL INVITEES

1. Shri Kariya Munda — Deputy Speaker
2. Shri Kamal Nath — Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
3. Shri Rajeev Shukla — MoS, Parliamentary Affairs
4. Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar — MoS, Parliamentary Affairs

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri S. Bal Shekar — *Secretary-General*
2. Shri P.K. Grover — *Additional Secretary*
3. Smt. Sudesh Luthra — *Joint Secretary*
4. Smt. Abha Singh Yaduvanshi — *Director*
5. Shri V.K. Gupta — *Additional Director*
6. Shri Shiva Nand — *Under Secretary*

## SECOND REPORT OF THE RULES COMMITTEE

### (FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA)

The Rules Committee at their sitting held on 5th February, 2014 considered three issues relating to (i) making Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha and Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha gender neutral; (ii) modifications to respective rules and directions so as to make these Rules and Directions in line with the practice with regard to presenting Petitions to the House; and (iii) amendment to Direction 115B(1) regarding updation of details of languages other than Hindi and English in which speech made by the Member is simultaneously interpreted.

2. The details of the deliberations held by the Committee and the decision taken thereon are given in the subsequent paras of the Report.

#### **Making Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha and Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha as gender neutral.**

3. The Committee note that Section 13 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 *Inter alia* provides that unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, importing the masculine gender shall be taken to include females. Accordingly in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha and the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, words importing the masculine gender and masculine pronoun are taken to refer to both the genders.

4. The Committee further note that during the last couple of years, attempts have been made in many countries to draft their laws and Rules of Parliament in gender neutral and inclusive language as well as rendering existing laws neutral as a part of an effort to promote gender equality. The gender neutral language, gender-inclusive language or gender neutrality refer to the language that aims to eliminate or neutralize reference to gender in terms that describe people.

5. The Committee find that initiatives to draft the laws or rendering the existing laws as gender neutral are yet to be taken. In this regard, an elaborate exercise, first of its kind, has been undertaken in the Lok Sabha Secretariat on the directions of Hon'ble Speaker to make the Rules and Directions which govern the business in the House and its Committees in Lok Sabha, as gender neutral. Two documents relating to (i) Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha; (ii) Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha have accordingly been prepared in the gender neutral language by making use of techniques/guidelines as obtained from the Ministry of Law and Justice. In the documents, the existing Rules/Directions and the Rules and Directions in the gender neutral language have been given in two separate columns. The suggested modifications in the Rules and Directions have been indicated in bold. The Rules and Directions thus drafted in the gender neutral language in Hindi and English have been duly vetted by the Legislative Department of the Ministry of Law and Justice.

6. The Committee observe that while making modifications in the respective Rules and Directions, efforts have been made to ensure that the spirit of the existing Rules and Directions is not affected. Besides, the broader principle to have uniformity in application of phrases/words in the entire Rules and Directions has been followed to the extent possible.

7. After considering all aspects, the Committee approve the gender neutral Rules as given in *Appendix-I*. The Committee also authorize the Speaker to finalize and get the gender neutral Rules laid on the Table of the House. The Committee after pursuing the gender neutral Directions agree to the proposed modifications to Directions and suggest that the same may be approved by the Speaker.

8. The Committee also approve the following guidelines for drafting Rules and Directions in future:—

- (a) any addition/modification/deletion to Rules and Directions after promulgation of these Rules and Directions shall be drafted in gender neutral language; and
- (b) after promulgation of the gender neutral Rules and Directions, in case any dispute arises with regard to the interpretation of a specific rule or direction as a result of the modifications made to make such rule/direction as gender neutral, the rule or direction, as the case may be immediately before such promulgation shall be considered as final.

**Amendment to Rules 160, 164(1) 167 and 169 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha and Direction 38(3) of Directions by the Speaker regarding discontinuance of practice of reporting of petitions by the Secretary-General**

9. The Committee note that as per the existing Rule 167, a Member may present or the Secretary-General may report about the Petition to the House. However, as per the practice in the past several decades, Petitions are not presented by Members countersigning them. The last time when a Petition was reported by the Secretary-General to Lok Sabha was years back on 16th February, 1959 *i.e.* Second Lok Sabha.

10. The Committee further note that modifications to Rule 160, 164(1), 167, 169 and Direction 38(3) have become necessary to make Rules and Directions in line with the practice continued for years. The Committee after deliberations, approved the following amendments to the Rules in this regard:—

	<i>For</i>	<i>Substitute</i>
(a)	RULE 160 — Petitions may be presented or submitted to the House with the consent of the Speaker on-XXX	RULE 160 — Petitions may be presented by a Member to the House with the consent of the Speaker on-XXX.
(b)	RULE 164 (1)—Every petitions shall, if presented by a Member	RULE 164(1) —Every petitions shall be countersigned by a Member

<i>For</i>	<i>Substitute</i>
countersigned by him. If a petition is made in any Indian language other than Hindi or English, its translation in Hindi or English shall also be countersigned by the Member presented it	be presenting it. If a petition is made in any Indian language other than Hindi or English, its translation in Hindi or English shall also be countersigned by the Member presented it.
(c) RULE 167 — A petitions may be pesented by a Member or be forwarded to the Secretary-General, who shall report it to the House. The report shall be made in the form set out in the Second Schedule. No debate shall be permitted on the presentation, presentation, or the making of such report	RULE 167 — Petitions may be presented by a Member to the House. No debate shall be permitted on the presentation of a petition.
(d) RULE 169 — Every petition shall, after presentation by a Member or report by the Secretry-General as the case may be, stand referred to the Committee on Petitions	RULE 169 — Every petition shall after presentation by a Member stand referred to the Committee on Petitions.

Consequent to proposed amendment to Rule 167 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the Second Schedule containing Form of Report on Petition by the Secretary-General may be shown as 'Omitted' in the Rules.

The Committee also agree to the proposed modifications in Direction 38(3), and suggest that the Speaker may approve the same.

**Amendment to Direction 115B(1) of the Directions by the Speaker regarding updation of details of languages other than Hindi and English in which speech made by the Member is simultaneously interpreted.**

11. The Committee find that Direction 115B(1) indicates the name of languages in which speech made by the Members is simultaneously interpreted into Hindi and English. The Committee note that interpretation facility in three more languages viz. Maithili, Manipuri and Nepali has since been made available. The Committee further observe the word 'Oriya' has been changed to 'Odia' by the Constitution Ninety-sixth Amendment Act, 2011.

12. The Committee agree to the proposed modification in, Direction 115B(1) and suggest that the Speaker may approve the same.

13. The Committee authorize the Speaker and Chairperson of the Committee to finalize the Report and have it laid on the Table of the House followed by notification in the Bulletin and Gazette of India.

MINUTES OF THE SECOND SITTING OF THE RULES COMMITTEE HELD  
ON 5TH FEBRUARY, 2014 IN SPEAKER'S COMMITTEE ROOM,  
PARLIAMENT HOUSE

The Committee met from 1400 hours to 1430 hours.

PRESENT

Smt. Meira Kumar — *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

2. Shri N.S.V. Chitthan
3. Shri Hassan Khan
4. Shri Ananth Kumar
5. Shri Kaushalendra Kumar
6. Shri Rajaram Pal
7. Shri E.G. Sugavanam
8. Smt. Sushma Swaraj

SECRETARIAT

- |                               |   |                             |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Shri S. Bal Shekar         | — | <i>Secretary-General</i>    |
| 2. Shri P.K. Grover           | — | <i>Additional Secretary</i> |
| 3. Smt. Sudesh Luthra         | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i>      |
| 4. Smt. Abha Singh Yaduvanshi | — | <i>Director</i>             |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them of the background of the agenda to be considered at the meeting.

3. The Committee thereafter took up for consideration Memorandum No. 4 regarding making the (i) Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha; and (ii) Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, gender neutral.

4. In the context of making the Rules and the Directions gender neutral, the Committee observed that section 13 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 *inter alia* provides that unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, importing the masculine gender shall be taken to include females. Accordingly, at present, in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha and the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, words importing the masculine gender and masculine pronoun are taken to refer to both the genders.



5. The Committee noted that during the last couple of years, attempts have been made in many countries to draft their Laws and Rules of Parliament in gender neutral or inclusive language. In India the initiatives in this regard are yet to be taken. In this regard, an elaborate exercise, perhaps first of its kind was undertaken in the Lok Sabha Secretariat on the directions of Hon'ble Speaker to make the Rules and Directions which govern the business in the House and its Committees, as gender neutral in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice as a part of an effort to promote gender equality. The Committee then considered two draft documents containing the gender neutral Rules and Directions, as duly vetted by the Legislative Department of the Ministry of Law and Justice. After deliberations, the Committee approved the gender neutral Rules and suggested that the Speaker may approve the gender neutral Directions as given at **Appendix-I** and **II** respectively.

The Committee then considered and approved the following guidelines for drafting Rules and Directions in future:—

- (a) Any addition/modification/deletion to Rules and Directions after promulgation of these Rules and Directions, shall be drafted in gender neutral language; and
- (b) After promulgation of the gender neutral Rules and Directions, in case any dispute arises with regard to the interpretation of a specific rule or direction as a result of the modifications made to make such rule/direction as gender neutral, the rule or direction, as the case may be, immediately before such promulgation shall be considered as final.

6. The Committee thereafter took up for consideration Memorandum No. 5 pertaining to the procedure regarding presenting/reporting of Petitions to the House. The Committee noted that as per the existing Rule 167, a Member may present or the Secretary-General may report about the Petition to the House. However, as per the practice in the past several decades, Petitions are being presented by Members countersigning them. The last time when a Petition was reported by the Secretary-General to Lok Sabha was years back on 16th February, 1959 that is Second Lok Sabha. The Committee then considered the suggested modifications to Rules 160, 164(1), 167, 169 and Direction 38(3) as given in the Memorandum and observed that the said modifications have been proposed so as to make Rules and Directions in line with the practice continued for years. The Committee after deliberations approved the suggested modifications to the aforesaid rules and suggested that the Speaker may approve the modifications to Direction 38(3) as given below:—

	<i>For</i>	<i>Substitute</i>
(a)	Rule 160—Petition may be presented or submitted to the House with the consent of the Speaker on—XXX	Rule 160—Petition may be presented by a Member to the House with the consent of the Speaker on—XXX
(b)	Rule 164(1)—Every Petition shall, if presented by a Member	Rule 164(1)—Every Petition shall be countersigned by a Member

<i>For</i>	<i>Substitute</i>
be countersigned by him. If a petition is made in any Indian language other than Hindi or English, its translation in Hindi or English shall also be countersigned by the Member presenting it	presenting it. If a petition is made in any Indian language other than Hindi or English, its translation in Hindi or English, shall also be countersigned by the Member presenting it.
(c) Rule 167—A petition may be presented by a Member or be forwarded to the Secretary-General, who shall report it to the House. The report shall be made in the form set out in the Second Schedule. No debate shall be permitted on the presentation, or the making of such report.	Rule 167—A petition may be presented by a Member to the House. No debate shall be permitted on the presentation of a petition.
(d) Rule 169—Every Petition shall, after presentation by a Member or report by the Secretary-General as the case may be, stand referred to the Committee on Petitions	Rule 169—Every Petition shall after presentation by a Member stand referred to the Committee on Petitions.
(e) Direction 38(3) After the Petition has been examined and is found to be generally in order, it shall be presented to the House by the Secretary-General or the Member, as the case may be:	Direction 38(3)—After the petition has been examined and is found to be generally in order, it shall be presented to the House by the Member:
Provided that in the case of a petition on a Bill pending before the House, it shall be presented or reported to the House as soon as possible after its receipt:	Provided that in the case of a Petition on a Bill pending before the House, it shall be presented to the House as soon as possible after its receipt:
Provided further that in the case of a Petition on a Bill pending before a select or Joint Committee, the petition may be referred to that Committee without being presented to the House and the petitioner informed accordingly	Provided further that in the case of a petition on a Bill pending before a Select or Joint Committee, the petition may be referred to that Committee without being presented to the House and the petitioner informed accordingly.

7. Thereafter, the Committee took up for consideration Memorandum No. 6 relating to the languages in which the speech made by the Members is simultaneously interpreted into Hindi and English. The Committee observed that the modification in Direction 115B(1) has been suggested in the Memorandum keeping in view the fact that interpretation facility in three more languages *viz.* Maithali, Manipuri and Nepali is being made available. Besides, word 'Oriya' needs to be changed as 'Odia' in view of the Constitution Ninety-sixth Amendment Act, 2011. The Committee after deliberations suggested that the Speaker may approve the following modifications:

<i>For</i>	<i>Substitute</i>
Direction 115B(1)—A member may make a speech in Lok Sabha in any of the following languages, namely, Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu or Urdu provided he gives at least half-an-hour's notice to that effect to the officer at the Table in order to enable the Interpreter concerned to take Position in the Interpreters' Booth. The speech shall be simultaneously interpreted into Hindi and English	Direction 115B(1)—A member may make a speech in Lok Sabha in any of the following languages, namely, Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Maithili, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Odia, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu or Urdu provided he gives at least half-an-hour's notice to that effect to the officer at the Table in order to enable the Interpreter concerned to take position in the Interpreters' Booth. The speech shall be simultaneously interpreted into Hindi and English.
The translation of his speech in Hindi and English shall thereafter be prepared and printed in the official report of the proceedings of the House with a footnote indicating the language in which the original Speech was delivered	The translation of his speech in Hindi and English shall thereafter be prepared and printed in the official report of the proceedings of the House with a footnote indicating the language in which the original Speech was delivered.

8. The Committee then authorised the Speaker and Chairperson of the Rules Committee to finalize the Report and have it laid on the Table of the House followed by notification in the Bulletin and Gazette of India.

NEW DELHI;  
5 February, 2014  
16 Magha, 1935 (Saka)

MEIRA KUMAR (SMT.),  
Chairperson,  
Rules Committee.

**APPENDIX-I**

**(Refer Para 7 of the Report and Para 5 of Minutes)**

**GENDER NEUTRAL  
DOCUMENT OF  
RULES OF PROCEDURE  
AND  
CONDUCT OF BUSINESS  
IN LOK SABHA**

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## CHAPTER I

### SHORT TITLE AND DEFINITIONS

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
1	Short title.	These rules may be called "the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha".	These rules may be called "the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha".
2	Definitions.	(1) In these Rules, unless the context otherwise require,—  "Bulletin" means the Bulletin of the House containing (a) a brief record of the proceedings of the House at each of its sittings; (b) information on any matter relating to or connected with the business of the House or other matter which in the opinion of the Speaker may be included therein; and (c) information regarding Parliamentary Committees;  "Constitution" means the Constitution of India;  "Council" means the council of States (Rajya Sabha);  "Finance Minister" includes any Minister;  "Gazette" means the Gazette of India;  "House" means the House of the People (Lok Sabha);	(1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—  "Bulletin" means the Bulletin of the House containing (a) a brief record of the proceedings of the House at each of its sittings; (b) information on any matter relating to or connected with the business of the House or other matter which in the opinion of the Speaker may be included therein; and (c) information regarding Parliamentary Committees;  "Constitution" means the Constitution of India;  "Council" means the council of States (Rajya Sabha);  "Finance Minister" includes any Minister;  "Gazette" means the Gazette of India;  "House" means the House of the People (Lok Sabha);

1	2	3	4
		"Houses" means the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha);	"Houses" means the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha);
		"Leader of the House" means the Prime Minister, if he is a member of the House, or a Minister who is a member of the House and is nominated by the Prime Minister to function as the Leader of the House;	"Leader of the House" means the Prime Minister, if Prime Minister is a member of the House, or a Minister who is a member of the House and is nominated by the Prime Minister to function as the Leader of the House;
		"Lobby" means the covered corridor immediately adjoining the Chamber and conterminous with it;	"Lobby" means the covered corridor immediately adjoining the Chamber and conterminous with it;
		"Lok Sabha Secretariat/ Secretariat" means and includes the Lok Sabha Secretariat at Delhi and any Camp Office set up outside Delhi for the time being for, or under the authority of, the Speaker;	"Lok Sabha Secretariat/ Secretariat" means and includes the Lok Sabha Secretariat at Delhi and any Camp Office set up outside Delhi for the time being for, or under the authority of, the Speaker;
		"Member" means a member of the House of the People (Lok Sabha);	"Member" means a member of the House of the People (Lok Sabha);
		"Member in charge of the Bill" means the member who has introduced the Bill and any Minister in the case of a Government Bill;	"Member in charge of the Bill" means the member who has introduced the Bill and any Minister in the case of a Government Bill;
		"Minister" means a member of the Council of Ministers and includes a member of the Cabinet a Minister of State, a Deputy Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary;	"Minister" means a member of the Council of Minister and includes a member of the Cabinet, a Minister of State, a Deputy Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary;



1	2	3	4
		Explanation.— A Parliamentary Secretary who is not a member of the House, is not entitled to attend its sitting.	Explanation.— A Parliamentary Secretary who is not a member of the House, is not entitled to attend its sitting.
		“Parliamentary Committee” means a Committee which is appointed or elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker and which works under the direction of the Speaker and presents its report to the House or to the Speaker and the Secretariat for which is provided by the Lok Sabha Secretariat,	“Parliamentary Committee” means a Committee which is appointed or elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker and which works under the direction of the Speaker and presents its report to the House or to the Speaker and the Secretariat for which is provided by the Lok Sabha Secretariat,
		“Precincts of the House” means and includes the Chamber, the Lobbies, the Galleries and such other places as the Speaker may from time to time specify;	“Precincts of the House” means and includes the Chamber, the Lobbies, the Galleries and such other places as the Speaker may from time to time specify;
		“Private member” means a member other than a Minister;	“Private member” means a member other than a Minister;
		“Secretary-General” means the Secretary-General to the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary-General;	“Secretary-General” means the Secretary-General to the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary-General;
		"Table" means the Table of the House.	"Table" means the Table of the House.
		(2) Words and expressions used in the Constitution and also in these rules shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meanings assigned to them in the Constitution.	(2) Words and expressions used in the Constitution and also in these rules shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meanings assigned to them in the Constitution.

## CHAPTER II

### SUMMONS TO MEMBERS, SEATING, OATH OR AFFIRMATION AND ROLL OF MEMBERS

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
3	Summons.	<p>The Secretary-General shall issue a summons to each member specifying the date and place for a session of the House:</p> <p>Provided that when a session is called at short notice or emergently, summons may not be issued to each member separately but an announcement of the date and place of the session shall be published in the Gazette and made in the press, and members may be informed by telegram.</p>	<p>The Secretary-General shall issue a summons to each member specifying the date and place for a session of the House:</p> <p>Provided that when a session is called at short notice or emergently, summons may not be issued to each member separately but an announcement of the date and place of the session shall be published in the Gazette and made in the press, and members may be informed by telegram.</p>
4	Seating.	<p>The members shall sit in such order as the Speaker may determine.</p>	<p>The members shall sit in such order as the Speaker may determine.</p>
5	Oath or affirmation.	<p>A member who has not already made and subscribed an oath or affirmation, in pursuance of article 99 of the Constitution, may do so at the commencement of a sitting of the House, or at any other time of the sitting of the House, as the Speaker may direct, on any day after giving previous notice in writing to the Secretary-General.</p>	<p>A member who has not already made and subscribed an oath or affirmation, in pursuance of article 99 of the Constitution, may do so at the commencement of a sitting of the House, or at any other time of the sitting of the House, as the Speaker may direct, on any day after giving previous notice in writing to the Secretary-General.</p>

1	2	3	4
6	Roll of Members.	There shall be a Roll of Members of the House which shall be signed in the presence of the Secretary-General by every member, before taking his seat.	There shall be a Roll of Members of the House which shall be signed in the presence of the Secretary-General by every member, before taking one's own seat.

### CHAPTER III

#### ELECTION OF SPEAKER AND DEPUTY SPEAKER AND NOMINATION OF PANEL OF CHAIRPERSONS

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
7	Election of Speaker.	<p>(1) The election of a Speaker shall be held on such date as the President may fix, and the Secretary-General shall send to every member notice of this date.</p> <p>(2) At any time before noon on the day preceding the date so fixed, any member may give notice in writing, addressed to the Secretary-General, of a motion that another member be chosen as the Speaker of the House, and the notice shall be seconded by a third member and shall be accompanied by a statement by the member whose name is proposed in the notice that he is willing to serve as Speaker, if elected:</p> <p>Provided that a member shall not propose his own name, or second a motion proposing his own name, or propose or second more than one motion.</p> <p>(3) A member in whose name a motion stands on the list of business shall, unless he states that he does not wish to move</p>	<p>(1) The election of a Speaker shall be held on such date as the President may fix, and the Secretary-General shall send to every member notice of this date.</p> <p>(2) At any time before noon on the day preceding the date so fixed, any member may give notice in writing, addressed to the Secretary-General, of a motion that another member be chosen as the Speaker of the House, and the notice shall be seconded by a third member and shall be accompanied by a statement by the member whose name is proposed in the notice that the member proposed is willing to serve as Speaker, if elected:</p> <p>Provided that a member shall not propose one's own name, or second a motion proposing the member's own name, or propose or second more than one motion.</p> <p>(3) A member in whose name a motion stands on the list of business shall, unless make a statement cononveying</p>

1	2	3	4
		the motion, move the motion when called upon to do so. In either case he shall confine himself to a mere statement to the effect that he moves the motion or that he does not intend to move the motion.	unwillingness to move the motion, move the motion when called upon to do so:  Provided that such statement shall be confined to, conveying the unwillingness, or moving the motion for decision of the House under sub-rule (4).
		(4) The motions which have been moved and duly seconded shall be put one by one in the order in which they have been moved, and decided. If necessary, by division. If any motion is carried, the person presiding shall, without putting later motions, declare that the member proposed in the motion which has been carried, has been chosen as the Speaker of the House.	(4) The motions which have been moved and duly seconded shall be put one by one in the order in which they have been moved, and decided. If necessary, by division. If any motion is carried, the person presiding shall, without putting later motions, declare that the member proposed in the motion which has been carried, has been chosen as the Speaker of the House.
8	Election of Deputy Speaker.	(1) The election of a Deputy Speaker shall be held on such date as the Speaker may fix, and the Secretary-General shall send to every member notice of this date.  (2) At any time before noon on the day preceding the date so fixed, any member may give notice in writing, addressed to the Secretary-General, of a motion that another member be chosen as the Deputy Speaker of the House and the notice shall be seconded by a third member and shall be accompanied by a statement by the member whose name is proposed in the notice	(1) The election of a Deputy Speaker shall be held on such date as the Speaker may fix, and the Secretary-General shall send to every member notice of this date.  (2) At any time before noon on the day preceding the date so fixed, any member may give notice in writing, addressed to the Secretary-General, of a motion that another member be chosen as the Deputy Speaker of the House and the notice shall be seconded by a third member and shall be accompanied by a statement by the member whose name is proposed in the notice

1	2	3	4
		that he is willing to serve as Deputy Speaker, if elected:	that the member proposed is willing to serve as Deputy Speaker, if elected:
		Provided that a member shall not propose his own name or second a motion proposing his own name, or propose or second more than one motion.	Provided that a member shall not propose one's own name, or second a motion proposing the member's own name, or propose or second more than one motion.
		(3) A member in whose name a motion stands on the list of business shall, unless he states that he does not wish to move the motion, move the motion when called upon to do so. In either case he shall confine himself to a mere statement to the effect that he moves the motion or that he does not intend to move the motion.	(3) A member in whose name a motion stands on the list of business shall, unless makes a statement conveying unwillingness to move the motion, move the motion when called upon to do so. In either case the member shall confine to making of a statement conveying the intention to move or not to move the motion.
		(4) The motions which have been moved and duly seconded shall be put one by one in the order in which they have been moved, and decided, if necessary, by division. If any motion is carried, the person presiding shall, without putting later motions, declare that the member proposed in the motion which has been carried, has been chosen as the Deputy Speaker of the House.	(4) The motions which have been moved and duly seconded shall be put one by one in the order in which they have been moved, and decided, if necessary, by division. If any motion is carried, the person presiding shall, without putting later motions, declare that the member proposed in the motion which has been carried, has been chosen as the Deputy Speaker of the House.
9	Nomination of Panel of Chairperson.	(1) At the commencement of the House or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker shall nominate from amongst the members a panel of not more than ten Chairmen, anyone of	(1) At the commencement of the House or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker shall nominate from amongst the members a panel of not more than ten Chairpersons, anyone

1	2	3	4
		whom may preside over the House in the absence of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker when so requested by the Speaker or, in his absence, by the Deputy Speaker.	of whom may preside over the House in the absence of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker when so requested by the Speaker or, in the absence of the Speaker, by the Deputy Speaker.
		(2) A Chairman nominated under sub-rule (1) shall hold office until a new panel of Chairman is nominated.	(2) A Chairperson nominated under sub-rule (1) shall hold office until a new panel of Chairpersons is nominated.
10	Powers of Deputy Speaker or other member presiding.	The Deputy Speaker or any other member competent to preside over a sitting of the House under the Constitution or these rules shall, when so presiding, have the same powers as the Speaker when so presiding and all references to the Speaker in these rules shall in these circumstances be deemed to be references to any such person so presiding.	The Deputy Speaker or any other member competent to preside over a sitting of the House under the Constitution or these rules shall, when so presiding, have the same powers as the Speaker when so presiding and all references to the Speaker in these rules shall in these circumstances be deemed to be references to any such person so presiding.

## CHAPTER IV

### SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
11	Duly constituted sitting.	A sitting of the House is duly constituted when it is presided over by the Speaker or any other member competent to preside over a sitting of the House under the Constitution or these rules.	A sitting of the House is duly constituted when it is presided over by the Speaker or any other member competent to preside over a sitting of the House under the Constitution or these rules.
12	Commence-ment and conclusion of sitting.	Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, sitting of the House on any day shall ordinarily commence at 11.00 hours and conclude at 18.00 hours with a lunch break for one hour which may ordinarily be from 13.00 hours to 14.00 hours.	Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, sitting of the House on any day shall ordinarily commence at 11.00 hours and conclude at 18.00 hours with a lunch break for one hour which may ordinarily be from 13.00 hours to 14.00 hours.
13	Days of sittings.	The House shall sit on such days as the Speaker, having regard to the state of business of the House, may from time to time direct.	The House shall sit on such days as the Speaker, having regard to the state of business of the House, may from time to time direct.
14		14. *** **	14. *** **
15	Adjournment of House and procedure for recon-vening.	(1) The Speaker shall determine the time when a sitting of the House shall be adjourned <i>sine die</i> or to a particular day, or to an hour or part of the same day: Provided that the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, call a sitting of the House before the date or	(1) The Speaker shall determine the time when a sitting of the House shall be adjourned <i>sine die</i> or to a particular day, or to an hour or part of the same day: Provided that the Speaker, if thinks fit, may call a sitting of the House before the date or



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		time to which it has been adjourned or at any time after the House has been adjourned <i>sine die</i> .	time to which it has been adjourned or at any time after the House has been adjourned <i>sine die</i> .
		(2) In case the House, after being adjourned is reconvened under proviso to sub-rule (1), the Secretary-General shall communicate to each member the date, time, place and duration of the next part of the session.	(2) In case the House, after being adjourned is reconvened under proviso to sub-rule (1), the Secretary-General shall communicate to each member the date, time, place and duration of the next part of the session.

## CHAPTER V

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AND MESSAGES TO THE HOUSE

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
16	Allotment of time for discussion of the Address.	The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot time for the discussion of the matters referred to in the President's Address to the Houses under article 87(1) of the Constitution.	The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot time for the discussion of the matters referred to in the President's Address to the Houses under article 87(1) of the Constitution.
17	Scope of Discussion.	On such day or days or part of any day, the House shall be at liberty to discuss the matters referred to in such Address on a Motion of Thanks moved by a member and seconded by another member.	On such day or days or part of any day, the House shall be at liberty to discuss the matters referred to in such Address on a Motion of Thanks moved by a member and seconded by another member.
18	Amendments.	Amendments may be moved to such Motion of Thanks in such form as may be considered appropriate by the Speaker.	Amendments may be moved to such Motion of Thanks in such form as may be considered appropriate by the Speaker.
19	Other business that may be taken up.	<p>(1) Notwithstanding that a day has been allotted for discussion on the President's Address:</p> <p>(a) a motion or motions for leave to introduce a Bill or Bills may be made and a Bill or Bills may be introduced on such day; and</p> <p>(b) other business of a formal character may be transacted on such day before the House</p>	<p>(1) Notwithstanding that a day has been allotted for discussion on the President's Address:</p> <p>(a) a motion or motions for leave to introduce a Bill or Bills may be made and a Bill or Bills may be introduced on such day; and</p> <p>(b) other business of a formal character may be transacted on such day before the House</p>

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		commences or continues the discussion on the Address.	commences or continues the discussion on the Address.
		(2) The discussion on the Address may be postponed in favour of a Government Bill or other Government business on a motion being made that the discussion on the Address be adjourned to a subsequent day to be appointed by the Speaker. The Speaker shall forthwith put the question, no amendment or debate being allowed.	(2) The discussion on the Address may be postponed in favour of a Government Bill or other Government business on a motion being made that the discussion on the Address be adjourned to a subsequent day to be appointed by the Speaker. The Speaker shall forthwith put the question, no amendment or debate being allowed.
		(3) The discussion on the Address shall be interrupted in the course of a sitting by an adjournment motion under rule 61.	(3) The discussion on the Address shall be interrupted in the course of a sitting by an adjournment motion under rule 61.
20	Right of reply.	(1) The Prime Minister or any other Minister, whether he has previously taken part in the discussion or not, shall on behalf of the Government have a general right of explaining the position of the Government at the end of the discussion and the Speaker may enquire how much time will be required for the speech so that he may fix the hour by which the discussion shall conclude.	(1) The Prime Minister or any other Minister, shall, whether previously taken part in the discussion or not, have on behalf of the Government a general right of explaining the position of the Government at the end of the discussion and the Speaker may enquire how much time will be required for the speech so that the Speaker may fix the hour by which the discussion shall conclude.
		(2) The mover or the seconder shall not have any right of reply after the Prime Minister or any other Minister has explained the position of the Government at the end of the discussion.	(2) The mover or the seconder shall not have any right of reply after the Prime Minister or any other Minister has explained the position of the Government at the end of the discussion.

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21	Time limit for speeches.	The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches after taking the sense of the House.	The Speaker, if thinks fit, may prescribe a time limit for speeches after taking the sense of the House.
22	President's Address under article 86(1).	The Speaker may allot time for the discussion of the matters referred to in the President's Address under article 86(1) of the Constitution.	The Speaker may allot time for the discussion of the matters referred to in the President's Address under article 86(1) of the Constitution.
23	Messages from President.	Where a message from President for the House under article 86(2) of the Constitution is received by the Speaker, he shall read the message to the House and give necessary directions in regard to the procedure that shall be followed for the consideration of matters referred to in the message. In giving these directions, the Speaker shall be empowered to suspend or vary the rules to such extent as may be necessary.	The Speaker shall, on receiving a message from the President for the House under clause(2) of article 86 of the Constitution, read such message to the House and give necessary directions in regard to the procedure that shall be followed for the consideration of matters referred to in the message. In giving these directions, the Speaker shall be empowered to suspend or vary the rules to such extent as may be necessary.
24	President's Address on prorogation.	When the President prorogues the House or Houses, he may address the House or Houses, as the case may be.	The President, on proroguing the House or Houses, may address the House or Houses, as the case may be.

## CHAPTER VI

### ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS AND LIST OF BUSINESS

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
25	Arrange- ment of Government business.	<p>On days allotted for the transaction of Government business, such business shall have precedence and the Secretary-General, shall arrange that business in such order as the Speaker may after consultation with the Leader of the House, determine:</p> <p>Provided that such order of business shall not be varied on the day that business is set down for disposal unless the Speaker is satisfied that there is sufficient ground for such variation.</p>	<p>On days allotted for the transaction of Government business, such business shall have precedence and the Secretary-General, shall arrange that business in such order as the Speaker may, after consultation with the Leader of the House, determine:</p> <p>Provided that such order of business shall not be varied on the day that business is set down for disposal unless the Speaker is satisfied that there is sufficient ground for such variation.</p>
26	Allotment of time for Private members' business.	<p>The last two and a half hours of a sitting on Friday shall be allotted for the transaction of private members' business:</p> <p>Provided that the Speaker may allot different Fridays for the disposal of different classes of such business and on Fridays so allotted for any particular class of business, business of that class shall have precedence:</p> <p>Provided further that the Speaker may, in consultation with the Leader of the House,</p>	<p>The last two and a half hours of a sitting on Friday shall be allotted for the transaction of private members' business:</p> <p>Provided that the Speaker may allot different Fridays for the disposal of different classes of such business and on Fridays so allotted for any particular class of business, business of that class shall have precedence:</p> <p>Provided further that the Speaker may, in consultation with the Leader of the House,</p>

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		allot any day other than a Friday for the transaction of private members' business:	allot any day other than a Friday for the transaction of private members' business:
		Provided further that if there is no sitting of the House on a Friday, the Speaker may direct that two and a half hours on any other day in the week may be allotted for private members' business.	Provided further that if there is no sitting of the House on a Friday, the Speaker may direct that two and a half hours on any other day in the week may be allotted for private members' business.
27	Precedence of Private members' Bills.	(1) On a day allotted for the disposal of private members' Bills, such Bills shall have relative precedence in the following order, namely:—  (a) Bills in respect of which the motion is that leave be granted to introduce the Bill;  (b) Bills returned by the President with a message under article 111 of the Constitution;  (c) Bills which have been passed by the House and returned by the Council with amendments;  (d) Bills which have been passed by the Council and transmitted to the House;  (e) Bills in respect of which a motion has been carried that the Bill be taken into consideration;  (f) Bills in respect of which the report of a Joint or Select Committee has been presented;  (g) Bills which have been circulated for the purpose of	(1) On a day allotted for the disposal of private members' Bills, such Bills shall have relative precedence in the following order, namely:—  (a) Bills in respect of which the motion is that leave be granted to introduce the Bill;  (b) Bills returned by the President with a message under article 111 of the Constitution;  (c) Bills which have been passed by the House and returned by the Council with amendments;  (d) Bills which have been passed by the Council and transmitted to the House;  (e) Bills in respect of which a motion has been carried that the Bill be taken into consideration;  (f) Bills in respect of which the report of a Joint or Select Committee has been presented;  (g) Bills which have been circulated for the purpose of

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		eliciting opinion thereon;	eliciting opinion thereon;
	(h) Bills introduced and in respect of which no further motion has been made or carried; and	(h) Bills introduced and in respect of which no further motion has been made or carried; and	(h) Bills introduced and in respect of which no further motion has been made or carried; and
	(i) other Bills.	(i) other Bills.	(i) other Bills.
	(2) The relative precedence of Bills falling under the same clause of sub-rule (1) shall be determined by ballot to be held in accordance with the orders made by the Speaker and on such day and in such manner as the Speaker may direct:	(2) The relative precedence of Bills falling under the same clause of sub-rule (1) shall be determined by ballot to be held in accordance with the orders made by the Speaker and on such day and in such manner as the Speaker may direct:	(2) The relative precedence of Bills falling under the same clause of sub-rule (1) shall be determined by ballot to be held in accordance with the orders made by the Speaker and on such day and in such manner as the Speaker may direct:
	Provided that the motion in respect of Bills falling under clause (a) of sub-rule (1) shall be entered in the list of business in the order in which notices of such motions have been received in point of time:	Provided that the motion in respect of Bills falling under clause (a) of sub-rule (1) shall be entered in the list of business in the order in which notices of such motions have been received in point of time:	Provided that the motion in respect of Bills falling under clause (a) of sub-rule (1) shall be entered in the list of business in the order in which notices of such motions have been received in point of time:
	Provided further that Bills falling under clause (h) of sub-rule (1) which are classified by the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions as category 'A' shall have precedence over Bills classified as category 'B', and that the relative precedence of Bills falling under each of these categories shall be determined by ballot separately:	Provided further that Bills falling under clause (h) of sub-rule (1) which are classified by the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions as category 'A' shall have precedence over Bills classified as category 'B', and that the relative precedence of Bills falling under each of these categories shall be determined by ballot separately:	Provided further that Bills falling under clause (h) of sub-rule (1) which are classified by the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions as category 'A' shall have precedence over Bills classified as category 'B', and that the relative precedence of Bills falling under each of these categories shall be determined by ballot separately:
	Provided further that where the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions has classified the Bills falling under clause (h) of sub-rule (1) as	Provided further that where the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions has classified the Bills falling under clause (h) of sub-rule (1) as	Provided further that where the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions has classified the Bills falling under clause (h) of sub-rule (1) as

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		category 'A' and number thereof is twenty or more, ballot of category 'B' Bills may not be held:	category 'A' and number thereof is twenty or more, ballot of category 'B' Bills may not be held:
		Provided further that where the Committee has not classified the Bills falling under clause (h) of sub-rule (1) as category 'A' and category 'B', the order in which such Bills shall be put down in the list of business shall be determined by ballot in accordance with such directions as the Speaker may give.	Provided further that where the Committee has not classified the Bills falling wider clause (h) of sub-rule (1) as category 'A' and category 'B', the order in which such Bills shall be put down in the list of business shall be determined by ballot in accordance with such directions as the Speaker may give.
		(3) The Speaker may, by special order to be announced in the House, make such variations in the relative precedences of Bills set out in sub-rule (1) as he may consider necessary or convenient.	(3) The Speaker may, by special order to be announced in the House, make such variations in the relative precedences of Bills set out in sub-rule (1) as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.
28	Precedence of Private members resolutions.	A ballot of names of members desiring to move a resolution shall be held in accordance with orders made by the Speaker, on such day as the Speaker may direct.	A ballot of names of members desiring to move a resolution shall be held in accordance with orders made by the Speaker, on such day as the Speaker may direct.
29	Private members' business outstanding at the end of day.	Private members' business set down for the day allotted for that class of business and not disposed of on that day shall not be set down for any subsequent day, unless it has gained priority at the ballot held with reference to that day:  Provided that notwithstanding anything contained in rules 27 and 28 any such business which is under discussion at the end of	Private members' business set down for the day allotted for that class of business and not disposed of on that day shall not be set down for any subsequent day, unless it has gained priority at the ballot held with reference to that day:  Provided that notwithstanding anything contained in rules 27 and 28 any such business which is under discussion at the end of



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		that day shall be set down for the next day allotted to business of that class, and shall have precedence over all other business set down for that day.	of that day shall be set down for the next day allotted to business of that class, and shall have precedence over all other business set down for that day.
30	Resumption of adjourned debate on Private members' Bill or resolution.	<p>(1) When on a motion being carried the debate on a private members' Bill or resolution is adjourned to the next day allotted for private members' business in the same or next session, it shall not be set down for further discussion unless it has gained priority at the ballot.</p> <p>(2) When the debate on a private members' Bill or resolution is adjourned <i>sine die</i>, the member in charge of the Bill or the mover of the resolution, as the case may be, may, if he wishes to proceed with such Bill or resolution on a subsequent day allotted for private members' business, give notice for resumption of the adjourned debate and on receipt of such notice the relative precedence of such Bill or resolution shall be determined by ballot.</p>	<p>(1) When on a motion being carried the debate on a private members' Bill or resolution is adjourned to the next day allotted for private members' business in the same or next session, it shall not be set down for further discussion unless it has gained priority at the ballot.</p> <p>(2) When the debate on a private members' Bill or resolution is adjourned <i>sine die</i>, and if the member in charge of the Bill or as the case may be the mover of the resolution, wishes to proceed with such Bill or resolution on a subsequent day allotted for private members' business, may give notice for resumption of the adjourned debate and on receipt of such notice the relative precedence of such Bill or resolution shall be determined by ballot.</p>
31	List of business.	<p>(1) A list of business for the day shall be prepared by the Secretary-General, and a copy thereof shall be made available for the use of every member.</p> <p>(2) Save as otherwise provided in these rules, no business not included in the list of business for the day shall be transacted at any sitting without the permission of the Speaker.</p>	<p>(1) A list of business for the day shall be prepared by the Secretary-General, and a copy thereof shall be made available for the use of every member.</p> <p>(2) Save as otherwise provided in these rules, no business not included in the list of business for the day shall be transacted at any sitting without the permission of the Speaker.</p>

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		(3) Save as otherwise provided in these rules, no business requiring notice shall be set down for a day earlier than the day after that on which the period of the notice necessary for that class of business expires.	(3) Save as otherwise provided in these rules, no business requiring notice shall be set down for a day earlier than the day after that on which the period of the notice necessary for that class of business expires.
		(4) Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, not more than three resolutions (in addition to any resolution which is outstanding under the proviso to rule 29) shall be set down in the list of business for any day allotted for the disposal of private members' resolutions.	(4) Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, not more than three resolutions (in addition to any resolution which is outstanding under the proviso to rule 29) shall be set down in the list of business for any day allotted for the disposal of private members' resolutions.
		[For rules relating to Business Advisory Committee and Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions, <i>See</i> Chapter XXVI of these rules.]	[For rules relating to Business Advisory Committee and Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions, <i>See</i> Chapter XXVI of these rules.]

## CHAPTER VII

### QUESTIONS

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
32	Question hour.	Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, the first hour of every sitting shall be available for the asking and answering of questions.	Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, the first hour of every sitting shall be available for the asking and answering of questions.
33	Period of notice.	Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, not less than fifteen clear days notice of a question shall be given.	Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, not less than fifteen clear days notice of a question shall be given.
34	Form of notice.	<p>(1) Notice of a question shall be given in writing to the Secretary-General and shall specify—</p> <p>(a) the text of the question;</p> <p>(b) the official designation of the Minister to whom the question is addressed;</p> <p>(c) the date on which answer to the question is desired; and</p> <p>(d) the order of preference, if any, for its being placed on the list of questions, where a member tables more than one notice of question for the same day.</p> <p>(2) Where a notice is signed by more than one member, it shall</p>	<p>(1) Notice of a question shall be given in writing to the Secretary-General and shall specify—</p> <p>(a) the text of the question;</p> <p>(b) the official designation of the Minister to whom the question is addressed;</p> <p>(c) the date on which answer to the question is desired; and</p> <p>(d) the order of preference, if any, for its being placed on the list of questions, where a member tables more than one notice of question for the same day.</p> <p>(2) Where a notice is signed by more than one member, it shall</p>

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		be deemed to have been given by the first signatory only.	be deemed to have been given by the first signatory only.
35	Notice of admitted questions to Ministers.	Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, no question shall be placed on the list of questions for answer untill five days have expired from the day when notice of such question was given by the Secretary-General to the Minister to whom it was addressed.	Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, no question shall be placed on the list of questions for answer untill five days have expired from the day when notice of such question was given by the Secretary-General to the Minister to whom it was addressed.
36	Starred questions.	A member who desires an oral answer to his question shall distinguish it by an asterisk. If he does not distinguish it by an asterisk, the question shall be placed on the list of questions for written answer.	A member who desires an oral answer to one's question shall distinguish it by an asterisk. If the member does not distinguish it by an asterisk, the question shall be placed on the list of questions for written answer.
37	Limit of number of Starred questions.	(1) Not more than one question distinguished by [an] asterisk by the same member and not more than twenty questions in all shall be placed on the list of questions for oral answer on any one day:  Provided that when a question is postponed or transferred from one list of questions for oral answer to another, more than one question may stand in the name of one member and the total number of questions may exceed by such postponed or transferred question.  (2) Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, where a member has given more than one notice of questions distinguished by an	(1) Not more than one question distinguished by [an] asterisk by the same member and not more than twenty questions in all shall be placed on the list of questions for oral answer on any one day:  Provided that when a question is postponed or transferred from one list of questions for oral answer to another, more than one question may stand in the name of one member and the total number of questions may exceed by such postponed or transferred question.  (2) Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, where a member has given more than one notice of questions distinguished by an

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		asterisk for same day, his question for the list of questions for oral answer shall be selected in the order indicated by the member and if no such order is indicated, any of these questions shall be placed on the list of questions for oral answer in the order in which notices are received in point of time.	asterisk for same day, member's question for the list of questions for oral answer shall be selected in the order indicated by the member and if no such order is indicated, any of these questions shall be placed on the list of questions for oral answer in the order in which notices are received in point of time.
38	Rotational allotment of days for questions.	The time available for answering questions shall be allotted on different days in rotation for the answering of questions relating to such Ministry or Ministries as the Speaker may, from time to time, provide and on each such day, unless the Speaker with the consent of the Minister concerned otherwise directs, only questions relating to the Ministry or Ministries for which time has been allotted on that day shall be placed on the list of questions for oral answer.	The time available for answering questions shall be allotted on different days in rotation for the answering of questions relating to such Ministry or Ministries as the Speaker may, from time to time, provide and on each such day, unless the Speaker with the consent of the Minister concerned otherwise directs, only questions relating to the Ministry or Ministries for which time has been allotted on that day shall be placed on the list of questions for oral answer.
39	Unstarred questions.	(1) If a question is not distinguished by an asterisk or if a question placed on the list of questions for oral answer on any day is not called for answer within the time available for answering questions on that day, [***] a written answer to such question shall be deemed to have been laid on the Table at the end of the Question Hour or as soon as the questions for oral answer have been disposed of, as the case may be, by the Minister to whom the question is addressed.	(1) If a question is not distinguished by an asterisk or if a question placed on the list of questions for oral answer on any day is not called for answer within the time available for answering questions on that day, [***] a written answer to such question shall be deemed to have been laid on the Table at the end of the Question Hour or as soon as the questions for oral answer have been disposed of, as the case may be, by the Minister to whom the question is addressed.

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		***]	***]
		(2) If there is no Question Hour owing to the cancellation of a sitting or its adjournment without transacting any business, the answers to questions included in the list of questions for oral as well as written answer shall be deemed to have been laid on the Table by the Ministers to whom such questions are addressed at the next sitting of the House after the Question Hour and form part of the proceedings of that day.	(2) If there is no Question Hour owing to the cancellation of a sitting or its adjournment without transacting any business, the answers to questions included in the list of questions for oral as well as written answer shall be deemed to have been laid on the Table by the Ministers to whom such questions are addressed at the next sitting of the House after the Question Hour and form part of the proceedings of that day.
		(3) If the Question Hour on any day is dispensed with ***] for any ***] reasons, the answers to questions included in the list of questions for oral as well as written answers for that day shall be deemed to have been laid on the Table by the Ministers to whom such questions are addressed and shall form part of the proceedings of the day:	(3) If the Question Hour on any day is dispensed with ***] for any ***] reasons, the answers to questions included in the list of questions for oral as well as written answers for that day shall be deemed to have been laid on the Table by the Ministers to whom such questions are addressed and shall form part of the proceedings of the day:
		Provided that if the House does not continue with its sitting after dispensing with ***] the Question Hour, the answers to questions included in the list of questions for oral as well as written answer for that day shall be deemed to have been laid on the Table after the Question Hour at the next sitting of the House and shall form part of the proceedings of that day:	Provided that if the House does not continue with its sitting after dispensing with ***] the Question Hour, the answers to questions included in the list of questions for oral as well as written answer for that day shall be deemed to have been laid on the Table after the Question Hour at the next sitting of the House and shall form part of the proceedings of that day:

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		<p>Provided further that if the Question Hour is interrupted after having taken up the list of questions for oral answer and the list is partly disposed of and the sitting continues, answers to remaining questions in the list of questions for oral answer and answers to questions in the list of questions for written answer shall be deemed to have been laid on the Table after 12 O'clock and form part of the proceedings of the day.</p> <p>(4) If the last sitting of a session is cancelled, the questions in the list of questions for oral as well as written answer for that day shall lapse.</p>	<p>Provided further that if the Question Hour is interrupted after having taken up the list of questions for oral answer and the list is partly disposed of and the sitting continues, answers to remaining questions in the list of questions for oral answer and answers to questions in the list of questions for written answer shall be deemed to have been laid on the Table after 12 O'clock and form part of the proceedings of the day.</p> <p>(4) If the last sitting of a session is cancelled, the questions in the list of questions for oral as well as written answer for that day shall lapse.</p>
40	Questions to private members.	<p>A question may be addressed to a private member provided the subject matter of the question relates to some Bill, resolution or other matter connected with the business for the House for which that member is responsible; and the procedure in regard to such questions shall, as far as may be, be the same as that followed in the case of questions addressed to a Minister with such variations as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.</p>	<p>A question may be addressed to a private member provided the subject matter of the question relates to some Bill, resolution or other matter connected with the business for the House for which that member is responsible; and the procedure in regard to such questions shall, as far as may be, be the same as that followed in the case of questions addressed to a Minister with such variations as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.</p>
41	Admissibility of questions.	<p>(1) Subject to the provisions of Sub-rule (2), a question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public importance within the special cognizance of the Minister to whom it is addressed.</p>	<p>(1) Subject to the provisions of Sub-rule (2), a question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public importance within the special cognizance of the Minister to whom it is addressed.</p>

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		(2) The right to ask a question is Governed by the following conditions, namely:—	(2) The right to ask a question is Governed by the following conditions, namely:—
		(i) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall not be too general incapable of any specific answer or in the nature of a leading question;	(i) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall not be too general incapable of any specific answer or in the nature of a leading question;
		(ii) it shall not bring in any name or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible;	(ii) it shall not bring in any name or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible;
		(iii) if it contains a statement the member shall make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement;	(iii) if it contains a statement the member shall make oneself responsible for the accuracy of the statement;
		(iv) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations, epithets or defamatory statements;	(iv) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations, epithets or defamatory statements;
		(v) it shall not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of an abstract legal question or of a hypothetical proposition;	(v) it shall not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of an abstract legal question or of a hypothetical proposition;
		(vi) it shall not ask as to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity;	(vi) it shall not ask as to the character or conduct of any person except in that person's official or public capacity;
		(vii) it shall not ordinarily exceed 150 words;	(vii) it shall not ordinarily exceed 150 words;
		(viii) it shall not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of India;	(viii) it shall not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of India;



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		(ix) it shall not ask about proceedings in the Committee which have not been placed before the House by a report from the Committee;	(ix) it shall not ask about proceedings in the Committee which have not been placed before the House by a report from the Committee;
		(x) it shall not reflect on the character or conduct of any person whose conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion;	(x) it shall not reflect on the character or conduct of any person whose conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion;
		(xi) it shall not make or imply a charge of a personal character;	(xi) it shall not make or imply a charge of a personal character;
		(xii) it shall not raise questions of policy too large to be dealt with within the limits of an answer to a question;	(xii) it shall not raise questions of policy too large to be dealt with within the limits of an answer to a question;
		(xiii) it shall not repeat in substance questions already answered or to which an answer has been refused;	(xiii) it shall not repeat in substance questions already answered or to which an answer has been refused;
		(xiv) it shall not ask for information on trivial matters;	(xiv) it shall not ask for information on trivial matters;
		(xv) it shall not ordinarily ask for information on matters of past history;	(xv) it shall not ordinarily ask for information on matters of past history;
		(xvi) it shall not ask for information set forth in accessible documents or in ordinary works of reference;	(xvi) it shall not ask for information set forth in accessible documents or in ordinary works of reference;
		(xvii) it shall not raise matters under the control of bodies or persons not primarily responsible to the Government of India;	(xvii) it shall not raise matters under the control of bodies or persons not primarily responsible to the Government of India;

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		(xviii) it shall not ask for information on matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India;	(xviii) it shall not ask for information on matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India;
		(xix) it shall not relate to a matter with which a Minister is not officially 16*{concerned};	(xix) it shall not relate to a matter with which a Minister is not officially 16*{concerned};
		(xx) it shall not refer discourteously to a friendly foreign country;	(xx) it shall not refer discourteously to a friendly foreign country;
		(xxi) it shall not seek information about matters which are in their nature secret, such as composition of Cabinet Committees, Cabinet discussions, or advice given to the President in relation to any matter in respect of which there is a constitutional, statutory or conventional obligation not to disclose information;	(xxi) it shall not seek information about matters which are in their nature secret, such as composition of Cabinet Committees, Cabinet discussions, or advice given to the President in relation to any matter in respect of which there is a constitutional, statutory or conventional obligation not to disclose information;
		(xxii) it shall not ordinarily ask for information on matters which are under consideration of a Parliamentary Committee; and	(xxii) it shall not ordinarily ask for information on matters which are under consideration of a Parliamentary Committee; and
		(xxiii) it shall not ordinarily ask about matters pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate, any matter but may refer to matters concerned with procedure or subject or stage of enquiry, if it	(xxiii) it shall not ordinarily ask about matters pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate, any matter but may refer to matters concerned with procedure or subject or stage of enquiry, if it

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		is not likely to prejudice the consideration of the matter by the tribunal or commission or court of enquiry.	is not likely to prejudice the consideration of the matter by the tribunal or commission or court of enquiry.
42	Questions on matters of correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of a State, no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact, and the answer shall be confined to a statement of fact.	In matters which are or have been the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of a State, no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact, and the answer shall be confined to a statement of fact.	In matters which are or have been the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of a State, no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact, and the answer shall be confined to a statement of fact.
43	Speaker to decide admissibility.	<p>(1) The Speaker shall decide whether a question, or a part thereof, is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any question, or a part thereof, when in his opinion it is an abuse of the right of questioning or is calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules.</p> <p>(2) Subject to the provisions of rule 38, the Speaker may direct that a question be placed on the list of questions for answer on a date later than that specified by a member in his notice if he is of the opinion that a longer period is necessary to decide whether the question is or is not admissible.</p>	<p>(1) The Speaker shall decide whether a question, or a part thereof, is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any question, or a part thereof, when in the opinion of the Speaker, it is an abuse of the right of questioning or is calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules.</p> <p>(2) Subject to the provisions of rule 38, the Speaker may direct that a question be placed on the list of questions for answer on a date later than that specified by a member in the notice if the Speaker is of the opinion that a longer period is necessary to decide whether the question is or is not admissible.</p>
44	Speaker to decide if a question	If in the opinion of the Speaker any question put down for oral answer is of such a nature that a written reply would be more	If in the opinion of the Speaker any question put down for oral answer is of such a nature that a written reply would be more

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	is to be treated as starred or unstarred.	<p>appropriate, the Speaker may direct that such question be placed on the list of questions for written answer:</p> <p>Provided that the Speaker may, If he thinks fit, call upon the member who has given notice of a question for oral answer to state in brief his reasons for desiring an oral answer and after considering the same, may direct that the question be included in the list of questions for written answer.</p>	<p>appropriate, the Speaker may direct that such question be placed on the list of questions for written answer:</p> <p>Provided that the Speaker, if thinks fit, may call upon the member who has given notice of a question for oral answer to state in brief the reasons for desiring an oral answer and, after considering the same, may direct that the question be included in the list of questions for written answer.</p>
45	Limit of number of unstarred questions.	<p>(1) Questions which have been admitted and not included in the list of questions for oral answer shall be included in the list of questions for written answer, in accordance with the orders of the Speaker.</p> <p>(2) In the list of questions for written answer on any one day, not more than four questions by the same member if he has one question in the list of questions for oral answer, and not more than five questions, if he has none in the list of questions for oral answer and not more than 230 questions in all, shall be included:</p> <p>Provided that these limits may be exceeded by the number of questions transferred or postponed from one list of questions for written answer to another.</p> <p>Provided further that the overall limit of 230 questions in the list</p>	<p>(1) Questions which have been admitted and not included in the list of questions for oral answer shall be included in the list of questions for written answer, in accordance with the orders of the Speaker.</p> <p>(2) In the list of questions for written answer on any one day, not more than four questions by the same member if she or he has one question in the list of questions for oral answer, and not more than five questions, if that member has none in the list of questions for oral answer, and not more than 230 questions in all, shall be included:</p> <p>Provided that these limits may be exceeded by the number of questions transferred or postponed from one list of questions for written answer to another.</p> <p>Provided further that the overall limit of 230 questions in the list</p>

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		of questions for written answer on any one day may exceed by the number of questions pertaining to a State or States under President's Rule subject to the maximum limit of 25.	of questions for written answer on any one day may exceed by the number of questions pertaining to a State or States under President's Rule subject to the maximum limit of 25.
46	Order in which starred questions to be called.	<p>Questions for oral answers shall be called [***] in the order in which they stand on the list [***]:</p> <p>Provided that a question not reached for oral answer may be answered after the end of the Question Hour with the permission of the Speaker if the Minister represents to the Speaker that the question is one of special public interest to which he desired to give a reply.</p>	<p>Questions for oral answers shall be called [***] in the order in which they stand on the list [***]:</p> <p>Provided that a question not reached for oral answer may be answered after the end of the Question Hour with the permission of the Speaker if the Minister represents to the Speaker that the question is one of special public interest to which the Minister desired to give a reply.</p>
47	Withdrawal or postpone-ment of questions.	<p>A member may, by notice given at any time before the sitting for which his question has been placed on the list, withdraw his question, or postpone it to a later day to be specified in the notice and on such later day the question shall, subject to the provisions of rule 38, be placed on the list after all questions which have not been so postponed:</p> <p>Provided that a postponed question shall not be placed on the list until two clear days have expired from the day when the notice of postponement has been received by the Secretary-General.</p>	<p>A member may, by notice given at any time before the sitting for which such member's question has been placed on the list, withdraw the question, or postpone it to a later day to be specified in the notice and on such later day the question shall, subject to the provisions of rule 38, be placed on the list after all questions which have not been so postponed:</p> <p>Provided that a postponed question shall not be placed on the list until two clear days have expired from the day when the notice of postponement has been received by the Secretary-General.</p>

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48	Mode of asking questions.	<p>(1) When the time for asking questions arrives, the Speaker shall call successively each member in whose name a question appears on the list of question.</p> <p>(2) The member so called shall rise in his placed and, unless he states that it is not his intention to ask the question standing in his name, ask the question by reference to its number on the list of questions.</p> <p>(3) If on a question being called it is not asked 21[or] the member in whose name it stands is absent, the Speaker may [***] direct that the answer to it be given.</p>	<p>(1) When the time for asking questions arrives, the Speaker shall call successively each member in whose name a question appears on the list of question.</p> <p>(2) The member so called shall rise in one's own place and, unless the member expresses unwillingness to ask the question standing in the name of such member, ask the question by reference to its number on the list of questions.</p> <p>(3) If on a question being called it is not asked 21[or] the member in whose name it stands is absent, the Speaker may [***] direct that the answer to it be given.</p>
49		[***]	[***]
50	Supplementary questions.	<p>(1) The member in whose name a question is listed for oral answer or any other member, when called by the Speaker, may ask a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given.</p> <p>(2) A supplementary question shall be held out of order by the Speaker if, in his opinion:</p> <p>(i) it does not arise from the main question or its answer;</p> <p>(ii) instead of seeking information, it gives information;</p>	<p>(1) The member in whose name a question is listed for oral answer or any other member, when called by the Speaker, may ask a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given.</p> <p>(2) A supplementary question shall be held out of order by the Speaker if, in the opinion of the Speaker:—</p> <p>(i) it does not arise from the main question or its answer;</p> <p>(ii) instead of seeking information, it gives information;</p>

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		(iii) it involves more than one separate issues;	(iii) it involves more than one separate issues;
		(iv) it seeks confirmation or denial of an opinion; and	(iv) it seeks confirmation or denial of an opinion; and
		(v) it infringes any of the rules regarding questions.	(v) it infringes any of the rules regarding questions.
		(3) No discussion shall be permitted during the time for questions under rule 32 in respect of any question or of any answer given to a question.	(3) No discussion shall be permitted during the time for questions under rule 32 in respect of any question or of any answer given to a question.
51	Answers not to refer to proceedings in Council.	An answer to question in the House shall not refer to the answer to a question or proceedings in the Council during a current session.	An answer to question in the House shall not refer to the answer to a question or proceedings in the Council during a current session.
52	Lapse of pending questions referred to members.	Where a reference is made to a member in connection with the notice of a question and no reply is received or a reply received from him is too late for the consideration of the Speaker and the placing of the question, if admitted, on the list of questions for an appropriate date, such notice shall be deemed to have lapsed.	Where a reference is made to a member in connection with the notice of a question and no reply is received or a reply received from such member is too late for the consideration of the Speaker and the placing of the question, if admitted, on the list of questions for an appropriate date, such notice shall be deemed to have lapsed.
53	Prohibition of advance publicity of answers.	Answers to questions which Ministers propose to give in the House shall not be released for publication until the answers have actually been given on the floor of the House or laid on the Table.	Answers to questions which Ministers propose to give in the House shall not be released for publication until the answers have actually been given on the floor of the House or laid on the Table.
54	Short notice questions.	(1) A question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked with notice shorter than ten clear days and if the Speaker	(1) A question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked with notice shorter than ten clear days and the

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		is of opinion that the question is of an urgent character he may direct that an enquiry may be made from the Minister concerned if he is in a position to reply and, if so, on what date.	Speaker, if, is of the opinion that the question is of an urgent character, he may direct that an enquiry may be made from the Minister concerned if such Minister is in a position to reply and, if so, on what date.
		(2) If the Minister concerned agrees to reply, such question shall be answered on a day to be indicated by him and shall be called immediately after the questions which have appeared on the list of questions for oral answer have been disposed of.	(2) If the Minister concerned agrees to reply, such question shall be answered on a day to be indicated by the Minister and shall be called immediately after the questions which have appeared on the list of questions for oral answers have been disposed of.
		(3) If the Minister is unable to answer the question at short notice and the Speaker is of opinion that the question is of sufficient public importance to be orally answered in the House, he may direct that the question be placed as the first question on the list of questions for the day on which it would be due for answer under rule 33:	(3) If the Minister is unable to answer the question at short notice and the Speaker is of the opinion that the questions is of sufficient public importance to be orally answered in the House, the Speaker may direct that the question be placed as the first question on the list of questions for the day on which it would be due for answer under rule 33:
		Provided that not more than one such question shall be accorded first priority on the list of questions for any one day.	Provided that not more than one such question shall be accorded first priority on the list of questions for any one day.
		(3A) Where a notice of a short notice question is signed by more than one member, it shall be deemed to have been given by the first signatory only.	(3A) Where a notice of a short notice question is signed by more than one member, it shall be deemed to have been given by the first signatory only.
		(4) Where two or more members give short notice questions on the same subject and one of the	(4) Where two or more members give short notice questions on the same subject and one of the



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		questions is accepted for answer at short notice, names of not more than four members, other than the one whose notice has been admitted, as determined by ballot, shall be shown against the admitted question:	questions is accepted for answer at short notice, names of not more than four members, other than the one whose notice has been admitted, as determined by ballot, shall be shown against the admitted question:
		Provided that the Speaker may direct that all the notices be consolidated into a single notice, if in his opinion it is desirable to have a single self-contained question covering all the important points raised by members, and the Minister shall then give his reply to the consolidated question:	Provided that the Speaker may direct that all the notices be consolidated into a single notice, if in the opinion of the Speaker, it is desirable to have a single self-contained question covering all the important points raised by members, and the Minister shall then give reply to the consolidated question:
		Provided further that in the case of consolidated question, names of not more than four members, other than the one whose notice has been admitted, as determined by ballot, shall be shown against the question.	Provided further that in the case of consolidated question, names of not more than four members, other than the one whose notice has been admitted, as determined by ballot, shall be shown against the question.
		(5) Where a member desires an oral answer to a question at a shorter notice, he shall briefly state the reasons for asking the question with short notice. Where no reasons have been assigned in the notice of the question, the question shall be returned to the member.	(5) Where a member desires an oral answer to a question at a shorter notice, such Member shall briefly state the reasons for asking the question with short notice. Where no reasons have been assigned in the notice of the question, the question shall be returned to the member.
		(6) The member who has given notice of the question shall be in his seat to ask the question by reference to its number on the list of questions when called by the Speaker and the Minister concerned shall give a reply immediately:	(6) The member who has given notice of the question shall be in one's own seat to ask the question by reference to its number on the list of questions when called by the Speaker and the Minister concerned shall give a reply immediately:

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		<p>Provided that when a question is shown in the names of more than one member the Speaker shall call the name of the first member or, in his absence, any other name.</p> <p>(7) In other respects, the procedure for short notice questions shall be the same as for ordinary questions for oral answer with such modifications as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.</p>	<p>Provided that when a question is shown in the names of more than one member the Speaker shall call the name of the first member or, in the absence of that member any other name.</p> <p>(7) In other respects, the procedure for short notice questions shall be the same as for ordinary questions for oral answer with such modifications as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.</p>

## CHAPTER VIII

### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
55	Discussion on matter arising out of answer to question.	<p>(1) The Speaker may allot half-an-hour on three sittings in a week, for raising discussion on a matter of sufficient public importance which has been the subject of a recent question, oral or written, and the answer to which needs elucidation on a matter of fact.</p> <p>(2) A member wishing to raise a matter shall give notice in writing to the Secretary-General three days in advance of the day on which the matter is desired to be raised, and shall shortly specify the point or points that he wishes to raise:</p> <p>Provided that the notice shall be accompanied by an explanatory note stating the reasons for raising discussion on the matter in question:</p> <p>Provided further that if a notice is signed by more than one member it shall be deemed to have been given by the first signatory only:</p> <p>Provided further that the Speaker may with the consent</p>	<p>(1) The Speaker may allot half-an-hour on three sittings in a week, for raising discussion on a matter of sufficient public importance which has been the subject of a recent question, oral or written, and the answer to which needs elucidation on a matter of fact.</p> <p>(2) A member wishing to raise a matter shall give notice in writing to the Secretary-General three days in advance of the day on which the matter is desired to be raised, and shall shortly specify the point or points such member wishes to raise:</p> <p>Provided that the notice shall be accompanied by an explanatory note stating the reasons for raising discussion on the matter in question:</p> <p>Provided further that if a notice is signed by more than one member it shall be deemed to have been given by the first signatory only:</p> <p>Provided further that the Speaker may with the consent of the</p>

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		of the Minister concerned waive the requirement concerning the period of notice.	Minister concerned waive the requirement concerning the period of notice.
		(3) The Speaker shall decide whether the matter is of sufficient public importance to be put down for discussion, and may not admit a notice which, in his opinion, seeks to revise the policy of Government.	(3) The Speaker shall decide whether the matter is of sufficient public importance to be put down for discussion, and may not admit a notice which, in the opinion of the Speaker seeks to revise the policy of Government.
		(4) If more than two notices have been received and admitted by the Speaker, the Secretary-General shall hold a ballot with a view to draw two notices and the notices shall be put down in the order in which they were received in point of time:	(4) If more than two notices have been received and admitted by the Speaker, the Secretary-General shall hold a ballot with a view to draw two notices and the notices shall be put down in the order in which they were received in point of time:
		Provided that if any matter put down for discussion on a particular day is not disposed of on that day it shall not be set down for any other day, unless the member so desires, in which case it shall be included in the ballot for the next available day.	Provided that if any matter put down for discussion on a particular day is not disposed of on that day it shall not be set down for any other day, unless the member so desires, in which case it shall be included in the ballot for the next available day.
		(5) There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the [members who have previously intimated to the Speaker may ask a question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact. Thereafter, the Minister shall reply shortly]:	(5) There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the [members who have previously intimated to the Speaker may ask a question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact. Thereafter, the Minister shall reply shortly]:

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		<p>Provided that not more than four members who have previously initimated to the Secretary-General may be permitted to ask a question each for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact.</p>	<p>Provided that not more than four members who have previously initimated to the Secretary-General may be permitted to ask a question each for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact.</p>
		<p><b>Explanation.</b>—A member wishing to ask a question shall make such request in writing before the commencement of the sitting at which the discussion is to take place. If such requests are received from more than four members, a ballot shall be held to determine the names of first four members who may be permitted to ask a question each.</p>	<p><b>Explanation.</b>—A member wishing to ask a question shall make such request in writing before the commencement of the sitting at which the discussion is to take place. If such requests are received from more than four members, a ballot shall be held to determine the names of first four members who may be permitted to ask a question each.</p>

## CHAPTER IX

### ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
56	Speaker's consent.	Subject to the provisions of these rules, a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker.	Subject to the provisions of these rules, a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker.
57	Notice.	<p>Notice of an adjournment motion shall be given by 10.00 hours on the day on which the motion is proposed to be made to the Secretary-General and copies thereof shall be endorsed to:—</p> <p>(i) the Speaker;</p> <p>(ii) the Minister concerned;</p> <p>(iii) the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs:</p> <p>Provided that notices received after 10.00 hours shall be deemed to have been received at 10.00 hours on the next day on which the House sits:</p> <p>Provided further that no member shall give more than one such notice for any one sitting.</p>	<p>Notice of an adjournment motion shall be given by 10.00 hours on the day on which the motion is proposed to be made to the Secretary-General and copies thereof shall be endorsed to:—</p> <p>(i) the Speaker;</p> <p>(ii) the Minister concerned;</p> <p>(iii) the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs:</p> <p>Provided that notices received after 10.00 hours shall be deemed to have been received at 10.00 hours on the next day on which the House sits:</p> <p>Provided further that no member shall give more than one such notice for any one sitting.</p>

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		<p><b>Explanation.</b>—(i) Where a notice is signed by more than one member, it shall be deemed to have been given by the first signatory only.</p> <p>(ii) A ballot shall be held to determine the relative priority of all notices on the same subject for the sitting for which they are valid.]</p>	<p><b>Explanation.</b>—(i) Where a notice is signed by more than one member, it shall be deemed to have been given by the first signatory only.</p> <p>(ii) A ballot shall be held to determine the relative priority of all notices on the same subject for the sitting for which they are valid.]</p>
58	Restrictions on right to move motion.	<p>The right to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely:—</p> <p>(i) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting;</p> <p>(ii) not more than one matter shall be discussed on the same motion;</p> <p>(iii) the motion shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence involving responsibility of the Government of India;</p> <p>(iv) the motion shall not raise a question of privilege;</p> <p>(v) the motion shall not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session;</p> <p>(vi) the motion shall not anticipate a matter, which has been previously appointed for consideration. In determining</p>	<p>The right to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely:—</p> <p>(i) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting;</p> <p>(ii) not more than one matter shall be discussed on the same motion;</p> <p>(iii) the motion shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence involving responsibility of the Government of India;</p> <p>(iv) the motion shall not raise a question of privilege;</p> <p>(v) the motion shall not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session;</p> <p>(vi) the motion shall not anticipate a matter, which has been previously appointed for consideration. In determining</p>

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		whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by the Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time;	whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by the Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time;
		(vii) the motion shall not deal with any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India; and	(vii) the motion shall not deal with any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India; and
		(viii) the motion shall not raise any question which under the Constitution or these rules can only be raised on a distinct motion by a notice given in writing to the Secretary-General.	(viii) the motion shall not raise any question which under the Constitution or these rules can only be raised on a distinct motion by a notice given in writing to the Secretary-General.
59	Matters before tribunals, commissions, etc.	No motion which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate, any matter shall ordinarily be permitted to be moved:  Provided that the Speaker may in his discretion allow such matter being raised in the House as is concerned with the procedure or subject or stage of enquiry if the Speaker is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by the statutory tribunal, statutory authority, commission or court of enquiry.	No motion which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate, any matter shall ordinarily be permitted to be moved:  Provided that the Speaker may while exercising discretion allow such matter being raised in the House as is concerned with the procedure or subject or stage of enquiry if the Speaker is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by the statutory tribunal, statutory authority, commission or court of enquiry.



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60	Leave to move adjournment motion.	<p>(1) The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 56 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall call the member concerned who shall rise in his place and ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House:</p> <p>Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 56 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may, if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of motion and state the reasons for refusing consent or holding the motion as being not in order:</p> <p>Provided further that where the Speaker is not in possession of full facts about the matter mentioned therein, he may before giving or refusing his consent read the notice of the motion and hear from the Minister, and/or members concerned a brief statement on facts and then give his decision on the admissibility of the motion.</p> <p>(2) If objection to leave being granted is taken, the Speaker shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and if not less than fifty members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall intimate that leave is granted. If less than fifty members rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.</p>	<p>(1) The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 56 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall call the member concerned who shall rise in one's own place and ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House:</p> <p>Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 56 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, the Speaker may, if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of motion and state the reasons for refusing consent or holding the motion as being not in order:</p> <p>Provided further that where the Speaker is not in possession of full facts about the matter mentioned therein, the Speaker may before giving or refusing consent read the notice of the motion and hear from the Minister, and/or members concerned a brief statement on facts and then give decision on the admissibility of the motion.</p> <p>(2) If objection to leave being granted is taken, the Speaker shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and if not less than fifty members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall intimate that leave is granted. If less than fifty members rise, the Speaker shall inform the member has not the leave of the House.</p>

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61	Time for taking up motion.	The Motion "that the House do now adjourn" shall be taken up at 16.00 hours or at an earlier hour if the Speaker, after considering the state of business in the House, so directs.	The Motion "that the House do now adjourn" shall be taken up at 16.00 hours or at an earlier hour if the Speaker, after considering the state of business in the House, so directs.
62	Closure of debate.	The Speaker may, if he is satisfied that there has been adequate debate, put the question at 18.30 hours or at such other hour not being less than two hours and thirty minutes from the time of commencement of the debate.	The Speaker may, on being satisfied that there has been adequate debate, put the question at 18.30 hours or at such other hour not being less than two hours and thirty minutes from the time of commencement of the debate.
63	Time limit for speeches.	The Speaker shall prescribe a time limit for speeches.	The Speaker shall prescribe a time limit for speeches.

## CHAPTER X

### LEGISLATION

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
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<b>I. Bills Originating in the House</b>			
INTRODUCTION AND PUBLICATION OF BILLS			
64	Publication of Bill in Gazette before introduction.	The Speaker may, on request being made to him, order the publication of any Bill (together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the memorandum regarding delegation of legislative power and the financial memorandum accompanying it) in the Gazette, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill. In that case, it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill, and, if the Bill is afterwards introduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again.	The Speaker, on request being made, may order the publication of any Bill (together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the memorandum regarding delegation of legislative power and the financial memorandum accompanying it) in the Gazette, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill. In that case, it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill, and, if the Bill is afterwards introduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again.
65	Notice for leave to introduce private members' Bills.	(1) Any member, other than a Minister, desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill, shall give notice of his intention, and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the Bill and an explanatory Statement of Objects and Reasons which shall not contain arguments:  Provided that the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, revise the Statement of Objects and Reasons.	(1) Any member, other than a Minister, desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill, shall give notice of one's intention, and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the Bill and an explanatory Statement of Objects and Reasons which shall not contain arguments:  Provided that the Speaker, if he thinks fit, may revise the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

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		(2) If the Bill is a Bill which under the Constitution cannot be introduced without the previous sanction or recommendation of the President, the member shall annex to the notice such sanction or recommendation conveyed through a Minister, and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with.	(2) If the Bill is a Bill which under the Constitution cannot be introduced without the previous sanction or recommendation of the President, the member shall annex to the notice such sanction or recommendation conveyed through a Minister, and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with.
		(3) The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this rule shall be one month unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made at shorter notice.	(3) The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this rule shall be one month unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made at shorter notice.
		(4) The Speaker may disallow a notice of a Bill in case the Bill does not comply with the requirement of sub-rule (2) of this rule, or rule 69 or 70.	(4) The Speaker may disallow a notice of a Bill in case the Bill does not comply with the requirement of sub-rule (2) of this rule, or rule 69 or 70.
66	Bill dependent wholly or partly upon another Bill pending on another Bill.	A Bill, which is dependent wholly or partly upon another Bill pending before the House, may be introduced in the House in anticipation of the passing of the Bill on which it is dependent:	A Bill, which is dependent wholly or partly upon another Bill pending before the House, may be introduced in the House in anticipation of the passing of the Bill on which it is dependent:
		Provided that the second Bill shall be taken up for consideration and passing in the House only after the first Bill has been passed by the Houses and assented to by the President.	Provided that the second Bill shall be taken up for consideration and passing in the House only after the first Bill has been passed by the Houses and assented to by the President.
67	Identical Bills.	When a Bill is pending before the House, notice of an identical Bill, whether received before or after the introduction of the	When a Bill is pending before the House, notice of an identical Bill, whether received before or after the introduction of the

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		pending Bill, shall be removed from, or not entered in, the list of pending notices, as the case may be, unless the Speaker otherwise directs.	pending Bill, shall be removed from, or not entered in, the list of pending notices, as the case may be, unless the Speaker otherwise directs.
68	Communica- tion of President's recommen- dation regarding Bill.	The order of the President granting or withholding the sanction or recommendation to the introduction or consideration of a Bill shall be communicated to the Secretary-General by the Minister concerned in writing.	The order of the President granting or withholding the sanction or recommendation to the introduction or consideration of a Bill shall be communicated to the Secretary-General by the Minister concerned in writing.
69	Financial memoran- dum and clauses involving expendi- ture.	(1) A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law.  (2) Clauses or provisions in Bills involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall be printed in thick type or in italics:  Provided that where a clause in a Bill involving expenditure is inadvertently not printed in thick type or in italics, the member in charge of the Bill shall, with the permission of the Speaker, bring such clauses to the notice of the House.	(1) A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law.  (2) Clauses or provisions in Bills involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall be printed in thick type or in italics:  Provided that where a clause in a Bill involving expenditure is inadvertently not printed in thick type or in italics, the member in charge of the Bill shall, with the permission of the Speaker, bring such clauses to the notice of the House.
70	Memoran- dum regarding delegated	A Bill involving proposals for the delegation of legislative power shall further be accompanied by a memorandum explaining	A Bill involving proposals for the delegation of legislative power shall further be accompanied by a memorandum

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	legislation.	such proposals and drawing attention to their scope and stating also whether they are of normal or exceptional character.	explaining such proposals and drawing attention to their scope and stating also whether they are of normal or exceptional character.
71	Statement regarding Ordinances.	<p>(1) Whenever a Bill seeking to replace an Ordinance with or without modification is introduced in the House, shall be placed before the House along with the Bill a statement explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by Ordinance.</p> <p>(2) Whenever an Ordinance, which embodies wholly or partly or with modification the provisions of a Bill pending before the House is promulgated a statement explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by Ordinance shall be laid on the Table at the commencement of the session following the promulgation of the Ordinance.</p>	<p>(1) Whenever a Bill seeking to replace an Ordinance with or without modification is introduced in the House, shall be placed before the House along with the Bill a statement explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by Ordinance.</p> <p>(2) Whenever an Ordinance, which embodies wholly or partly or with modification the provisions of a Bill pending before the House is promulgated a statement explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by Ordinance shall be laid on the Table at the commencement of the session following the promulgation of the Ordinance.</p>
72	Procedure when introduction of Bill opposed.	<p>(1) If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, brief statements from the member who opposes the motion and the member who moved the motion, may, without further debate, put the question:</p> <p>Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the</p>	<p>(1) If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, if thinks fit, after permitting brief statements from the member who opposes the motion and the member who moved the motion, may, without further debate, put the question:</p> <p>Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the</p>

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		House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon:	House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon:
		Provided further that the Speaker shall forthwith put to vote the motion for leave to introduce a Finance Bill or an Appropriation Bill.	Provided further that the Speaker shall forthwith put to vote the motion for leave to introduce a Finance Bill or an Appropriation Bill.
		(2) Notice to oppose introduction of a Bill shall be addressed to the Secretary-General (specifying clearly and precisely the objections to be raised) and given by 10.00 hours on the day on which the motion for leave to introduce the Bill is included in the list of business.	(2) Notice to oppose introduction of a Bill shall be addressed to the Secretary-General (specifying clearly and precisely the objections to be raised) and given by 10.00 hours on the day on which the motion for leave to introduce the Bill is included in the list of business.
73	Publication of Bill in Gazette after introduction.	As soon as may be after a Bill has been introduced, the Bill, unless it has already been published, shall be published in the Gazette.	As soon as may be after a Bill has been introduced, the Bill, unless it has already been published, shall be published in the Gazette.
MOTIONS AFTER INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND SCOPE OF DEBATE.			
74	Motions after introduction of Bills.	When a Bill is introduced or on some subsequent occasion, the member in-charge may make one of the following motions in regard to his Bill namely:—	When a Bill is introduced or on some subsequent occasion, the member in-charge may make one of the following motions in regard to One's own Bill, namely:—
		(i) that it be taken into consideration; or	(i) that it be taken into consideration; or
		(ii) that it be referred to a Select Committee of the House; or	(ii) that it be referred to a Select Committee of the House; or
		(iii) that it be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council; or	(iii) that it be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council; or

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		(iv) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon:	(iv) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon:
		Provided that no, such motion as is referred to in clause (iii) shall be made with reference to a Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (g) of clause (1) of article 110 of the Constitution:	Provided that no, such motion as is referred to in clause (iii) shall be made with reference to a Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (g) of clause (1) of article 110 of the Constitution:
		Provided further that no such motion shall be made until after copies of the Bill have been made available for the use of members, and that any member may object to any such motion being made unless copies of the Bill have been so made available for two days before the day on which the motion is made and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made.	Provided further that no such motion shall be made until after copies of the Bill have been made available for the use of members, and that any member may object to any such motion being made unless copies of the Bill have been so made available for two days before the day on which the motion is made and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made.
75	Discussion of Principle of Bills.	(1) On a motion referred to in rule 74 being made, the principle of the Bill and its provisions may be discussed generally, but the details of the Bill shall not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principles.  (2) At this stage no amendments to the Bill may be moved, but—  (a) if the member in charge moves that the Bill be taken into consideration any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select	(1) On a motion referred to in rule 74 being made, the principle of the Bill and its provisions may be discussed generally, but the details of the Bill shall not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principles.  (2) At this stage no amendments to the Bill may be moved, but—  (a) if the member in charge moves that the Bill be taken into consideration any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select



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		Committee of the House, or a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council, or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by a date to be specified in the motion;	Committee of the House, or a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council, or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by a date to be specified in the motion;
		(b) if the member in charge moves that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House, or a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council or a Select Committee, as the case may be, or that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by a date to be specified in the motion.	(b) if the member in charge moves that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House, or a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council or a Select Committee, as the case may be, or that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by a date to be specified in the motion.
		(3) where a motion that a Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon is carried, and the Bill is circulated in accordance with that direction and opinions are received thereon, the member in charge, if he wishes to proceed with the Bill thereafter, shall move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House or a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council, unless the Speaker allows a motion to be made that the Bill be taken into consideration:	(3) where a motion that a Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon is carried, and the Bill is circulated in accordance with that direction and opinions are received thereon, the member in charge, if so wishes to proceed with the Bill thereafter, shall move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House or a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council, unless the Speaker allows a motion to be made that the Bill be taken into consideration:
		Provided that if an amendment or a motion for appointment of	Provided that if an amendment or a motion for appointment of

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		<p>a Select Committee or a Joint Committee has been moved under this Rule, any member may move that the House give instructions to the Select Committee or to the Joint Committee to which the Bill is proposed to be referred to make some particular or additional provision in the Bill and if necessary or convenient to consider and report on amendments which may be proposed to the original Act which the Bill seeks to amend:</p> <p>Provided further that no amendment or a motion for appointment of a Joint Committee under this rule shall be moved with reference to a Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (g) of clause (1) of article 110 of the Constitution.</p>	<p>a Select Committee or a Joint Committee has been moved under this Rule, any member may move that the House give instructions to the Select Committee or to the Joint Committee to which the Bill is proposed to be referred to make some particular or additional provision in the Bill and if necessary or convenient to consider and report on amendments which may be proposed to the original Act which the Bill seeks to amend:</p> <p>Provided further that no amendment or a motion for appointment of a Joint Committee under this rule shall be moved with reference to a Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (g) of clause (1) of article 110 of the Constitution.</p>
76	<p>Members entitled to move motions in respect of Bills.</p>	<p>No motion that a Bill be taken into consideration or be passed shall be made by any member other than the member in charge of the Bill and no motion that a Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House, or a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council, or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon shall be made by any member other than the member in charge except by way of amendment to a motion made by the member in charge:</p>	<p>No motion that a Bill be taken into consideration or be passed shall be made by any member other than the member in charge of the Bill and no motion that a Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House, or a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council, or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon shall be made by any member other than the member in charge except by way of amendment to a motion made by the member in charge:</p>

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		Provided that if the member in charge of a Bill is unable, for reasons which the Speaker considers adequate, to move the next motion in regard to his Bill at any subsequent stage after introduction, he may authorise another member to move that particular motion with the approval of the Speaker.	Provided that if the member in charge of a Bill is unable, for reasons which the Speaker considers adequate, to move the next motion in regard to that Bill at any subsequent stage after introduction, the member may authorise another member to move that particular motion with the approval of the Speaker.
		<b>Explanation</b> —Notwithstanding the provisions contained in the proviso the member who introduced the Bill shall continue to be the member in charge.	<b>Explanation</b> —Notwithstanding the provisions contained in the proviso the member who introduced the Bill shall continue to be the member in charge.

**MOTIONS AFTER PRESENTATION OF SELECT/JOINT COMMITTEE REPORTS AND SCOPE OF DEBATES**

77	Motions after presentation of Select/Joint Committee reports.	(1) After the presentation of the final report of a Select Committee of the House or a Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, on a Bill, the member in charge may move—  (a) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, be taken into consideration; or (b) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, be re-committed to the same Select Committee or to a new Select Committee, or to the same Joint Committee, or to a new Joint Committee with the concurrence of the Council, either—	(1) After the presentation of the final report of a Select Committee of the House or a Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, on a Bill, the member in charge may move—  (a) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, be taken into consideration; or (b) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, be re-committed to the same Select Committee or to a new Select Committee, or to the same Joint Committee or to a new Joint Committee with the concurrence of the Council, either—
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		(i) without limitation, or	(i) without limitation, or
		(ii) with respect to particular clauses or amendments only, or	(ii) with respect to particular clauses or amendments only, or
		(iii) with instructions to the Committee to make some particular or additional provision in the Bill, or	(iii) with instructions to the Committee to make some particular or additional provision in the Bill, or
		(c) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses, be circulated or recirculated, as the case may be, for the purpose of eliciting opinion or further opinion thereon:	(c) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses, be circulated or recirculated, as the case may be, for the purpose of eliciting opinion or further opinion thereon:
		Provided that any member may object to any such motion being made if a copy of the report has not been made available for the use of members for two days before the day on which the motion is made and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made.	Provided that any member may object to any such motion being made if a copy of the report has not been made available for the use of members for two days before the day on which the motion is made and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made.
		(2) If the member in charge moves that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, be taken into consideration any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be recommitted or be circulated or recirculated for the purpose of eliciting opinion or further opinion thereon.	(2) If the member in charge moves that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, be taken into consideration any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be recommitted or be circulated or recirculated for the purpose of eliciting opinion or further opinion thereon.

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78	Scope of debate on Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, be taken into consideration shall be confined to consideration of the report of the Committee and the matters referred to in that report or any alternative suggestions consistent with the principle of the Bill.	The debate on a motion that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, be taken into consideration shall be confined to consideration of the report of the Committee and the matters referred to in that report or any alternative suggestions consistent with the principle of the Bill.	The debate on a motion that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, be taken into consideration shall be confined to consideration of the report of the Committee and the matters referred to in that report or any alternative suggestions consistent with the principle of the Bill.

AMENDMENTS TO CLAUSES ETC. AND CLAUSE BY CLAUSE CONSIDERATIONS OF BILLS

79	Notice of amendments to clauses or schedules.	(1) If notice of an amendment to a clause or schedule of the Bill has not been given one day before that day on which the Bill is to be considered any member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved:  Provided that, in the case of a Government Bill, an amendment, of which notice has been received from the member in charge shall not lapse by reason of the fact that the member in charge has ceased to be a Minister or a member and such amendment shall be printed in the name of the new member in charge of the Bill.  (2) The Secretary-General shall, if time permits, make available to the members from time to time lists of amendments of which notices have been received.	(1) If notice of an amendment to a clause or schedule of the Bill has not been given one day before that day on which the Bill is to be considered any member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved:  Provided that, in the case of a Government Bill, an amendment, of which notice has been received from the member in charge shall not lapse by reason of the fact that the member in charge has ceased to be a Minister or a member and such amendment shall be printed in the name of the new member in charge of the Bill.  (2) The Secretary-General shall, if time permits, make available to the members from time to time lists of amendments of which notices have been received.
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80	Admissibility of amendments.	<p>The following conditions shall govern the admissibility of amendments of clauses or schedules of a Bill:—</p> <p>(i) An amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject-matter of the clause to which it relates.</p> <p>(ii) An amendment shall not be inconsistent with any previous decision of the House on the same question.</p> <p>(iii) An amendment shall not be such as to make the clause which it proposes to amend unintelligible or ungrammatical.</p> <p>(iv) If an amendment refers to, or is not intelligible without a subsequent amendment or schedule, notice of the subsequent amendment or schedule shall be given before the first amendment is moved, so as to make the series of amendments intelligible as a whole.</p> <p>(v) The Speaker shall determine the place at which an amendment shall be moved.</p> <p>(vi) The Speaker may refuse to propose an amendment which is, in his opinion, frivolous or meaningless.</p> <p>(vii) An amendment may be moved to an amendment which has already been proposed by the Speaker.</p>	<p>The following conditions shall govern the admissibility of amendments to clauses or schedules of a Bill:—</p> <p>(i) An amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject-matter of the clause to which it relates.</p> <p>(ii) An amendment shall not be inconsistent with any previous decision of the House on the same question.</p> <p>(iii) An amendment shall not be such as to make the clause which it proposes to amend unintelligible or ungrammatical.</p> <p>(iv) If an amendment refers to, or is not intelligible without a subsequent amendment or schedule, notice of the subsequent amendment or schedule shall be given before the first amendment is moved, so as to make the series of amendments intelligible as a whole.</p> <p>(v) The Speaker shall determine the place at which an amendment shall be moved.</p> <p>(vi) The Speaker may refuse to propose an amendment which is, in the opinion of the Speaker, frivolous or meaningless.</p> <p>(vii) An amendment may be moved to an amendment which has already been proposed by the Speaker.</p>

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81	President's recommendation regarding amendments.	<p>If any member desires to move an amendment which under the Constitution cannot be moved without the previous sanction or recommendation of the President, he shall annex to the notice required by these rules such sanction or recommendation conveyed through a Minister and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with:</p> <p>Provided that no previous sanction or recommendation of the President shall be required, if an amendment seeks to—</p> <p>(a) abolish or reduce the limits of the tax proposed in the Bill or amendment, or</p> <p>(b) Increase such tax upto the limits of an existing tax.</p>	<p>If any member desires to move an amendment which under the Constitution cannot be moved without the previous sanction or recommendation of the President, that member shall annex to the notice required by these rules such sanction or recommendation conveyed through a Minister and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with:</p> <p>Provided that no previous sanction or recommendation of the President shall be required, if an amendment seeks to—</p> <p>(a) abolish or reduce the limits of the tax proposed in the Bill or amendment, or</p> <p>(b) increase such tax upto the limits of an existing tax.</p>
82	Communication of President's recommendation.	The order of the President, granting or withholding the sanction or recommendation to an amendment to a Bill, shall be communicated to the Secretary-General by the Minister concerned in writing.	The order of the President, granting or withholding the sanction or recommendation to an amendment to a Bill, shall be communicated to the Secretary-General by the Minister concerned in writing.
83	Selection of new clauses or amendments.	The Speaker shall have power to select the new clauses or amendments to be proposed, and may, if he thinks, fit, call upon any member who has given notice of an amendment to give such explanation of the object of the amendment as may enable him to form a judgment upon it.	The Speaker shall have power to select the new clauses or amendments to be proposed, and, if thinks fit, may call upon any member who has given notice of an amendment to give such explanation of the object of the amendment as may enable the member to form a judgment upon it.

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84	Arrange- ment of amend- ments.	Amendments of which notice has been given shall, as far as practicable, be arranged in the list of amendments, issued from time to time, in the order in which they may be called. In arranging amendments raising the same question at the same point of a clause, precedence may be given to an amendment [proposed] by the member in charge of the Bill. Subject as aforesaid, amendments may be arranged in the order in which notice thereof are received.	Amendments of which notice has been given shall, as far as practicable, be arranged in the list of amendments, issued from time to time, in the order in which they may be called. In arranging amendments raising the same question at the same point of a clause, precedence may be given to an amendment [proposed] by the member in charge of the Bill. Subject as aforesaid, amendments may be arranged in the order in which notices thereof are received.
85	Order of amend- ments.	<p>(1) Amendments shall ordinarily be considered in the order of the clauses of the Bill to which they respectively relate; and in respect of any such clause a motion shall be deemed to have been made: "That this clause do stand part of the Bill."</p> <p>(2) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, put as one question similar amendments to a clause:</p> <p>Provided that if a member requests that any amendment be put separately, the Speaker shall put that amendment separately.</p>	<p>(1) Amendments shall ordinarily be considered in the order of the clauses of the Bill to which they respectively relate; and in respect of any such clause a motion shall be deemed to have been made: "That this clause do stand part of the Bill."</p> <p>(2) The Speaker, if thinks fit, may put as one question similar amendments to a clause:</p> <p>Provided that if a member requests that any amendment be put separately, the Speaker shall put that amendment separately.</p>
86	Moving of amend- ments.	<p>When a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, any member may, when called upon by the Speaker, move an amendment to the Bill of which he has previously given notice:</p> <p>Provided that in order to save time and repetition of arguments,</p>	<p>When a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, any member may, when called upon by the Speaker, move an amendment to the Bill of which that Member has previously given notice:</p> <p>Provided that in order to save time and repetition of arguments,</p>



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		a single discussion may be allowed to cover a series of inter-dependent amendments.	a single discussion may be allowed to cover a series of inter-dependent amendments.
87	Withdrawal of amendments.	An amendment moved may, by leave of the House, but not otherwise be withdrawn on the request of the member moving it. If an amendment has been proposed to an amendment; the original amendment shall not be withdrawn until the amendment proposed to it has been disposed of.	An amendment moved may, by leave of the House, but not otherwise be withdrawn on the request of the member moving it. If an amendment has been proposed to an amendment; the original amendment shall not be withdrawn until the amendment proposed to it has been disposed of.
88	Submission of Bill clause by clause.	Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Speaker may, when a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, submit the Bill, or any part of the Bill to the House clause by clause. The Speaker may call each clause separately, and, when the amendments relating to it have been dealt with, shall put the question: "That this clause (or, that this clause as amended, as the case may be) do stand part of the Bill."	Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Speaker may, when a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, submit the Bill, or any part of the Bill to the House clause by clause. The Speaker may call each clause separately, and, when the amendments relating to it have been dealt with, shall put the question: "That this clause (or, that this clause as amended, as the case may be) do stand part of the Bill."
89	Postponement of clause.	The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, postpone the consideration of a clause.	The Speaker, if thinks fit, may postpone the consideration of a clause.
90	Consideration of schedules.	The consideration of the schedule or schedules, if any, shall follow the consideration of clauses. Schedules shall be put from the Chair, and may be amended, in the same manner as clauses, and the consideration of new schedules shall follow the consideration of the original	The consideration of the schedule or schedules, if any, shall follow the consideration of clauses. Schedules shall be put from the Chair, and may be amended, in the same manner as clauses, and the consideration of new schedules shall follow the consideration of the original schedules

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		The question shall then be put: "That this schedule (or, that this schedule as amended, as the case may be) do stand part of the Bill":	question shall then be put: "That this schedule (or, that this schedule as amended, as the case may be) do stand part of the Bill":
		Provided that the Speaker may allow the schedule or schedules, if any, being considered before the clauses are disposed of or along with a clause or otherwise as he may think fit.	Provided that the Speaker may allow the schedule or schedules, if any, being considered before the clauses are disposed of or along with a clause or otherwise as the Speaker may think fit.
91	Voting on group of clauses and schedules.	The Speaker, may, if he thinks fit, put as one question clauses and or schedules, or clauses and or schedules as amended, as the case may be, together to the vote of the House:	The Speaker, if thinks fit, may put as one question clauses and or schedules, or clauses and or schedules as amended, as the case may be, together to the vote of the House:
		Provided that if a member requests that any clause or schedule, or any clause or schedule as amended, as the case may be, be put separately, the Speaker shall put that clause or schedule, or clause or schedule as amended, as the case may be, separately.	Provided that if a member requests that any clause or schedule, or any clause or schedule as amended, as the case may be, be put separately, the Speaker shall put that clause or schedule, or clause or schedule as amended as the case may be, separately.
92	Clause one, Enacting Formula, Preamble and Title.	Clause one, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble, if any, and the Title of a Bill shall stand postponed until the other clauses and schedules (including new clauses and new schedules) have been disposed of and the Speaker shall then put the question: "That clause one, or the Enacting Formula, or the Preamble or the Title (or, that clause one Enacting Formula, Preamble or Title as amended, as the case may be) do stand part of the Bill."	Clause one, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble, if any, and the Title of a Bill shall stand postponed until the other clauses and schedules (including new clauses and new schedules) have been disposed of and the Speaker shall then put the question: "That clause one, or the Enacting Formula, or the Preamble or the Title (or, that clause one Enacting Formula, Preamble or Title as amended, as the case may be) do stand part of the Bill."

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PASSING OF BILLS			
93	Motion for passing of Bill.	<p>(1) When a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried and no amendment of the Bill is made, the member in charge may at once move that the Bill be passed.</p> <p>(2) Where a Bill has undergone amendments the motion that the Bill as amended be passed shall not be moved on the same day on which the consideration of the Bill is concluded, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made.</p> <p>(3) To such a motion no amendment may be moved which is not either formal, verbal or consequential upon an amendment made after the Bill was taken into consideration.</p>	<p>(1) When a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried and no amendment of the Bill is made, the member in charge may at once move that the Bill be passed.</p> <p>(2) Where a Bill has undergone amendments the motion that the Bill as amended be passed shall not be moved on the same day on which the consideration of the Bill is concluded, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made.</p> <p>(3) To such a motion no amendment may be moved which is not either formal, verbal or consequential upon an amendment made after the Bill was taken into consideration.</p>
94	Scope of debate on motion for passing of Bill.	The discussion on a motion that the Bill or the Bill as amended, as the case may be, be passed shall be confined to the submission of arguments either in support of the Bill or for the rejection of the Bill. In making his speech a member shall not refer to the details of the Bill further than is necessary for the purpose of his arguments which shall be of a general character.	The discussion on a motion that the Bill or as the case may be, the Bill as amended, be passed shall be confined to the submission of arguments either in support of the Bill or for the rejection of the Bill. The member while making the speech shall not refer to the details of the Bill further than is necessary for the purpose of arguments which shall be of a general character.
95	Correction of patent errors.	Where a Bill is passed by the House, the Speaker shall have power to correct patent errors and make such other changes in the Bill as are consequential	Where a Bill is passed by the House, the Speaker shall have power to correct patent errors and make such other changes in the Bill as are consequential

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		upon the amendments accepted by the House.	upon the amendments accepted by the House.
96	Transmis- sion of Bills to Council.	<p>(1) When a Bill is passed by the House, it shall be transmitted to the Council for concurrence with a message to that effect.</p> <p>(2) The Secretary-General shall certify, on top of the first page of the Bill so transmitted to the Council, in the following form:—</p> <p>'This Bill has been passed by the House of the People on the .....20</p> <p>Dated on      20      Secretary-General':</p> <p>Provided that if it is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution the certificate by the Speaker shall be endorsed at the end of the Bill in the following form:</p> <p>'I hereby certify that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India.</p> <p>Dated the 20      Speaker.'</p>	<p>(1) When a Bill is passed by the House, it shall be transmitted to the Council for concurrence with a message to that effect.</p> <p>(2) The Secretary-General shall certify, on top of the first page of the Bill so transmitted to the Council, in the following form:—</p> <p>'This Bill has been passed by the House of the People on the .....20</p> <p>Dated on      20      Secretary - General':</p> <p>Provided that if it is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution the certificate by the Speaker shall be endorsed at the end of the Bill in the following form:</p> <p>'I hereby certify that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India.</p> <p>Dated the 20      Speaker.'</p>
97	Council's message regarding Bills other than Money Bills.	If a Bill other than a Money Bill passed by the House and transmitted to the Council is passed by the Council without amendment, the message received from the Council to that effect shall be reported by the Secretary-General to the House if in session or published in the Bulletin for the information of the members if the the House is not in session.	If a Bill other than a Money Bill passed by the House and transmitted to the Council is passed by the Council without amendment, the message received from the Council to that effect shall be reported by the Secretary-General to the House if in session or published in the Bulletin for the information of the members if the House is not in session.

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BILLS OTHER THAN MONEY BILLS RETURNED BY THE COUNCIL			
98	Bill returned with amendments.	If a Bill other than Money Bill passed by the House and transmitted to the Council is returned to the House with amendments, it shall on receipt be laid on the Table.	If a Bill other than Money Bill passed by the House and transmitted to the Council is returned to the House with amendments, it shall on receipt be laid on the Table.
99	Notice for consideration of amendments.	After the amended Bill has been laid on the Table, any Minister in the case of a Government Bill, or in any other case any member may, after giving two days' notice, or with the consent of the Speaker without notice move that the amendments be taken into consideration.	After the amended Bill has been laid on the Table, any Minister in the case of a Government Bill, or in any other case any member may, after giving two days' notice, or with the consent of the Speaker without notice move that the amendments be taken into consideration.
100	Consideration of amendments.	(1) If a motion that the amendments be taken into consideration is carried, the Speaker shall put the amendments to the House in such manner as he thinks most convenient for their consideration.  (2) An amendment relevant to the subject-matter of an amendment made by the Council may be moved, but no further amendment shall be moved to the Bill unless it is consequential upon, or an alternative to, an amendment made by the Council.	(1) If a motion that the amendments be taken into consideration is carried, the Speaker shall put the amendment to the House in such manner as the Speaker thinks most convenient for their consideration.  (2) An amendment relevant to the subject-matter of an amendment made by the Council may be moved, but no further amendment shall be moved to the Bill unless it is consequential upon, or an alternative to, an amendment made by the Council.
101	Disposal of amendments made by Council.	The House, if it agrees to the amendment made by the Council shall send a message to the Council to that effect, but if it disagrees with that amendment or proposes further amendment or an alternative amendment, the	The House, if it agrees to the amendment made by the Council, shall send a message to the Council to that effect, but if it disagrees with that amendment or proposes further amendment or an alternative amendment, the

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		House shall return the Bill or the Bill as further amended to the Council with a message to that effect.	House shall return the Bill or the Bill as further amended to the Council with a message to that effect.
102	Disagreement between Houses as to amendments.	If the Bill is returned to the House with a message that the Council insists on an amendment or amendments to which the House has disagreed, the Houses shall be deemed to have finally disagreed as to the amendment or amendments.	If the Bill is returned to the House with a message that the Council insists on an amendment or amendments to which the House has disagreed, the Houses shall be deemed to have finally disagreed as to the amendment or amendments.
MONEY BILLS RETURNED BY THE COUNCIL			
103	Money Bill returned without recommendation.	If a Money Bill passed by the House and transmitted to the Council is returned to the House without recommendation, the message to that effect shall be reported by the Secretary-General to the House if in session or published in the Bulletin for the information of the members if the House is not in session. The Bill shall then be presented to the President for his assent.	If a Money Bill passed by the House and transmitted to the Council is returned to the House without recommendation, the message to that effect shall be reported by the Secretary-General to the House if in session or published in the Bulletin for the information of the members if the House is not in session. The Bill shall then be presented to the President for his assent.
104	Money Bill returned with recommendation.	If a Money Bill passed by the House and transmitted to the Council is returned to the House with amendments recommended by the Council, it shall on receipt be laid on the Table.	If a Money Bill passed by the House and transmitted to the Council is returned to the House with amendments recommended by the Council, it shall on receipt be laid on the Table.
105	Notices for consideration of amendments recommended by Council.	After the Bill with amendments as recommended by the Council has been laid on the Table, any Minister in the case of a Government Bill, or in any other case any member may, after giving two days' notice, or with the consent of the Speaker	After the Bill with amendments as recommended by the Council has been laid on the Table, any Minister in the case of a Government Bill, or in any other case any member may, after giving two days' notice, or with the consent of the Speaker

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		without notice, move that the amendments recommended by the Council be taken into consideration.	without notice, move that the amendments recommended by the Council be taken into consideration.
106	Consideration of amendments recommended by Council.	If a motion that the amendments as recommended by the Council be taken into consideration is carried, the Speaker shall put the amendments as recommended by the Council to the House in such manner as he thinks most convenient for their consideration.	If a motion that the amendments as recommended by the Council be taken into consideration is carried, the Speaker shall put the amendments as recommended by the Council to the House in such manner as the Speaker thinks most convenient for their consideration.
107	Disposal of amendments recommended by Council.	If the House accepts any amendment or amendments as recommended by the Council, the Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both the Houses with the amendment or amendments recommended by the Council and accepted by the House and a message to that effect shall be sent to the Council.	If the House accepts any amendment or amendments as recommended by the Council, the Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both the Houses with the amendment or amendments recommended by the Council and accepted by the House and a message to that effect shall be sent to the Council.
108	Bill deemed passed on House not accepting Council's recommendations.	If the House does not accept any of the recommendations of the Council, the Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both the Houses in the form in which it was passed by the House without any of the amendments recommended by the Council and a message to that effect shall be sent to the Council.	If the House does not accept any of the recommendations of the Council, the Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both the Houses in the form in which it was passed by the House without any of the amendments recommended by the Council and a message to that effect shall be sent to the Council.
ADJOURNMENT OF DEBATE, WITHDRAWAL AND REMOVAL OF BILLS			
109	Adjournment of debate on Bill.	At any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House, a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the Speaker.	At any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House, a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the Speaker.

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110	With- drawal of Bill.	<p>The member in charge of a Bill may at any stage of the Bill move for leave to withdraw the Bill on the ground that—</p> <p>(a) the legislative proposal contained in the Bill is to be dropped; or</p> <p>(b) the Bill is to be replaced subsequently by a new Bill which substantially alters the provisions contained therein; or</p> <p>(c) The Bill is to be replaced subsequently by another Bill which includes all or any of its provisions in addition to other provisions; and if such leave is granted no further motion shall be made with reference to the Bill:</p> <p>Provided that where a Bill is under consideration by a Select Committee of the House or a Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, notice of any motion for the withdrawal of the Bill shall automatically stand referred to the Committee and after the Committee has expressed its opinion in a report to the House, the motion shall be set down in the list of business:</p> <p>Provided further that where a Bill has originated in the Council and is pending before the House, the member in charge shall move a motion in the House recommending to the Council that the Council do agree to leave being granted by the House to withdraw the Bill and after the</p>	<p>The member in charge of a Bill may at any stage of the Bill move for leave to withdraw the Bill on the ground that—</p> <p>(a) the legislative proposal contained in the Bill is to be dropped; or</p> <p>(b) the Bill is to be replaced subsequently by a new Bill which substantially alters the provisions contained therein; or</p> <p>(c) The Bill is to be replaced subsequently by another Bill which includes all or any of its provisions in addition to other provisions; and if such leave is granted no further motion shall be made with reference to the Bill:</p> <p>Provided that where a Bill is under consideration by a Select Committee of the House or a Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, notice of any motion for the withdrawal of the Bill shall automatically stand referred to the Committee and after the Committee has expressed its opinion in a report to the House, the motion shall be sent down in the list of business:</p> <p>Provided further that where a Bill has originated in the Council and is pending before the House, the member in charge shall move a motion in the House recommending to the Council that the Council do agree to leave being granted by the House to withdraw the Bill and after the</p>



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		motion is adopted by the House and concurred in by the Council, the member in charge shall move for leave to withdraw the Bill.	motion is adopted by the House and concurred in by the Council, the member in charge shall move for leave to withdraw the Bill.
111	Procedure when withdrawal of Bill opposed.	If a motion for leave to withdraw a Bill is opposed, the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, permit the member who 7[opposes the motion and the member who moved] the motion to make brief explanatory statements and may thereafter, without further debate, put the question.	If a motion for leave to withdraw a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, if thinks fit, may permit the member who opposes the motion and the member who moved the motion to make brief explanatory statements and may thereafter, without further debate, put the question.
112	Removal of Bill from Register of Bills.	<p>(1) Where any of the following motions made by the member in charge under these rules in regard to a Bill is rejected by the House, no further motion shall be made with reference to the Bill and such Bill shall be removed from the Register of Bills pending in the House:—</p> <p>(i) that leave be granted to introduce the Bill;</p> <p>(ii) that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee;</p> <p>(iii) that the Bill be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council;</p> <p>(iv) that the Bill, be taken into consideration;</p> <p>(v) that the Bill as reported by Select Committee of the House or Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, be taken into consideration; and</p>	<p>(1) Where any of the following motions made by the member in charge under these rules in regard to a Bill is rejected by the House, no further motion shall be made with reference to the Bill and such Bill shall be removed from the Register of Bills pending in the House:—</p> <p>(i) that leave be granted to introduce the Bill;</p> <p>(ii) that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee;</p> <p>(iii) that the Bill be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council;</p> <p>(iv) that the Bill, be taken into consideration;</p> <p>(v) that the Bill as reported by Select Committee of the House or Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, be taken into consideration; and</p>

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		(vi) that the Bill (or, that the Bill as amended, as the case may be) be passed.	(vi) that the Bill (or, that the Bill as amended, as the case may be) be passed.
		(2) A Bill pending before the House shall also be removed from the Register of Bills pending in the House in case a Bill substantially identical is passed by the House or the Bill is withdrawn under rule 110.	(2) A Bill pending before the House shall also be removed from the Register of Bills pending in the House in case a Bill substantially identical is passed by the House or the Bill is withdrawn under rule 110.
		<i>Explanation.</i> —A Bill pending before the House shall include—	<i>Explanation.</i> —A Bill pending before the House shall include—
		(i) A Bill introduced in the House which does not fall within the categories of Bills mentioned in this rule or rule 113;	(i) A Bill introduced in the House which does not fall within the categories of Bills mentioned in this rule or rule 113;
		(ii) A Bill transmitted to the Council and returned by the Council with amendment, or recommendation, as the case may be, and laid on the Table under rule 98 or 104;	(ii) A Bill transmitted to the Council and returned by the Council with amendment, or recommendation, as the case may be, and laid on the Table under rule 98 or 104;
		(iii) a Bill originating in the Council and transmitted to the House and laid on the Table under rule 114 or 122; and	(iii) a Bill originating in the Council and transmitted to the House and laid on the Table under rule 114 or 122; and
		(iv) A Bill returned by the President with a message under article 111 of the Constitution.	(iv) A Bill returned by the President with a message under article 111 of the Constitution.
113	Additional provision of private member's Bill from	A private member's Bill pending before the House shall also be removed from the Register of Bills pending in the House in case—	A private member's Bill pending before the House shall also be removed from the Register of Bills pending in the House in case—

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	Register of Bills.	(a) the member in charge ceases to be a member of the House;  (b) the member in charge is appointed a Minister.	(a) the member in charge ceases to be a member of the House;  (b) the member in charge is appointed a Minister.
<b>II. Bills Originating in the Council and Transmitted to the House</b>			
114	Laying of Bills on Table.	When a Bill originating in the Council has been passed by the Council and is transmitted to the House the Bill shall, as soon as may be, be laid on the Table.	When a Bill originating in the Council has been passed by the Council and is transmitted to the House the Bill shall, as soon as may be, be laid on the Table.
115	Notice for consideration.	At any time after the Bill has been so laid on the Table any Minister in the case of a Government Bill, or, in any other case, any member may give notice of his intention of move that the Bill be taken into consideration.	At any time after the Bill has been so laid on the Table any Minister in the case of a Government Bill, or, in any other case, any member may give notice of one's intention of move that the Bill be taken into consideration.
116	Motion for consideration.	On the day on which the motion for consideration is set down in the list of business which shall, unless the Speaker otherwise directs, be not less than two days from the receipt of the notice, the member giving notice may move that the Bill be taken into consideration.	On the day on which the motion for consideration is set down in the list of business which shall, unless the Speaker otherwise directs, be not less than two days from the receipt of the notice, the member giving notice may move that the Bill be taken into consideration.
117	Discussion of principle of Bill.	On the day on which such motion is made or on any subsequent day to which the discussion is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed, but the details of the Bill shall not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principle.	On the day on which such motion is made or on any subsequent day to which the discussion is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed, but the details of the Bill shall not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principle.

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118	Reference to Select Committee.	Any member may, if the Bill has not already been referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses, moves as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee and, if such motion is carried, the Bill shall be referred to a Select Committee, and the rules regarding Select Committees on Bills originating in the House shall than apply.	Any member may, if the Bill has not already been referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses, moves as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee and, if such motion is carried, the Bill shall be referred to a Select Committee, and the rules regarding Select Committees on Bills originating in the House shall than apply.
119	Consideration and passing of Bills.	If the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration is carried, the Bill shall be taken into consideration clause by clause and the provisions of the rules of the House regarding consideration of amendments to Bills and the subsequent procedure in regard to the passing of Bills shall apply.	If the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration is carried, the Bill shall be taken into consideration clause by clause and the provisions of the rules of the House regarding consideration of amendments to Bills and the subsequent procedure in regard to the passing of Bills shall apply.
120	Bill passed without amendment.	If the Bill is passed without amendment, a message shall be sent to the Council intimating that the House has agreed to the Bill without any amendment.	If the Bill is passed without amendment, a message shall be sent to the Council intimating that the House has agreed to the Bill without any amendment.
121	Bill passed with amendments.	<p>(1) If the Bill is passed with amendments, the Bill shall be returned with a message asking the concurrence of the Council in the amendments.</p> <p>(2) The Secretary-General shall certify, on top of the first page of the Bill so returned to the Council, in the following form:—</p> <p>'This Bill has been passed as amended by the House of the</p>	<p>(1) If the Bill is passed with amendments, the Bill shall be returned with a message asking the concurrence of the Council in the amendments.</p> <p>(2) The Secretary-General shall certify, on top of the first page of the Bill so returned to the Council, in the following form:—</p> <p>'This Bill has been passed as amended by the House of the</p>

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		People on the.....	People on the.....
		Dated..... 20 Secretary-General'.	Dated..... 20 Secretary-General'.
122	Procedure consequent on disposal of amendments by Council.	If the Council disagrees with the amendments made by the House or any of them, or agrees to any of the amendments made by the House with further amendments, or proposes further amendments in place of amendments made by the House, the Bill as further amended shall on receipt by the House be laid on the Table.	If the Council disagrees with the amendments made by the House or any of them, or agrees to any of the amendments made by the House with further amendments, or proposes further amendments in place of amendments made by the House, the Bill as further amended shall on receipt by the House be laid on the Table.
123	Consideration of amendments made by Council.	After the amended Bill has been laid on the Table, any Minister in the case of a Government Bill, or in any other case, any member may, after giving two days' notice or with the consent of the Speaker without notice, move that the amendments be taken into consideration.	After the amended Bill has been laid on the Table, any Minister in the case of a Government Bill, or in any other case, any member may, after giving two days' notice or with the consent of the Speaker without notice, move that the amendments be taken into consideration.
124	Procedure on consideration of amendments.	(1) If a motion that the amendments be taken into consideration is carried, the Speaker shall put the amendments to the House in such manner as he thinks most convenient for their consideration.  (2) An amendment relevant to the subject-matter of an amendment made by the Council may be moved, but no further amendment shall be moved to the Bill, unless it is consequential upon, or an alternative to, an amendment made by the Council.	(1) If a motion that the amendments be taken into consideration is carried, the Speaker shall put the amendments to the House in such manner as the Speaker thinks most convenient for their consideration.  (2) An amendment relevant to the subject-matter of an amendment made by the Council may be moved, but no further amendment shall be moved to the Bill, unless it is consequential upon, or an alternative to, an amendment made by the Council.

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125	Disposal of Bills and amendments.	The House may either agree to the Bill as originally passed by the Council or as further amended by the Council, as the case may be, or may return the Bill with a message that it insists on an amendment or amendments to which the Council has disagreed.	The House may either agree to the Bill as originally passed by the Council or as further amended by the Council, as the case may be, or may return the Bill with a message that it insists on an amendment or amendments to which the Council has disagreed.
126	Disagreement between Houses as to amendments.	If a Bill is returned with a message intimating that the House insists on amendments to which the Council is unable to agree, the Houses shall be deemed to have finally disagreed as to the amendments.	If a Bill is returned with a message intimating that the House insists on amendments to which the Council is unable to agree, the Houses shall be deemed to have finally disagreed as to the amendments.
127	Rejection of Bill.	When any of the following motions moved in the House with reference to a Bill originating in the Council and transmitted to the House in negatived by the House, the Bill shall be deemed to have been rejected by the House:  (i) that the Bill be taken into consideration;  (ii) that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee;  (iii) that the Bill as reported by Select Committee be taken into consideration; and  (iv) that the Bill (or, that the Bill as amended, as the case may be) be passed.	When any of the following motions moved in the House with reference to a Bill originating in the Council and transmitted to the House is negatived by the House, the Bill shall be deemed to have been rejected by the House:  (i) that the Bill be taken into consideration;  (ii) that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee;  (iii) that the Bill as reported by Select Committee be taken into consideration; and  (iv) that the Bill (or, that the Bill as amended, as the case may be) be passed.

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<b>III. Authentication and Assent of Bills passed</b>			
128	Authenti- cation and assent.	<p>(1) When a Bill is passed by the Houses and is in possession of the House, the Bill shall be signed in duplicate by the Speaker and presented to the President:</p> <p>Provided that in the absence of the Speaker from New Delhi, the Secretary-General may, in case of urgency, authenticate the Bill on behalf of the Speaker.</p> <p>(2) One copy of the Bill so assented to by the President shall be preserved for verification and record and shall not be allowed to pass out of the custody of the House without the permission of the Speaker.</p>	<p>(1) When a Bill is passed by the House and is in possession of the House, the Bill shall be signed in duplicate by the Speaker and presented to the President:</p> <p>Provided that in the absence of the Speaker from New Delhi, the Secretary-General may, in case of urgency, authenticate the Bill on behalf of the Speaker.</p> <p>(2) One copy of the Bill so assented to by the President shall be preserved for verification and record and shall not be allowed to pass out of the custody of the House without the permission of the Speaker.</p>
<b>IV. Reconsideration of Bills returned by President</b>			
BILLS ORIGINATING IN THE HOUSE			
129	Message of President.	<p>(1) When a Bill passed by the Houses is returned to the House by the President with a message requesting that the House should reconsider the Bill or any specified provisions thereof or any such amendments are recommended in his message, the Speaker shall read the message of the President in the House if in session, or if the House is not in session, direct that it may be published in the Bulletin for the information of the members.</p> <p>(2) The Bill as passed by the Houses and returned by the President for reconsideration shall thereafter be laid on the Table.</p>	<p>(1) When a Bill passed by the Houses is returned to the House by the President with a message requesting that the House should reconsider the Bill or any specified provisions thereof or any such amendments are recommended in the message, the Speaker shall read the message of the President in the House if in session, or if the House is not in session, direct that it may be published in the Bulletin for the information of the members.</p> <p>(2) The Bill as passed by the House and returned by the President for reconsideration shall thereafter be laid on the Table.</p>

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130	Notice for consideration of amendments.	At any time after the Bill has been so laid on the Table, any Minister in the case of a Government Bill, or, in any other case, any member may give notice of one's intention to move that the amendments recommended by the President be taken into consideration.	At any time after the Bill has been so laid on the Table, any Minister in the case of a Government Bill, or, in any other case, any member may give notice of one's intention to move that the amendments recommended by the President be taken into consideration.
131	Motion for consideration.	On the day on which the motion for consideration is set down in the list of business which shall, unless the Speaker otherwise directs, be not less than two days from the receipt of the notice, the member giving notice may move that the amendments be taken into consideration.	On the day on which the motion for consideration is set down in the list of business which shall, unless the Speaker otherwise directs, be not less than two days from the receipt of the notice, the member giving notice may move that the amendments be taken into consideration.
132	Scope of debate.	The debate on such a motion shall be confined to consideration of matters referred to in the message of the President or to any suggestion relevant to the subject-matter of the amendments recommended by the President.	The debate on such a motion shall be confined to consideration of matters referred to in the message of the President or to any suggestion relevant to the subject-matter of the amendments recommended by the President.
133	Procedure on motion for consideration of amendments being carried.	If the motion that the amendments recommended by the President be taken into consideration is carried, the Speaker shall put the amendments to the House in such manner as he thinks most convenient for their consideration.	If the motion that the amendments recommended by the President be taken into consideration is carried, the Speaker shall put the amendments to the House in such manner as the Speaker thinks most convenient for their consideration.
134	Amendment to amendment.	An amendment relevant to the subject-matter of an amendment recommended by the President may be moved, but no further amendment shall be moved to	An amendment relevant to the subject-matter of an amendment recommended by the President may be moved, but no further amendment shall be moved to



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		the Bill unless it is consequential upon, incidental or alternative to, an amendment recommended by the President.	the Bill unless it is consequential upon, incidental or alternative to, an amendment recommended by the President.
135	Passing again of Bill.	When all the amendments have been disposed of, the member giving notice of the motion under rule 130 may move that the Bill as originally passed by the Houses be passed again, or passed again as amended, as the case may be.	When all the amendments have been disposed of, the member giving notice of the motion under rule 130 may move that the Bill as originally passed by the House be passed again, or passed again as amended, as the case may be.
136	Procedure on motion for consideration of amendments not being carried.	If the motion that the amendments recommended by the President be taken into consideration is not carried, the member giving notice of the motion under rule 130 may at once move that the Bill as originally passed by the Houses be passed again without amendment.	If the motion that the amendments recommended by the President be taken into consideration is not carried, the member giving notice of the motion under rule 130 may at once move that the Bill as originally passed by the Houses be passed again without amendment.
137	Transmission to Council of Bill passed again.	<p>(1) When the Bill is passed again by the House with or without amendment, as the case may be, it shall be transmitted to the Council for concurrence with a message to that effect.</p> <p>(2) The Secretary-General shall certify, on the top of the first page of the Bill so transmitted to the Council, in the following form:—</p> <p>"This Bill which was passed by the Houses of Parliament and returned by the President for reconsideration has been passed again with/without amendment</p>	<p>(1) When the Bill is passed again by the House with or without amendment, as the case may be, it shall be transmitted to the Council for concurrence with a message to that effect.</p> <p>(2) The Secretary-General shall certify, on the top of the first page of the Bill so transmitted to the Council, in the following form:—</p> <p>"This Bill which was passed by the Houses of Parliament and returned by the President for reconsideration has been passed again with/without amendment</p>

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		by the House of the People on, the...20.	by the House of the People on, the...20.
		Dated the 20.... Secretary-General'.	Dated the...20 Secretary-General'.
138	Message from Council regarding passing again of Bill.	If the Bill passed again by the House and transmitted to the Council is passed again by the Council without amendment, the message received from the Council to that effect shall be reported by the Secretary-General to the House if in session or published in the Bulletin for the information of the members if the House is not in session.	If the Bill passed again by the House and transmitted to the Council is passed again by the Council without amendment, the message received from the Council to that effect shall be reported by the Secretary-General to the House if in session or published in the Bulletin for the information of the members if the House is not in session.
139	Bill returned by Council with amendments.	If the Bill passed again by the House and transmitted to the Council is returned to the House with amendments it shall on receipt be laid on the Table.	If the Bill passed again by the House and transmitted to the Council is returned to the House with amendments it shall on receipt be laid on the Table.
140	Consideration of amendments made by Council.	After the amendment Bill has been laid on the Table, any Minister in the case of a Government Bill, or, in any other case any member may, after giving two days' notice, or with the consent of the Speaker without notice, move that the amendments be taken into consideration.	After the amended Bill has been laid on the Table, any Minister in the case of a Government Bill, or, in any other case any member may, after giving two days notice, or with the consent of the Speaker without notice, move that the amendments be taken into consideration.
141	Procedure on consideration of amendments.	(1) if a motion that the amendments be taken into consideration is carried, the Speaker shall put the amendments to the House in such manner as he thinks most convenient for their consideration.	(1) If a motion that the amendments be taken into consideration is carried, the Speaker shall put the amendments to the House in such manner as the Speaker thinks most convenient for their consideration.

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		(2) An amendment relevant to the subject-matter of an amendment made by the Council may be moved, but no further amendment shall be moved to the Bill unless it is consequential upon, incidental or alternative to, an amendment made by the Council.	(2) An amendment relevant to the subject-matter of an amendment made by the Council may be moved, but no further amendment shall be moved to Bill unless it is consequential upon, incidental or alternative to, an amendment made by the Council.
142	Disposal of amendments made by Council.	The House, if it agrees to the amendment made by the Council, shall send a message to the Council to that effect, but if it disagrees with that amendment or proposes further amendment or an alternative amendment, the House shall return the Bill or the Bills as further amended to the Council with a message to that effect.	The House, if it agrees to the amendment made by the Council, shall send a message to the Council to that effect, but if it disagrees with that amendment or an alternative amendment or proposes further amendment, the House shall return the Bill or the Bills as further amended to the Council with a message to that effect.
143	Disagreement between Houses.	If the Bill is returned to the House with a message that the Council insists on an amendment or amendments to which the House has disagreed, the Houses shall be deemed to have finally disagreed as to the amendment of amendments.	If the Bill is returned to the House with a message that the Council insists on an amendment or amendments to which the House has disagreed, the Houses shall be deemed to have finally disagreed to have finally disagreed as to the amendment or amendments.
BILLS ORIGINATING IN THE COUNCIL			
144	Laying of Bill on Table.	When a Bill passed by the Houses which has been returned by the President to the Council for reconsideration has been passed again with or without amendments by the Council and transmitted to the House, the Bill together with the President's	When a Bill passed by the Houses which has been returned by the President to the Council for reconsideration, has been passed again with or without amendments by the Council and transmitted to the House, the Bill together with the President's

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		message shall, as soon as may be, be laid on the Table.	message shall, as soon as may be, be laid on the Table.
145	Motion for consideration.	At any time after the Bill together with the President's message has been so laid on the Table, any Minister in the case of a Government Bill, or, in any other case, any member, may, after giving two days' notice, or with the consent of the Speaker without notice, move that the Bill as passed again by the Council be taken into consideration.	At any time after the Bill together with the President's message has been so laid on the Table, any Minister in the case of a Government Bill, or in any other case, any member, may, after giving two days' notice, or with the consent of the Speaker without notice, move that the Bill as passed again by the Council be taken into consideration.
146	Procedure on motion for consideration being carried.	<p>(1) If the motion that the Bill as passed again by the Council be taken into consideration is carried, the Speaker shall put to the House the amendments, if any, made to the Bill by the Council in such manner as he thinks most convenient for their consideration.</p> <p>(2) An amendment relevant to the subject-matter of an amendment made by the Council may be moved, but no further amendment shall be moved unless it is consequential upon, incidental or alternative to, an amendment made by the Council:</p> <p>Provided that if the Council has not agreed to an amendment recommended by the President any member may move an amendment relevant to the subject-matter of the amendment recommended by the President.</p>	<p>(1) If the motion that the Bill as passed again by the Council be taken into consideration is carried, the Speaker shall put to the House the amendments, if any, made to the Bill by the Council in such manner as the Speaker thinks most convenient for their consideration.</p> <p>(2) An amendment relevant to the subject-matter of an amendment made by the Council may be moved, but no further amendment shall be moved unless it is consequential upon, incidental or alternative to, an amendment made by the Council:</p> <p>Provided that if the Council has not agreed to an amendment recommended by the President any member may move an amendment relevant to the subject-matter of the amendment recommended by the President.</p>

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147	Bill passed again without amendment.	If the Bill passed again by the Council is passed again by the House without amendment, a message shall be sent to the Council to that effect.	If the Bill passed again by the Council is passed again by the House without amendment, a message shall be sent to the Council to that effect.
148	Bill passed again with amendments.	If the Bill is passed again by the House with amendments, the Bill shall be returned to the Council with a message asking the concurrence of the Council in such amendments.	If the Bill is passed again by the House with amendments, the Bill shall be returned to the Council with a message asking the concurrence of the Council in such amendments.
149	Procedure consequent on disposal of amendments by Council.	If the Council disagrees with the amendments made by the House or any of them, or agrees to any of the amendments made by the House with further amendments, or proposes further amendments in place of amendments made by the House, the Bill as further amended shall on receipt by the House be laid on the Table.	If the Council disagrees with the amendment made by the House or any of them, or agrees to any of the amendment made by the House with further amendments, or proposes further amendments in place of amendments made by the House, the Bill as further amended shall on receipt by the House be laid on the Table.
150	Consideration of amendments made by Council.	After the amended Bill has been so laid on the Table, any Minister in the case of a Government Bill, or, in any other case, any member may, after giving two days' notice, or with the consent of the Speaker without notice, move that the amendments be taken into consideration.	After the amended Bill has been so laid on the Table, any Minister in the case of a Government Bill, or, in any other case, any member may, after giving two days' notice of with the consent of the Speaker without notice, move that the amendments be taken into consideration.
151	Procedure on consideration of amendments.	(1) If a motion that the amendments be taken into consideration is carried, the Speaker shall put the amendments to the House in such manner as he thinks most convenient for their consideration.	(1) If a motion that the amendments be taken into consideration is carried, the Speaker shall put the amendments to the House in such manner as the Speaker thinks most convenient for their consideration.

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		(2) An amendment relevant to the subject-matter of the amendments made by the Council may be moved but no further amendment shall be moved to the Bill, unless it is consequential upon, incidental or alternative to, an amendment made by the Council.	(2) An amendment relevant to the subject-matter of the amendments made by the Council may be moved but no further amendment shall be moved to the Bill, unless it is consequential upon, incidental or alternative to, an amendment made by the Council.
152	Disposal of Bill and amendments.	The House may agree to the Bill as passed again by the Council or as further amendment by the Council, as the case may be, or may return the Bill with a message that it insists on an amendment or amendments to which the Council has disagreed.	The House may agree to the Bill as passed again by the Council or as further amended by the Council, as the case may be, or may return the Bill with a message that it insists on an amendment or amendments to which the Council has disagreed.
153	Disagreement between Houses as to amendments.	If the Bill is returned with a message that the House insists on an amendment or amendments to which the Council is unable to agree, the Houses shall be deemed to have finally disagreed as to the amendment or amendments.	If the Bill is returned with a message that the House insists on an amendment or amendments to which the Council is unable to agree, the Houses shall be deemed to have finally disagreed as to the amendment or amendments.
AUTHENTICATION OF BILLS PASSED AGAIN BY THE HOUSES			
154	Authentication.	When a Bill is passed again by the Houses and is in possession of the House, the Bill shall be signed in duplicate by the Speaker and presented to the President in the following form:  "The above Bill has been passed again by the Houses of Parliament in pursuance of the proviso to article 111 of the Constitution.  Dated.....20      Speaker':	When a Bill is passed again by the Houses and is in possession of the House, the Bill shall be signed in duplicate by the Speaker and presented to the President in the following form:  'The above Bill, has been passed again by the Houses of Parliament in pursuance of the proviso to article 111 of the Constitution.  Dated.....20      Speaker':

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		Provided that in the absence of the Speaker from New Delhi, the Secretary-General may, in case of urgency, authenticate the Bill on behalf of the Speaker.	Provided that in the absence of the Speaker from New Delhi, the Secretary-General may, in case of urgency, authenticate the Bill on behalf of the Speaker.

## CHAPTER XI

### BILLS SEEKING TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
155	Voting on clauses and schedules.	<p>Each clause or schedule or clause or schedule as amended, as the case may be, of a Bill seeking to amend the Constitution shall be put to the vote of the House separately and shall form part of the Bill if it is passed by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two thirds of the members present and voting:</p> <p>Provided that the Speaker may, with concurrence of the House, put clauses and/or schedules, or clauses and/or schedules as amended, as the case may be, together to the vote of the House in which case the result of the voting shall be taken as applicable to each clause or schedule separately and so indicated in the proceedings:</p> <p>Provided further that if a member requests that any clause or schedule, or any clause or schedule as amended, as the case may be, be put separately, the Speaker shall put that clause or schedule, or clause or schedule as amended, as the case may be, separately:</p>	<p>Each clause or schedule or clause, or schedule as amended, as the case may be, of a Bill seeking to amend the Constitution shall be put to the vote of the House separately and shall form part of the Bill if it is passed by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two thirds of the members present and voting:</p> <p>Provided that the Speaker may, with concurrence of the House, put clauses and/or schedules, or clauses and/or schedules as amended, as the case may be, together to the vote of the House in which case the result of the voting shall be taken as applicable to each clause or schedule separately and so indicated in the proceedings:</p> <p>Provided further that if a member requests that any clause or schedule, or any clause or schedule as amended, as the case may be, be put separately, the Speaker shall put that clause or schedule, or clause or schedule as amended, as the case may be, separately:</p>



1	2	3	4
		Provided further that the Short Title, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title may be adopted by a simple majority.	Provided further that the Short Title, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title may be adopted by a simple majority.
156	Voting on amendments.	Amendments to clauses or schedules shall be decided by a majority of members present and voting in the same manner as in the case of any other Bill.	Amendments to clauses or schedules shall be decided by a majority of members present and voting in the same manner as in the case of any other Bill.
157	Voting on motions.	<p>If the motion in respect of such Bill is that</p> <p>(i) the Bill be taken into consideration; or</p> <p>(ii) the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, be taken into consideration; or</p> <p>(iii) the Bill, or the Bill as amended, as the case may be, be passed;</p> <p>then the motion shall be deemed to have been carried if it is passed by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.</p>	<p>If the motion in respect of such Bill is that</p> <p>(i) the Bill be taken into consideration; or</p> <p>(ii) the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the House, as the case may be, be taken into consideration; or</p> <p>(iii) the Bill, or the Bill as amended, as the case may be, be passed;</p> <p>then the motion shall be deemed to have been carried if it is passed by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.</p>
158	Voting by division.	(1) Voting shall be by division whenever a motion has to be carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.	(1) Voting shall be by division whenever a motion has to be carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

1	2	3	4
		(2) If the result of the voting shows that the majority of the total membership of the House and the majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting are in favour of the motion, the Speaker shall, while announcing the result, say that the motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.	(2) If the result of the voting shows that the majority of the total membership of the House and the majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting are in favour of the motion, the Speaker shall, while announcing the result, say that the motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.
159	Residuary procedure.	In all other respects, the procedure laid down in these rules with respect to other Bills shall apply.  Explanation:—The expression "total membership" referred to in these rules means the total number of members comprising the House irrespective of the fact whether there are vacancies or absentees on any account.	In all other respects, the procedure laid down in these rules with respect to other Bills shall apply.  Explanation:—The expression "total membership" referred to in these rules means the total number of members comprising the House irrespective of the fact whether there are vacancies or <del>absentees on any account.</del>

## CHAPTER XII

### PETITIONS

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
160	Scope of petitions.	<p>Petition's may be presented or submitted to the House with the consent of the Speaker on—</p> <p>(i) a Bill which has been published under rule 64 or which has been introduced in the House;</p> <p>(ii) any matter connected with the business pending before the House; and</p> <p>(iii) any matter of general public interest provided that it is not one:—</p> <p>(a) which falls within the cognizance of a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India or a court of enquiry or a statutory tribunal or authority or a <i>quasi-judicial</i> body, or a commission;</p> <p>(b) which should ordinarily be raised in a State Legislature;</p> <p>(c) which can be raised on a substantive motion or resolution; or</p> <p>(d) for which remedy is available</p>	<p>Petition's may be presented or submitted to the House with the consent of the Speaker on—</p> <p>(i) a Bill which has been published under rule 64 or which has been introduced in the House;</p> <p>(ii) any matter connected with the business pending before the House; and</p> <p>(iii) any matter of general public interest provided that it is not one:—</p> <p>(a) which falls within the cognizance of a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India or a court of enquiry or a statutory tribunal or authority or a <i>quasi-judicial</i> body, or a commission;</p> <p>(b) which should ordinarily be raised in a State Legislature;</p> <p>(c) which can be raised on a substantive motion or resolution; or</p> <p>(d) for which remedy is available</p>

1	2	3	4
		under the law, including rules, regulations, bye-laws made by the Government of India or an authority to whom power to make such rules, regulations, etc. is delegated.	under the law, including rules, regulations, bye-laws made by the Government of India or an authority to whom power to make such rules, regulations, etc. is delegated.
160A	Petitions dealing with financial matters.	A petition, dealing with any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 or involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, shall not be presented to the House unless recommended by the President.	A petition, dealing with any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 or involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, shall not be presented to the House unless recommended by the President.
161	General form of petition.	<p>(1) The general form of petition set out in the First Schedule, with such variations as the circumstances of each case require, may be used, and, if used, shall be sufficient.</p> <p>(2) Every petition shall be couched in respectful, docorous and temperate language.</p> <p>(3) Every petition shall be either in Hindi or in English. If any petition in any other Indian language is made, it shall be accompanied by a translation either in Hindi or in English, and signed by the petitioner.</p>	<p>(1) The general form of petition set out in the First Schedule, with such variations as the circumstances of each case require, may be used, and, if used, shall be sufficient.</p> <p>(2) Every petition shall be couched in respectful, docorous and temperate language.</p> <p>(3) Every petition shall be either in Hindi or in English. If any petition in any other Indian language is made, it shall be accompanied by a translation either in Hindi or in English, and signed by the petitioner.</p>
162	Authentication of petition.	(1) The full name and address of every signatory to a petition shall be set out therein and shall be authenticated by his signature, and if illiterate by his thumb impression.	(1) The full name and address of every signatory to a petition shall be set out therein and shall be authenticated by the petitioner's signature, and if illiterate by the petitioner's thumb impression.

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		(2) Where there is more than one signatory to a petition, atleast one person shall sign, or, if illiterate, affix his thumb impression, on the sheet on which the petition is inscribed, if signatures or thumb impressions are affixed to more than one sheet, the prayer of the petition shall be repeated at the head of each sheet.	(2) Where there is more than one signatory to a petition, atleast one person shall sign, or affix thumb impression, if such person is illiterate, on the sheet on which the petition is inscribed, If signatures or thumb impressions are affixed to more than one sheet, the prayer of the petition shall be repeated at the head of each sheet.
163	Documents not be attached.	Letters, affidavits or other documents shall not be attached to any petition.	Letters, affidavits or other documents shall not be attached to any petition.
164	Counter signature.	(1) Every petition shall, if presented by a member be countersigned by him. If a petition is made in any Indian language other than Hindi or English, its translation in Hindi or English shall also be countersigned by the member presenting it.  (2) A member shall not present a petition from himself.	(1) Every petition shall, if presented by a member be countersigned by that member. If a petition is made in any Indian language other than Hindi or English, its translation in Hindi or English shall also be countersigned by the member presenting it.  (2) A member shall not present one's own petition.
165	Petition to be addressed to House.	Every petition shall be addressed to the House and shall conclude with a prayer reciting the definite object of the petitioner in regard to the matter to which it relates.	Every petition shall be addressed to the House and shall conclude with a prayer reciting the definite object of the petitioner in regard to the matter to which it relates.
166	Notice of presentation.	A member shall give advance intimation to the Secretary-General of the intention to present a petition.	A member shall give advance intimation to the Secretary-General of one's intention to present a petition.
167	Presentation of petition.	A petition may be presented by a member or be forwarded to the Secretary-General, who shall	A petition may be presented by a member or be forwarded to the Secretary-General, who shall

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		report it to the House. The report shall be made in the form set out in the Second Schedule. No debate shall be permitted on the presentation, or the making of such report.	report it to the House. The report shall be made in the form set out in the Second Schedule. No debate shall be permitted on the presentation, or the making of such report.
168	Form of presentation.	<p>A member presenting a petition shall confine himself to a statement in the following form:—</p> <p>Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by petitioner(s) regarding..... and no debate shall be permitted on this statement.</p>	<p>A member presenting a petition shall confine to making of a statement in the following form:—</p> <p>Madam/Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by petitioner(s) regarding..... and no debate shall be permitted on this statement.</p>
169	Reference to Committee on Petitions.	Every petition shall, after presentation by a member or report by the Secretary-General as the case may be, stand referred to the Committee on Petitions.	Every petition shall, after presentation by a member or report by the Secretary-General as the case may be, stand referred to the Committee on Petitions.

## CHAPTER XIII

### RESOLUTIONS

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
170	Notice of resolution.	A member other than a Minister who wishes to move a resolution on a day allotted for private members' resolutions, shall give a notice to that effect at least two days before the date of ballot. The names of all members from whom such notices are received shall be balloted and those members who secure the first three places in the ballot for the day allotted for private members' resolutions shall be eligible to give notice of one resolution each within two days after the date of the ballot.	A member other than a Minister who wishes to move a resolution on a day allotted for private members' resolutions, shall give a notice to that effect at least two days before the date of ballot. The names of all members from whom such notices are received shall be balloted and those members who secure the first three places in the ballot for the day allotted for private members' resolutions shall be eligible to give notice of one resolution each within two days after the date of the ballot.
171	Form of resolution.	A resolution may be in the form of a declaration of opinion, or a recommendation; or may be in the form so as to record either approval or disapproval by the House of an act or policy of Government, or convey a message; or commend, urge or request an action; or call attention to a matter or situation for consideration by Government; or in such other form as the Speaker may consider appropriate.	A resolution may be in the form of a declaration of opinion, or a recommendation; or may be in the form so as to record either approval or disapproval by the House of an act or policy of Government, or convey a message; or commend, urge or request an action; or call attention to a matter or situation for consideration by Government; or in such other form as the Speaker may consider appropriate.

1	2	3	4
172	Subject-matter of resolution.	Subject to the provisions of these rules, a member or a Minister may move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest.	Subject to the provisions of these rules, a member or a Minister may move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest.
173	Admissibility of resolution.	<p>In order that a resolution may be admissible, it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely:—</p> <p>(i) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed;</p> <p>(ii) it shall raise substantially one definite issue;</p> <p>(iii) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements;</p> <p>(iv) it shall not refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity; and</p> <p>(v) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India.</p>	<p>In order that a resolution may be admissible, it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely:—</p> <p>(i) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed;</p> <p>(ii) it shall raise substantially one definite issue;</p> <p>(iii) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements;</p> <p>(iv) it shall not refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity; and</p> <p>(v) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India.</p>
174	Speaker to decide admissibility.	The Speaker shall decide whether resolution or a part thereof is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any resolution or a part thereof when in his opinion it is an abuse of the right of moving a resolution or calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules.	The Speaker shall decide whether resolution or a part thereof is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any resolution or a part thereof when the Speaker is of the opinion that it is an abuse of the right of moving a resolution or calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules.



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175	Matters before tribunals, commissions etc.	<p>No resolution which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate any matter shall ordinarily be permitted to be moved:</p> <p>Provided that the Speaker may, in his discretion, allow such matter being raised in the House as if concerned with the procedure or subject or stage of enquiry, if the Speaker is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by the statutory tribunal, statutory authority, commission or court of enquiry.</p>	<p>No resolution which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate any matter shall ordinarily be permitted to be moved:</p> <p>Provided that the Speaker may, in own discretion, allow such matter being raised in the House as if concerned with the procedure or subject or stage of enquiry, if the Speaker is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by the statutory tribunal, statutory authority, commission or court of enquiry.</p>
176	Moving of resolution.	<p>(1) A member in whose name a resolution stands on the list of business shall, except when he wishes to withdraw it, when called upon, move the resolution, and shall commence his speech by a formal motion in the terms appearing in the list of business.</p> <p>(2) A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, authorise any other member, in whose name the same resolution stands lower in the list of business, to move it on his behalf, and the member so authorized may move it accordingly.</p>	<p>(1) A member in whose name a resolution stands on the list of business shall, except when that member wishes to withdraw it, when called upon, move the resolution, and shall commence one' own speech by a formal motion in the terms appearing in the list of business.</p> <p>(2) A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, authorise any other member, in whose name the same resolution stands lower in the list of business, to move it on her or his behalf and the member so authorized may move it accordingly.</p>

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		(3) If a member other than a Minister when called on is absent, any other member authorised by him in writing in his behalf may, with the permission of the Speaker, move the resolution standing in his name.	(3) If a member other than a Minister when called on is absent, any other member authorised by that member in writing in her or his behalf may, with the permission of the Speaker, move the resolution standing in the name of such member.
177	Amendments.	<p>(1) After a resolution has been moved any member may, subject to the rules relating to resolutions, move an amendment to the resolution.</p> <p>(2) If notice of such amendment has not been given one day previous to the day on which the resolution is moved, any member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved.</p> <p>(3) The Secretary-General shall, if time permits, make available to members from time to time lists of amendments of which notices have been received.</p>	<p>(1) After a resolution has been moved any member may, subject to the rules relating to resolutions, move an amendment to the resolution.</p> <p>(2) If notice of such amendment has not been given one day previous to the day on which the resolution is moved, any member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved.</p> <p>(3) The Secretary-General shall, if time permits, make available to members from time to time lists of amendments of which notices have been received.</p>
178	Time limit for speeches.	<p>No speech on a resolution shall, except with the permission of the Speaker, exceed fifteen minutes in duration:</p> <p>Provided that the mover of a resolution, when moving the same and the Minister concerned when speaking for the first time, may speak for thirty minutes or for such longer time as the Speaker may permit.</p>	<p>No speech on a resolution shall, except with the permission of the Speaker, exceed fifteen minutes in duration:</p> <p>Provided that the mover of a resolution, when moving the same and the Minister concerned when speaking for the first time, may speak for thirty minutes or for such longer time as the Speaker may permit.</p>

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179	Scope of discussion.	The discussion on a resolution shall be strictly relevant to and within the scope of the resolution.	The discussion on a resolution shall be strictly relevant to and within the scope of the resolution.
180	Withdrawal of resolution and amendment.	<p>(1) A member in whose name a resolution stands on the list of business may, when called upon, withdraw the resolution, and shall confine himself to a mere statement to the effect.</p> <p>(2) A member who has moved a resolution or amendment to a resolution shall not withdraw the same except by leave of the House.</p>	<p>(1) A member in whose name a resolution stands on the list of business may, when called upon, withdraw the resolution, and shall confine to making of a mere statement to the effect.</p> <p>(2) A member who has moved a resolution or amendment to a resolution shall not withdraw the same except by leave of the House.</p>
181	Splitting of resolution.	When any resolution involving several points has been discussed, the Speaker may divide the resolution, and put each or any point separately to the vote, as he may think fit.	When any resolution involving several points has been discussed, the Speaker, may divide the resolution, and put each or any point separately to the vote, as the Speaker may think fit.
182	Repetition of resolution.	<p>When a resolution has been moved no resolution or amendment raising substantially the same question shall be moved within one year from the date of the moving of the earlier resolution:</p> <p>Provided that when a resolution has been withdrawn with the leave of the House, no resolution raising substantially the same question shall be moved during the same session.</p>	<p>When a resolution has been moved no resolution or amendment raising substantially the same question shall be moved within one year from the date of the moving of the earlier resolution:</p> <p>Provided that when a resolution has been withdrawn with the leave of the House, no resolution raising substantially the same question shall be moved during the same session.</p>
183	Resolution passed to be sent to Minister.	A copy of every resolution which has been passed by the House shall be forwarded to the Minister concerned.	A copy of every resolution which has been passed by the House shall be forwarded to the Minister concerned.

## CHAPTER XIV

### MOTIONS

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
184	Discussion on matter of public interest.	Save in so far as is otherwise provided in the Constitution or in these rules, no discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place except on a motion made with the consent of the Speaker.	Save in so far as is otherwise provided in the Constitution or in these rules, no discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place except on a motion made with the consent of the Speaker.
185	Notice of motion.	Notice of a motion shall be given in writing addressed to the Secretary-General.	Notice of a motion shall be given in writing addressed to the Secretary-General.
186	Admis- sibility of motions.	<p>In order that a motion may be admissible it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely:—</p> <p>(i) it shall raise substantially one definite issue;</p> <p>(ii) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements;</p> <p>(iii) it shall not refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their public-capacity;</p> <p>(iv) it shall be restricted to a matter of recent occurrence;</p> <p>(v) it shall not raise a question of privilege;</p>	<p>In order that a motion may be admissible it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely:—</p> <p>(i) it shall raise substantially one definite issue;</p> <p>(ii) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements;</p> <p>(iii) it shall not refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their public-capacity;</p> <p>(iv) it shall be restricted to a matter of recent occurrence;</p> <p>(v) it shall not raise a question of privilege;</p>

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		(vi) it shall not revive discussion of a matter which has been discussed in the same session;	(vi) it shall not revive discussion of a matter which has been discussed in the same session;
		(vii) it shall not anticipate discussion of a matter which is likely to be discussed in the same session; [****]	(vii) it shall not anticipate discussion of a matter which is likely to be discussed in the same session; [****]
		(viii) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India;	(viii) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India;
		(ix) if it contains a statement the member shall make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement;	(ix) if it contains a statement the member shall take the responsibility for the accuracy of the statement;
		(x) it shall not seek discussion on a paper or document laid on the Table by a private member;	(x) it shall not seek discussion on a paper or document laid on the Table by a private member;
		(xi) it shall not ordinarily relate to matters which are under consideration of a Parliamentary Committee;	(xi) it shall not ordinarily relate to matters which are under consideration of a Parliamentary Committee;
		(xii) it shall not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of an abstract legal question or of a hypothetical proposition;	(xii) it shall not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of an abstract legal question or of a hypothetical proposition;
		(xiii) it shall not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of India;	(xiii) it shall not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of India;
		(xiv) it shall not raise matter under the control of bodies or persons not primarily	(xiv) it shall not raise matter under the control of bodies or persons not primarily

1	2	3	4
		responsible to the Government of India;	responsible to the Government of India;
		(xv) it shall not relate to a matter with which a Minister is not officially concerned;	(xv) it shall not relate to a matter with which a Minister is not officially concerned;
		(xvi) it shall not refer discourteously to a friendly foreign country;	(xvi) it shall not refer discourteously to a friendly foreign country;
		(xvii) it shall not refer to or seek disclosure of information about matters which are in their nature secret such as Cabinet discussions or advice given to the President in relation to any matter in respect of which there is a constitutional, statutory or conventional obligation not to disclose information; and	(xvii) it shall not refer to or seek disclosure of information about matters which are in their nature secret such as Cabinet discussions or advice given to the President in relation to any matter in respect of which there is a constitutional, statutory or conventional obligation not to disclose information; and
		(xviii) it shall not relate to a trivial matters.	(xviii) it shall not relate to a trivial matters.
187	Speaker to decide admissibility.	The Speaker shall decide whether a motion or a part thereof is or is not admissible under these rules and disallow any motion or a part thereof when in his opinion it is an abuse of the right of moving a motion or is calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affects the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules.	The Speaker shall decide whether a motion or a part thereof is or is not admissible under these rules and disallow any motion or a part thereof when the Speaker is of the opinion that it is an abuse of the right of moving a motion or is calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affects the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules.
188	Matters before tribunals, commissions etc.	No motion which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or	No motion which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or

1	2	3	4
		court of enquiry appointed to enquire into or investigate, any matter shall ordinarily be permitted to be moved:	court of enquiry appointed to enquire into or investigate, any matter shall ordinarily be permitted to be moved:
		Provided that the Speaker may, in his discretion, allow such matter being raised in the House as is concerned with the procedure or subject or stage of enquiry if the Speaker is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by the statutory tribunal, statutory authority, commission or court of enquiry.	Provided that the Speaker may, in own discretion, allow such matter being raised in the House as is concerned with the procedure or subject or stage of enquiry if the Speaker is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by the statutory tribunal, statutory authority, commission or court of enquiry.
189	Publication of motions.	If the Speaker admits notice of a motion and no date is fixed for the discussion of such motion, it shall be [***] notified in the Bulletin with the heading: 'No-Day-Yet-Named Motions'.	If the Speaker admits notice of a motion and no date is fixed for the discussion of such motion, it shall be [***] notified in the Bulletin with the heading: 'No-Day-Yet-Named Motions'.
190	Allotment of time for discussion.	The Speaker may, after considering the state of business in the House and in consultation with the Leader of the House or on the recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of any such motion.	The Speaker may, after considering the state of business in the House and in consultation with the Leader of the House or on the recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of any such motion.
191	Putting of question at appointed time.	The Speaker shall, at the appointed hour on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days, as the case may be, forthwith put every question necessary to determine the decision of the House on the original question.	The Speaker shall, at the appointed hour on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days, as the case may be, forthwith put every question necessary to determine the decision of the House on the original question.

1	2	3	4
192	Time limit for speeches.	The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches.	The Speaker, if thinks fit, may prescribe a time-limit for speeches.



## CHAPTER XV

### SHORT DURATION DISCUSSIONS

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
193	Notice for raising discussion.	Any member desirous of raising discussion on a matter of urgent public importance may give notice in writting to the Secretary-General specifying clearly and precisely the matter to be raised:  Provided that the notice shall be accompanied by an explanatory note stating reasons for raising discussion on the matter in question:  Provided further that the notice shall be supported by the signatures of at least two other members.	Any member desirous of raising discussion on a matter of urgent public importance may give notice in writting to the Secretary-General specifying clearly and precisely the matter to be raised:  Provided that the notice shall be accompanied by an explanatory note stating reasons for raising discussion on the matter in question:  Provided further that the notice shall be supported by the signature of at least two other members.
194	Speaker to decide admissibility and allotment of time.	(1) If the Speaker is satisfied, after calling for such information from the member who has given notice and from the Minister as he may consider necessary, that the matter is urgent and is of sufficient importance to be raised in the House at an early date, he may admit the notice:  Provided that is a early opportunity is otherwise available for the discussion of the matter the Speaker may refuse to admit the notice.	(1) If the Speaker is satisfied, after calling for such information from the member who has given notice and from the Minister as the speaker may consider necessary, that the matter is urgent and is of sufficient importance to be raised in the House at an early date, the Speaker may admit the notice:  Provided that is a early opportunity is otherwise available for the discussion of the matter the Speaker may refuse to admit the notice.

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		(2) The Speaker may allot two sittings in a week on which such matters may be taken up for discussion and allow such time for discussion not exceeding [two] hour at or before the end of the sitting, as he may consider appropriate in the circumstances.	(2) The Speaker may allot two sittings in a week on which such matters may be taken up for discussion and allow such time for discussion not exceeding [two] hour at or before that end of the sitting, as the Speaker may consider appropriate in the circumstances.
195	No formal motion.	There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister shall reply shortly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to take part in the discussion.	There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister shall reply shortly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to take part in the discussion.
196	Time limit for speeches.	The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for the speeches.	The Speaker, if thinks fit, may prescribe a time limit for the speeches.

## CHAPTER XVI

### CALLING ATTENTION

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
197	Procedure regarding Calling Attention.	<p>(1) A member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement at a later hour or date:</p> <p>Provided that no member shall give more than two such notices for any one sitting.</p> <p>(2) There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a clarificatory question and the Minister shall reply at the end to all such questions:</p> <p>Provided that names of not more than five members shall be shown in the list of business.</p> <p>Explanation.— (i) Where a notice is signed by more than one member, it shall be deemed to have been given by the first signatory only.</p>	<p>(1) A member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement at a later hour or date:</p> <p>Provided that no member shall give more than two such notices for any one sitting.</p> <p>(2) There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a clarificatory question and the Minister shall reply at the end to all such questions:</p> <p>Provided that names of not more than five members shall be shown in the list of business.</p> <p>Explanation.— (i) Where a notice is signed by more than one member, it shall be deemed to have been given by the first signatory only.</p>

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		(ii) Notices for a sitting received upto 10.00 hours shall be deemed to have been received at 10.00 hours on that day and a ballot shall be held to determine the relative priority of each such notice on the same subject. Notices received after 10.00 hours shall be deemed to have been given for the next sitting.	(ii) Notices for a sitting received upto 10.00 hours shall be deemed to have been received at 10.00 hours on that day and a ballot shall be held to determine the relative priority of each such notice on the same subject. Notices received after 10.00 hours shall be deemed to have been given for the next sitting.
		(iii) Notices received during a week commencing from its first sitting till 10.00 hours on the last day of the week on which the House sits, shall be valid for that week. Notices received after 10.00 hours on the last day of the week on which the House sits, shall be valid for the following week.	(iii) Notices received during a week commencing from its first sitting till 10.00 hours on the last day of the week on which the House sits, shall be valid for that week. Notices received after 10.00 hours on the last day of the week on which the House sits, shall be valid for the following week.
		(iv) In case the number of members giving notices on a subject that is admitted by the Speaker is five or less, their <i>inter-se</i> priority shall be determined with reference to the date and time of receipt of Notices.	(iv) In case the number of members giving notices on a subject that is admitted by the Speaker is five or less, their <i>inter-se</i> priority shall be determined with reference to the date and time of receipt of Notices.
		(3) Not more than two such matters shall be raised at the same sitting:	(3) Not more than two such matters shall be raised at the same sitting:
		Provided that the second matter shall not be raised by the same members who have raised the first matter and it shall be raised at such time as the Speaker may fix.	Provided that the second matter shall not be raised by the same members who have raised the first matter and it shall be raised at such time as the Speaker may fix.
		(4) In the event of more than one matter being presented for the	(4) In the event of more than one matter being presented for the

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		same day, priority shall be given to the matter which is, in the opinion of the Speaker, more urgent and important.	same day, priority shall be given to the matter which is, in the opinion of the Speaker, more urgent and important.
		(5) All the notices which have not been taken up during the week for which they have been given, shall lapse at the end of the week unless the Speaker has admitted any of them for a subsequent sitting:	(5) All the notices which have not been taken up during the week for which they have been given, shall lapse at the end of the week unless the Speaker has admitted any of them for a subsequent sitting:
		Provided that a notice referred for facts to a Minister shall not lapse till it is finally disposed of by the Speaker.	Provided that a notice referred for facts to a Minister shall not lapse till it is finally disposed of by the Speaker.

## CHAPTER XVII

### MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND STATEMENT BY MINISTER WHO HAS RESIGNED

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
198	Procedure regarding motion of no-confidence in Council of Ministers.	<p>(1) A motion expressing want of confidence in the Council of Ministers may be made subject to the following restrictions, namely:—</p> <p>(a) leave to make the motion shall be asked for by the member when called by the Speaker;</p> <p>(b) the member asking for leave shall, by 10.00 hours on that day give to the Secretary-General a written notice of the motion which he proposes to move:</p> <p>Provided that notices, received after 10.00 hours, shall be deemed to have been received at 10.00 hours on the next day on which the House sits.</p> <p>(2) If the Speaker is of opinion that the motion is in order, he shall read the motion to the House and shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and if not less than fifty members rise accordingly, the Speaker and shall declare that leave is granted and that the</p>	<p>(1) A motion expressing want of confidence in the Council of Ministers may be made subject to the following restrictions, namely:—</p> <p>(a) leave to make the motion shall be asked for by the member when called by the Speaker;</p> <p>(b) the member asking for leave shall, by 10.00 hours on that day give to the Secretary-General a written notice of the motion which such member proposes to move:</p> <p>Provided that notices, received after 10.00 hours, shall be deemed to have been received at 10.00 hours on the next day on which the House sits.</p> <p>(2) If the Speaker is of opinion that the motion is in order, the Speaker shall read the motion to the House and shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and if not less than fifty members rise accordingly, the Speaker and shall declare that leave is</p>

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		<p>motion will be taken up on such day, not being more than ten days from the date on which the leave is asked for as he may appoint. If less than fifty members rise the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.</p> <p>(3) If leave is granted under sub-rule (2), the speaker may, after considering the state of business in the House, allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of the motion.</p> <p>(4) The Speaker shall, at the appointed hour on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days, as the case may be, forthwith put every question necessary to determine the decision of the House on the motion.</p> <p>(5) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches.</p>	<p>granted and that the motion will be taken up on such day, not being more than ten days from the date on which the leave is asked for as the Speaker may appoint. If less than fifty members rise, the Speaker shall inform that the member has not the leave of the House.</p> <p>(3) If leave is granted under sub-rule (2), the speaker may, after considering the state of business in the House, allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of the motion.</p> <p>(4) The Speaker shall, at the appointed hour on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days, as the case may be, forthwith put every question necessary to determine the decision of the House on the motion.</p> <p>(5) The Speaker, if thinks fit, may prescribe a time limit for speeches.</p>
199	Statement by Minister who has resigned.	<p>(1) A member who has resigned the office of Minister may, with the consent of the Speaker, make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation on any day during the session in which the resignation has been accepted by the President:</p> <p>Provided that a member may make such a statement at the earliest opportunity on a day not being more than seven days from</p>	<p>(1) A member who has resigned the office of Minister may, with the consent of the Speaker, make a personal statement in explanation of her or his resignation on any day during the session in which the resignation has been accepted by the President:</p> <p>Provided that a member may make such a statement at the earliest opportunity on a day not being more than seven days from</p>

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		the date of commencement of the session if the resignation was accepted by the President when the House was not in session.	the date of commencement of the session if the resignation was accepted by the President when the House was not in session.
		(2) A copy of the statement shall be forwarded to the Speaker and the Leader of the House at least one day in advance of the day on which it is made.	(2) A copy of the statement shall be forwarded to the Speaker and the Leader of the House at least one day in advance of the day on which it is made.
		[*** ***)	[*** ***)
		(3) There shall be no debate on such statement, but after it has been made, a Minister may make a statement pertinent thereto.	(3) There shall be no debate on such statement, but after it has been made, a Minister may make a statement pertinent thereto.



## CHAPTER XVIII

### RESOLUTION FOR REMOVAL OF SPEAKER OR DEPUTY SPEAKER FROM OFFICE

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
200	Notice of Resolution for removal of Speaker or Deputy Speaker.	<p>(1) A member wishing to give notice of a resolution, under clause (c) of article 94 of the Constitution, for the removal of the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker shall do so in writing to the Secretary-General 1[and shall furnish the full text of such resolution].</p> <p>(2) On receipt of a notice under sub-rule (1) a motion for leave to move the resolution shall be entered in the list of business in the name of the member concerned, on a day fixed by the Speaker, provided that the day so fixed shall be any day after fourteen days from the date of the receipt of notice of the resolution.</p>	<p>(1) A member wishing to give notice of a resolution, under clause (c) of article 94 of the Constitution, for the removal of the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker shall do so in writing to the Secretary-General 1[and shall furnish the full text of such resolution].</p> <p>(2) On receipt of a notice under sub-rule (1) a motion for leave to move the resolution shall be entered in the list of business in the name of the member concerned, on a day fixed by the Speaker, provided that the day so fixed shall be any day after fourteen days from the date of the receipt of notice of the resolution.</p>
200A	Admissibility of Resolution.	<p>In order that such a resolution may be admissible, it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely:—</p> <p>(i) it shall be specific with respect to charges;</p> <p>(ii) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed; and</p>	<p>In order that such a resolution may be admissible, it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely:—</p> <p>(i) it shall be specific with respect to charges;</p> <p>(ii) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed; and</p>

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		(iii) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements.	(iii) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements.
201	Leave of House to move resolution.	<p>(1) Subject to the provisions of article 96 of the Constitution, the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or such other person as is referred to in clause (2) of article 95 of the Constitution shall preside when a motion under sub-rule (2) of rule 200 is taken up for consideration.</p> <p>(2) The member in whose name the motion stands on the list of business shall, [unless he states that he does not intend to move the motion, move the motion when called upon to do so, but in either case] no speech shall be permitted at this stage.</p> <p>(3) The Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or the person presiding, as the case may be, shall thereupon place the motion before the House and shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places. If not less than fifty members rise accordingly, the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or the person presiding, as the case may be, shall declare that leave has been granted and that the resolution will be taken up on such day, not being more than ten days from the date on which leave is asked for, as he may appoint. If less than fifty members rise, the</p>	<p>(1) Subject to the provisions of article 96 of the Constitution, the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or such other person as is referred to in clause (2) of article 95 of the Constitution shall preside when a motion under sub-rule (2) of rule 200 is taken up for consideration.</p> <p>(2) The member in whose name the motion stands on the list of business shall, [unless makes a statement conveying unwillingness to move the motion, move the motion when called upon to do so, but in either case] no speech shall be permitted at this stage.</p> <p>(3) The Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or the person presiding, as the case may be, shall thereupon place the motion before the House and shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places. If not less than fifty members rise accordingly the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or the person presiding, as the case may be, shall declare that leave has been granted and that the resolution will be taken up on such day, not being more than ten days from the date on which leave is asked for, as the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or the person presiding</p>

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		Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or the person presiding, as the case may be, shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.	may appoint, as the case may be. If less than fifty members rise, the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or the person presiding as the case may be, shall inform that the member has not the leave of the House.
202	Inclusion of Resolution in list of business.	On the appointed day the resolution shall be included in the list of business.	On the appointed day the resolution shall be included in the list of business.
202A	Scope of discussion.	The discussion on the resolution shall be strictly confined to the charges preferred in the resolution.	The discussion on the resolution shall be strictly confined to the charges preferred in the resolution.
203	Time limit for speeches.	Except with the permission of the Speaker or the person presiding, a speech on the resolution shall not exceed fifteen minutes in duration:  Provided that the mover of the resolution when moving the same may speak for such longer time as the Speaker or the person presiding may permit.	Except with the permission of the Speaker or the person presiding, a speech on the resolution shall not exceed fifteen minutes in duration:  Provided that the mover of the resolution when moving the same may speak for such longer time as the Speaker or the person presiding may permit.

## CHAPTER XIX

### FINANCIAL BUSINESS

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
BUDGET			
204	Presenta- tion of budget.	(1) The Annual Financial Statement or the Statement of the Estimated Receipts and Expenditure of the Government of India in respect of each financial year (hereinafter referred to as 'the Budget') shall be presented to the House on such day as the President may direct.  (2) The Budget shall be presented to the House in such form as the Finance Minister may, after considering the suggestions, if any, of the Estimates Committee, settle.	(1) The Annual Financial Statement or the Statement of the Estimated Receipts and Expenditure of the Government of India in respect of each financial year (hereinafter referred to as 'the Budget') shall be presented to the House on such day as the President may direct.  (2) The Budget shall be presented to the House in such form as the Finance Minister may, after considering the suggestions, if any, of the Estimates Committee, settle.
205	No discussion on day of presentation.	There shall be no discussion of the Budget on the day on which it is presented to the House.	There shall be no discussion of the Budget on the day on which it is presented to the House.
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS			
206	Demands for grants.	(1) A separate demand shall ordinarily be made in respect of the grant proposed for each Ministry, provided that the Finance Minister may include in one demand grants proposed for two or more Ministries or Departments or make a demand	(1) A separate demand shall ordinarily be made in respect of the grant proposed for each Ministry, provided that the Finance Minister may include in one demand grants proposed for two or more Ministries or Departments or make a demand

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		in respect of expenditure which cannot readily be classified under particular Ministries.	in respect of expenditure which cannot readily be classified under particular Ministries.
		(2) Each demand shall contain first statement of the total grant proposed and then a statement of the detailed estimate under each grant divided into items.	(2) Each demand shall contain first statement of the total grant proposed and then a statement of the detailed estimate under each grant divided into items.
207	General discussion on Budget.	(1) On a day to be appointed by the Speaker subsequent to the day on which the Budget is presented and for such time as the Speaker may allot for this purpose, the House shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but no motion shall be moved nor shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the House.	(1) On a day to be appointed by the Speaker subsequent to the day on which the Budget is presented and for such time as the Speaker may allot for this purpose, the House shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but no motion shall be moved nor shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the House.
		(2) The Finance Minister shall have a general right of reply at the end of the discussion.	(2) The Finance Minister shall have a general right of reply at the end of the discussion.
		(3) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches.	(3) The Speaker, if thinks fit, may, prescribe a time limit for speeches.
208	Voting of demands for grants.	(1) The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot so many days as may be compatible with the public interest for the discussion and voting of demands for grants.	(1) The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot so many days as may be compatible with the public interest for the discussion and voting of demands for grants.
		(2) On the last day of the allotted days at 1700 hours or at such other hour as the Speaker may fix in advance, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question	(2) On the last day of the allotted days at 1700 hours or at such other hour as the Speaker may fix in advance, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question

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		necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants.	necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants.
		(3) Motions may be moved to reduce any demand for grant.	(3) Motions may be moved to reduce any demand for grant.
		(4) No amendments to motions to reduce any demand for grant shall be permissible.	(4) No amendments to motions to reduce any demand for grant shall be permissible.
		(5) When several motions relating to the same demand for grant are offered, they shall be discussed in the order in which the heads to which they relate appear in the Budget.	(5) When several motions relating to the same demand for grant are offered, they shall be discussed in the order in which the heads to which they relate appear in the Budget.
209	Cut motions.	A motion may be moved to reduce the amount of a demand in any of the following ways:—	A motion may be moved to reduce the amount of a demand in any of the following ways:—
		(a) 'that the amount of the demand be reduced to Re. 1/-' representing disapproval of the policy underlying the demand. Such a motion shall be known as 'Disapproval of Policy Cut'. A member giving notice of such a motion shall indicate in precise terms the particulars of the policy which he proposes to discuss. The discussion shall be confined to the specific point or points mentioned in the notice and it shall be open to members to advocate an alternative policy;	(a) 'that the amount of the demand be reduced to Re. 1/-' representing disapproval of the policy underlying the demand. Such a motion shall be known as 'Disapproval of Policy Cut'. A member giving notice of such a motion shall indicate in precise terms the particulars of the policy which the member proposes to discuss. The discussion shall be confined to the specific point or points mentioned in the notice and it shall be open to members to advocate an alternative policy;
		(b) 'that the amount of the demand be reduced by a specified amount' representing the economy that can be effected.	(b) 'that the amount of the demand be reduced by a specified amount' representing the economy that can be

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		Such specified amount may be either a lump sum reduction in the demand or omission or reduction of an item in the demand. The motion shall be known as 'Economy Cut'. The notice shall indicate briefly, and precisely the particular matter on which discussion is sought to be raised and speeches shall be confined to the discussion as to how economy can be effected;	effected. Such specified amount may be either a lump sum reduction in the demand or omission or reduction of an item in the demand. The motion shall be known as 'Economy Cut'. The notice shall indicate briefly and precisely the particular matter on which discussion is sought to be raised and speeches shall be confined to the discussion as to how economy can be effected;
		(c) 'that the amount of the demand be reduced by Rs. 100/-' in order to ventilate a specific grievance which is within the sphere of the responsibility of the Government of India. Such a motion shall be known as 'Token Cut' and the discussion thereon shall be confined to the particular grievance specified in the motion.	(c) 'that the amount of the demand be reduced by Rs. 100/-' in order to ventilate a specific grievance which is within the sphere of the responsibility of the Government of India. Such a motion shall be known as 'Token Cut' and the discussion thereon shall be confined to the particular grievance specified in the motion.
210	Admissibility of cut motions.	In order that notice of motion for reduction of the amount of demand may be admissible, it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely:—  (i) it shall relate to one demand only;  (ii) it shall be clearly expressed and shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations, epithets or defamatory statements;  (iii) it shall be confined to one specific matter which shall be stated in precise terms;	In order that notice of motion for reduction of the amount of demand may be admissible, it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely:—  (i) it shall relate to one demand only;  (ii) it shall be clearly expressed and shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations, epithets or defamatory statements;  (iii) it shall be confined to one specific matter which shall be stated in precise terms;

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		(iv) it shall not reflect on the character or conduct of any person whose conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion;	(iv) it shall not reflect on the character or conduct of any person whose conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion;
		(v) it shall not make suggestions for the amendment or repeal of existing laws;	(v) it shall not make suggestions for the amendment or repeal of existing laws;
		(vi) it shall not refer to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of India;	(vi) it shall not refer to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of India;
		(vii) it shall not relate to expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India;	(vii) it shall not relate to expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India;
		(viii) it shall not relate to a matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India;	(viii) it shall not relate to a matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India;
		(ix) it shall not raise a question of privilege;	(ix) it shall not raise a question of privilege;
		(x) it shall not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session and on which a decision has been taken;	(x) it shall not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session and on which a decision has been taken;
		(xi) it shall not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration in the same session;	(xi) it shall not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration in the same session;
		(xii) it shall not ordinarily seek to raise a discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority	(xii) it shall not ordinarily seek to raise a discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority



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		performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate any matter:	performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate any matter:
		Provided that the Speaker may in his discretion allow such matter being raised in the House as is concerned with the procedure or stage of enquiry, if the Speaker is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by the statutory tribunal, statutory authority, commission or court of enquiry; and	Provided that the Speaker may in own discretion allow such matter being raised in the House as is concerned with the procedure or stage of enquiry, if the Speaker is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by the statutory tribunal, statutory authority, commission or court of enquiry; and
		(xiii) it shall not relate to a trivial matter.	(xiii) it shall not relate to a trivial matter.
211	Speaker to decide admissibility.	The Speaker shall decide whether a cut motion is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any cut motion when in his opinion it is an abuse of the right of moving cut motions or is calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules.	The Speaker shall decide whether a cut motion is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any cut motion when the Speaker is of the opinion that it is an abuse of the right of moving cut motions or is calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules.
212	Notice of cut motions.	If notice of a motion to reduce any demand for grant has not been given one day previous to the day on which the demand is under consideration, any member may object to the moving of the motion, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made.	If notice of a motion to reduce any demand for grant has not been given one day previous to the day on which the demand is under consideration, any member may object to the moving of the motion, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made.

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213	Presentation of Budget in parts.	Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent the presentation of the Budget to the House in two or more parts and when such presentation takes place, each part shall be dealt with in accordance with these rules as if it were the Budget.	Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent the presentation of the Budget to the House in two or more parts and when such presentation takes place, each part shall be dealt with in accordance with these rules as if it were the Budget.
214	Vote on Account.	<p>(1) A motion for vote on account shall state the total sum required and the various amounts needed for each Ministry, Department or item of expenditure which compose that sum shall be stated in a schedule appended to the motion.</p> <p>(2) Amendments may be moved for the reduction of the whole grant or for the reduction or omission of the items whereof the grant is composed.</p> <p>(3) Discussion of a general character may be allowed on the motion or any amendments moved thereto, but the details of the grant shall not be discussed further than is necessary to develop the general points.</p> <p>(4) In other respects, a motion for vote on account shall be dealt with in the same way as if it were a demand for grant.</p>	<p>(1) A motion for vote on account shall state the total sum required and the various amounts needed for each Ministry, Department or item of expenditure which compose that sum shall be stated in a schedule appended to the motion.</p> <p>(2) Amendments may be moved for the reduction of the whole grant or for the reduction or omission of the items whereof the grant is composed.</p> <p>(3) Discussion of a general character may be allowed on the motion or any amendments moved thereto, but the details of the grant shall not be discussed further than is necessary to develop the general points.</p> <p>(4) In other respects, a motion for vote on account shall be dealt with in the same way as if it were a demand for grant.</p>
215	Supplementary etc. grants and votes of credit.	Supplementary, additional, excess and exceptional grants and votes of credit shall be regulated by the same procedure as is applicable in the case of demands for grants subject to such adaptations, whether by	Supplementary, additional, excess and exceptional grants and votes of credit shall be regulated by the same procedure as is applicable in the case of demands for grants subject to such adaptations, whether by

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		way of modification, addition or omission, as the Speaker may deem to be necessary or expedient.	way of modification, addition or omission, as the Speaker may deem to be necessary or expedient.
216	Scope of debate on supplementary grants.	The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion.	The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion.
217	Token grants.	When funds to meet proposed expenditure on a new service can be made available by reappropriation, a demand for the grant of a token sum may be submitted to the vote of the House and, if the House assents to the demand, funds may be so made available.	When funds to meet proposed expenditure on a new service can be made available by reappropriation, a demand for the grant of a token sum may be submitted to the vote of the House and, if the House assents to the demand, funds may be so made available.
APPROPRIATION BILL			
218	Procedure regarding Appropriation Bill.	(1) Subject to the provision of the Constitution, the procedure in regard to an Appropriation Bill shall be the same as for Bills generally with such modifications as the Speaker may consider necessary.	(1) Subject to the provision of the Constitution, the procedure in regard to an Appropriation Bill shall be the same as for Bills generally with such modifications as the Speaker may consider necessary.
		*** **	*** **
		[The debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by the Bill which have not already been	[The debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by the Bill which have not already been

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		raised while the relevant demands for grants were under consideration.	raised while the relevant demands for grants were under consideration.
		(3) The Speaker may, in order to avoid repetition of debate, require members desiring to take part in discussion on an Appropriation Bill to give advance intimation of the specific points they intend to raise, and he may withhold permission for raising such of the points as in his opinion appear to be repetitions of the matters discussed on a demand for grant or as may not be of sufficient public importance.	(3) The Speaker may, in order to avoid repetition of debate, require members desiring to take part in discussion on an Appropriation Bill to give advance intimation of the specific points they intend to raise, and the speaker may withhold permission for raising such of the points as in the opinion of the Speaker appear to be repetitions of the matters discussed on a demand for grant or as may not be of sufficient public importance.
		(4) If an Appropriation Bill is in pursuance of a supplementary grant in respect of an existing service, the discussion shall be confined to the items constituting the same, and no discussion shall be raised on the original grant nor the policy underlying it save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate a particular item under discussion.]	(4) If an Appropriation Bill is in pursuance of a supplementary grant in respect of an existing service, the discussion shall be confined to the items constituting the same, and no discussion shall be raised on the original grant nor the policy underlying it save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate a particular item under discussion.]
		(5) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches. [***]	(5) The Speaker, if thinks fit, may prescribe a time-limit for speeches. [***]

## FINANCE BILL

219	Procedure regarding Finance Bill.	(1) In this rule "Finance Bill" means the Bill ordinarily introduced in each year to give effect to the financial proposals of the Government of India for	(1) In this rule "Finance Bill" means the Bill ordinarily introduced in each year to give effect to the financial proposals of the Government of India for
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		the next following financial year and includes a Bill to give effect to supplementary financial proposals for any period.	the next following financial year and includes a Bill to give effect to supplementary financial proposals for any period.
		(2) At any time after the introduction in the House of a Finance Bill, the Speaker may allot a day or days, jointly or severally, for the completion of all or any of the stages involved in the passage of the Bill by the House, and when such allotment has been made, the Speaker may, at the specified hour on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days, as the case may be, forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the stage or stages for which the day or days have been allotted:	(2) At any time after the introduction in the House of a Finance Bill, the Speaker may allot a day or days, jointly or severally, for the completion of all or any of the stages involved in the passage of the Bill by the House, and when such allotment has been made, the Speaker may, at the specified hour on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days, as the case may be, forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the stage or stages for which the day or days have been allotted:
		Provided that if a Minister has a right of reply to the debate on the motion which is under discussion an hour before the specified hour and has not commenced his reply at that hour, the Speaker shall inquire how much time not exceeding one hour he requires for the reply, and shall call upon any member for the time being addressing the House to resume his seat at such time as will leave available before the specified hour the amount of time which the Minister has stated that he requires for his reply.	Provided that if a Minister has a right of reply to the debate on the motion which is under discussion an hour before the specified hour and has not commenced his reply at that hour, the Speaker shall inquire how much time not exceeding one hour the Minister requires for the reply, and shall call upon any member for the time being addressing the House to resume seat at such time as will leave available before the specified hour the amount of time which the Minister has stated to require for the reply.

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		(3) Where the question or one of the questions required by sub-rule (2) to be put at the specified hour on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days is that the Bill be passed, sub-rule (2) shall have effect notwithstanding that amendments to the Bill have been made.	(3) Where the question or one of the questions required by sub-rule (2) to be put at the specified hour on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days is that the Bill be passed, sub-rule (2) shall have effect notwithstanding that amendments to the Bill have been made.
		(4) Subject to the provision to sub-rule (2), the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches at all or any of the stages for which a day or days have been allotted under that sub-rule.	(4) Subject to the provision to sub-rule (2), the Speaker, if thinks fit, may prescribe a time-limit for speeches at all or any of the stages for which a day or days have been allotted under that sub-rule.
		(5) On a motion that the Finance Bill be taken into consideration, a member may discuss matters relating to general administration, local grievances within the sphere of the responsibility of Government of India or monetary or financial policy of Government.	(5) On a motion that the Finance Bill be taken into consideration, a member may discuss matters relating to general administration, local grievances within the sphere of the responsibility of Government of India or monetary or financial policy of Government.
		(6) In other respects the rules applicable to Bills in Chapter X of these rules shall apply.	(6) In other respects the rules applicable to Bills in Chapter X of these rules shall apply.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS REGARDING FINANCIAL BUSINESS

220	Business that can be taken up on day allotted for financial business.	Notwithstanding that a day has been allotted for financial business under rules 207, 208, 218 or 219, a motion or motions for leave to introduce a Bill or Bills may be made and a Bill or	Notwithstanding that a day has been allotted for financial business under rules 207, 208, 218 or 219, a motion or motions for leave to introduce a Bill or Bills may be made and a Bill or
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		Bills may be introduced on such day before the House enters on the business for which the day has been allotted.	Bills may be introduce on such day before the House enters on the business for which the day has been allotted.
221	Timely completion of financial business.	In addition to the powers exercisable under these rules, the Speaker may exercise all such powers as are necessary for the purpose of the timely completion of all financial business including allotment of time for the disposal of various kinds of such business, and where time is so allotted, he shall, at the appointed hour, put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the stage or stages for which time has been allotted.	In addition to the powers exercisable under these rules, the Speaker may exercise all such powers as are necessary for the purpose of the timely completion of all financial business including allotment of time for the disposal of various kinds of such business, and where time is so allotted, the Speaker shall, at the appointed hour, put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the stage or stages for which time has been allotted.
		<b>Explanation.</b> —Financial business includes any business which the Speaker holds as coming within this category under the Constitution.	<b>Explanation.</b> —Financial business includes any business which the Speaker holds as coming within this category under the Constitution.
		[For rules relating to Committees on Public Accounts, Estimates and Public Undertakings, <i>See</i> Chapter XXVI of these rules.]	[For rules relating to Committees on Public Accounts, Estimates and Public Undertakings, <i>See</i> Chapter XXVI of these rules.]

## CHAPTER XX

### PRIVILEGES

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
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QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE			
222	Consent of Speaker.	A member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a member or of the House or of a Committee thereof.	A member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a member or of the House or of a Committee thereof.
223	Notice of question of privilege.	A member wishing to raise a question of privilege shall give notice in writing to the Secretary-General by 10.00 hours on the day the question is proposed to be raised. If the question raised is based on a document, the notice shall be accompanied by the document:  Provided that notices received after 10.00 hours shall be deemed to have been received at 10.00 hours on the next day on which the House sits.	A member wishing to raise a question of privilege shall give notice in writing to the Secretary-General by 10.00 hours on the day the question is proposed to be raised. If the question raised is based on a document, the notice shall be accompanied by the document:  Provided that notices received after 10.00 hours shall be deemed to have been received at 10.00 hours on the next day on which the House sits.
224	Admis- sibility of questions of privilege.	The right to raise a question of privilege shall be governed by the following conditions, namely:—  (i) not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting;	The right to raise a question of privilege shall be governed by the following conditions, namely:—  (i) not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting;



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		(ii) the question shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence; and	(ii) the question shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence; and
		(iii) the matter requires the intervention of the House.	(iii) the matter requires the intervention of the House.
225	Mode of raising questions of privilege.	<p>(1) The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 222 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall call the member concerned, who shall rise in his place and, while asking for leave to raise the question of privilege, make a short statement relevant thereto:</p> <p>Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 222 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may, if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of question of privilege and state that he refuses consent or holds that the notice of question of privilege is not in order:</p> <p>Provided further that the Speaker may, if he is satisfied about the urgency of the matter, allow a question of privilege to be raised at any time during the course of a sitting after the disposal of questions.</p> <p>(2) If objection to leave being granted is taken, the Speaker shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and if not less than twenty-five</p>	<p>(1) The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 222 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall call the member concerned, who shall rise in one's own place and, while asking for leave to raise the question of privilege, make a short statement relevant thereto:</p> <p>Provided that where the Speaker has refused to give consent under rule 222 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, the Speaker, if thinks necessary, may read the notice of question of privilege and state that the consent is refused or the notice of question of privilege is not in order:</p> <p>Provided further that the Speaker may, on being satisfied about the urgency of the matter, allow a question of privilege to be raised at any time during the course of a sitting after the disposal of questions.</p> <p>(2) If objection to leave being granted is taken, the Speaker shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and if not less than twenty-five</p>

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		members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall declare that leave is granted. If less than twenty-five members rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.	members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall declare that leave is granted. If less than twenty-five members rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that such member has not the leave of the House.
226	Questions of privilege to be considered by House or Committee.	If leave under rule 225 is granted, the House may consider the question and come to a decision or refer it to a Committee of Privileges on a motion made either by the member who has raised the question of privilege or by any other member.	If leave under rule 225 is granted, the House may consider the question and come to a decision or refer it to a Committee of Privileges on a motion made either by the member who has raised the question of privilege or by any other member.
227	Reference of questions of privilege to Committee by Speaker.	Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Speaker may refer any question of privilege to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation or report.	Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Speaker may refer any question of privilege to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation or report.
228	Power of Speaker to give directions.	The Speaker may issue such directions as may be necessary for regulating the procedure in connection with all matters connected with the consideration of the question of privilege either in the Committee of Privileges or in the House.	The Speaker may issue such directions as may be necessary for regulating the procedure in connection with all matters connected with the consideration of the question of privilege either in the Committee of Privileges or in the House.
INTIMATION TO SPEAKER REGARDING ARREST, DETENTION ETC. AND RELEASE OF MEMBER			
229	Intimation regarding arrest, detention etc. of member.	When a member is arrested on a criminal charge or for a criminal offence or is sentenced to imprisonment by a court or is detained under an executive order, the committing judge,	When a member is arrested on a criminal charge or for a criminal offence or is sentenced to imprisonment by a court or is detained under an executive order, the committing judge,

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		magistrate or executive authority, as the case may be, shall immediately intimate such fact to the Speaker indicating the reasons for the arrest, detention or conviction, as the case may be, as also the place of detention or imprisonment of the member in the appropriate form set out in the Third Schedule.	magistrate or executive authority, as the case may be, shall immediately intimate such fact to the Speaker indicating the reasons for the arrest, detention or conviction, as the case may be, as also the place of detention or imprisonment of the member in the appropriate form set out in the Third Schedule.
230	Intimation regarding release of member.	When a member is arrested and after conviction released on bail pending an appeal or otherwise released, such fact shall also be intimated to the Speaker by the authority concerned in the appropriate form set out in the Third Schedule.	When a member is arrested and after conviction released on bail pending an appeal or otherwise released, such fact shall also be intimated to the Speaker by the authority concerned in the appropriate form set out in the Third Schedule.
231	Treatment of communications regarding arrest, detention, release etc.	As soon as may be, the Speaker shall, after he has received a communication referred to in rule 229 or rule 230, read it out in the House if in session, or if the House is not in session, direct that it may be published in the Bulletin for the information of the members:  Provided that if the intimation of the release of a member either on bail or by discharge on appeal is received before the House has been informed of the original arrest, the fact of his arrest, or his subsequent release or discharge may not be intimated to the House by the Speaker.	As soon as may be, the Speaker shall, after receiving a communication referred to in rule 229 or rule 230, read it out in the House if in session, or if the House is not in session, direct that it may be published in the Bulletin for the information of the members:  Provided that if the intimation of the release of a member either on bail or by discharge on appeal is received before the House has been informed of the original arrest, the fact of her or his arrest, or her or his subsequent release or discharge may not be intimated to the House by the Speaker.

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PROCEDURE REGARDING ARREST AND SERVICE OF LEGAL PROCESS WITHIN PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE			
232	Arrest within precincts the of House.	No arrest shall be made within the precincts of the House without obtaining the permission of the Speaker.	No arrest shall be made within the precincts of the House without obtaining the permission of the Speaker.
233	Service of legal process.	A legal process, civil or criminal, shall not be served within the precincts of the House without obtaining the permission of Speaker.  [For rules relating to Committee of Privileges, <i>See</i> Chapter XXVI of these rules.]	A legal process, civil or criminal, shall not be served within the precincts of the House without obtaining the permission of Speaker.  [For rules relating to Committee of Privileges, <i>See</i> Chapter XXVI of these rules.]

## CHAPTER XXI

### SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
234	Laying of Regulation rule etc. on the Table.	<p>(1) Where a regulation rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. framed in pursuance of the Constitution or of the legislative functions delegated by Parliament to a subordinate authority is laid before the House, the period specified in the Constitution or the relevant Act for which it is required to be laid shall be completed before the House is adjourned <i>sine die</i> and later prorogued, unless otherwise provided in Constitution or the relevant Act.</p> <p>(2) Where the specified period is not so completed the regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. shall be relaid in the succeeding session or sessions until the said period is completed in one session.</p>	<p>(1) Where a regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. framed in pursuance of the Constitution or of the legislative functions delegated by Parliament to a subordinate authority is laid before the House, the period specified in the Constitution or the relevant Act for which it is required to be laid shall be completed before the House is adjourned <i>sine die</i> and later prorogued, unless otherwise provided in the Constitution or the relevant Act.</p> <p>(2) Where the specified period is not so completed the regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. shall be relaid in the succeeding session or sessions until the said period is completed in one session.</p>
235	Allotment of time for consideration of amendments to regulation, rule, sub-rule etc.	The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, fix a day or days or part of a day as he may think fit for the consideration and passing of an amendment to such regulation, rule, sub-rule bye-law etc. of which notice may be given by a member:	The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, fix a day or days or part of a day as the Speaker may think fit for the consideration and passing of an amendment to such regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law, etc. of which notice may be given by a member:

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		Provided that notice of the amendment shall be in such form as the Speaker may consider appropriate and shall comply with these rules.	Provided that notice of the amendment shall be in such form as the Speaker may consider appropriate and shall comply with these rules.
236	Trans- mission of amendment to Council.	After to an amendment is passed by the House, it shall be transmitted to the Council for its concurrence and on receipt of a message from the Council agreeing to the amendment, it shall be forwarded by the Secretary-General to the Minister concerned.	After an amendment is passed by the House, it shall be transmitted to the Council for its concurrence and on receipt of a message from the Council agreeing to the amendment, it shall be forwarded by the Secretary-General to the Minister concerned.
237	Amend- ment returned by Council.	If the Council disagrees with the amendment passed by the House or agrees subject to a further amendment thereof or proposes an amendment in substitution thereof, the House may either drop the amendment or agree with the Council in the proposed amendment or insist on the original amendment passed by the House. A message in either case shall be sent to the Council. In case the House agrees to the amendment as further amended by the Council, the amended amendment shall be forwarded by the Secretary-General to the Minister concerned.	If the Council disagrees with the amendment passed by the House or agrees subject to a further amendment thereof or proposes an amendment in substitution thereof, the House may either drop the amendment or agree with the Council in the proposed amendment or insist on the original amendment passed by the House. A message in either case shall be sent to the Council. In case the House agrees to the amendment as further amended by the Council, the amended amendment shall be forwarded by the Secretary-General to the Minister concerned.
238	Disagree- ment between Houses.	If the Council agrees to the original amendment passed by the House, it shall be sent by the Secretary-General to the Minister concerned, but if the Council disagrees or insists on an amendment to which the House	If the Council agrees to the original amendment passed by the House, it shall be sent by the Secretary-General to the Minister concerned, but if the Council disagrees or insists on an amendment to which the

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239	Laying of regulation rule etc. as amended on Table.	has not agreed, the Houses shall be deemed to have finally disagreed, and all further proceedings thereon shall be dropped.  If a regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. is modified in accordance with the amendment passed by the Houses, the amended regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. shall be laid on the Table.  [For rules relating to Committee on Subordinate Legislation, see Chapter XXVI of these rules.]	House has not agreed, the Houses shall be deemed to have finally disagreed, and all further proceedings thereon shall be dropped.  If a regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. is modified in accordance with the amendment passed by the Houses, the amended regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. shall be laid on the Table.  [For rules relating to Committee

on Subordinate Legislation, *see* Chapter XXVI of these rules.]

## CHAPTER XXII

### RESIGNATION AND VACATION OF SEATS IN THE HOUSE

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
<del>240</del> <sup>1</sup>	<del>Resignation</del> <sup>2</sup>	(1) A member <sup>3</sup> who desires to resign his seat in the House shall intimate in writing under his hand addressed to the Speaker, his intention to resign his seat in the House in the following form and shall not give any reason for his resignation:	(1) A member <sup>4</sup> who desires to resign One's seat in the House shall intimate in writing under One's own hand addressed to the Speaker, such intention to resign the seat in the following form and shall not give any reason for the resignation.
		'To The Speaker, Lok Sabha, New Delhi.	'To The Speaker, Lok Sabha, New Delhi.
		Sir,	Madam/Sir,
		I hereby tender my resignation of my seat in the House with effect from.....	I hereby tender my resignation of my seat in the House with effect from.....
		Yours faithfully, Place.....Date.....Member of the House:'	Yours faithfully, Place.....Date.....Member of the House:'
		Provided that where any member gives any reason or introduces any extraneous matter the Speaker may in his discretion, omit such words, phrases or matter and the same shall not be read out in the House.	Provided that where any member gives any reason or introduces any extraneous matter the Speaker may while exercising discretion omit such words, phrases or matter and the same shall not be read out in the House.



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		(1A) If a member hands over the letter of resignation to the Speaker personally and informs him that the resignation is voluntary and genuine and the Speaker has no information or knowledge to the contrary, the Speaker may accept the resignation immediately.	(1A) If a member hands over the letter of resignation to the Speaker personally and informs that the resignation is voluntary and genuine and the Speaker has no information or knowledge to the contrary, the Speaker may accept the resignation immediately.
		(1B) If the Speaker receives the letter of resignation either by post or through someone else, the Speaker may make such inquiry as he thinks fit to satisfy himself that the resignation is voluntary and genuine. If the Speaker, after making a summary enquiry either himself or through the agency of Lok Sabha Secretariat or through such other agency, as he may deem fit, is satisfied that the resignation is not voluntary or genuine, he shall not accept the resignation.	(1B) If the Speaker receives the letter of resignation either by post or through someone else, the Speaker may make such inquiry as is considered necessary to get satisfied that the resignation is voluntary and genuine. If the Speaker, after making a summary enquiry either by oneself or through the agency of Lok Sabha Secretariat or through such other agency, as the Speaker may deem fit, is satisfied that the resignation is not voluntary or genuine, the Speaker shall not accept the resignation.
		(1C) A member may withdraw his letter of resignation at any time before it is accepted by the Speaker.	(1C) A member may withdraw the letter of resignation at any time before it is accepted by the Speaker.
		(2) The Speaker shall, as soon as may be, after he has accepted the resignation of a member, inform the House that the member has resigned his seat in the House and he has accepted the resignation.	(2) The Speaker shall, as soon as may be, after accepting the resignation of a member, inform the House about resignation of seat by the member and acceptance of such resignation.
		<b>Explanation.</b> —When the House is not in session, the Speaker shall inform the House	<b>Explanation.</b> —When the House is not in session, the Speaker shall inform the House

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		immediately after the House reassembles.	immediately after the House reassembles.
		(3) The Secretary-General shall, as soon as may be, after the Speaker has accepted the resignation of a member, cause the information to be published in the Bulletin and the Gazette and forward a copy of the notification to the Election Commission for taking steps to fill the vacancy thus caused:	(3) The Secretary-General shall, as soon as may be, after the Speaker has accepted the resignation of a member, cause the information to be published in the Bulletin and the Gazette and forward a copy of the notification to the Election Commission for taking steps to fill the vacancy thus caused:
		Provided that where the resignation is to take effect from a future date, the information shall be published in the Bulletin and the Gazette not earlier than the date from which it is to take effect.	Provided that where the resignation is to take effect from a future date, the information shall be published in the Bulletin and the Gazette not earlier than the date from which it is to take effect.
241	Vacation of seats in the House.	(1) The seat of a member shall be declared vacant under clause (4) of article 101 of the Constitution on a motion by the Leader of the House or by such other member to whom he may delegate his functions in this behalf.	(1) The seat of a member shall be declared vacant under clause (4) of article 101 of the Constitution on a motion by the Leader of the House or by such other member to whom the functions are delegated in this behalf by the Leader of the House.
		(2) If the motion referred to in sub-rule (1) is carried, the Secretary-General shall cause the information to be published in the Gazette and forward a copy of the notification to the Election Commission for taking steps to fill the vacancy thus caused.	(2) If the motion referred to in sub-rule (1) is carried, the Secretary-General shall cause the information to be published in the Gazette and forward a copy of the notification to the Election Commission for taking steps to fill the vacancy thus caused.

## CHAPTER XXIII

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
242	Application for leave of absence.	<p>(1) A member desiring permission of the House to remain absent from the sittings thereof under clause (4) of article 101 of the Constitution shall make an application in writing to the Speaker.</p> <p>(2) An application under sub-rule (1) shall specify the period for which leave of absence is required, indicating also the date of commencement and of termination of such leave of absence and the grounds for it:</p> <p>Provided that leave of absence applied for at any one time shall not exceed a period of sixty days.</p>	<p>(1) A member desiring permission of the House to remain absent from the sittings thereof under clause (4) of article 101 of the Constitution shall make an application in writing to the Speaker.</p> <p>(2) An application under sub-rule (1) shall specify the period for which leave of absence is required, indicating also the date of commencement and of termination of such leave of absence and the grounds for it:</p> <p>Provided that leave of absence applied for at any one time shall not exceed a period of sixty days.</p>
243	Reference of Applications to Committee.	All applications under rule 242 shall stand referred to the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.	All applications under rule 242 shall stand referred to the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.
244	Communication of decision of House to member.	The Secretary-General shall, as soon as may be, after a decision has been signified by the House on the recommendations of the Committee in respect of an application for leave of absence, communicate it to the member.	The Secretary-General shall, as soon as may be, after a decision has been signified by the House on the recommendations of the Committee in respect of an application for leave of absence, communicate it to the member.

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245	Lapse of unexpired portion of leave.	If a member who has been granted leave of absence under these rules attends the session of the House during the period for which the leave of absence has been granted to him, the unexpired portion of the leave from the date of his resumed attendance shall lapse.  [For rules relating to Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitzings of the House, <i>see</i> Chapter XXVI of these rules.]	If a member who has been granted leave of absence under these rules attends the session of the House during the period for which the leave of absence has been granted to such member, the unexpired portion of the leave from the date on which the member resumed attendance shall lapse.  [For rules relating to Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitzings of the House, <i>see</i> Chapter XXVI of these rules.]

## CHAPTER XXIV

### COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN PRESIDENT AND THE HOUSE

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
246	Communications from President to House.	Communications from the President to the House shall be made to the Speaker by written message signed by the President or, if the President is absent from the place of sitting of the House, his message shall be conveyed to the Speaker through a Minister.	Communications from the President to the House shall be made to the Speaker by written message signed by the President or, if the President is absent from the place of sitting of the House, the message shall be conveyed to the Speaker through a Minister.
247	Communications from House to President.	Communications from the House to the President shall be made— (i) by formal address, after motion made and carried in the House; and (ii) through the Speaker.	Communications from the House to the President shall be made— (i) by formal address, after motion made and carried in the House; and (ii) through the Speaker.

## CHAPTER XXV

### SECRET SITTING OF THE HOUSE

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
248	Secret Sitting.	<p>(1) On a request made by the Leader of the House, the Speaker shall fix a day or part thereof for sitting of the House in secret.</p> <p>(2) When the House sits in secret no stranger shall be permitted to be present in the Chamber, Lobby or Galleries:</p> <p>Provided that members of the Council may be present in their Gallery:</p> <p>Provided further that persons authorized by the Speaker may be present in the Chamber, Lobby or Galleries.</p>	<p>(1) On a request made by the Leader of the House, the Speaker shall fix a day or part thereof for sitting of the House in secret.</p> <p>(2) When the House sits in secret no stranger shall be permitted to be present in the Chamber, Lobby or Galleries:</p> <p>Provide that members of the Council may be present in their Gallery:</p> <p>Provided further that persons authorized by the Speaker may be present in the Chamber, Lobby or Galleries.</p>
249	Report of proceedings.	The Speaker may cause a report of the proceedings of a secret sitting to be issued in such manner as he thinks fit, but no other person present shall keep a note or record of any proceedings or decisions of a secret sitting, whether in part or full, or issue any report of, or purport to describe, such proceedings.	The Speaker may cause a report of the proceedings of a secret sitting to be issued in such manner as the Speaker thinks fit, but no other person present shall keep a note or record of any proceedings or decisions of a secret sitting, whether in part or full, or issue any report of, or purport to describe, such proceedings.
250	Procedure in other respects.	The procedure in all other respects in connection with a secret sitting shall be in accordance with such directions as the Speaker may give.	The procedure in all other respects in connection with a secret sitting shall be in accordance with such directions as the Speaker may give.

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251	Lifting of ban on publication of proceedings.	<p>(1) When it is considered that the necessity for maintaining secrecy in regard to the proceedings of a secret sitting has ceased to exist and subject to the consent of the speaker, a motion may be moved by the Leader of the House or any member authorized by him that the proceedings in the House during a secret sitting be no longer treated as secret.</p> <p>(2) On adoption by the House of the motion under sub-rule (1), the Secretary-General shall cause to be prepared a report of the proceedings of the secret sitting, and shall, as soon as practicable, publish it in such form and manner as the Speaker may direct.</p>	<p>(1) When it is considered that the necessity for maintaining secrecy in regard to the proceedings of a secret sitting has ceased to exist and subject to the consent of the speaker, the Leader of the House or any member so authorized may move a motion that the proceedings in the House during a secret sitting be no longer treated as secret.</p> <p>(2) On adoption by the House of the motion under sub-rule (1), the Secretary-General shall cause to be prepared a report of the proceedings of the secret sitting, and shall, as soon as practicable, publish it in such form and manner as the Speaker may direct.</p>
252	Disclosure of proceedings or decisions.	Subject to the provisions of rule 251, disclosure of proceedings or decisions of a secret sitting by any person in any manner shall be treated as a gross breach of privilege of the House.	Subject to the provisions of rule 251, disclosure of proceedings or decisions of a secret sitting by any person in any manner shall be treated as a gross breach of privilege of the House.

## CHAPTER XXVI

### PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
GENERAL RULES			
253	Parliamentary Committee.	In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, 'Committee', means and includes 'parliamentary Committee ' as defined in sub-rule (1) of rule 2.	In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, 'Committee', means and includes 'parliamentary Committee' as defined in sub-rule (1) of rule 2.
254	Appointment of Committee.	<p>(1) The members of a Committee shall be appointed or elected by the House on a motion made, or nominated by the Speaker as the case may be.</p> <p>(2) No member shall be appointed to a Committee if he is not willing to serve on it. The proposer shall ascertain whether the member whose name is proposed by him is willing to serve on the Committee.</p> <p>(3) Casual vacancies in a Committee shall be filled by appointment or election by the House on a motion made, or nomination by the Speaker, as the case may be, and any member appointed, elected or nominated to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired portion of the term for which the member in whose place he is appointed, elected or nominated would have normally held office.</p>	<p>(1) The members of a Committee shall be appointed or elected by the House on a motion made, or nominated by the Speaker as the case may be.</p> <p>(2) No member shall be appointed to a Committee if unwilling to serve on it. The proposer shall ascertain whether the member whose name is being proposed is willing to serve on the Committee.</p> <p>(3) Casual vacancies in a Committee shall be filled by appointment or election by the House on a motion made, or nomination by the Speaker, as the case may be, and any member appointed, elected or nominated to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired portion of the term for which the member in whose place, a member to fill the casual vacancy is appointed, elected or nominated would have normally held office.</p>



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255	<p>Objection to member-ship of Committee.</p> <p>Where an objection is taken to the inclusion of a member in a Committee on the ground that the member has a personal, pecuniary or direct interest of such an intimate character that it may prejudicially affect the consideration of any matters to be considered by the Committee, the procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>(a) The member who has taken objection shall precisely state the ground of his objection and the nature of the alleged interest, whether personal, pecuniary or direct, of the proposed member in the matters coming up before the Committee;</p> <p>(b) After the objection has been stated, the Speaker shall give an opportunity to the member proposed on the Committee against whom the objection has been taken to state the position;</p> <p>(c) If there is dispute on facts, the Speaker may call upon the member taking objection and the member against whose appointment on the Committee objection has been taken, to produce documentary or other evidence in support of their respective cases;</p> <p>(d) After the Speaker has considered the evidence so tendered before him, he shall give his decision which shall be final;</p>	<p>Where an objection is taken to the inclusion of a member in a Committee on the ground that the member has a personal, pecuniary or direct interest of such an intimate character that it may prejudicially affect the consideration of any matters to be considered by the Committee, the procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>(a) The member who has taken objection shall precisely state the ground of such objection and the nature of the alleged interest, whether personal, pecuniary or direct, of the proposed member in the matters coming up before the Committee;</p> <p>(b) After the objection has been stated, the Speaker shall give an opportunity to the member proposed on the Committee against whom the objection has been taken to state the position;</p> <p>(c) If there is dispute on facts, the Speaker may call upon the member taking objection and the member against whose appointment on the Committee objection has been taken, to produce documentary or other evidence in support of their respective cases;</p> <p>(d) The Speaker, shall, after considering the evidence so tendered, give decision which shall be final;</p>	

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		(e) Until the Speaker has given his decision the member against whose appointment on the Committee objection has been taken shall continue to be a member thereof if elected or nominated and take part in discussion, but shall not be entitled to vote; and	(e) Until the Speaker has given the decision under caluse (d), the member against whose appointment on the Committee objection has been taken shall continue to be a member thereof if elected or nominated and take part in discussion, but shall not be entitled to vote; and
		(f) If the Speaker holds that the member against whose appointment objection has been taken has a personal, pecuniary or direct interest in the matter before the Committee, he shall cease to be a member thereof forthwith:	(f) If the Speaker holds that the member against whose appointment objection has been taken has a personal, pecuniary or direct interest in the matter before the Committee, that member shall cease to be a member thereof forthwith:
		Provided that the proceedings of the sitting of the Committee at which such member was present shall not in any way be affected by the decision of the Speaker.	Provided that the proceedings of the sitting of the Committee at which such member was present shall not in any way be affected by the decision of the Speaker.
		<i>Explanation.</i> —For the purpose of this rule the interest of the member should be direct, personal or pecuniary and separately belong to the person whose inclusion in the Committee is objected to and not in common with the public in general or with any class or section thereof or on a matter of State policy.	<i>Explanation.</i> —For the purpose of this rule the interest of the member should be direct, personal or pecuniary and separately belong to the person whose inclusion in the Committee is objected to and not in common with the public in general or with any class or section thereof or on a matter of State policy.
256	Term of office of Committee nominated by Speaker.	A Committee nominated by the Speaker shall, unless otherwise specified in the rules contained in this Chapter, hold office for the period specified by him or until a new Committee is nominated.	A Committee nominated by the Speaker shall, unless otherwise specified in the rules contained in this Chapter, hold office for the period specified by the Speaker or until a new Committee is nominated.

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257	<p>[Resignation from Committee.</p> <p>(1) A member may resign his seat from a Committee by writing under his hand, addressed to the Speaker, in the following form:</p> <p>'To The Speaker, Lok Sabha, New Delhi.</p> <p>Sir, I hereby tender my resignation from the membership of the Committee on....with effect from.....</p> <p>Yours faithfully, Place....Date...(Name of the Member).'</p> <p>(2) The resignation shall take effect from the date of resignation specified in the letter of resignation.</p> <p>(3) If the date from which the resignation should take effect is not specified in the letter, the resignation shall take effect from the date of the letter.</p> <p>(4) If the letter of resignation does not bear any date, the resignation shall take effect from the date of receipt of the letter in the Lok Sabha Secretariat.]</p>	<p>(1) A member may resign one's seat from a Committee by writing under own hand, addressed to the Speaker, in the following form:</p> <p>'To The Speaker, Lok Sabha, New Delhi.</p> <p>Madam/Sir, I hereby tender my resignation from the membership of the Committee on....with effect from.....</p> <p>Yours faithfully, Place....Date...(Name of the Member).'</p> <p>(2) The resignation shall take effect from the date of resignation specified in the letter of resignation</p> <p>(3) If the date from which the resignation should take effect is not specified in the letter, the resignation shall take effect from the date of the letter.</p> <p>(4) If the letter of resignation does not bear any date, the resignation shall take effect from the date of receipt of the letter in the Lok Sabha Secretariat.</p>	
258	<p>Chairman of Committee.</p> <p>(1) The Chairman of a Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst members of the Committee.</p> <p>Provided that if the Deputy Speaker is a member of the</p>	<p>(1) The Chairperson of a Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst members of the Committee.</p> <p>Provided that if the Deputy Speaker, in case is a member of</p>	

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		Committee, he shall be appointed Chairman of the Committee.	the Committee, shall be appointed as Chairperson of the Committee.
		(2) If the Chairman is for any reason unable to act, the Speaker may appoint another Chairman in his place.	(2) If the Chairperson is for any reason unable to act, the Speaker may appoint another Chairperson in her or his place.
		(3) If the Chairman is absent from any sitting, the Committee shall choose another member to act as Chairman for that sitting.	(3) If the Chairperson is absent from any sitting, the Committee shall choose another member to act as Chairperson for that sitting.
259	Quorum in Committee.	(1) The quorum to constitute a sitting of a Committee shall be, as near as may be, one-third of the total number of members of the Committee.	(1) The quorum to constitute a sitting of a Committee shall be, as near as may be, one-third of the total number of members of the Committee.
		(2) If at any time fixed for any sitting of the Committee, or if at any time during any such sitting, there is no quorum the Chairman of the Committee shall either suspend the sitting until there is a quorum or adjourn the sitting to some future day.	(2) If at any time fixed for any sitting of the Committee, or if at any time during any such sitting, there is no quorum the Chairperson of the Committee shall either suspend the sitting until there is a quorum or adjourn the sitting to some future day.
		(3) When the Committee has been adjourned in pursuance of sub-rule (2) on two successive dates fixed for sittings of the Committee, the Chairman shall report the fact to the House:	(3) When the Committee has been adjourned in pursuance of sub-rule (2) on two successive dates fixed for sittings of the Committee, the Chairperson shall report the fact to the House:
		Provided that where the Committee has been appointed by the Speaker, the Chairman shall report the fact of such adjournment to the Speaker.	Provided that where the Committee has been appointed by the Speaker, the Chairperson shall report the fact of such adjournment to the Speaker.

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260	Discharge of members absent from the sittings of Committee.	If a member is absent from two or more consecutive sittings of a Committee without the permission of the Chairman, a motion may be moved in the House for the discharge of such member from the Committee:  Provided that where the members of the Committee are nominated by the Speaker such member may be discharged by the Speaker.	If a member is absent from two or more consecutive sittings of a Committee without the permission of the Chairperson, a motion may be moved in the House for the discharge of such member from the Committee:  Provided that where the members of the Committee are nominated by the Speaker such member may be discharged by the Speaker.
261	Decisions in Committee.	All questions at any sitting of a Committee shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting.	All questions at any sitting of a Committee shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting.
262	Casting vote of Chairperson.	In the case of an equality of votes on any matter, the Chairman or the person acting as such, shall have a second or casting vote.	In the case of an equality of votes on any matter, the Chairperson or the person acting as such, shall have a second or casting vote.
263	Power to appoint sub-Committees.	(1) A Committee may appoint one or more sub-Committees, each having the powers of the undivided Committee, to examine any matters that may be referred to them and the reports of such sub-Committees shall be deemed to be the reports of the whole Committee, if they are approved at a sitting of the whole Committee.  (2) The order of reference to a sub-Committee shall clearly state the point or points for investigation. The report of the sub-Committee shall be considered by the whole Committee.	(1) A Committee may appoint one or more sub-Committees, each having the powers of the undivided Committee, to examine any matters that may be referred to them and the reports of such sub-Committees shall be deemed to be the reports of the whole Committee, if they are approved at a sitting of the whole Committee.  (2) The order of reference to a sub-Committee shall clearly state the point or points for investigation. The report of the sub-Committee shall be considered by the whole Committee.

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264	Sittings of Committee.	<p>The sittings of a Committee shall be held on such days and at such hour as the Chairman of the Committee may fix:</p> <p>Provided that if the Chairman of the Committee is not readily available, the Secretary-General may fix the date and time of a sitting:</p> <p>Provided further that in the case of Select or Joint Committee on a Bill, if the Chairman of the Committee is not readily available, the Secretary-General may, in consultation with the Minister concerned with the Bill, fix the date and time of a sitting.</p>	<p>The sittings of a Committee shall be held on such days and at such hour as the Chairperson of the Committee may fix:</p> <p>Provided that if the Chairperson of the Committee is not readily available, the Secretary-General may fix the date and time of a sitting:</p> <p>Provided further that in the case of Select or Joint Committee on a Bill, if the Chairperson of the Committee is not readily available, the Secretary-General may, in consultation with the Minister concerned with the Bill, fix the date and time of a sitting.</p>
265	Committee may sit whilst House sitting.	<p>A Committee may sit whilst the House is sitting provided that on a division being called in the House, the Chairman of the Committee shall suspend the proceedings in the Committee for such time as will in his opinion enable the members to vote in a division.</p>	<p>A Committee may sit whilst the House is sitting provided that on a division being called in the House, the Chairperson of the Committee shall suspend the proceedings in the Committee for such time as will in the opinion of the Chairperson, enable the members to vote in a division.</p>
266	Sittings in private.	<p>The sittings of a Committee shall be held in private.</p>	<p>The sittings of a Committee shall be held in private.</p>
267	Venue Sittings.	<p>The sittings of a Committee shall be held within the precincts of the Parliament House, and if it becomes necessary to change the place of sitting outside the Parliament House, the matter shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.</p>	<p>The sittings of a Committee shall be held within the precincts of the Parliament House, and if it becomes necessary to change the place of sitting outside the Parliament House, the matter shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.</p>

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268	Strangers to withdraw when Committee deliberates.	All persons other than members of the Committee and officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat shall withdraw whenever the Committee is deliberating.	All persons other than members of the Committee and officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat shall withdraw whenever the Committee is deliberating.
269	Power to take evidence or call for documents.	(1) A witness may be summoned by an order signed by the Secretary-General and shall produce such documents as are required for the use of a Committee. (2) It shall be in the discretion of the Committee to treat any evidence given before it as secret or confidential. (3) No document submitted to the Committee shall be withdrawn or altered without the knowledge and approval of the Committee.	(1) A witness may be summoned by an order signed by the Secretary-General and shall produce such documents as are required for the use of a Committee. (2) It shall be in the discretion of the Committee to treat any evidence given before it as secret or confidential. (3) No document submitted to the Committee shall be withdrawn or altered without the knowledge and approval of the Committee.
270	Power to send for persons, papers and records.	A Committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records: Provided that if any question arises whether the evidence of a person or the production of a document is relevant for the purposes of the Committee, the question shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final: Provided further that Government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would be prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State.	A Committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records: Provided that if any question arises whether the evidence of a person or the production of a document is relevant for the purposes of the Committee, the question shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final: Provided further that Government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would be prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State.
271	Counsel for witness.	A Committee may, under the direction of the Speaker, permit a witness to be heard by a counsel appointed by him and approved by the Committee.	A Committee may, under the direction of the Speaker, permit a witness to be heard by a counsel appointed by the witness and approved by the Committee.

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272	Evidence on oath.	<p>(1) A Committee may administer oath or affirmation to a witness examined before it.</p> <p>(2) The form of the oath or affirmation shall be as follows: 'I, A.B., swear in the name of God solemnly affirm that the evidence which I shall give in this case shall be true, that I will conceal nothing, and that no part of my evidence shall be false'.</p>	<p>(1) A Committee may administer oath or affirmation to a witness examined before it.</p> <p>(2) The form of the oath or affirmation shall be as follows: 'I, A.B., swear in the name of God solemnly affirm that the evidence which I shall give in this case shall be true, that I will conceal nothing, and that no part of my evidence shall be false'.</p>
273	Examination of witnesses.	<p>The examination of witnesses before a Committee shall be conducted as follows:—</p> <p>(i) The Committee shall, before a witness is called for examination, decide the mode of procedure and the nature of questions that may be asked of the witness.</p> <p>(ii) The Chairman of the Committee may first ask the witness such question or questions as he may consider necessary with reference to the subject-matter under consideration or any subject connected therewith according to the mode of procedure mentioned in clause (i) of this rule.</p> <p>(iii) The Chairman may call other members of the Committee one by one to ask any other questions.</p> <p>(iv) A witness may be asked to place before the Committee any other relevant points that have not been covered and which a witness thinks are essential to be placed before the Committee.</p> <p>(v) A verbatim record of proceedings of the Committee</p>	<p>The examination of witnesses before a Committee shall be conducted as follows:—</p> <p>(i) The Committee shall, before a witness is called for examination, decide the mode of procedure and the nature of questions that may be asked of the witness.</p> <p>(ii) The Chairperson of the Committee may first ask the witness such question or questions as is considered necessary by the Chairperson, with reference to the subject matter under consideration or any subject connected therewith according to the mode of procedure mentioned in clause (i) of this rule.</p> <p>(iii) The Chairman may call other members of the Committee one by one to ask any other questions.</p> <p>(iv) A witness may be asked to place before the Committee any other relevant points that have not been covered and which a witness thinks are essential to be placed before the Committee.</p> <p>(v) A verbatim record of proceedings of the Committee</p>



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		shall, when a witness is summoned to give evidence, be kept. (vi) The evidence given before the Committee may be made available to all members of the Committee.	shall, when a witness is summoned to give evidence, be kept. (vi) The evidence given before the Committee may be made available to all members of the Committee.
274	Record of decisions.	A record of the decisions of a Committee shall be maintained and circulated to members of the Committee under the direction of the Chairman.	A record of the decisions of a Committee shall be maintained and circulated to members of the Committee under the direction of the Chairperson.
275	Evidence report and proceedings treated as confidential.	(1) A Committee may direct that the whole or a part of the evidence or a summary thereof may be laid on the Table. (2) No part of the evidence, oral or written, report or proceedings of the Committee which has not been laid on the Table shall be open to inspection by any one except under the authority of the Speaker. (3) The evidence given before a Committee shall not be published by any member of the Committee or by any other person until it has been laid on the Table: Provided that the Speaker may, in his discretion, direct that such evidence be confidentially made available to members before it is formally laid on the Table.	(1) A Committee may direct that the whole or a part of the evidence or a summary thereof may be laid on the Table. (2) No part of the evidence, oral or written, report or proceedings of the Committee which has not been laid on the Table shall be open to inspection by any one except under the authority of the Speaker. (3) The evidence given before a Committee shall not be published by any member of the Committee or by any other person until it has been laid on the Table: Provided that the Speaker may, while exercising discretion, direct that such evidence be confidentially made available to members before it is formally laid on the Table.
276	Special Report.	A Committee may, if it thinks fit, make a special report on any matter that arises or comes to light in the course of its work which it may consider necessary to bring to the notice of the	A Committee may, if it thinks fit, make a special report on any matter that arises or comes to light in the course of its work which it may consider necessary to bring to the notice of the

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		Speaker or the House, notwithstanding that such matter is not directly connected with, or does not fall within or is not incidental to, its terms of reference.	Speaker or the House, notwithstanding that such matter is not directly connected with, or does not fall within or is not incidental to, its terms of reference.
277	Report.	<p>(1) Where the House has not fixed any time for the presentation of a report by a Committee the report shall be presented within one month of the date on which reference to the Committee was made:</p> <p>Provided that the House may at any time, on a motion being made, direct that the time for the presentation of the report by the Committee be extended to a date specified in the motion.</p> <p>(2) Reports may be either preliminary or final.</p> <p>(3) The report of the Committee shall be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the Committee:</p> <p>Provided that in case the Chairman is absent or is not readily available the Committee shall choose another member to sign the report on behalf of the Committee.</p>	<p>(1) Where the House has not fixed any time for the presentation of a report by a Committee the report shall be presented within one month of the date on which reference to the Committee was made:</p> <p>Provided that the House may at any time, on a motion being made, direct that the time for the presentation of the report by the Committee be extended to a date specified in the motion.</p> <p>(2) Reports may be either preliminary or final.</p> <p>(3) The report of the Committee shall be signed by the Chairperson on behalf of the Committee:</p> <p>Provided that in case the Chairperson is absent or is not readily available the Committee shall choose another member to sign the report on behalf of the Committee.</p>
278	Availability of report to Government before presentation.	A Committee may, if it thinks fit, make available to Government any completed part of its report before presentation to the House. Such reports shall be treated as confidential until presented to the House.	A Committee may, if it thinks fit, make available to Government any completed part of its report before presentation to the House. Such reports shall be treated as confidential until presented to the House.
279	Presentation of report.	(1) The report of a Committee shall be presented to the House by the Chairman or in his absence by any member of the Committee.	(1) The report of a Committee shall be presented to the House by the Chairperson or in the absence of the Chairperson by any member of the Committee.

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		(2) In presenting the report the Chairman or, in his absence, the member presenting the report shall, if he makes any remarks, confine himself to a brief statement of fact, but there shall be no debate on that statement at this stage.	(2) In presenting the report the Chairperson or, in the absence of the Chairperson, the member presenting the report shall, if makes any remarks, confine to a brief statement of fact, but there shall be no debate on that statement at this stage.
280	Printing, publication or of report before presentation.	The Speaker may, on a request being made to him and when the House is not in session, order the printing, publication or circulation of a report of a Committee although it has not been presented to the House. In that case the report shall be presented to the House during its next session at the first convenient opportunity.	On a request being made and when the House is not in session, the Speaker may, order the printing, publication or circulation of a report of a Committee although it has not been presented to the House. In that case the report shall be presented to the House during its next session at the first convenient opportunity.
281	Power to make suggestions on procedure.	A Committee shall have power to pass resolutions on matters of procedure relating to that Committee for the consideration of the Speaker, who may make such variations in procedure as he may consider necessary.	A Committee shall have power to pass resolutions on matters of procedure relating to that Committee for the consideration of the Speaker, who may make such variations in procedure as the Speaker may consider necessary.
282	Power to make detailed rules.	A Committee may with the approval of the Speaker make detailed rules of procedure to supplement the provisions contained in the rules in this Chapter.	A Committee may with the approval of the Speaker make detailed rules of procedure to supplement the provisions contained in the rules in this Chapter.
283	Power of Speaker to give directions.	(1) The Speaker may from time to time issue such directions to the Chairman of a Committee as he may consider necessary for regulating its procedure and the organisation of its work.	(1) The Speaker may from time to time issue such directions to the Chairperson of a Committee as the Speaker considers necessary for regulating its procedure and the organisation of its work.

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		(2) If any doubt arises on any point of procedure or otherwise, the Chairman may, if he thinks fit, refer the point to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.	(2) If any doubt arises on any point of procedure or otherwise, the Chairperson may, if he thinks fit, refer the point to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.
284	Business before Committee on prorogation of the House.	Any business pending before a Committee shall not lapse by reason only of the prorogation of the House and the Committee shall continue to function notwithstanding such prorogation.	Any business pending before a Committee shall not lapse by reason only of the prorogation of the House and the Committee shall continue to function notwithstanding such prorogation.
285	Unfinished work of Committee.	A Committee which is unable to complete its work before the expiration of its term or before the dissolution of the House may report to the House that the Committee has not been able to complete its work. Any preliminary report, memorandum or note that the Committee may have prepared or any evidence that the Committee may have taken shall be made available to the new Committee.	A Committee which is unable to complete its work before the expiration of its term or before the dissolution of the House may report to the House that the Committee has not been able to complete its work. Any preliminary report, memorandum or note that the Committee may have prepared or any evidence that the Committee may have taken shall be made available to the new Committee.
286	Applicability of general rules to Committee.	Except for matters for which special provision is made in the rules relating to any particular Committee, the general rules in this Chapter shall apply to all Committees; and if and so far as any provision in the special rules relating to a Committee is inconsistent with the general rules, the former rules shall prevail.	Except for matters for which special provision is made in the rules relating to any particular Committee, the general rules in this Chapter shall apply to all Committees; and if and so far as any provision in the special rules relating to a Committee is inconsistent with the general rules, the former rules shall prevail.
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE			
287	Constitution.	At the commencement of the House or from time to time, as	At the commencement of the House or from time to time, as

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		the case may be, the Speaker may nominate a Committee called the Business Advisory Committee consisting of not more than fifteen members including the Speaker who shall be the Chairman of the Committee.	the case may be, the Speaker may nominate a Committee called the Business Advisory Committee consisting of not more than fifteen members including the Speaker who shall be the Chairperson of the Committee.
288	Functions.	<p>(1) It shall be the function of the Committee to recommend the time that should be allocated for the discussion of the stage or stages of such Government Bills and other business as the Speaker, in consultation with the Leader of the House, may direct for being referred to the Committee.</p> <p>(2) The Committee shall have the power to indicate in the proposed time-table the different hours at which the various stages of the Bill or other business shall be completed.</p> <p>(3) The Committee shall have such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.</p> <p><i>Explanation.</i>—The expression other business referred to in this rule and rules 290A and 291 means business, other than private members' Bills under rule 65 and private members' resolutions under rule 170.</p>	<p>(1) It shall be the function of the Committee to recommend the time that should be allocated for the discussion of the stage or stages of such Government Bills and other business as the Speaker, in consultation with the Leader of the House, may direct for being referred to the Committee.</p> <p>(2) The Committee shall have the power to indicate in the proposed time-table the different hours at which the various stages of the Bill or other business shall be completed.</p> <p>(3) The Committee shall have such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.</p> <p><i>Explanation.</i>—The expression other business referred to in this rule and rules 290A and 291 means business, other than private members' Bills under rule 65 and private members' resolutions under rule 170.</p>
289	Report.	The recommendations of the Committee shall be presented to the House in the form of a report.	The recommendations of the Committee shall be presented to the House in the form of a report.
290	Motion in House after presentation of report.	At any time after the report has been presented to the House, a motion may be moved that the House agrees or agrees with amendments or disagrees with the report:	At any time after the report has been presented to the House, a motion may be moved that the House agrees or agrees with amendments or disagrees with the report:

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		<p>Provided that, an amendment may be moved that the report be referred back to the Committee either without limitation or with reference to any particular matter:</p> <p>Provided further that not more than half an hour shall be allotted for the discussion of the motion and no member shall speak for more than five minutes on such motion.</p>	<p>Provided that, an amendment may be moved that the report be referred back to the Committee either without limitation or with reference to any particular matter:</p> <p>Provided further that not more than half an hour shall be allotted for the discussion of the motion and no member shall speak for more than five minutes on such motion.</p>
290A	Notification of Allocation of time Order.	The allocation of time in respect of Bills and other business as approved by the House shall take effect as if it were an order of the House and shall be notified in the Bulletin.	The allocation of time in respect of Bills and other business as approved by the House shall take effect as if it were an order of the House and shall be notified in the Bulletin.
291	Disposal of outstanding matters at appointed hour.	At the appointed hour, in accordance with the Allocation of Time Order for the completion of a particular stage of a Bill or other business, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with that stage of the Bill or other business.	At the appointed hour, in accordance with the Allocation of Time Order for the completion of a particular stage of a Bill or other business, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with that stage of the Bill or other business.
292	Variation in Allocation of Time Order.	<p>No variation in the Allocation of Time Order shall be made except on a motion made, with the consent of the Speaker, and accepted by the House:</p> <p>Provided that the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the House, increase the time, not exceeding one hour, without any motion being moved.</p>	<p>No variation in the Allocation of Time Order shall be made except on a motion made, with the consent of the Speaker, and accepted by the House:</p> <p>Provided that the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the House, increase the time, not exceeding one hour, without any motion being moved.</p>

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COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS			
293	Constitution.	(1) There shall be a Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions consisting of not more than fifteen members.  (2) The Committee shall be nominated by the Speaker and shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year.	(1) There shall be a Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions consisting of not more than fifteen members.  (2) The Committee shall be nominated by the Speaker and shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year.
294	Functions.	(1) The functions of the Committee shall be— (a) to examine every Bill seeking to amend the Constitution notice of which has been given by a private member, before a motion for leave to introduce the Bill is included in the list of business; (b) to examine all private members' Bills after they are introduced and before they are taken up for consideration in the House and to classify them according to their nature, urgency and importance into two categories namely, category 'A' and category 'B'; (c) to recommend the time that should be allocated for the discussion of the stage or stages of each private members' Bill and also to indicate in the timetable so drawn up the different hours at which various stages of the Bill in a day shall be completed; (d) to examine every private members' Bill which is opposed in the House on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the house, and the	(1) The functions of the Committee shall be— (a) to examine every Bill seeking to amend the Constitution notice of which has been given by a private member, before a motion for leave to introduce the Bill is included in the list of business; (b) to examine all private members' Bills after they are introduced and before they are taken up for consideration in the House and to classify them according to their nature, urgency and importance into two categories namely, category 'A' and category 'B'; (c) to recommend the time that should be allocated for the discussion of the stage or stages of each private members' Bill and also to indicate in the timetable so drawn up the different hours at which various stages of the Bill in a day shall be completed; (d) to examine every private members' Bill which is opposed in the House on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the house, and

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		Speaker considers such objection <i>prima facie</i> tenable; (e) to recommend time-limit for the discussion of private members' resolutions and other ancillary matters. (2) The Committee shall perform such other functions in respect of private members' Bills and resolutions as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.	the Speaker considers such objection <i>prima facie</i> tenable; (e) to recommend time-limit for the discussion of private members' resolutions and other ancillary matters. (2) The Committee shall perform such other functions in respect of private members' Bills and resolutions as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.
295	Motion in House after presentation of report.	At any time after the report has been presented to the House, a motion may be moved that the House agrees or agrees with amendments or disagrees with the report: Provided that an amendment may be moved that the report be referred back to the Committee either without limitation or with reference to any particular matter: Provided further that not more than half an hour shall be allotted for discussion of the motion and no member shall speak for more than five minutes on such motion.	At any time after the report has been presented to the House, a motion may be moved that the House agrees or agrees with amendments or disagrees with the report: Provided that an amendment may be moved that the report be referred back to the Committee either without limitation or with reference to any particular matter: Provided further that not more than half an hour shall be allotted for discussion of the motion and no member shall speak for more than five minutes on such motion.
296	Classification and Allocation of Time.	The classification of Bills and the allocation of time in respect of Bills and resolutions as approved by the House shall take effect as if it were an order of the House.	The classification of Bill and the allocation of time in respect of Bills and resolutions as approved by the House shall take effect as if it were an order of the House.
297	Disposal of outstanding matters at appointed hour.	At the appointed hour, in accordance with the Allocation of Time Order, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the completion of a particular stage of the Bill or the resolution.	At the appointed hour, in accordance with the Allocation of Time Order, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the completion of a particular stage of the Bill or the resolution.



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SELECT COMMITTEES ON BILLS			
298	Constitution.	The members of a Select Committee on a Bill shall be appointed by the House when a motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee is made.	The members of a Select Committee on a Bill shall be appointed by the House when a motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee is made.
299	Presence of other members at sittings.	Members who are not members of the Select Committee may be present during the deliberations of the Committee but shall not address the Committee nor sit in the body of the Committee:  Provided that a Minister may with the permission of the Chairman address the Committee of which he may not be a member.	Members who are not members of the Select Committee may be present during the deliberations of the Committee but shall not address the Committee or sit in the body of the Committee:  Provided that a Minister may with the permission of the Chairman address the Committee of which such Minister may not be a member.
300	Notice of amendments and procedure generally.	(1) If notice of a proposed amendment has not been given before the day on which the Bill is taken up by the Select Committee, any member may object to the moving of the amendment and such objection shall prevail unless the Chairman allows the amendment to be moved.  (2) In other respects, the procedure in a Select Committee shall, as far as practicable, be the same as is followed in the House during the consideration stage of a Bill, with such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.	(1) If notice of a proposed amendment has not been given before the day on which the Bill is taken up by the Select Committee, any member may object to the moving of the amendment and such objection shall prevail unless the Chairperson allows the amendment to be moved.  (2) In other respects, the procedure in a Select Committee shall, as far as practicable, be the same as is followed in the House during the consideration stage of a Bill, with such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.
301	Notice of amendments by other members.	When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee, any notice given by a member of any amendment to a clause in the Bill shall stand referred to the	When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee, any notice given by a member of any amendment to a clause in the Bill shall stand referred to the

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		Committee provided that where notice of amendment is received from a member who is not a member of the Select Committee, such amendment shall not be taken up by the Committee unless moved by member of the Committee.	Committee provided that where notice of amendment is received from a member who is not a member of the Select Committee, such amendment shall not be taken up by the Committee unless moved by member of the Committee.
302	Power to take evidence.	A Select Committee may hear expert evidence and representatives of special interests affected by the measures before them.	A Select Committee may hear expert evidence and representatives of special interests affected by the measures before them.
303	Report.	<p>(1) As soon as may be, after a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee, the Select Committee shall meet from time to time in accordance with rule 264 to consider the Bill and shall make a report thereon within the time fixed by the House:</p> <p>Provided that where the House has not fixed any time for the presentation of the report by a Select Committee, the report shall be presented before the expiry of three months from the date on which the House adopted the motion for the reference of the Bill to the Select Committee:</p> <p>Provided further that the House may at any time, on a motion being made, direct that the time for the presentation of the report by the Select Committee be extended to a date specified in the motion.</p> <p>(2) The Select Committee shall in their report state whether the publication of the Bill directed by these rules has taken place, and the date on which the publication has taken place.</p>	<p>(1) As soon as may be, after a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee, the Select Committee shall meet from time to time in accordance with rule 264 to consider the Bill and shall make a report thereon within the time fixed by the House:</p> <p>Provided that where the House has not fixed any time for the presentation of the report by a Select Committee, the report shall be presented before the expiry of three months from the date on which the House adopted the motion for the reference of the Bill to the Select Committee:</p> <p>Provided further that the House may at any time, on a motion being made, direct that the time for the presentation of the report by the Select Committee be extended to a date specified in the motion.</p> <p>(2) The Select Committee shall in their report state whether the publication of the Bill directed by these rules has taken place, and the date on which the publication has taken place.</p>

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		(3) Where a Bill has been altered, the Select Committee may, if they think fit, include in their report a recommendation to the member incharge of the Bill that his next motion should be a motion for circulation, or, where the Bill has already been circulated, for recirculation.	(3) Where a Bill has been altered, the Select Committee may, if they think fit, include in their report a recommendation to the member incharge of the Bill that the next motion of such member should be a motion for circulation, or, where the Bill has already been circulated, for recirculation.
		(4) Any member of the Select Committee may record a minute of dissent on any matter or matters connected with the Bill or dealt with in the report.	(4) Any member of the Select Committee may record a minute of dissent on any matter or matters connected with the Bill or dealt with in the report.
		(5) A minute of dissent shall be couched in temperate and decorous language and shall not refer to any discussion in the Select Committee nor cast aspersion on the Committee.	(5) A minute of dissent shall be couched in temperate and decorous language and shall not refer to any discussion in the Select Committee nor cast aspersion on the Committee.
		(6) If in the opinion of the Speaker, a minute of dissent contains words, phrases or expressions which are unparliamentary or otherwise inappropriate, he may order such words, phrases or expressions to be expunged from the minute of dissent	(6) If in the opinion of the Speaker, a minute of dissent contains words, phrases or expressions which are unparliamentary or otherwise inappropriate, the Speaker may order such words, phrases or expressions to be expunged from the minute of dissent.
304	Presentation of report.	The report of the Select Committee on a Bill together with the minutes of dissent, if any, shall be presented to the House by the Chairman or in his absence by any member of the Committee.	The report of the Select Committee on a Bill together with the minutes of dissent, if any, shall be presented to the House by the Chairperson or in then absence by of any Chairperson, any member of the Committee.
305	Printing and publication of reports.	The Secretary-General shall cause every report of a Select Committee to be printed, and a copy of the report shall be made available for the use of every member of the House. The	The Secretary-General shall cause every report of a Select Committee to be printed, and a copy of the report shall be made available for the use of every member of the House. The

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		report, and the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, shall be published in the Gazette.	report, and the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, shall be published in the Gazette.
		COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	
305A Constitu-	(1) There shall be a Committee on Papers laid on the Table consisting of not more than 15 members. (2) The Committee shall be nominated by the Speaker and shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year.	(1) There shall be a Committee on Papers laid on the Table consisting of not more than 15 members. (2) The Committee shall be nominated by the Speaker and shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year.	
305B Functions.	(1) The functions of the Committee shall be to examine all papers laid on the Table of the House by Ministers and to report to the House on:— (a) whether there has been compliance of the provisions of the Constitution, Act, rule or regulation under which the paper has been laid; (b) whether there has been any unreasonable delay in laying the paper; (c) if there has been such delay, whether a statement explaining the reasons for delay has been laid on the Table of the House and whether those reasons are satisfactory; (d) whether both the Hindi and English versions of the paper have been laid on the Table; and (e) whether a statement explaining the reason for not laying the Hindi version has been given and whether such reasons are satisfactory.	(1) The functions of the Committee shall be to examine all papers laid on the Table of the House by Ministers and to report to the House on:— (a) whether there has been compliance of the provisions of the Constitution, Act, rule or regulation under which the paper has been laid; (b) whether there has been any unreasonable delay in laying the paper; (c) if there has been such delay, whether a statement explaining the reasons for delay has been laid on the Table of the House and whether those reasons are satisfactory; (d) whether both the Hindi and English versions of the paper have been laid on the Table; and (e) whether a statement explaining the reason for not laying the Hindi version has been given and whether such reasons are satisfactory.	

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		(2) The Committee shall perform such other functions in respect of the papers laid on the Table as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.	(2) The Committee shall perform such other functions in respect of the papers laid on the Table as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.
305C Restriction on raising matters in House about papers laid.	A member wishing to raise any of the matters referred to in sub-rule (1) of rule 305B shall refer it to the Committee and not raise it in the House.		A member wishing to raise any of the matters referred to in sub-rule (1) of rule 305B shall refer it to the Committee and not raise it in the House.
COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS			
306 Constitution.	At the commencement of the House, or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker shall nominate a Committee on Petitions consisting of not less than fifteen members: Provided that a Minister shall not be nominated a member of the Committee, and that if a member, after his nomination to the Committee is appointed a Minister, he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.		At the commencement of the House, or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker shall nominate a Committee on Petitions consisting of not less than fifteen members: Provided that a Minister shall not be nominated a member of the Committee, and where a member, after nomination to the Committee is appointed a Minister, such member shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.
307 Functions.	(1) The Committee shall examine every petition referred to it, and if the petition complies with these rules, the Committee may direct that it be circulated. Where circulation of the petition has not been directed, the Speaker may at any time direct that the petition be circulated. (2) Circulation of the petition shall be in extenso or in summary form as the Committee or the Speaker, as the case may be, may direct.		(1) The Committee shall examine every petition referred to it, and if the petition complies with these rules, the Committee may direct that it be circulated. Where circulation of the petition has not been directed, the Speaker may at any time direct that the petition be circulated. (2) Circulation of the petition shall be in extenso or in summary form as the Committee or the Speaker, as the case may be, may direct.

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		(3) It shall also be the duty of the Committee to report to the House on specific complaints made in the petition referred to it after taking such evidence as it deems fit and to suggest remedial measures either in a concrete form applicable to the case under review or to prevent such cases in future.	(3) It shall also be the duty of the Committee to report to the House on specific complaints made in the petition referred to it after taking such evidence as it deems fit and to suggest remedial measures either in a concrete form applicable to the case under review or to prevent such cases in future.

#### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

308	Functions.	(1) There shall be a Committee on Public Accounts for the examination of accounts showing the appropriation of sums granted by the House for the expenditure of the Government of India, the annual finance accounts of the Government of India and such other accounts laid before the House as the Committee may think fit.	(1) There shall be a Committee on Public Accounts for the examination of accounts showing the appropriation of sums granted by the House for the expenditure of the Government of India, the annual finance accounts of the Government of India and such other accounts laid before the House as the Committee may think fit.
		(2) In scrutinising the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of India and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, it shall be the duty of the Committee to satisfy itself:—	(2) In scrutinising the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of India and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, it shall be the duty of the Committee to satisfy itself:—
		(a) that the moneys shown in the accounts as having been disbursed were legally available for, and applicable to, the service or purpose to which they have been applied or charged;	(a) that the moneys shown in the accounts as having been disbursed were legally available for, and applicable to, the service or purpose to which they have been applied or charged;
		(b) that the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it; and	(b) that the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it; and

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		<p>(c) that every re-appropriation has been made in accordance with the provisions made in this behalf under rules framed by competent authority.</p> <p>(3) it shall also be the duty of the Committee—</p> <p>(a) to examine the statement of accounts showing the income and expenditure of State corporations, trading and manufacturing schemes, concerns and projects together with the balance sheets and statements of profit and loss accounts which the President may have required to be prepared or are prepared under provisions of the statutory rules regulating the financing of a particular corporation, trading or manufacturing scheme or concern or project and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon;</p> <p>(b) to examine the statement of accounts showing the income and expenditure of autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies, the audit of which may be conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India either under the directions of the President or by a statute of Parliament; and</p> <p>(c) to consider the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General in cases where the President may have required him to conduct an audit of any receipts or to examine the accounts of stores and stocks.</p> <p>(4) If any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount</p>	<p>(c) that every re-appropriation has been made in accordance with the provisions made in this behalf under rules framed by competent authority.</p> <p>(3) it shall also be the duty of the Committee—</p> <p>(a) to examine the statement of accounts showing the income and expenditure of State corporations, trading and manufacturing schemes, concerns and projects together with the balance sheets and statements of profit and loss accounts which the President may have required to be prepared or are prepared under provisions of the statutory rules regulating the financing of a particular corporation, trading or manufacturing scheme or concern or project and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon;</p> <p>(b) to examine the statement of accounts showing the income and expenditure of autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies, the audit of which may be conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India either under the directions of the President or by a statute of Parliament; and</p> <p>(c) to consider the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General in cases where the President may have required the Comptroller and Auditor-General to conduct an audit of any receipts or to examine the accounts of stores and stocks.</p> <p>(4) If any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount</p>

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		granted by the House for that purpose, the Committee shall examine with reference to the facts of each case the circumstances leading to such an excess and make such recommendation as it may deem fit: Provided that the Committee shall not exercise its functions in relation to such public undertakings as are allotted to the Committee on Public Undertakings by these rules or by the Speaker.	granted by the House for that purpose, the Committee shall examine with reference to the facts of each case the circumstances leading to such an excess and make such recommendation as it may deem fit: Provided that the Committee shall not exercise its functions in relation to such public undertakings as are allotted to the Committee on Public Undertakings by these rules or by the Speaker.
309	Constitution.	(1) The Committee shall consist of not more than 22 members comprising 15 members who shall be elected by the House every year from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote 2A [and not more than 7 members of Rajya Sabha to be nominated by that House for being associated with the Committee]:  Provided that a Minister shall not be elected a member of the Committee, and that if a member, after his election to the Committee, is appointed a Minister he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.  (2) The term of office of members of the Committee shall not exceed one year.	(1) The Committee shall consist of not more than 22 members comprising 15 members who shall be elected by the House every year from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote 2A [and not more than 7 members of Rajya Sabha to be nominated by that House for being associated with the Committee]:  Provided that a Minister shall not be elected a member of the Committee, and if a member, after election to the Committee, is appointed a Minister, such member shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.  (2) The term of office of members of the Committee shall not exceed one year.



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COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES			
310	<p>Functions. There shall be a Committee on Estimates for the examination of such of the estimates as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker. The functions of the Committee shall be—</p> <p>(a) to report what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reform, consistent with the policy underlying the estimates, may be effected;</p> <p>(b) to suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration;</p> <p>(c) to examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates; and</p> <p>(d) to suggest the form in which the estimates shall be presented to Parliament:</p> <p>Provided that the Committee shall not exercise its functions in relation to such public undertakings as are allotted to the Committee on Public Undertakings by these rules or by the Speaker.</p>	<p>There shall be a Committee on Estimates for the examination of such of the estimates as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker. The functions of the Committee shall be—</p> <p>(a) to report what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reform, consistent with the policy underlying the estimates, may be effected;</p> <p>(b) to suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration;</p> <p>(c) to examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates; and</p> <p>(d) to suggest the form in which the estimates shall be presented to Parliament:</p> <p>Provided that the Committee shall not exercise its functions in relation to such public undertakings as are allotted to the Committee on Public Undertakings by these rules or by the Speaker.</p>	
311	<p>Constitu- tion.</p> <p>(1) The Committee shall consist of not more than thirty members who shall be elected by the House every year from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote:</p>	<p>(1) The Committee shall consist of not more than thirty members who shall be elected by the House every year from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote:</p>	

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		<p>Provided that a Minister shall not be elected a member of the Committee, and that if a member, after his election to the Committee, is appointed a Minister he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.</p> <p>(2) The term of office of members of the Committee shall not exceed one year.</p>	<p>Provided that a Minister shall not be elected a member of the Committee, and if a member, after his election to the Committee, is appointed a Minister such member shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.</p> <p>(2) The term of office of members of the Committee shall not exceed one year.</p>
312	Examination of estimates.	<p>The Committee may continue the examination of the estimates from time to time throughout the financial year and report to the House as its examination proceeds. It shall not be incumbent on the Committee to examine the entire estimates of any one year. The Demands for Grants may be finally voted notwithstanding the fact that the Committee has made no report.</p>	<p>The Committee may continue the examination of the estimates from time to time throughout the financial year and report to the House as its examination proceeds. It shall not be incumbent on the Committee to examine the entire estimates of any one year. The Demands for Grants may be finally voted notwithstanding the fact that the Committee has made no report.</p>
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS			
312A	Functions.	<p>There shall be a Committee on Public Undertakings for the examination of the working of the public undertakings specified in the Fourth Schedule. The functions of the Committee shall be:—</p> <p>(a) to examine the reports and accounts of the public undertakings specified in the Fourth Schedule;</p> <p>(b) to examine the reports, if any, of the Comptroller and Auditor-General on the public undertakings;</p>	<p>There shall be a Committee on Public Undertakings for the examination of the working of the public undertakings specified in the Fourth Schedule. The functions of the Committee shall be:—</p> <p>(a) to examine the reports and accounts of the public undertakings specified in the Fourth Schedule;</p> <p>(b) to examine the reports, if any, of the Comptroller and Auditor-General on the public undertakings;</p>

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		(c) to examine, in the context of the autonomy and efficiency of the public undertakings, whether the affairs of the public undertakings are being managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices; and	(c) to examine, in the context of the autonomy and efficiency of the public undertakings, whether the affairs of the public undertakings are being managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices; and
		(d) to exercise such other functions vested in the Committee on Public Accounts and the Committee on Estimates in relation to the public undertakings specified in the Fourth Schedule as are not covered by clauses (a), (b) and (c) above and as may be allotted to the Committee by the Speaker from time to time:	(d) to exercise such other functions vested in the Committee on Public Accounts and the Committee on Estimates in relation to the public undertakings specified in the Fourth Schedule as are not covered by clauses (a), (b) and (c) above and as may be allotted to the Committee by the Speaker from time to time:
		Provided that the Committee shall not examine and investigate any of the following, namely:—	Provided that the Committee shall not examine and investigate any of the following, namely:—
		(i) matters of major Government policy as distinct from business or commercial functions of the public undertakings;	(i) matters of major Government policy as distinct from business or commercial functions of the public undertakings;
		(ii) matters of day-to-day administration; and	(ii) matters of day-to-day administration; and
		(iii) matters for the consideration of which machinery is established by any special statute under which a particular public undertaking is established.	(iii) matters for the consideration of which machinery is established by any special statute under which a particular public undertaking is established.
312B Constitu-	(1) The Committee shall consist of not more than 22 members comprising 15 members who shall be elected by the House every year from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote	(1) The Committee shall consist of not more than 22 members comprising 15 members who shall be elected by the House every year from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote	(1) The Committee shall consist of not more than 22 members comprising 15 members who shall be elected by the House every year from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote

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		and not more than 7 members of Rajya Sabha to be nominated by that House for being associated with the Committee:	and not more than 7 members of Rajya Sabha to be nominated by that House for being associated with the Committee:
		Provided that a Minister shall not be elected a member of the Committee, and that if a member, after his election to the Committee, is appointed a Minister he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.	Provided that a Minister shall not be elected a member of the Committee, and if a member, after election to the Committee, is appointed a Minister such member shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.
		(2) The term of office of members of the Committee shall not exceed one year. [*** ***)]	(2) The term of office of members of the Committee shall not exceed one year. [*** ***)]
COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES			
313	Constitution.	At the commencement of the House or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker shall nominate a Committee of Privileges consisting of not more than fifteen members.	At the commencement of the House or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker shall nominate a Committee of Privileges consisting of not more than fifteen members.
314	Functions.	(1) The Committee shall examine every question referred to it and determine with reference to the facts of each case whether a breach of privilege is involved and, if so, the nature of the breach, the circumstances leading to it and make such recommendations as it may deem fit.  (2) The report may also state the procedure to be followed by the House in giving effect to the recommendations made by the Committee.	(1) The Committee shall examine every question referred to it and determine with reference to the facts of each case whether a breach of privilege is involved and, if so, the nature of the breach, the circumstances leading to it and make such recommendations as it may deem fit.  (2) The report may also state the procedure to be followed by the House in giving effect to the recommendations made by the Committee.

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315	Consideration of report by House.	<p>(1) After the report has been presented, the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member may move that the report be taken into consideration whereupon the Speaker may put the question to the House.</p> <p>(2) Before putting the question to the House, the Speaker may permit a debate on the motion, not exceeding half-an-hour in duration, and such debate shall not refer to the details of the report further than is necessary to make out a case for the consideration of the report by the House.</p> <p>(3) After the motion made under sub-rule (1) is agreed to, the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member, as the case may be, may move that the House agrees, or disagrees or agrees with amendments, with the recommendations contained in the report.</p>	<p>(1) After the report has been presented, the Chairperson or any member of the Committee or any other member may move that the report be taken into consideration whereupon the Speaker may put the question to the House.</p> <p>(2) Before putting the question to the House, the Speaker may permit a debate on the motion, not exceeding half-an-hour in duration, and such debate shall not refer to the details of the report further than is necessary to make out a case for the consideration of the report by the House.</p> <p>(3) After the motion made under sub-rule (1) is agreed to, the Chairperson or any member of the Committee or any other member, as the case may be, may move that the House agrees, or disagrees or agrees with amendments, with the recommendations contained in the report.</p>
316	Priority for consideration of report by House.	<p>A motion that the report of the Committee be taken into consideration shall be accorded the priority assigned to a matter of privilege under sub-rule (1) of rule 225, unless there has been undue delay in bringing it forward:</p> <p>Provided that when a date has already been fixed for the consideration of the report, it shall be given priority as a matter of privilege on the day so appointed.</p>	<p>A motion that the report of the Committee be taken into consideration shall be accorded the priority assigned to a matter of privilege under sub-rule (1) of rule 225, unless there has been undue delay in bringing it forward:</p> <p>Provided that when a date has already been fixed for the consideration of the report, it shall be given priority as a matter of privilege on the day so appointed.</p>

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COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION			
317	Functions.	There shall be a Committee on Subordinate Legislation to scrutinize and report to the House whether the powers to make regulations, rules, sub-rules, bye-laws etc., conferred by the Constitution or delegated by Parliament are being properly exercised within such delegation.	There shall be a Committee on Subordinate Legislation to scrutinize and report to the House whether the powers to make regulations, rules, sub-rules, bye-laws etc., conferred by the Constitution or delegated by Parliament are being properly exercised within such delegation.
318	Constitution.	<p>(1) The Committee shall consist of not more than fifteen members who shall be nominated by the Speaker:</p> <p>Provided that a Minister shall not be nominated a member of the Committee, and that if a member, after his nomination to the Committee is appointed a Minister he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.</p> <p>(2) The term of office of members of the Committee shall not exceed one year.</p>	<p>(1) The Committee shall consist of not more than fifteen members who shall be nominated by the Speaker:</p> <p>Provided that a Minister shall not be nominated a member of the Committee, and if a member, after nomination to the Committee is appointed a Minister, such member shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.</p> <p>(2) The term of office of members of the Committee shall not exceed one year.</p>
319	Numbering and publication of Orders.	Each regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. framed in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution or the legislative functions delegated by Parliament to a subordinate authority, and which is required to be laid before the House, hereinafter referred to as "Order", shall subject to such rules as the Speaker may in	Each regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. framed in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution or the legislative functions delegated by Parliament to a subordinate authority, and which is required to be laid before the House, hereinafter referred to as "Order", shall subject to such rules as the Speaker may in

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		consultation with the Leader of the House prescribe be numbered centrally and published in the Gazette immediately after it is promulgated.	consultation with the Leader of the House prescribe be numbered centrally and published in the Gazette immediately after it is promulgated.
320	Examination of Orders.	<p>After each such Order referred to in rule 319 is laid before the House, the Committee shall, in particular, consider—</p> <p>(i) whether it is in accord with the general objects of the Constitution or the Act pursuant to which it is made;</p> <p>(ii) whether it contains matter which in the opinion of the Committee should more properly be dealt with in an Act of Parliament;</p> <p>(iii) whether it contains imposition of any tax;</p> <p>(iv) whether it directly or indirectly bars the jurisdiction of the courts;</p> <p>(v) whether it gives retrospective effect to any of the provisions in respect of which the Constitution or the Act does not expressly give any such power;</p> <p>(vi) whether it involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India or the public revenues;</p> <p>(vii) whether it appears to make some unusual or unexpected use of the powers conferred by the Constitution or the Act pursuant to which it is made;</p> <p>(viii) whether there appears to have been unjustifiable delay in its publication or in laying it before Parliament; and</p>	<p>After each such Order referred to in rule 319 is laid before the House, the Committee shall, in particular, consider—</p> <p>(i) whether it is in accord with the general objects of the Constitution or the Act pursuant to which it is made;</p> <p>(ii) whether it contains matter which in the opinion of the Committee should more properly be dealt with in an Act of Parliament;</p> <p>(iii) whether it contains imposition of any tax;</p> <p>(iv) whether it directly or indirectly bars the jurisdiction of the courts;</p> <p>(v) whether it gives retrospective effect to any of the provisions in respect of which the Constitution or the Act does not expressly give any such power;</p> <p>(vi) whether it involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India or the public revenues;</p> <p>(vii) whether it appears to make some unusual or unexpected use of the powers conferred by the Constitution or the Act pursuant to which it is made;</p> <p>(viii) whether there appears to have been unjustifiable delay in its publication or in laying it before Parliament; and</p>

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		(iv) whether for any reason its form or purport calls for any elucidation.	(iv) whether for any reason its form or purport calls for any elucidation.
321	Report.	<p>(1) If the Committee is of opinion that any Order should be annulled wholly or in part, or should be amended in any respect, it shall report that opinion and the grounds thereof to the House.</p> <p>(2) If the Committee is of opinion that any other matter relating to any Order should be brought to the notice of the House, it may report that opinion and matter to the House.</p>	<p>(1) If the Committee is of opinion that any order should be annulled wholly or in part, or should be amended in any respect, it shall report that opinion and the grounds thereof to the House.</p> <p>(2) If the Committee is of opinion that any other matter relating to any Order should be brought to the notice of the House, it may report that opinion and matter to the House.</p>
322	Power of Speaker to give directions.	The Speaker may issue such directions as he may consider necessary for regulating the procedure in connection with all matters connected with the consideration of any question of Subordinate Legislation either in the Committee or in the House.	The Speaker may issue such directions as may be consider necessary for regulating the procedure in connection with all matters connected with the consideration of any question of Subordinate Legislation either in the Committee or in the House.
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES			
323	Functions.	<p>There shall be a Committee on Government Assurances to scrutinise the assurances, promises, undertakings, etc., given by Ministers from time to time, on the floor of the House and to report on—</p> <p>(a) the extent to which such assurances, promises, undertakings, etc., have been implemented; and</p>	<p>There shall be a Committee on Government Assurances to scrutinise the assurances, promises, undertakings, etc., given by Ministers from time to time, on the floor of the House and to report on—</p> <p>(a) the extent to which such assurances, promises, undertakings, etc., have been implemented; and</p>



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		(b) where implemented whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose.	(b) where implemented whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose.
324	Constitution.	(1) The Committee shall consist of not more than fifteen members who shall be nominated by the Speaker:  Provided that a Minister shall not be nominated a member of the Committee, and that if a member, after his nomination to the Committee is appointed a Minister he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.  (2) The term of office of members of the Committee shall not exceed one year.	(1) The Committee shall consist of not more than fifteen members who shall be nominated by the Speaker:  Provided that a Minister shall not be nominated a member of the Committee, and if a member, after nomination to the Committee is appointed a Minister he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.  (2) The term of office of members of the Committee shall not exceed one year.
COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE			
325	Constitution.	The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House shall consist of fifteen members nominated by the Speaker and shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year.	The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House shall consist of fifteen members nominated by the Speaker and shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year.
326	Functions.	(1) The functions of the Committee shall be:—  (i) to consider all applications from members for leave of absence from the sittings of the House; and  (ii) to examine every case where a member has been absent for a period of sixty days or more, without permission, from the sittings of the House and to report whether the absence	(1) The functions of the Committee shall be:—  (i) to consider all applications from members for leave of absence from the sittings of the House; and  (ii) to examine every case where a member has been absent for a period of sixty days or more, without permission, from the sittings of the House and to report whether the absence

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		should be condoned or circumstances of the case justify that the House should declare the seat of the member vacant.	should be condoned or circumstances of the case justify that the House should declare the seat of the member vacant.
		(2) The Committee shall perform such other functions in respect of attendance of members in the House as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.	(2) The Committee shall perform such other functions in respect of attendance of members in the House as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.
327	Pleasure of House taken where leave of absence recommended.	Where the Committee recommends that leave of absence be granted to a member or the absence be condoned, as the case may be the pleasure of the House shall be taken by the Speaker in the following terms on a day as soon as may be after the presentation of the report:—  'The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in its.....report has recommended that leave of absence be granted or absence be condoned (as the case may be) in respect of Smt./Kumari/ Shri .....for the period indicated in the report.  The member is being informed accordingly.'	Where the Committee recommends that leave of absence be granted to a member or the absence be condoned, as the case may be the pleasure of the House shall be taken by the Speaker in the following terms on a day as soon as may be after the presentation of the report:—  'The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in its.....report has recommended that leave of absence be granted or absence be condoned (as the case may be) in respect of Smt./Kumari/ Shri ..... for the period indicated in the report.  The member is being informed accordingly.'
328	Motion where leave of absence not recommended.	Where leave of absence is not recommended by the Committee in respect of any application, a motion may be moved by any member that the House agrees or disagrees with amendment or disagrees with the recommendations of the Committee in respect of that application.	Where leave of absence is not recommended by the Committee in respect of any application, a motion may be moved by any member that the House agrees or agrees with amendment or disagrees with the recommendations of the Committee in respect of that application.

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RULES COMMITTEE			
329	Functions.	There shall be a Committee on Rules to consider matters of procedure and conduct of business in the House and to recommend any amendments or additions to these rules that may be deemed necessary.	There shall be a Committee on Rules to consider matters of procedure and conduct of business in the House and to recommend any amendments or additions to these rules that may be deemed necessary.
330	Constitution.	The Committee on Rules shall be nominated by the Speaker and shall consist of fifteen members including the Chairperson of the Committee. The Speaker shall be the <i>ex-officio</i> Chairperson of the Committee.	The Committee on Rules shall be nominated by the Speaker and shall consist of fifteen members including the Chairperson of the Committee. The Speaker shall be the <i>ex-officio</i> Chairperson of the Committee.
331	Laying of report on Table.	<p>(1) The recommendations of the Committee shall be laid on the Table and within a period of seven days, beginning with the day on which they are so laid, any member may give notice of any amendment to such recommendations.</p> <p>(2) Any notice given by a member of any amendment to the recommendations of the Committee shall stand referred to the Committee who shall consider it and make such changes in their recommendations as the Committee may consider fit. The final report of the Committee after taking into consideration the amendments suggested by the members shall be laid on the Table. Thereafter, on the House agreeing to the report on a motion made by a member of the Committee, the amendments to</p>	<p>(1) The recommendations of the Committee shall be laid on the Table and within a period of seven days, beginning with the day on which they are so laid, any member may give notice of any amendment to such recommendations.</p> <p>(2) Any notice given by a member of any amendment to the recommendations of the Committee shall stand referred to the Committee who shall consider it and make such changes in their recommendations as the Committee may consider fit. The final report of the Committee after taking into consideration the amendments suggested by the members shall be laid on the Table. Thereafter, on the House agreeing to the report on a motion made by a member of the Committee, the amendments to</p>

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		the rules as approved by the House, shall be promulgated by the Speaker in the Bulletin.	the rules as approved by the House, shall be promulgated by the Speaker in the Bulletin.
		(3) If notice of such amendment has not been given within seven days, the recommendations of the Committee shall be deemed to have been approved by the House and on the expiry of the said period the Speaker shall promulgate in the Bulletin the amendments to the rules as recommended by the Committee.	(3) If notice of such amendment has not been given within seven days, the recommendations of the Committee shall be deemed to have been approved by the House and on the expiry of the said period the Speaker shall promulgate in the Bulletin the amendments to the rules as recommended by the Committee.
		(4) The amendments to the rules shall come into force on their publication in the Bulletin unless otherwise specified.	(4) The amendments to the rules shall come into force on their publication in the Bulletin unless otherwise specified

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

331A Functions.	There shall be a Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The functions of the Committee shall be:— (a) to consider the reports submitted by the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes under article 338(5)(d) and the National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes under article 338A(5)(d) of the Constitution and to report as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government including the Administrations of the Union Territories;	There shall be a Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The functions of the Committee shall be:— (a) to consider the reports submitted by the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes under article 338(5)(d) and the National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes under article 338A(5)(d) of the Constitution and to report as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government including the Administrations of the Union Territories;
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	<p>(b) to report on the action taken by the Union Government and the Administrations of the Union Territories on the measures proposed by the Committee;</p> <p>(c) to examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under its control (including appointments in the Public Sector Undertakings, Statutory and Semi-Government Bodies and in the Union Territories) having regard to the provisions of article 335;</p> <p>(d) to report on the working of the welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territories; and</p> <p>(e) to examine such other matters as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker.</p>	<p>(b) to report on the action taken by the Union Government and the Administrations of the Union Territories on the measures proposed by the Committee;</p> <p>(c) to examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under its control (including appointments in the Public Sector Undertakings, Statutory and Semi-Government Bodies and in the Union Territories) having regard to the provisions of article 335;</p> <p>(d) to report on the working of the welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territories; and</p> <p>(e) to examine such other matters as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker.</p>	
331B Constitu-	<p>tion.</p> <p>(1) The Committee shall consist of not more than 6[30 members, comprising 20 members] who shall be elected by the House every year from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and not more than 10 members of Rajya Sabha to be nominated by that House for being associated with the Committee:</p> <p>Provided that a Minister shall not be elected a member of the Committee and that if a member, after his election to the</p>	<p>(1) The Committee shall consist of not more than 6[30 members, comprising 20 members] who shall be elected by the House every year from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and not more than 10 members of Rajya Sabha to be nominated by that House for being associated with the Committee:</p> <p>Provided that a Minister shall not be elected a member of the Committee and if a member, after his election to the</p>	

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	Committee, is appointed a Minister he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.	Committee, is appointed a Minister such member shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.	
	(2) The term of office of members of the Committee shall not exceed one year. [*** **	(2) The term of office of members of the Committee shall not exceed one year. [*** **	
	****]	****]	
	DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES		
331C Departmentally related Standing Committees.	(1) There shall be Departmentally-related Standing Committee of the Houses (to be called the Standing Committees).	(1) There shall be Departmentally-related Standing Committee of the Houses (to be called the Standing Committees).	
	(2) The Ministries/Departments covered under the jurisdiction of each of the Standing Committees shall be as specified in the Fifth Schedule:	(2) The Ministries/Departments covered under the jurisdiction of each of the Standing Committees shall be as specified in the Fifth Schedule:	
	Provided that the Chairperson, Rajya Sabha and the Speaker may alter the said Schedule from time to time in consultation with each other.	Provided that the Chairperson, Rajya Sabha and the Speaker may alter the said Schedule from time to time in consultation with each other.	
331D Constitution.	(1) Each of the Standing Committees constituted under Rule 331C shall consist of not more than [31 members, 21 members to be nominated by the Speaker from amongst the members of Lok Sabha and 10] members to be nominated by the Chairperson, Rajya Sabha, from amongst the members of Rajya Sabha.	(1) Each of the Standing Committees constituted under Rule 331C shall consist of not more than [31 members, 21 members to be nominated by the Speaker from amongst the members of Lok Sabha and 10] members to be nominated by the Chairperson, Rajya Sabha, from amongst the members of Rajya Sabha.	
	(2) A Minister shall not be nominated as a member of the Committee and if a member after	(2) A Minister shall not be nominated as a member of the Committee and if a member after	

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		his nomination to the Committee is appointed a Minister he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.	his nomination to the Committee is appointed a Minister he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.
		(3) The Chairperson of Committees as specified in Part I of Fifth Schedule shall be appointed by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha and Chairman of Committees as specified in Part II of the said Schedule shall be appointed by the Speaker, from amongst the members of the Committees.	(3) The Chairperson of Committees as specified in Part I of Fifth Schedule shall be appointed by the Chairperson, Rajya Sabha and Chairperson of Committees as specified in Part II of the said Schedule shall be appointed by the Speaker, from amongst the members of the Committees.
		(4) The term of office of the members of the Committee shall not exceed one year.	(4) The term of office of the members of the Committee shall not exceed one year.
331E Functions.	(1) The functions of each of the Standing Committees shall be:— (a) to consider the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministries/Departments and make a report on the same to the Houses. The report shall not suggest anything of the nature of cut motions; (b) to examine such Bills pertaining to the concerned Ministries/Departments as are referred to the Committee by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha or the Speaker, as the case may be, and make report thereon; (c) to consider annual reports of Ministries/Departments and make reports thereon; and (d) to consider national basic long term policy documents presented to the Houses, if referred to the Committee by the	(1) The functions of each of the Standing Committees shall be:— (a) to consider the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministries/Departments and make a report on the same to the Houses. The report shall not suggest anything of the nature of cut motions; (b) to examine such Bills pertaining to the concerned Ministries/Departments as are referred to the Committee by the Chairperson, Rajya Sabha or the Speaker, as the case may be, and make report thereon; (c) to consider annual reports of Ministries/Departments and make reports thereon; and (d) to consider national basic long term policy documents presented to the Houses, if referred to the Houses, if	(1) The functions of each of the Standing Committees shall be:— (a) to consider the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministries/Departments and make a report on the same to the Houses. The report shall not suggest anything of the nature of cut motions; (b) to examine such Bills pertaining to the concerned Ministries/Departments as are referred to the Committee by the Chairperson, Rajya Sabha or the Speaker, as the case may be, and make report thereon; (c) to consider annual reports of Ministries/Departments and make reports thereon; and (d) to consider national basic long term policy documents presented to the Houses, if referred to the Houses, if

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		Chairman, Rajya Sabha or the Speaker, as the case may be and make reports thereon.	referred to the Committee by the Chairperson, Rajya Sabha or the Speaker, as the case may be and make reports thereon.
		(2) The Standing Committees shall not consider the matters of day of day administration of the concerned Ministries/ Departments.	(2) The Standing Committees shall not consider the matters of day of day administration of the concerned Ministries/ Departments.
331F Applicability of provisions relating to functions.	Each of the function of these Committees as provided in clauses (a) to (d) of sub-rule (1) of rule 331E shall be applicable to the Committees from the date as may be notified by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha and the Speaker in respect of applicability of particular function.		Each of the function of these Committees as provided in clauses (a) to (d) of sub-rule (1) of rule 331E shall be applicable to the Committees from the date as may be notified by the Chairperson, Rajya Sabha and the Speaker in respect of applicability of particular function.
331G Procedure relating to Demands for Grants.	The following procedure shall be followed by each of the Standing Committees in their consideration of the Demands for Grants and making a report thereon to the Houses:— (a) after the general discussion on the Budget in the Houses is over, the Houses shall be adjourned for a fixed period; (b) the Committees shall consider the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministries during the aforesaid period; (c) the Committees shall make their report within the period and shall not ask for more time; (d) the Demands for Grants shall be considered by the House in the light of the reports of the Committees; and (e) there shall be a separate report on the Demands for Grants of each Ministry.		The following procedure shall be followed by each of the Standing Committees in their consideration of the Demands for Grants and making a report thereon to the Houses:— (a) after the general discussion on the Budget in the Houses is over, the Houses shall be adjourned for a fixed period; (b) the Committees shall consider the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministries during the aforesaid period; (c) the Committees shall make their report within the period and shall not ask for more time; (d) the Demands for Grants shall be considered by the House in the light of the reports of the Committees; and (e) there shall be a separate report on the Demands for Grants of each Ministry.



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331H Procedure relating to Bills.	<p>The following procedure shall be followed by each of the Standing Committee in examining the Bills and making report thereon:—</p> <p>(a) the Committee shall consider the general principles and clauses of the Bills referred to them and make report thereon;</p> <p>(b) the Committee shall consider only such Bills introduced in either of the Houses as are referred to them by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha or the Speaker, as the case may be; and</p> <p>(c) the Committee shall make report on the Bills in the given time.</p>	<p>The following procedure shall be followed by each of the Standing Committee in examining the Bills and making report thereon:—</p> <p>(a) the Committee shall consider the general principles and clauses of the Bills referred to them and make report thereon;</p> <p>(b) the Committee shall consider only such Bills introduced in either of the Houses as are referred to them by the Chairperson, Rajya Sabha or the Speaker, as the case may be; and</p> <p>(c) the Committee shall make report on the Bills in the given time.</p>	
331I Reports of the Committees.	<p>(1) The Reports of the Committees shall be based on broad consensus.</p> <p>(2) A Member of a Standing Committee may give note of dissent on the report of the Committee.</p> <p>(3) The note of dissent shall be presented to the House along with the report.</p>	<p>(1) The Reports of the Committees shall be based on broad consensus.</p> <p>(2) A Member of a Standing Committee may give note of dissent on the report of the Committee.</p> <p>(3) The note of dissent shall be presented to the House along with the report.</p>	
331J Applicability of General Rules.	<p>Except for matters for which special provision is made in the rule relating to the Standing Committees, the general rules applicable to other Parliamentary Committees in Rajya Sabha shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to the Standing Committees specified in Part I of the Fifth Schedule and the general rules applicable to other Parliamentary Committees in Lok Sabha shall apply to Standing Committees as specified in Part II of the Schedule.</p>	<p>Except for matters for which special provision is made in the rule relating to the Standing Committees, the general rules applicable to other Parliamentary Committees in Rajya Sabha shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to the Standing Committees specified in Part I of the Fifth Schedule and the general rules applicable to other Parliamentary Committees in Lok Sabha shall apply to Standing Committees as specified in Part II of the Schedule.</p>	

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331K	Venue of sittings.	The Standing Committees shall not work in any other place except the precincts of Parliament House, unless otherwise specifically permitted by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha or the Speaker, as the case may be.	The Standing Committees shall not work in any other place except the precincts of Parliament House, unless otherwise specifically permitted by the Chairperson, Rajya Sabha or the Speaker, as the case may be.
331L	Power to have expert opinion.	The Committee may avail of the expert opinion or the public opinion to make the report.	The Committee may avail of the expert opinion or the public opinion to make the report.
331M	Matters not to be considered.	The Standing Committees shall not generally consider the matters which are considered by the other Parliamentary Committees.	The Standing Committees shall not generally consider the matters which are considered by the other Parliamentary Committees.
331N	Reports to have persuasive value.	The report of the Standing Committees shall have persuasive value and shall be treated as considered advice given by the Committees.	The report of the Standing Committees shall have persuasive value and shall be treated as considered advice given by the Committees.

COMMITTEE ON THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

331O	Constitution.	<p>(1) There shall be a Committee on the Empowerment of Women:—</p> <p>(2) The Committee shall consist of not more than 30 Members, 20 Members to be nominated by the Speaker from amongst the Members of Lok Sabha and 10 Members to be nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, from amongst the Members of Rajya Sabha.</p> <p>(3) A Minister shall not be a Member of the Committee, and if a Member, after</p>	<p>(1) There shall be a Committee on the Empowerment of Women:—</p> <p>(2) The Committee shall consist of not more than 30 Members, 20 Members to be nominated by the Speaker from amongst the Members of Lok Sabha and 10 Members to be nominated by the Chairperson, Rajya Sabha, from amongst the Members of Rajya Sabha.</p> <p>(3) A Minister shall not be a Member of the Committee, and if a Member, after</p>
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		nomination to the Committee is appointed as Minister he shall cease to be a Member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.	nomination to the Committee is appointed as Minister such member shall cease to be a Member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.
		(4) The Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst the Members of the Committee.	(4) The Chairperson of the Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst the Members of the Committee.
		(5) The term of office of Members of the Committee shall not exceed one year.	(5) The term of office of Members of the Committee shall not exceed one year.
331P Functions.	(1) The functions of the Committee shall be:— (2) to consider the reports submitted by the National Commission for Women and to report on the measures that should be taken by the Union Government for improving the status/conditions of women in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government including the Administrations of the Union Territories; (3) to examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure for women equality, status and dignity in all matters; (4) to examine the measures taken by the Union Government for comprehensive education and adequate representation of women in Legislative bodies/ services and other fields; (5) to report on the working of the welfare programmes for the women; (6) to report on the action taken by the Union Government and Administrations of the Union Territories on the measures proposed by the Committee; and	(1) The functions of the Committee shall be:— (2) to consider the reports submitted by the National Commission for Women and to report on the measures that should be taken by the Union Government for improving the status/conditions of women in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government including the Administrations of the Union Territories; (3) to examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure for women equality, status and dignity in all matters; (4) to examine the measures taken by the Union Government for comprehensive education and adequate representation of women in Legislative bodies/ services and other fields; (5) to report on the working of the welfare programmes for the women; (6) to report on the action taken by the Union Government and Administrations of the Union Territories on the measures proposed by the Committee; and	(1) The functions of the Committee shall be:— (2) to consider the reports submitted by the National Commission for Women and to report on the measures that should be taken by the Union Government for improving the status/conditions of women in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government including the Administrations of the Union Territories; (3) to examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure for women equality, status and dignity in all matters; (4) to examine the measures taken by the Union Government for comprehensive education and adequate representation of women in Legislative bodies/ services and other fields; (5) to report on the working of the welfare programmes for the women; (6) to report on the action taken by the Union Government and Administrations of the Union Territories on the measures proposed by the Committee; and

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		(7) to examine such other matters as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker and the Rajya Sabha or the Chairman, Rajya Sabha.	(7) to examine such other matters as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker and the Rajya Sabha or the Chairperson, Rajya Sabha.
331Q	Matters not to be considered by other Standing Committees.	The other Parliamentary Committees, including the Departmentally Related Standing Committees, shall not, as far as possible, consider the matters which are exclusively assigned to this Committee under the rules.	The other Parliamentary Committees, including the Departmentally Related Standing Committees, shall not, as far as possible, consider the matters which are exclusively assigned to this Committee under the rules.

## CHAPTER XXVII

### GENERAL RULES OF PROCEDURE

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
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NOTICES			
332	Mode of giving notice.	<p>(1) Every notice required by these rules shall be given in writing addressed to the Secretary-General and signed by the member giving notice, and shall be left at the Parliamentary Notice Office which shall be kept open for this purpose between the hours to be notified from time to time on every day except Sunday or a public holiday.</p> <p>(2) Notices left at the Parliamentary Notice Office after the Hours notified under sub-rule (1) shall be treated as given on the next day.</p>	<p>(1) Every notice required by these rules shall be given in writing addressed to the Secretary-General and signed by the member giving notice, and shall be left at the Parliamentary Notice Office which shall be kept open for this purpose between the hours to be notified from time to time on every day except Sunday or a public holiday.</p> <p>(2) Notices left at the Parliamentary Notice Office after the Hours notified under sub-rule (1) shall be treated as given on the next day.</p>
333	Contingent Notice.	<p>(1) A member may give notice of a motion or resolution or Bill which he may desire to be taken up on the conclusion of other business on which that motion is contingent and if such a notice is admitted by the Speaker it may be included in the list of business under the heading, contingent notice of motion or resolution or Bill, as the case may be.</p>	<p>(1) A member may give notice of a motion or resolution or Bill which the member may desire to be taken up on the conclusion of other business on which that motion is contingent and if such a notice is admitted by the Speaker it may be included in the list of business under the heading, contingent notice of motion or resolution or Bill, as the case may be.</p>

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		(2) A contingent notice shall be in such form as the Speaker may prescribe and shall be taken up in the House only after the business on which the notice is contingent is disposed of.	(2) A contingent notice shall be in such form as the Speaker may prescribe and shall be taken up in the House only after the business on which the notice is contingent is disposed of.
334	Circulation of notices and papers to members.	(1) The Secretary-General shall make every effort to circulate to each member a copy of every notice or other paper which is required by these rules to be made available for the use of members.  (2) A notice or other paper shall be deemed to have been made available for the use of every member if a copy thereof is deposited in such manner and in such places as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct.	(1) The Secretary-General shall make every effort to circulate to each member a copy of every notice or other paper which is required by these rules to be made available for the use of members.  (2) A notice or other paper shall be deemed to have been made available to the use of every member if a copy thereof is deposited in such manner and in such places as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct.
334A	Prohibition of advance publicity of notices.	A notice shall not be given publicity by any member or other person until it has been admitted by the Speaker and circulated to member:  Provided that a notice of a question shall not be given any publicity until the day on which the question is answered in the House.	A notice shall not be given publicity by any member or other person until it has been admitted by the Speaker and circulated to member:  Provided that a notice of a question shall not be given any publicity until the day on which the question is answered in the House.
335	Lapse of pending notices on prorogation of House.	On the prorogation of the House all pending notices other than notices of intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill, shall lapse and fresh notices shall be given for the next session:  Provided that a fresh notice shall be necessary of intention to	On the prorogation of the House all pending notices other than notices of intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill, shall lapse and fresh notices shall be given for the next session:  Provided that a fresh notice shall be necessary of intention to

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		move for leave to introduce any Bill in respect of which sanction or recommendation has been granted under the Constitution if the sanction or recommendation as the case may be, has ceased to be operative.	move for leave to introduce any Bill in respect of which sanction or recommendation has been granted under the Constitution if the sanction or recommendation as the case may be, has ceased to be operative.
336	Motion, resolution or amendment moved not to lapse.	A motion, resolution or an amendment, which has been moved and is pending in the House, shall not lapse by reason only of the prorogation of the House.	A motion, resolution or an amendment, which has been moved and is pending in the House, shall not lapse by reason only of the prorogation of the House.
337	Power of Speaker to amend notices.	If in the opinion of the Speaker, any notice contains words, phrases or expressions which are argumentative, unparliamentary, ironical, irrelevant, verbose, or otherwise inappropriate he may, in his discretion, amend such notice before it is circulated.	If in the opinion of the Speaker, any notice contains words, phrases or expressions which are argumentative, unparliamentary, ironical irrelevant, verbose, or otherwise inappropriate the Speaker may, while exercising discretion, amend such notice before it is circulated.
MOTIONS			
338	Repetition of motion.	A motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session.	A motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session.
339	Withdrawal of motion.	(1) A member who has made a motion may withdraw the same by leave of the House.  (2) The leave shall be signified not upon question but by the Speaker taking the pleasure of	(1) A member who has made a motion may withdraw the same by leave of the House.  (2) The leave shall be signified not upon question but by the Speaker taking the pleasure of

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		the House. The Speaker shall ask: 'Is it your pleasure that the motion be withdrawn?' If no one dissents, the Speaker shall say: the motion is by leave withdrawn. But if any dissentient voice be heard or a member rises to continue the debates the Speaker shall forthwith put the motion:	the House. The Speaker shall ask: 'Is it your pleasure that the motion be withdrawn?' If no one dissents, the Speaker shall say: the motion is by leave withdrawn. But if any dissentient voice be heard or a member rises to continue the debates the Speaker shall forthwith put the motion:
		Provided that if an amendment has been proposed to a motion, the original motion shall not be withdrawn until the amendment has been disposed of.	Provided that if an amendment has been proposed to a motion, the original motion shall not be withdrawn until the amendment has been disposed of.
340	Adjournment of debate on motion.	At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned.	At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned.
341	Motion in abuse of rules or dilatory motion.	(1) If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may either forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question.  (2) If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for recirculation of a Bill to elicit further opinion thereon is in the nature of a dilatory motion in abuse of the rules of the House inasmuch as the original circulation was adequate or comprehensive or that circumstance has arisen since the previous circulation to warrant the recirculation of the Bill he may forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question.	(1) If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate is an abuse of the rules of the House, the Speaker may either forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question.  (2) If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for recirculation of a Bill to elicit further opinion thereon is in the nature of a dilatory motion in abuse of the rules of the House inasmuch as the original circulation was adequate or comprehensive or that circumstance has arisen since the previous circulation to warrant the recirculation of the Bill, the Speaker may forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question.



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		<p>(3) If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for recommitment of a Bill to a Select Committee of the House or a Joint Committee of the Houses or circulation or recirculation of the Bill after the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses has reported thereon, is in the nature of a dilatory motion in abuse of the rules of the House in as much as the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, has dealt with the Bill in a proper manner or that no unforeseen of new circumstance has arisen since the Bill emerged from such Committee, he may forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question.</p>	<p>(3) If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for recommitment of a Bill to a Select Committee of the House or a Joint Committee of the Houses or circulation or recirculation of the Bill after the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses has reported thereon, is in the nature of a dilatory motion in abuse of the rules of the House in as much as the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, has dealt with the Bill in a proper manner or that no unforeseen of new circumstance has arisen since the Bill emerged from such Committee, the Speaker may forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question.</p>
342	<p>Motion to consider policy, situation, statement or any other matter.</p>	<p>A motion that the policy or situation or statement or any other matter be taken into consideration shall not be put to the vote of the House, but the House shall proceed to discuss such matter immediately after the mover has concluded his speech and no further question shall be put at the conclusion of the debate at the appointed hour unless a member moves a substantive motion in appropriate terms to be approved by the Speaker and the vote of the House shall be taken on such motion.</p>	<p>A motion that the policy or situation or statement or any other matter be taken into consideration shall not be put to the vote of the House, but the House shall proceed to discuss such matter immediately on conclusion of the speech of the mover and no further question shall be put at the conclusion of the debate at the appointed hour unless a member moves a substantive motion in appropriate terms to be approved by the Speaker and the vote of the House shall be taken on such motion.</p>

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ANTICIPATING DISCUSSION			
343	Anticipating discussion.	No member shall anticipate the discussion of any subject of which notice has been given provided that in determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by the Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time.	No member shall anticipate the discussion of any subject of which notice has been given provided that in determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by the Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time.
AMENDMENTS			
344	Scope of amendments.	(1) An amendment shall be relevant to and within the scope of, the motion to which it is proposed.  (2) An amendment shall not be moved which has merely the effect of a negative vote.  (3) An amendment on a question shall not be inconsistent with a previous decision on the same question.	(1) An amendment shall be relevant to and within the scope of, the motion to which it is proposed.  (2) An amendment shall not be moved which has merely the effect of a negative vote.  (3) An amendment on a question shall not be inconsistent with a previous decision on the same question.
345	Notice of amendments.	Notice of an amendment to a motion shall be given one day before the day on which the motion is to be considered, unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved without such notice.	Notice of an amendment to a motion shall be given one day before the day on which the motion is to be considered, unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved without such notice.
346	Selection of amendments.	The Speaker shall have power to select the amendments to be proposed in respect of any motion, and may, if he thinks fit, call upon any member who has	The Speaker shall have power to select the amendments to be proposed in respect of any motion, and <b>if thinks fit</b> , may call upon any member who has

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		given notice of an amendment to give such explanation of the object of the amendment as may enable him to form a judgement upon it.	given notice of an amendment to give such explanation of the object of the amendment as may enable the Speaker to form a judgement upon it.
347	Putting of amendments.	The Speaker may put amendments in such order as he may think fit:  Provided that the Speaker may refuse to put an amendment which in his opinion is frivolous.	The Speaker may put amendments in such order as may be considered appropriate:  Provided that the Speaker may refuse to put an amendment which in the opinion of the Speaker is frivolous.

COMMUNICATION OF PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION

348	Mode of Communication of recommendation.	Every sanction or recommendation by the President shall be communicated to the Secretary-General by a Minister in the following terms:—  'The President having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Bill, motion, demand for grant or amendment accords his previous sanction to the introduction of the Bill of the moving of the amendment or recommends the introduction of the Bill or the moving of the motion, demand for grant or amendment in the House or recommends to the House the consideration of the Bill.'  It shall be printed in the proceedings of the House in such manner as the Speaker may direct.	Every sanction or recommendation by the President shall be communicated to the Secretary-General by a Minister in the following terms:—  'The President having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Bill, motion, demand for grant or amendment accords the previous sanction to the introduction of the Bill or the moving of the amendment or recommends the introduction of the Bill or the moving of the motion, demand for grant or amendment in the House or recommends to the House the consideration of the Bill.'  It shall be printed in the proceedings of the House in such manner as the Speaker may direct.
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RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY MEMBERS			
349	Rules to be observed by members in House.	<p>Whilst the House is sitting a member—</p> <p>(i) shall not read any book, newspaper or letter except in connection with the business of the House;</p> <p>(ii) shall not interrupt any member while speaking by disorderly expression or noises or in any other disorderly manner;</p> <p>(iii) shall bow to the Chair while entering or leaving the House, and also when taking or leaving his seat;</p> <p>(iv) shall not pass between the Chair and any member who is speaking;</p> <p>(v) shall not leave the House when the Speaker is addressing the House;</p> <p>(vi) shall always address the Chair;</p> <p>(vii) shall keep to his usual seat while addressing the House;</p> <p>(viii) shall maintain silence when not speaking in the House;</p> <p>(ix) shall not obstruct proceedings, hiss or interrupt and shall avoid making running commentaries when another member is speaking;</p>	<p>Whilst the House is sitting a member—</p> <p>(i) shall not read any book, newspaper or letter except in connection with the business of the House;</p> <p>(ii) shall not interrupt any member while speaking by disorderly expression or noises or in any other disorderly manner;</p> <p>(iii) shall bow to the Chair while entering or leaving the House, and also when taking or leaving one's own seat;</p> <p>(iv) shall not pass between the Chair and any member who is speaking;</p> <p>(v) shall not leave the House when the Speaker is addressing the House;</p> <p>(vi) shall always address the Chair;</p> <p>(vii) shall keep to one's own usual seat while addressing the House;</p> <p>(viii) shall maintain silence when not speaking in the House;</p> <p>(ix) shall not obstruct proceedings, hiss or interrupt and shall avoid making running commentaries when another member is speaking;</p>

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		(x) shall not applaud when a stranger enters any of the Galleries, or the Special Box;	(x) shall not applaud when a stranger enters any of the Galleries, or the Special Box;
		(xi) shall not shout slogans in the House,	(xi) shall not shout slogans in the House,
		(xii) shall not sit or stand with his back towards the Chair,	(xii) shall not sit or stand with his back towards the Chair,
		(xiii) shall not approach the Chair personally in the House. He may send chits to the officers at the Table, if necessary;	(xiii) shall not approach the Chair personally in the House. The member may send chits to the officers at the Table, if necessary;
		(xiv) shall not wear to display badges of any kind in the house except the National Flag in the form of a lapel pin or a badge;	(xiv) shall not wear to display badges of any kind in the house except the National Flag in the form of a lapel pin or a badge;
		(xv) shall not bring or display arms in the House;	(xv) shall not bring or display arms in the House;
		(xvi) shall not display flags, emblems or any exhibits in the House;	(xvi) shall not display flags, emblems or any exhibits in the House;
		(xvii) shall not leave the House immediately after delivering his speech;	(xvii) shall not leave the House immediately after delivering the speech;
		(xviii) shall not distribute within the precincts of Parliament House any literature, questionnaire, pamphlets, press notes, leaflets, etc. not connected with the business of the House;	(xviii) shall not distribute within the precincts of Parliament House any literature, questionnaire, pamphlets, press notes, leaflets, etc. not connected with the business of the House;
		(xix) shall not place his hat/cap on the desk in the House, bring boards in the Chamber for keeping files or for writing purposes, smoke or enter the	(xix) shall not place one's hat/cap on the desk in the House, bring boards in the Chamber for keeping files or for writing purposes, smoke or enter the

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		House with his coat hanging on the arms;	House with the coat hanging on the arms;
		(xx) shall not carry walking stick into the House unless permitted by the Speaker on health grounds;	(xx) shall not carry walking stick into the House unless permitted by the Speaker on health grounds;
		(xxi) shall not tear off documents in the House in protest;	(xxi) shall not tear off documents in the House in protest;
		(xxii) shall not bring or play cassette or tape recorder in the House; and	(xxii) shall not bring or play cassette or tape recorder in the House; and
		(xxiii) shall avoid talking or laughing in Lobby loud enough to be heard in the House.	(xxiii) shall avoid talking or laughing in Lobby loud enough to be heard in the House.
350	Only member called by Speaker entitled to speak.	When a member rises to speak, his name shall be called by the Speaker. If more members than one rise at the same time, the member whose name is so called shall be entitled to speak.	When a member rises to speak, the name of such member shall be called by the Speaker. If more members than one rise at the same time, the member whose name is so called shall be entitled to speak.
351	Mode of addressing House.	A member desiring to make any observations on any matter before the House shall speak from his place, shall rise when he speaks and shall address the Speaker:	A member desiring to make any observations on any matter before the House shall speak from one's own place, shall rise when speaking and shall address the Speaker:
		Provided that a member disabled by sickness or infirmity may be permitted to speak sitting.	Provided that a member disabled by sickness or infirmity may be permitted to speak sitting.
352	Rules to be observed while speaking.	A member while speaking shall not— (i) refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending;	A member while speaking shall not— (i) refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending;

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		(ii) make personal reference by way of making an allegation imputing a motive to or questioning the <i>bona fides</i> of any other member of the House unless it be imperatively necessary for the purpose of the debate being itself a matter in issue or relevant thereto;	(ii) make personal reference by way of making an allegation imputing a motive to or questioning the <i>bona fides</i> of any other member of the House unless it be imperatively necessary for the purpose of the debate being itself a matter in issue or relevant thereto;
		(iii) use offensive expressions about the conduct or proceedings of Parliament or any State Legislature;	(iii) use offensive expressions about the conduct or proceedings of Parliament or any State Legislature;
		(iv) reflect on any determination of the House except on a motion for rescinding it;	(iv) reflect on any determination of the House except on a motion for rescinding it;
		(v) reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms;	(v) reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms;
		Explanations:—The words 'persons in high authority' mean persons whose conduct can only be discussed on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms under the Constitution or such other persons whose conduct, in the opinion of the Speaker, should be discussed on a substantive motion drawn up in terms to be approved by him;	Explanations:—The words 'persons in high authority' mean persons whose conduct can only be discussed on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms under the Constitution or such other persons whose conduct, in the opinion of the Speaker, should be discussed on a substantive motion drawn up in terms to be approved by the Speaker;
		(vi) use the President's name for the purpose of influencing the debate;	(vi) use the President's name for the purpose of influencing the debate;
		(vii) utter treasonable, seditious or defamatory words; [***]	(vii) utter treasonable, seditious or defamatory words; [***]

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		(viii) use his right of speech for the purpose of obstructing the business of the House;	(viii) use the right of speech for the purpose of obstructing the business of the House;
		(ix) make any reference to the strangers in any of the galleries;	(ix) make any reference to the strangers in any of the galleries;
		(x) refer to Government officials by name; and	(x) refer to Government officials by name; and
		(xi) read a written speech except with the previous permission of the Chair.	(xi) read a written speech except with the previous permission of the Chair.
353	Procedure regarding allegation against any person.	No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given adequate advance notice to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply:  Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation.	No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given adequate advance notice to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply:  Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if the Speaker is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation.
354	Restriction on quoting speeches made in Council.	No speech made in the Council shall be quoted in the House unless it is a definite statement of policy by a Minister:  Provided that the Speaker may, on a request being made to him in advance, give permission to a member to quote a speech or make reference to the	No speech made in the Council shall be quoted in the House unless it is a definite statement of policy by a Minister:  Provided that the Speaker may, on a request being made to him in advance, may give permission to a member to quote a speech or make reference to the



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		proceedings in the Council, if the Speaker thinks that such a course is necessary in order to enable the member to develop a point of privilege or procedure.	proceedings in the Council, if the Speaker thinks that such a course is necessary in order to enable the member to develop a point of privilege or procedure.
355	Questions to be asked through Speaker.	When, for the purposes of explanation during discussion or for any other sufficient reason, any member has occasion to ask a question of another member on any matter then under the consideration of the House, he shall ask the question through the Speaker.	When, for the purposes of explanation during discussion or for any other sufficient reason, any member has occasion to ask a question of another member on any matter then under the consideration of the House, the member shall ask such question through the Speaker.
356	Irrelevance or repetition.	The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.	The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either in one's own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct that member to discontinue the speech.
357	Personal explanation.	A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House, but in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward, and no debate shall arise.	A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House, but in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward, and no debate shall arise.

#### ORDER OF SPEECHES, RIGHT OF REPLY AND CONCLUSION OF DEBATE

358	Order of speeches and right of reply.	(1) After the member who moves a motion has spoken, other members may speak to the motion in such order as the Speaker may call upon them. If	(1) After the member who moves a motion has spoken, other members may speak to the motion in such order as the Speaker may call upon them. If
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		any member who is so called upon does not speak, he shall not be entitled except with the permission of Speaker, to speak to the motion at any later stage of the debate.	any member who is so called upon does not speak, such member he shall not be entitled except with the permission of Speaker, to speak to the motion at any later stage of the debate.
		(2) Except in the exercise of right of reply or as otherwise provided by these rules, no member shall speak more than once to any motion, except with the permission of the Speaker.	(2) Except in the exercise of right of reply or as otherwise provided by these rules, no member shall speak more than once to any motion, except with the permission of the Speaker.
		(3) A member who has moved a motion may speak again by way of reply, and if the motion is moved by a private member, the Minister concerned may, with the permission of the Speaker, speak (whether he has previously spoken in the debate or not) after the mover has replied:  Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall be deemed to give any right of reply to the mover of an amendment to a Bill or a resolution save with the permission of the Speaker.	(3) A member who has moved a motion may speak again by way of reply, and if the motion is moved by a private member, the Minister concerned, whether previously spoken in the debate or not, may with the permission of the Speaker, speak after the mover has replied:  Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall be deemed to give any right of reply to the mover of an amendment to a Bill or a resolution save with the permission of the Speaker.
359	Conclusion of debate.	Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (3) of rule 358 the reply of the mover of the original motion shall in all cases conclude the debate.	Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (3) of rule 358 the reply of the mover of the original motion shall in all cases conclude the debate.
ADDRESS BY SPEAKER			
360	Address by Speaker.	The Speaker may himself, or on a point being raised or on a request made by a member, address the House at any time on a matter under consideration in the House with a view to aid	The Speaker may herself/himself, or on a point being raised or on a request made by a member, address the House at any time on a matter under consideration in the House with

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		members in their deliberations, and such expression of views shall not be taken to be in the nature of a decision.	a view to aid members in their deliberations, and such expression of views shall not be taken to be in the nature of a decision.

## PROCEDURE WHEN SPEAKER RISES

361	Procedure when Speaker rises.	(1) Whenever the Speaker rises he shall be heard in silence and any member who is then speaking or offering to speak shall immediately resume his seat.  (2) No member shall leave his seat while the Speaker is addressing the House.	(1) The Speaker shall, whenever rises, be heard in silence and any member who is then speaking or offering to speak shall immediately resume one's own seat.  (2) No member shall leave one's own seat while the Speaker is addressing the House.
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## CLOSURE AND LIMITATION OF DEBATE

362	Closure.	(1) At any time after a motion has been made, any member may move: 'That the question be now put', and unless it appears to the Speaker that the motion is an abuse of these rules or an infringement of the right of reasonable debate, the Speaker shall then put the motion 'That the question be now put'.  (2) Where the motion: 'That the question be now put' has been carried, the question or questions consequent thereon shall be put forthwith without further debate:  Provided that the Speaker may allow a member any right of reply which he may have under these rules.	(1) At any time after a motion has been made, any member may move: 'That the question be now put', and unless it appears to the Speaker that the motion is an abuse of these rules or an infringement of the right of reasonable debate, the Speaker shall then put the motion 'That the question be now put'.  (2) Where the motion: 'That the question be now put' has been carried, the question or questions consequent thereon shall be put forthwith without further debate:  Provided that the Speaker may allow a member any right of reply which the member may have under these rules.
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363	Limitation of debate.	<p>(1) Whenever the debate on any motion in connection with a Bill or on any other motion becomes unduly protracted, the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the House, fix a time limit for the conclusion of discussion on any stage or all stages of the Bill or the motion, as the case may be.</p> <p>(2) At the appointed hour, in accordance with the time limit fixed for the completion of a particular stage of a Bill or a motion, the Speaker shall, unless the debate is sooner concluded, forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the stage of the Bill or the motion.</p>	<p>(1) Whenever the debate on any motion in connection with a Bill or on any other motion becomes unduly protracted, the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the House, fix a time limit for the conclusion of discussion on any stage or all stages of the Bill or the motion, as the case may be.</p> <p>(2) At the appointed hour, in accordance with the time limit fixed for the completion of a particular stage of a Bill or a motion, the Speaker shall, unless the debate is sooner concluded, forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the stage of the Bill or the motion.</p>

## DECISION OF HOUSE

364	Question on motion made.	A matter requiring the decision of the House shall be decided by means of a question put by the Speaker on a motion made by a member.	A matter requiring the decision of the House shall be decided by means of a question put by the Speaker on a motion made by a member.
365	Proposal and putting of question.	When a motion has been made, the Speaker shall propose the question for consideration, and put it for the decision of the House. If a motion embodies two or more separate propositions, those propositions may be proposed by the Speaker as separate questions.	When a motion has been made, the Speaker shall propose the question for consideration, and put it for the decision of the House. If a motion embodies two or more separate propositions, those propositions may be proposed by the Speaker as separate questions.

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366	No speech after voices collected.	A member shall not speak on a question after the Speaker has collected the voices both of the 'Ayes' and of the 'Noes' on that Question.	A member shall not speak on a question after the Speaker has collected the voices both of the 'Ayes' and of the 'Noes' on that Question.

## DIVISION

367	Procedure regarding division.	<p>(1) On the conclusion of a debate, the Speaker shall put the question and invite those who are in favour of the motion to say 'Aye' and those against the motion to say 'No'.</p> <p>(2) The Speaker shall then say: 'I think the Ayes (or the Noes, as the case may be) have it'. If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is not challenged, he shall say twice: 'The Ayes (or the Noes, as the case may be) have it' and the question before the House shall be determined accordingly.</p> <p>(3) (a) If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is challenged, he shall order that the Lobby be cleared.</p> <p>(b) After the lapse of three minutes and thirty seconds he shall put the question a second time and declare whether in his opinion the 'Ayes' or the 'Noes' have it.</p> <p>(c) If the opinion so declared is again challenged, he shall direct that the votes be recorded either by operating the automatic vote recorder or by using 'Aye' and</p>	<p>(1) On the conclusion of a debate, the Speaker shall put the question and invite those who are in favour of the motion to say 'Aye' and those against the motion to say 'No'.</p> <p>(2) The Speaker shall then say: 'I think the Ayes (or the Noes, as the case may be) have it'. If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is not challenged, the Speaker shall say twice: 'The Ayes (or the Noes, as the case may be) have it' and the question before the House shall be determined accordingly.</p> <p>(3) (a) If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is challenged, the Speaker shall order that the Lobby be cleared.</p> <p>(b) After the lapse of three minutes and thirty seconds, the Speaker shall put the question a second time and declare whether in opinion of the Speaker the 'Ayes' or the 'Noes' have it.</p> <p>(c) If the opinion so declared is again challenged, the Speaker shall direct that the votes be recorded either by operating the automatic vote recorder or by</p>
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		'No' Slips in the House or by the Members going into the Lobbies:	using 'Aye' and 'No' Slips in the House or by the Members going into the Lobbies:
		Provided that, if in the opinion of the Speaker, the Division is unnecessarily claimed, he may ask the members who are for 'Aye' and those for 'No' respectively to rise in their places and, on a count being taken, he may declare the determination of the House. In such a case, the names of the voters shall not be recorded.	Provided that the Speaker may, if is of the opinion that the Division is unnecessarily claimed, ask the members who are for 'Aye' and those for 'No' respectively to rise in their places and, on a count being taken, may declare the determination of the House. In such a case, the names of the voters shall not be recorded.
367A Division by automatic vote recorder.		(1) Where the Speaker directs under clause (c) of sub-rule (3) of rule 367 that the votes be recorded by operating the automatic vote recorder, it shall be put into operation and the members shall cast their votes from the sets respectively allotted to them by pressing the buttons provided for the purpose.	(1) Where the Speaker directs under clause (c) of sub-rule (3) of rule 367 that the votes be recorded by operating the automatic vote recorder, it shall be put into operation and the members shall cast their votes from the seats respectively allotted to them by pressing the buttons provided for the purpose.
		(2) After the result of the voting appears on the indicator board, the result of the Division shall be announced by the Speaker and it shall not be challenged.	(2) After the result of the voting appears on the indicator board, the result of the Division shall be announced by the Speaker and it shall not be challenged.
		(3) A member who is not able to cast his vote by pressing the button provided for the purpose due to any reason considered sufficient by the Speaker, may, with the permission of the Speaker, have his vote recorded verbally by stating whether he is in favour of or against the motion,	(3) A member who is not able to cast one's own vote by pressing the button provided for the purpose due to any reason considered sufficient by the Speaker, may, with the permission of the Speaker, have the vote recorded verbally by stating whether she or he is in favour of or against the motion,

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		before the result of the Division is announced.	before the result of the Division is announced.
		(4) If a member finds that he has voted by mistake by pressing the wrong button, he may be allowed to correct his mistake provided he brings it to the notice of the Speaker before the result of the Division is announced.	(4) If a member finds having voted by mistake by pressing the wrong button, such member may be allowed to correct the mistake provided it is brought to the notice of the Speaker by the member before the result of the Division is announced.
367AA Division by distribution of 'Aye' and 'No' slips.	(1) Where the Speaker directs under clause (c) of sub-rule (3) of rule 367 that the votes shall be recorded by members on 'Aye' and 'No' slips, the Division Clerks shall supply to each member at his seat, an 'Aye' or 'No' slip, according to the choice indicated by him. A member shall record his vote on the slip by signing and indicating his Division Number thereon.	(1) Where the Speaker directs under clause (c) of sub-rule (3) of rule 367 that the votes shall be recorded by members on 'Aye' and 'No' slips, the Division Clerks shall supply to such members at their seats, an 'Aye' or 'No' slips according to the choice indicated by a member. A member shall record the vote on the slip by signing and indicating one's own Division Number thereon.	
	(2) After the members have recorded their votes, the Division Clerks shall collect the 'Aye' and 'No' slips and bring them to the Table where the votes shall be counted by the Officers at the Table and the totals of 'Ayes' and 'Noes' presented to the Speaker.	(2) After the members have recorded their votes, the Division Clerks shall collect the 'Aye' and 'No' slips and bring them to the Table where the votes shall be counted by the Officers at the Table and the totals of 'Ayes' and 'Noes' presented to the Speaker.	
	(3) The result of the Division shall be Announced by the Speaker and it shall not be challenged.	(3) The result of the Division shall be Announced by the Speaker and it shall not be challenged.	

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367B Division by going into Lobbies.	<p>(1) Where the Speaker directs under clause (c) of sub-rule (3) of rule 367 that the votes shall be recorded by the members going into the Lobbies, he shall direct the 'Ayes' to go into the Right Lobby and the 'Noes' into the Left Lobby in the 'Ayes' or 'Noes' Lobby, as the case may be, each member shall state his Division Number and the Division Clerk, while marking off his number on the Division List, shall simultaneously call out the name of the member.</p> <p>(2) After voting in the Lobbies is completed, the Division Clerks shall bring the Division Lists to the Table when the votes shall be counted by the officers at the Table and the totals of 'Ayes' and 'Noes' presented to the Speaker.</p> <p>(3) The result of the Division shall be announced by the Speaker and it shall not be challenged.</p> <p>(4) A member who is unable to go to the Division Lobby owing to sickness or infirmity may, with the permission of the Speaker, have his vote recorded either at his seat or in the Lobby before the result of the Division is announced.</p> <p>(5) If a member finds that he has voted by mistake in the wrong Lobby, he may be allowed to correct his mistake, provided he</p>	<p>(1) Where the Speaker directs under clause (c) of sub-rule (3) of rule 367 that the votes shall be recorded by the members going into the Lobbies, the Speaker shall direct the 'Ayes' to go into the Right Lobby and the 'Noes' into the Left Lobby in the 'Ayes' or 'Noes' Lobby, as the case may be, each member shall state one's own Division Number and the Division Clerk, while marking off the number on the Division List, shall simultaneously call out the name of the member.</p> <p>(2) After voting in the Lobbies is completed, the Division Clerks shall bring the Division Lists to the Table when the votes shall be counted by the officers at the Table and the totals of 'Ayes' and 'Noes' presented to the Speaker.</p> <p>(3) The result of the Division shall be announced by the Speaker and it shall not be challenged.</p> <p>(4) A member who is unable to go to the Division Lobby owing to sickness or infirmity may, with the permission of the Speaker, have the vote recorded either at the allotted seat of such member or in the Lobby before the result of the Division is announced.</p> <p>(5) If a member finds having voted by mistake in the wrong Lobby, Such Member may be allowed to correct the mistake, provided it is</p>	



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		brings it to the notice of the Speaker before the result of the Division is announced.	brought to the notice of the Speaker by the member before the result of the Division is announced.
		(6) When the Division Clerks have brought the Division Lists to the Table, a member who has not upto that time recorded his vote but who then wishes to have his vote recorded may do so with the permission of the Speaker before the result of the Division is announced.	(6) When the Division Clerks have brought the Division Lists to the Table, a member who has not upto that time recorded one's own vote but who then wishes to have the vote recorded may do so with the permission of the Speaker before the result of the Division is announced.
PAPERS TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE			
368	Papers quoted to be laid.	If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table:	If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, the Minister shall lay the relevant paper on the Table:
		Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest:	Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest:
		Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table.	Provided further that where a Minister gives in one's own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table.
369	Authentication and treatment of papers laid.	(1) A paper or document to be laid on the Table shall be duly authenticated by the member presenting it.  (2) All papers and documents laid on the Table shall be considered public.	(1) A paper or document to be laid on the Table shall be duly authenticated by the member presenting it.  (2) All papers and documents laid on the Table shall be considered public.

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370	Document containing advice or opinion disclosed to be laid.	If, in answer to a question or during debate, a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority, he shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of document containing that opinion or advice, or a summary thereof on the Table.  [For rules relating to Committee on Papers laid on the Table, see Chapter XXVI of these rules.]	If, in answer to a question or during debate, a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to the Minister by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority, the Minister shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of document containing that opinion or advice, or a summary thereof on the Table.  [For rules relating to Committee on Papers laid on the Table, see Chapter XXVI of these rules.]

OBJECTION TO VOTE OF A MEMBER ON GROUNDS OF PERSONAL, PECUNIARY OR DIRECT INTEREST

371	Objection to vote of a member.	If the vote of a member in a division in the House is challenged on the ground of personal, pecuniary or direct interest in the matter to be decided, the Speaker may, if he considers necessary, call upon the member making the challenge to state precisely the grounds of his objection and the member whose vote has been challenged to state his case and shall decide whether the vote of the member should be disallowed or not and his decision shall be final:  Provided that the vote of a member or members is challenged immediately after the division is over and before the result is announced by the Speaker.	If the vote of a member in a division in the House is challenged on the ground of personal, pecuniary or direct interest in the matter to be decided, the Speaker, if considers necessary, may call upon the member making the challenge to state precisely the grounds of objection and the member whose vote has been challenged to state one's own case and shall decide whether the vote of the member should be disallowed or not and the decision of the Speaker shall be final:  Provided that the vote of a member or members is challenged immediately after the division is over and before the result is announced by the Speaker.
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		<b>Explanation.</b> —For the purposes of this rule the interest of the member should be direct, personal or pecuniary and separately belong to the person whose vote is questioned and not in common with the public in general or with any class or section thereof or on a matter of State policy.	<b>Explanation.</b> —For the purposes of this rule the interest of the member should be direct, personal or pecuniary and separately belong to the person whose vote is questioned and not in common with the public in general or with any class or section thereof or on a matter of State policy.

## STATEMENT BY MINISTER

372	Statement by Minister.	A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made.	A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made.
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## WITHDRAWAL AND SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS

373	Withdrawal of Member.	The Speaker may direct any member whose conduct is, in his opinion, grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the House, and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's sitting.	The Speaker, if is of the opinion that the conduct of any member is grossly disorderly, may direct such member to withdraw immediately from the House, and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall remain absent during the remainder of the day's sitting.
374	Suspension of Member.	(1) The Speaker may, if he deems it necessary, name a member who disregards the authority of the Chair or abuses the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business thereof.  (2) If a member is no named by the Speaker, the Speaker shall,	(1) The Speaker may, if deems it necessary, name a member who disregards the authority of the Chair or abuses the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business thereof.  (2) If a member is no named by the Speaker, the Speaker shall,

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		on a motion being made forthwith put the question that the member (naming him) be suspended from the service of the House for a period not exceeding the remainder of the session:	on a motion being made forthwith put the question that the member (naming such member) be suspended from the service of the House for a period not exceeding the remainder of the session:
		Provided that the House may, at any time, on a motion being made, resolve that such suspension be terminated.	Provided that the House may, at any time, on a motion being made, resolve that such suspension be terminated.
		(3) A member suspended under this rule shall forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the House.	(3) A member suspended under this rule shall forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the House.
374A Automatic Suspension of a Member.	(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in rules 373 and 374, in the event of grave disorder occasioned by a member coming into the well of the House or abusing the Rules of the House persistently and wilfully obstructing its business by shouting slogans or otherwise, such member shall, on being named by the Speaker, stand automatically suspended from the service of the House for five consecutive sittings or the remainder of the session, whichever is less:		(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in rules 373 and 374, in the event of grave disorder occasioned by a member coming into the well of the House or abusing the Rules of the House persistently and wilfully obstructing its business by shouting slogans or otherwise, such member shall, on being named by the Speaker, stand automatically suspended from the service of the House for five consecutive sittings or the remainder of the session, whichever is less:
	Provided that the House may, at any time, on a motion being made, resolve that such suspension be terminated.		Provided that the House may, at any time, on a motion being made, resolve that such suspension be terminated.
	(2) On the Speaker announcing the suspension under this rule, the member shall forthwith		(2) On the Speaker announcing the suspension under this rule, the member shall forthwith

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		withdraw from the precincts of the House.	withdraw from the precincts of the House.

#### ADJOURNMENT OF HOUSE OR SUSPENSION OF SITTING DUE TO GRAVE DISORDER

375	Power of Speaker to adjourn House or suspend sitting.	In the case of a grave disorder arising in the House, the Speaker may, if he thinks it necessary to do so, adjourn the House or suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him.	In the case of a grave disorder arising in the House, the Speaker, if thinks it necessary to do so, may adjourn the House or suspend any sitting for a time to be named by the Speaker.
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#### POINTS OF ORDER

376	Points of order and decisions thereon.	<p>(1) A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such Articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker.</p> <p>(2) A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment:</p> <p>Provided that the Speaker may permit a member to raise a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item of business and the commencement of another if it relates to maintenance of order in, or arrangement of business before, the House.</p> <p>(3) Subject to conditions referred to in sub-rules (1) and (2) a member may formulate a point of order and the Speaker</p>	<p>(1) A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such Articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker.</p> <p>(2) A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment:</p> <p>Provided that the Speaker may permit a member to raise a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item of business and the commencement of another if it relates to maintenance of order in, or arrangement of business before, the House.</p> <p>(3) Subject to conditions referred to in sub-rules (1) and (2) a member may formulate a point of order and the Speaker</p>
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		shall decide whether the point raised is a point of order and if so give his decision thereon, which shall be final.	shall decide whether the point raised is a point of order and if so the decision of the Speaker thereon, which shall be final.
		(4) No debate shall be allowed on a point of order, but the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, hear members before giving his decision.	(4) No debate shall be allowed on a point of order, but the Speaker, if he thinks fit, may hear members before giving the decision.
		(5) A point of order is not point of privilege.	(5) A point of order is not point of privilege.
		(6) A member shall not raise a point of order—	(6) A member shall not raise a point of order—
		(a) to ask for information; or	(a) to ask for information; or
		(b) to explain his position; or	(b) to explain one's own position; or
		(c) when a question on any motion is being put to the House; or	(c) when a question on any motion is being put to the House; or
		(d) which may be hypothetical; or	(d) which may be hypothetical; or
		(e) that Division Bells did not ring or were not heard.	(e) that Division Bells did not ring or were not heard.
377	Raising a matter which is not a point of order.	A member who wishes to bring to the notice of the House a matter which is not a point of order, shall give notice in writing to the Secretary-General specifying clearly and precisely the text of the matter to be raised. The member shall be permitted to raise it only after the Speaker has given his consent and at such time and date as the Speaker may fix.	A member who wishes to bring to the notice of the House a matter which is not a point of order, shall give notice in writing to the Secretary-General specifying clearly and precisely the text of the matter to be raised. The member shall be permitted to raise it only after the Speaker has given the consent and at such time and date as the Speaker may fix.

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377A	Conditions of admissibility.	<p>In order that a notice may be admissible it shall satisfy the following conditions:—</p> <p>(i) it shall not refer to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of India;</p> <p>(ii) it shall not relate to a matter which has been discussed in the same session or which is substantially identical to the matter already raised by a member under this rule during the session;</p> <p>(iii) it shall not exceed 250 words;</p> <p>(iv) it shall not raise more than one issue;</p> <p>(v) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations, epithets or defamatory statements; and</p> <p>(vi) it shall not refer to proceedings of a parliamentary/consultative committee.</p>	<p>In order that a notice may be admissible it shall satisfy the following conditions:—</p> <p>(i) it shall not refer to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of India;</p> <p>(ii) it shall not relate to a matter which has been discussed in the same session or which is substantially identical to the matter already raised by a member under this rule during the session;</p> <p>(iii) it shall not exceed 250 words;</p> <p>(iv) it shall not raise more than one issue;</p> <p>(v) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations, epithets or defamatory statements; and</p> <p>(vi) it shall not refer to proceedings of a parliamentary/consultative committee.</p>
377B	Time for tabling notices and their validity.	<p>(1) Notices received during a week commencing from its first sitting till 10.00 hours on the last day of the week on which the House sits shall be valid for that week.</p> <p>(2) Notices received after 10.00 hours on the last day of the week on which the House sits shall be valid for the next week. Notices</p>	<p>(1) Notices received during a week commencing from its first sitting till 10.00 hours on the last day of the week on which the House sits shall be valid for that week.</p> <p>(2) Notices received after 10.00 hours on the last day of the week on which the House sits shall be valid for the next week.</p>

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		received after 10.00 hours and upto 10.30 hours on that day shall be deemed to have been received at the same point of time and these shall be ballotted to determine the <i>inter-se</i> priority of members. Notices received subsequently shall be arranged in accordance with the date and time of their receipt.	Notices received after 10.00 hours and upto 10.30 hours on that day shall be deemed to have been received at the same point of time and these shall be ballotted to determine the <i>inter-se</i> priority of members. Notices received subsequently shall be arranged in accordance with the date and time of their receipt.
		(3) Notices not selected during the week for which they have been tabled, shall lapse at the end of the week:	(3) Notices not selected during the week for which they have been tabled, shall lapse at the end of the week:
		Provided that a notice referred for facts under order of the Speaker shall not lapse till it is finally disposed of.	Provided that a notice referred for facts under order of the Speaker shall not lapse till it is finally disposed of.
377C	Restrictions on raising matters.	(1) No member shall raise more than one matter during a week. (2) Only the text approved by the Speaker shall go on record.	(1) No member shall raise more than one matter during a week. (2) Only the text approved by the Speaker shall go on record.

#### MAINTENANCE OF ORDER

378	Speaker to preserve order and enforce decisions.	The Speaker shall preserve order and shall have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions.	The Speaker shall preserve order and shall have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing own decisions.
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#### PROCEEDING OF THE HOUSE, PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS AND CUSTODY OF PAPERS

379	Preparation and publication of proceedings.	The Secretary-General shall cause to be prepared a full report of the proceedings of the House at each of its sittings and shall, as soon as practicable, publish	The Secretary-General shall cause to be prepared a full report of the proceedings of the House at each of its sittings and shall, as soon as practicable, publish
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		it in such form and manner as the Speaker may, from time to time direct.	it in such form and manner as the Speaker may, from time to time direct.
380	Expunction.	If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified he may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House.	If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, the Speaker may while exercising discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House.
381	Indication in proceedings regarding expunction.	The portion of the proceedings of the House so expunged shall be marked by asterisks and an explanatory footnote shall be inserted in the proceedings as follows.	The portion of the proceedings of the House so expunged shall be marked by asterisks and an explanatory footnote shall be inserted in the proceedings as follows.
EXPUNGED AS ORDERED BY THE CHAIR			
382	Printing and Publication of Parliamentary papers.	(1) The Speaker may authorise printing, publication, distribution or sale of any paper, document or report in connection with the business of the House or any paper, document or report laid on the table or presented to the House or a Committee thereof.  (2) A paper, document or report printed, published, distributed or sold in pursuance of Sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to have been printed, published, distributed or sold under the authority of the House within the meaning of Clause (2) of article 105 of the Constitution.	(1) The Speaker may authorise printing, publication, distribution or sale of any paper, document or report in connection with the business of the House or any paper, document or report laid on the table or presented to the House or a Committee thereof.  (2) A paper, document or report printed, published, distributed or sold in pursuance of Sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to have been printed, published, distributed or sold under the authority of the House within the meaning of Clause (2) of article 105 of the Constitution.

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		(3) If a question arises whether a paper, document or report is in connection with the business of the House or not, the question shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.	(3) If a question arises whether a paper, document or report is in connection with the business of the House or not, the question shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.
383	Custody of papers.	The Secretary-General shall have custody of all records, documents and papers belonging to the House or any of its Committees or Lok Sabha Secretariat and he shall not permit any such records, documents or papers to be taken from the Parliament House without the permission of the Speaker.	The Secretary-General shall have custody of all records, documents and papers belonging to the House or any of its Committees or Lok Sabha Secretariat and the Secretary-General shall not permit any such records, documents or papers to be taken from the Parliament House without the permission of the Speaker.

## CHAMBER OF THE HOUSE

384	Restriction on use of Chamber of the House.	The Chamber of the House shall not be used for any purpose other than the sittings of the House.	The Chamber of the House shall not be used for any purpose other than the sittings of the House.
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## ADMISSION OF OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

385	Admission of officers of Council to House.	Any officer of the Secretariat staff of the Council shall be entitled to admission to the House during any sitting of the House.	Any officer of the Secretariat staff of the Council shall be entitled to admission to the House during any sitting of the House.
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## ADMISSION, WITHDRAWAL AND REMOVAL OF STRANGERS

386	Admission of strangers.	The admission of strangers during the sittings of the House to those portions of the House which are not reserved for the exclusive use of members shall be regulated in accordance with orders made by the Speaker.	The admission of strangers during the sittings of the House to those portions of the House which are not reserved for the exclusive use of members shall be regulated in accordance with orders made by the Speaker.
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387	Withdrawal of strangers.	The Speaker may, whenever he thinks fit, order the withdrawal of strangers from any part of the House.	The Speaker, whenever thinks fit, may order the withdrawal of strangers from any part of the House.
387A	Removal and taking into custody of strangers.	An officer of the Secretariat authorised in this behalf by the Speaker shall remove from the precincts of the House or take into custody, any stranger whom he may see, or who may be reported to him to be, in any portion of the precincts of the House which is reserved for the exclusive use of members, and also any stranger who, having been admitted into any portion of the precincts of the House, misconducts himself or wilfully infringes the regulations made by the Speaker under rule 386 or does not withdraw when the strangers are directed to withdraw under rule 387 while the House is sitting.	An officer of the Secretariat authorised in this behalf by the Speaker shall remove from the precincts of the House or take into custody, any stranger seen there in or who may be reported to such officer to be, in any portion of the precincts of the House which is reserved for the exclusive use of members, and also any stranger who, having been admitted into any portion of the precincts of the House, misconducts or wilfully infringes the regulations made by the Speaker under rule 386 or does not withdraw when the strangers are directed to withdraw under rule 387 while the House is sitting.

BUSINESS PERTAINING TO STATE UNDER PRESIDENT'S RULE

387B	Application of rules to business pertaining to State under President's rule.	These rules shall, with such variations or modifications, as the Speaker may from time to time make, apply to the business pertaining to a State, the powers of whose Legislature are, by virtue of a Proclamation issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament.	These rules shall, with such variations or modifications, as the Speaker may from time to time make, apply to the business pertaining to a State, the powers of whose Legislature are, by virtue of a Proclamation issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament.
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SUSPENSION OF RULES			
388. Suspension of rules.	Any member may, with the consent of the Speaker, move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before the House and if the motion is carried the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being.	Any member may, with the consent of the Speaker, move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before the House and if the motion is carried the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being.	
RESIDUARY POWERS			
389. Residuary Powers.	All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct.	All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct.	

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## **SCHEDULES**

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**FIRST SCHEDULE**

(See rule 161)

**Form of Petition**

To,

Lok Sabha

The humble petition of

(Here insert name and designation or description of petitioner(s) in concise form, *e.g.*, "A.B. and others" or "the inhabitants of ....." or "the municipality of.....etc.").

sheweth

(Here insert concise statement of case

and accordingly your petitioner(s) pray that

(here insert "that the Bill be or be not proceeded with" or "that special provision be made in the Bill to meet the case of your petitioner(s)" or any other appropriate prayer regarding the Bill or matter before the House or a matter of general public interest).

and your petitioner(s) as in duty bound will ever pray.

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Name of Petitioner

Address

Signature or  
thumb impression

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Counter signature of member presenting.

## SECOND SCHEDULE

(See rule 167)

### Form of Report on Petition by the Secretary-General

Madam/Sir, under rule.....of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I have to report that.....petitions as per statement laid on the Table have been received relating to ..... (in case of Bills) the Bill to provide for..... which was introduced in the House on the ..... 20.....,by Shrimati/Kumari/Shri..... .

### Statement

Petitions relating to.....(in case of Bills) the Bill to provide for..... which was introduced in the House on the ..... 20 ..... .

Number of Signatories	District or town	State
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**THIRD SCHEDULE**  
(See rules 229 and 230)

**Form of communication regarding arrest, detention, conviction or release, as  
the case may be, of a member**

Place.....

Date.....

To,

The Speaker,  
Lok Sabha,  
New Delhi.

Dear Madam/Mr. Speaker,

A

I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty, in the exercise of my powers under Section ..... of the ..... (Act), to direct that Shrimati/Kumari/Shri..... Members of the Lok Sabha, be arrested for ..... (reasons for the detained arrest or detention, as the case may be)

Shrimati/Kumari/Shri ..... M.P., was accordingly \_\_\_\_\_ arrested \_\_\_\_\_ at ..... (time) on .....(date) and is at present lodged in the taken into custody ..... jail, ..... (Place).

## B

I have the honour to inform you that Shrimati/Kumari/ Shri..... Member of the Lok Sabha, was tried at the ..... Court before me on a charge (or charges) of ..... (reasons for the conviction).

On ..... (date) after a trial lasting for ..... days, I found Shrimati/Kumari/Shri ..... guilty of ..... and sentenced her/him to imprisonment for ..... (period).

(Her/his application for leave to appeal to\* ..... is pending consideration).

## C

I have the honour to inform you that Shrimati/Kumari/ Shri ..... Member of the Lok Sabha, who was arrested/detained/convicted on ..... (date) for ..... (reasons for arrest/detention/conviction), was released on .....(date) on ..... (grounds for release).

Yours faithfully,

(Judge, Magistrate or Executive Authority)

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\*Name of the Court.

## **FOURTH SCHEDULE**

(See rule 312A)

### **List of Public Undertakings**

#### **PART I**

(Public Undertakings established by Central Acts)

1. The Damodar Valley Corporation.
2. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India.
3. The Indian Airlines.
4. The Air India.
5. The Life Insurance Corporation of India.
6. The Central Warehousing Corporation.
7. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission.
8. The Food Corporation of India.
9. The International Airports Authority of India.
10. The Industrial Development Bank of India.
11. The Delhi Transport Corporation.

#### **PART II**

(Public Undertakings which are Government  
Companies formed under the Companies Act)

Every Government Company whose annual report is placed before the House of Parliament under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

#### **PART III**

1. Hindustan [Aeronautics] Ltd., Bangalore.
2. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore.
3. Mazgaon Docks Ltd., Bombay.
4. Garden Reach [Ship Builders and Engineers] Ltd., Calcutta.

## **FIFTH SCHEDULE**

(See rule 331C)

### **Ministries/Departments under the jurisdiction of the Standing Committees**

Sl. No.	Names of the Committees	Ministries/Departments
<b>PART I</b>		
1.	Committee on Commerce	Commerce and Industry
2.	Committee on Home Affairs	(1) Home Affairs (2) Development of North-Eastern Region
3.	Committee on Human Resource Development	(1) Human Resource Development (2) Youth Affairs and Sports (3) Women and Child Development
4.	Committee on Industry	(1) Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises (2) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
5.	Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	(1) Science and Technology (2) Space (3) Earth Sciences (4) Atomic Energy (5) Environment and Forests
6.	Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture	(1) Civil Aviation (2) Road Transport and Highways (3) Shipping (4) Culture (5) Tourism
7.	Committee on Health and Family Welfare	Health and Family Welfare
8.	Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	(1) Law and Justice (2) Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
<b>PART II</b>		
9.	Committee on Agriculture	(1) Agriculture (2) Food Processing Industries

Sl. No.	Names of the Committees	Ministries/Departments
10.	Committee on Information Technology	(1) Communications and Information Technology (2) Information and Broadcasting
11.	Committee on Defence	Defence
12.	Committee on Energy	(1) New and Renewable Energy (2) Power
13.	Committee on External Affairs	(1) External Affairs (2) Overseas Indian Affairs
14.	Committee on Finance	(1) Finance (2) Corporate Affairs (3) Planning (4) Statistics and Programme Implementation
15.	Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
16.	Committee on Labour	(1) Labour and Employment (2) Textiles
17.	Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas	Petroleum and Natural Gas
18.	Committee on Railways	Railways
19.	Committee on Urban Development	(1) Urban Development (2) Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
20.	Committee on Water Resources	Water Resources
21.	Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers	Chemicals and Fertilizers
22.	Committee on Rural Development	(1) Rural Development (2) Panchayati Raj

Sl. No.	Names of the Committees	Ministries/Departments
23.	Committee on Coal and Steel	(1) Coal (2) Mines (3) Steel
24.	Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment	(1) Social Justice and Empowerment (2) Tribal Affairs (3) Minority Affairs

## **APPENDIX I**

### **THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT (JOINT SITTINGS AND COMMUNICATION) RULES**

#### **CHAPTER I**

Rule Marginal Heading Existing Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language

##### **1. Short Title.**

These Rules may be called the Houses of Parliament (Joint Sittings and Communications) Rules.

These Rules may be called the Houses of Parliament (Joint Sittings and Communications) Rules.

##### **2. Definitions.**

In these Rules unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (a) "Council" means the Council of States;
- (b) "House" means the House of the People;
- (c) "Houses" means the Council of States and the House of the People;
- (d) "Joint Sitting" means a joint sitting of the Houses;
- (e) "Member" means a member of the Council or of the House;
- (f) "Secretary-General" means the Secretary-General of the House and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary-General of the House;
- (g) "Speaker" means the Speaker of the House.

In these Rules unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (a) "Council" means the Council of States;
- (b) "House" means the House of the People;
- (c) "Houses" means the Council of States and the House of the People;
- (d) "Joint Sitting" means a joint sitting of the Houses;
- (e) "Member" means a member of the Council or of the House;
- (f) "Secretary-General" means the Secretary-General of the House and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary-General of the House;
- (g) "Speaker" means the Speaker of the House.

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## APPENDICES

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## CHAPTER II

### JOINT SITTINGS OF HOUSES

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
3	Summons to members.	The Secretary-General shall issue a summon to each member specifying the time and place for a joint sitting.	The Secretary-General shall issue a summon to each member specifying the time and place for a joint sitting.
4	Time of sittings.	The hour upon which a joint sitting shall adjourn and the day and hour or the part of the same day to which it shall be adjourned shall be determined by the Speaker.	The hour upon which a joint sitting shall adjourn and the day and hour or the part of the same day to which it shall be adjourned shall be determined by the Speaker.
5	Presiding Officers.	During the absence of the Speaker from any joint sitting, the Deputy Speaker of the House or, if he is also absent, the Deputy Chairman of the Council or, if he is also absent such other person as may be determined by the members present at the sitting, shall preside.	During the absence of the Speaker from any joint sitting, the Deputy Speaker of the House or, the Deputy Speaker is also absent, the Deputy Chairperson of the Council or, if the Deputy Chairperson is also absent such other person as may be determined by the members present at the sitting, shall preside.
6	Quorum.	The quorum to constitute a joint sitting shall be one-tenth of the total number of members of the Houses.	The quorum to constitute a joint sitting shall be one-tenth of the total number of members of the Houses.
7	Procedure.	At any joint sitting the procedure of the House shall apply with such modifications and variations as the Speaker may consider necessary or appropriate.	At any joint sitting the procedure of the House shall apply with such modifications and variations as the Speaker may consider necessary or appropriate.

1	2	3	4
8	Report of proceedings of joint sittings.	The Secretary-General shall cause to be prepared a full report of the proceedings of every joint sitting, and shall, as soon as practicable, publish it in such form and manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct.	The Secretary-General shall cause to be prepared a full report of the proceedings of every joint sitting, and shall, as soon as practicable, publish it in such form and manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct.

### CHAPTER III

#### COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN HOUSES

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
9	Communication by messages.	Communications between the Houses shall be by messages.	Communications between the Houses shall be by messages.
10	Mode of sending messages.	Every message from the House to the Council or from the Council to the House shall be in writing or in print or partly in writing and partly in print and shall be signed by the Secretary-General of the House or the Council and conveyed to the Secretary-General of the Council or the House, as the case may be.	Every message from the House to the Council or from the Council to the House shall be in writing or in print or partly in writing and partly in print and shall be signed by the Secretary-General of the House or the Council and conveyed to the Secretary-General of the Council or the House, as the case may be.
11	Communication of messages to members.	(1) If any such message is received by the Secretary-General of the House or the Council when it is in session, he shall report the message to the House or the Council, as the case may be, at the first convenient opportunity after its receipt.  (2) Whenever the House or the Council to which a message is sent is not in session, a copy of the message shall, as soon as it is received by the Secretary-General of the House or the Council, be forwarded by him to every member of the House or the Council, as the case may be.	(1) On receipt of any message, from the House or the Council when it is in session, the Secretary-General shall report the message to the House or the Council, as the case may be, at the first convenient opportunity after its receipt.  (2) Whenever the House or the Council to which a message is sent is not in session, a copy of the message shall, as soon as it is received by the Secretary-General of the House or the Council, it shall be forwarded to every member of the House or the Council, as the case may be.
12	Procedure to deal with the subject matter of the message.	The subject matter of the message shall be dealt with by the House or the Council, as the case may be, to which the message is sent according to the rules regulating its procedure and the conduct of its business.	The subject matter of the message shall be dealt with by the House or the Council, as the case may be, to which the message is sent according to the rules regulating its procedure and the conduct of its business.

## APPENDIX II

### RULES RELATING TO COMMITTEES NOT MENTIONED IN THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE			
1	Consti- tution.	There shall be a General Purposes Committee consisting of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker, members of the Panel of Chairmen, Chairmen of all Standing Parliamentary Committees of Lok Sabha, Leaders of recognised parties and groups in Lok Sabha and such other members as may be nominated by the Speaker. The Speaker shall be the <i>ex-officio</i> Chairman of the Committee.	There shall be a General Purposes Committee consisting of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker, members of the Panel of Chairpersons, Chairpersons of all Standing Parliamentary Committees of Lok Sabha, Leaders of recognised parties and groups in Lok Sabha and such other members as may be nominated by the Speaker. The Speaker shall be the <i>ex-officio</i> Chairperson of the Committee.
2	Functions.	The functions of the Committee shall be to consider and advise on such matters concerning the affairs of the House as may be referred to it by the Speaker from time to time.	The functions of the Committee shall be to consider and advise on such matters concerning the affairs of the House as may be referred to it by the Speaker from time to time.
3	Provisions applicable in other respects.	In other respects, the general rules applicable to Parliamentary Committees given in Chapter XXVI of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Fourteenth Edition) shall apply with such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.	In other respects, the general rules applicable to Parliamentary Committees given in Chapter XXVI of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Fourteenth Edition) shall apply with such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.

1	2	3	4
HOUSE COMMITTEE			
1	Constitution.	(1) There shall be a House Committee consisting of not more than twelve members including the Chairman. (2) The Committee shall be nominated by the Speaker and shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year. A member may be re-nominated by the Speaker to the new House Committee.	(1) There shall be a House Committee consisting of not more than twelve members including the Chairperson. (2) The Committee shall be nominated by the Speaker and shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year. A member may be re-nominated by the Speaker to the new House Committee.
2	Quorum.	The quorum to constitute a sitting of the Committee shall be five.	The quorum to constitute a sitting of the Committee shall be five.
3	Functions.	(1) The functions of the House Committee shall be— (i) to deal with all questions relating to residential accommodation for members of Lok Sabha; and (ii) to exercise supervision over facilities for accommodation, food, medical aid and other amenities accorded to members in members' residences and hostels in Delhi. (2) The functions of the Committee shall be advisory.	(1) The functions of the House Committee shall be— (i) to deal with all questions relating to residential accommodation for members of Lok Sabha; and (ii) to exercise supervision over facilities for accommodation, food, medical aid and other amenities accorded to members in members' residences and hostels in Delhi. (2) The functions of the Committee shall be advisory.
4	Accommodation sub-Committee.	(1) There shall also be an Accommodation sub-Committee consisting of not more than four members including the Chairman of the House Committee who shall be the <i>ex-officio</i> Chairman of the sub-Committee.	(1) There shall also be an Accommodation sub-Committee consisting of not more than four members including the Chairperson of the House Committee who shall be the <i>ex-officio</i> Chairperson of the sub-Committee.

1	2	3	4
		<p>(2) The members of the sub-Committee shall be nominated by the Chairman of the House Committee from amongst the members of the House Committee.</p> <p>(3) The quorum to constitute a sitting of the sub-Committee shall be two.</p> <p>(4) The function of the sub-Committee shall be to advise on the allotment of residential accommodation to members.</p>	<p>(2) The members of the sub-Committee shall be nominated by the Chairperson of the House Committee from amongst the members of the House Committee.</p> <p>(3) The quorum to constitute a sitting of the sub-Committee shall be two.</p> <p>(4) The function of the sub-Committee shall be to advise on the allotment of residential accommodation to members.</p>
5	Power to appoint sub-Committees.	<p>(1) The Committee may appoint one or more sub-Committees each having the powers of the undivided Committee, to examine any special points relating to residential accommodation, food, medical aid and other amenities in members' residences and the report of such sub-Committees shall be deemed to be the reports of the whole Committee, if they are approved at a sitting of the whole Committee.</p> <p>(2) The order of reference to a sub-Committee shall clearly state the point or points for investigation. The report of the sub-Committee shall be considered by the whole Committee.</p>	<p>(1) The Committee may appoint one or more sub-Committees each having the powers of the undivided Committee, to examine any special points relating to residential accommodation, food, medical aid and other amenities in members' residences and the report of such sub-Committees shall be deemed to be the reports of the whole Committee, if they are approved at a sitting of the whole Committee.</p> <p>(2) The order of reference to a sub-Committee shall clearly state the point or points for investigation. The report of the sub-Committee shall be considered by the whole Committee.</p>
6	Secretariat for Committee or its sub-Committee.	The Secretariat for the House Committee or its sub-Committees shall be provided by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. An Officer of the Lok Sabha Secretariat nominated in this	The Secretariat for the House Committee or its sub-Committees shall be provided by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. An Officer of the Lok Sabha Secretariat nominated in this



1	2	3	4
		behalf by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha shall be the Secretary to the House Committee and the Accommodation sub-Committee.	behalf by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha shall be the Secretary to the House Committee and the Accommodation sub-Committee.
7	Record of proceedings and minutes of Committee.	<p>(1) A record of the proceedings of the sittings of the House Committee and the Accommodation sub-Committee shall be maintained.</p> <p>(2) The draft minutes shall be prepared by the Secretary to the Committee and approved by the Chairman.</p> <p>(3) The minutes of each sitting shall be circulated to members of the Committee or the sub-Committee, as the case may be. Relevant extracts therefrom may be forwarded to appropriate authorities for necessary action.</p>	<p>(1) A record of the proceedings of the sittings of the House Committee and the Accommodation sub-Committee shall be maintained.</p> <p>(2) The draft minutes shall be prepared by the Secretary to the Committee and approved by the Chairperson.</p> <p>(3) The minutes of each sitting shall be circulated to members of the Committee or the sub-Committee, as the case may be. Relevant extracts therefrom may be forwarded to appropriate authorities for necessary action.</p>
8	Appeal.	An appeal against the decision of the House Committee or Accommodation sub-Committee shall lie to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.	An appeal against the decision of the House Committee or Accommodation sub-Committee shall lie to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.
9	Provisions applicable in other respects.	In other respects, the general rules applicable to Parliamentary Committees given in Chapter XXVI of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Fourteenth Edition) shall apply with such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.	In other respects, the general rules applicable to Parliamentary Committees given in Chapter XXVI of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Fourteenth Edition) shall apply with such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.

1	2	3	4
LIBRARY COMMITTEE			
1	Constitu- tion.	(1) There shall be a Library Committee consisting of— (a) The Deputy Speaker and five other members from the Lok Sabha nominated by the Speaker; and (b) three members from the Rajya Sabha nominated by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. (2) The Committee shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year. (3) The Deputy Speaker shall be the <i>ex-officio</i> Chairman of the Committee. (4) Casual vacancies in the Committee shall be filled by nomination by the Speaker in respect of members from the Lok Sabha and by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha in respect of members from the Rajya Sabha.	(1) There shall be a Library Committee consisting of— (a) The Deputy Speaker and five other members from the Lok Sabha nominated by the Speaker; and (b) three members from the Rajya Sabha nominated by the Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha. (2) The Committee shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year. (3) The Deputy Speaker shall be the <i>ex-officio</i> Chairperson of the Committee. (4) Casual vacancies in the Committee shall be filled by nomination by the Speaker in respect of members from the Lok Sabha and by the Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha in respect of members from the Rajya Sabha.
2	Functions.	The functions of the Committee shall be— (a) to consider and advise on such matters concerning the Library as may be referred to it by the Speaker from time to time; (b) to consider suggestions for the improvement of the Library; and (c) to assist members of Parliament in fully utilising the services provided by the Library.	The functions of the Committee shall be— (a) to consider and advise on such matters concerning the Library as may be referred to it by the Speaker from time to time; (b) to consider suggestions for the improvement of the Library; and (c) to assist members of Parliament in fully utilising the services provided by the Library.
3	Resigna- tion from Committee.	A member may resign his seat from the Committee by writing under his hand addressed to the Chairman of the Committee.	A member may resign one's seat from the Committee by writing under one's own hand addressed to the Chairman of the Committee.

1	2	3	4
4	Discharge of members absent from the sittings of Committee.	The Speaker of the Lok Sabha or the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, as the case may be, may discharge a member from the Committee, if such member is absent from two or more consecutive sittings thereof without the permission of the Chairman of the Committee.	The Speaker of the Lok Sabha or the Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha, as the case may be, may discharge a member from the Committee, if such member is absent from two or more consecutive sittings thereof without the permission of the Chairperson of the Committee.
5	Committee may sit whilst Houses sitting.	The Committee may sit whilst the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha is sitting provided that on a division being called in either House, the Chairman of the Committee shall suspend the proceedings in the Committee for such time as well in his opinion enable the members to vote in a division.	The Committee may sit whilst the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha is sitting provided that on a division being called in either House, the Chairperson of the Committee shall suspend the proceedings in the Committee for such time as will in the opinion of the Chairperson, enable the members to vote in a division.
6	Provisions applicable in other respects.	In other respects, the general rules applicable to Parliamentary Committees given in Chapter XXVI of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Fourteenth Edition) shall apply with such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.	In other respects, the general rules applicable to Parliamentary Committees given in Chapter XXVI of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Fourteenth Edition) shall apply with such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.

### APPENDIX III

#### PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

Extract of section 9 of the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954:—

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
	Power to make rules.	<p>(1) For the purpose of making rules under this section, there shall be constituted a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament consisting of five members from the Council of States nominated by the Chairman and ten members from the House of the People nominated by the Speaker.</p> <p>(2) The Joint Committee constituted under sub-section (1) shall elect its Chairman and shall have power to regulate its procedure.</p> <p>(2A) A member of the Joint committee shall hold office as such member for one year from the date of his nomination and any casual vacancy in the Joint Committee may be filled by nomination by the Chairman of the Council of States, or the Speaker of the House of the People, as the case may be.</p> <p>Explanation.—In the case of a member of a Joint Committee holding office as such immediately before the commencement of the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1958 the period of one year shall be computed from the date of such commencement.</p>	<p>(1) For the purpose of making rules under this section, there shall be constituted a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament consisting of five members from the Council of States nominated by the Chairperson and ten members from the House of the People nominated by the Speaker.</p> <p>(2) The Joint Committee constituted under sub-section (1) shall elect its Chairperson and shall have power to regulate its procedure.</p> <p>(2A) A member of the Joint Committee shall hold office as such member for one year from the date of his nomination and any casual vacancy in the Joint Committee may be filled by nomination by the Chairperson of the Council of States, or the Speaker of the House of the People, as the case may be.</p> <p>Explanation.—In the case of a member of a Joint Committee holding office as such immediately before the commencement of the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1958 the period of one year shall be computed from the date of such commencement.</p>

1	2	3	4
	<p>(3) The Joint Committee constituted under sub-section (1) may after consultation with the Central Government make rules to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—</p> <p>(a) the routes for performance of any journey; (aa) the person who may be specified as dependent under sub-clause (g) of clause (aa) of section 2;.</p> <p>(b) the manner in which fractions of a day shall be dealt with for the purpose of determining the daily allowance admissible for that day;</p> <p>(c) the travelling allowance admissible where a member is provided with free transit for the whole or any part of a journey and the reduction of the daily allowance where a member is provided with free board or lodging at the expenses of the Government or a local authority;</p> <p>(cc) the rate at which road mileage shall be paid under sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 4; (ccc) the transit accommodation and the period for which such accommodation may be provided under section 5A;.</p> <p>(d) the travelling allowance admissible where the place from which a member commences his journey or to which he returns is not his usual place of residence;</p> <p>(dd) the travelling allowance admissible in respect of journeys performed by any vessel where there is no regular steamer service; (ddd) the travelling and daily allowance admissible for</p>	<p>(3) The Joint Committee constituted under sub-section (1) may after consultation with the Central Government make rules to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—</p> <p>(a) the routes for performance of any journey; (aa) the person who may be specified as dependent under sub-clause (g) of clause (aa) of section 2;.</p> <p>(b) the manner in which fractions of a day shall be dealt with for the purpose of determining the daily allowance admissible for that day;</p> <p>(c) the travelling allowance admissible where a member is provided with free transit for the whole or any part of a journey and the reduction of the daily allowance where a member is provided with free board or lodging at the expenses of the Government or a local authority;</p> <p>(cc) the rate at which road mileage shall be paid under sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 4; (ccc) the transit accommodation and the period for which such accommodation may be provided under section 5A;.</p> <p>(d) the travelling allowance admissible where the place from which a member commences his journey or to which he returns is not his usual place of residence;</p> <p>(dd) the travelling allowance admissible in respect of journeys performed by any vessel where there is no regular steamer service; (ddd) the travelling and daily allowance admissible for</p>	

1	2	3	4
	<p>journey performed by a member in the course of a tour outside India undertaken in connection with his duties as such member; (e) the form in which certificate, if any, shall be furnished by a member for the purpose of claiming any allowance under this Act. (ee) the form in which certificates, if any, shall be furnished by any person for the purpose of claiming any pension under this Act;</p> <p>(f) the constituency allowance and medical and other facilities mentioned in section 8 and the amount to be paid in cash in <i>lieu</i> of such facilities; (ff) the amount which may be paid by way of repayable advance for the purchase of conveyance; the rate of interest thereon and the mode of recovery of such amount and interest thereon; (fff) to provide for carry forward of unutilized free telephone calls pertaining to any year beginning on or after the 1st day of April, 2002 to any subsequent year; and</p> <p>(g) generally for regulating payment of the daily and travelling allowances and pension under this Act.</p> <p>(4) Any rules made under subsection (3) shall not take effect until they are approved and confirmed by the Chairperson of the Council of States and the Speaker of the House of the People and are published in the Official Gazette, and such publication of the rules shall be conclusive proof that they have been duly made.</p>	<p>journey performed by a member in the course of a tour outside India undertaken in connection with his duties as such member; (e) the form in which certificate, if any, shall be furnished by a member for the purpose of claiming any allowance under this Act. (ee) the form in which certificates, if any, shall be furnished by any person for the purpose of claiming any pension under this Act;</p> <p>(f) the constituency allowance and medical and other facilities mentioned in section 8 and the amount to be paid in cash in <i>lieu</i> of such facilities; (ff) the amount which may be paid by way of repayable advance for the purchase of conveyance; the rate of interest thereon and the mode of recovery of such amount and interest thereon; (fff) to provide for carry forward of unutilized free telephone calls pertaining to any year beginning on or after the 1st day of April, 2002 to any subsequent year; and</p> <p>(g) generally for regulating payment of the daily and travelling allowances and pension under this Act.</p> <p>(4) Any rules made under subsection (3) shall not take effect until they are approved and confirmed by the Chairperson of the Council of States and the Speaker of the House of the People and are published in the Official Gazette, and such publication of the rules shall be conclusive proof that they have been duly made.</p>	

## APPENDIX IV

### THE MEMBERS OF LOK SABHA (DISQUALIFICATION ON GROUND OF DEFECTION) RULES, 1985

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph 8 of the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution of India, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

Rule	Marginal Heading	Existing Rule	Rule drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
1	Short title.	These rules may be called the Members of Lok Sabha (Disqualification on Ground of Defection) Rules, 1985.	These rules may be called the Members of Lok Sabha (Disqualification on Ground of Defection) Rules, 1985.
2	Definitions.	<p>In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires:—</p> <p>(a) 'Bulletin' means the Bulletin of the House of the People (Lok Sabha);</p> <p>(b) 'Committee' means the Committee of Privileges of the House of the People (Lok Sabha);</p> <p>(c) 'Form' means a form appended to these rules;</p> <p>(d) 'date' of commencement in relation to these rules means the date on which these rules take effect under sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 8 of the Tenth Schedule;</p> <p>(e) 'House' means the House of the People (Lok Sabha);</p> <p>(f) 'leader' in relation to a legislature party, means a member of the party chosen by it as its leader and includes any other member of the party authorized by the party to act, in the absence of the leader as, or discharge the functions of the leader of the party for the purposes of these rules;</p> <p>(g) 'member' means a member of</p>	<p>In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires:—</p> <p>(a) 'Bulletin' means the Bulletin of the House of the People (Lok Sabha);</p> <p>(b) 'Committee' means the Committee of Privileges of the House of the People (Lok Sabha);</p> <p>(c) 'Form' means a form appended to these rules;</p> <p>(d) 'date' of commencement, in relation to these rules means the date on which these rules take effect under sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 8 of the Tenth Schedule;</p> <p>(e) 'House' means the House of the People (Lok Sabha);</p> <p>(f) 'leader' in relation to a legislature party, means a member of the party chosen by it as its leader and includes any other member of the party authorized by the party to act, in the absence of the leader as, or discharge the functions of the leader of the party for the purposes of these rules;</p> <p>(g) 'member' means a member of</p>

1	2	3	4
		<p>the House of the People (Lok Sabha);</p> <p>(h) 'Tenth Schedule' means the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution of India; and</p> <p>(i) 'Secretary-General' means the Secretary-General to the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary-General.</p>	<p>the House of the People (Lok Sabha);</p> <p>(h) 'Tenth Schedule' means the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution of India; and</p> <p>(i) 'Secretary-General' means the Secretary-General to the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary-General.</p>
3	<p>Information to be furnished by leader of a legislature party.</p>	<p>(1) The leader of each legislature party (other than legislature party consisting of only one member) shall, within thirty days after the first sitting of the House, or, where such legislature party is formed after the first sitting, within thirty days after its formation, or, in either case within such further period as the Speaker may for sufficient cause allow, furnish the following to the Speaker, namely:—</p> <p>(a) a statement (in writing) containing the names of members of such legislature party together with other particulars regarding such members as in Form I and the names and designations of the members of such party who have been authorised by it for communicating with the Speaker for purposes of these rules;</p> <p>(b) a copy of the rules and regulations (whether known as such or as constitution or by any other name) of the political party concerned; and</p>	<p>(1) The leader of each legislature party (other than legislature party consisting of only one member) shall, within thirty days after the first sitting of the House, or, where such legislature party is formed after the first sitting, within thirty days after its formation, or, in either case within such further period as the Speaker may for sufficient cause allow, furnish the following to the Speaker, namely:—</p> <p>(a) a statement (in writing) containing the names of members of such legislature party together with other particulars regarding such members as in Form I and the names and designations of the members of such party who have been authorised by it for communicating with the Speaker for purposes of these rules;</p> <p>(b) a copy of the rules and regulations (whether known as such or as constitution or by any other name) of the political party concerned; and</p>



1	2	3	4
	(c) where such legislature party has any separate set of rules and regulations (whether known as such or as constitution or by any other name), also a copy of such rules and regulations.		(c) where such legislature party has any separate set of rules and regulations (whether known as such or as constitution or by any other name), also a copy of such rules and regulations.
	(2) Where a legislature party consists of only one member, such member shall furnish a copy of the rules and regulations mentioned in clause (b) of sub-rule (1) to the Speaker, within thirty days after the first sitting of the House or, where he has become a member of the House after the first sitting, within thirty days after he has taken his seat in the House, or, in either case within such further period as the Speaker may for sufficient cause allow.		(2) Where a legislature party consists of only one member, such member shall furnish a copy of the rules and regulations mentioned in clause (b) of sub-rule (1) to the Speaker, within thirty days after the first sitting of the House or, where one has become as member of the House after the first sitting, within thirty days after taking one's seat in the House, or, in either case within such further period as the Speaker may for sufficient cause allow.
	(3) In the event of any increase in the strength of a legislature party consisting of only one member, the provisions of sub-rule (1) shall apply in relation to such legislature party as if such legislature party had been formed on the first date on which its strength increased.		(3) In the event of any increase in the strength of a legislature party consisting of only one member, the provisions of sub-rule (1) shall apply in relation to such legislature party as if such legislature party had been formed on the first date on which its strength increased.
	(4) Whenever any change takes place in the information furnished by the leader of a legislature party under sub-rule (1) or by a member under sub-rule (2), he shall within thirty days thereafter, or, within such further period as the Speaker may for sufficient cause allow, furnish in writing information to the Speaker with respect to such change.		(4) Whenever any change takes place in the information furnished by the leader of a legislature party under sub-rule (1) or by a member under sub-rule (2), the member concerned, within thirty days thereafter, or, within such further period as the Speaker may for sufficient cause allow, furnish in writing information to the Speaker with respect to such change.

1	2	3	4
		(5) In the case of the House in existence on the date of commencement of these rules, the reference in sub-rules (1) and (2) to the date of the first sitting of the House shall be construed as a reference to the date of commencement of these rules.	(5) In the case of the House in existence on the date of commencement of these rules, the reference in sub-rules (1) and (2) to the date of the first sitting of the House shall be construed as a reference to the date of commencement of these rules.
		(6) Where a member belonging to any political party votes or abstains from voting in the House contrary to any direction issued by such political party or by any person or authority authorised by it in this behalf, without obtaining, in either case, the prior permission of such political party, person or authority, the leader of the legislature party concerned or where such member is the leader, or as the case may be, the sole member of such legislature party, such member, shall as soon as may be after the expiry of fifteen days from the date of such voting or abstention, and in any case within thirty days from the date of such voting or abstention, inform the Speaker as in Form II whether such voting or abstention has or has not been condoned by such political party, person or authority.	(6) Where a member belonging to any political party votes or abstains from voting in the House contrary to any direction issued by such political party or by any person or authority authorised by it in this behalf, without obtaining, in either case, the prior permission of such political party, person or authority, the leader of the legislature party concerned or where such member is the leader, or as the case may be, the sole member, of such legislature party, such member, shall, as soon as may be after the expiry of fifteen days from the date of such voting or abstention, and in any case within thirty days from the date of such voting or abstention, inform the Speaker as in Form II whether such voting or abstention has or has not been condoned by such political party, person or authority.
		Explanation.—A member may be regarded as having abstained from voting only when he, being entitled to vote, voluntarily refrained from voting.	Explanation.—A member may be regarded as having abstained from voting only when such member, being entitled to vote, voluntarily refrained from voting.
4	Information etc. to be furnished by members.	(1) Every member who has taken his seat in the House before the date of commencement of these rules shall furnish to the	(1) Every member who has taken seat in the House before the date of commencement of these rules shall furnish to the

1	2	3	4
	<p>Secretary-General, within thirty days from such date or within such further period as the Speaker may for sufficient cause allow, a statement of particulars and declaration as in Form III.</p>		<p>Secretary-General, within thirty days from such date or within such further period as the Speaker may for sufficient cause allow, a statement of particulars and declaration as in Form III.</p>
	<p>(2) Every member who takes his seat in the House after the commencement of these rules shall, before making and subscribing an oath or affirmation under article 99 of the Constitution and taking his seat in the House, deposit with the Secretary-General, his election certificate or, as the case may be, a certified copy of the notification nominating him as a member and also furnish to the Secretary-General a statement of particulars and declaration as in Form III.</p>		<p>(2) Every member who takes seat in the House after the commencement of these rules shall, before making and subscribing an oath or affirmation under article 99 of the Constitution and taking seat in the house, deposit with the Secretary-General, the election certificate or, as the case may be, a certified copy of the notification of being nominated as a member and also furnish to the Secretary-General a statement of particulars and declaration as in Form III.</p>
	<p>Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-rule, "Election Certificate" means the certificate of election issued under the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951) and the rules made thereunder.</p>		<p>Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-rule, "Election Certificate" means the certificate of election issued under the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951) and the rules made thereunder.</p>
	<p>(3) A summary of the information furnished by the members under this rule shall be published in the Bulletin and if any discrepancy therein is pointed out to the satisfaction of the Speaker, necessary corrigendum shall be published in the Bulletin.</p>		<p>(3) A summary of the information furnished by the members under this rule shall be published in the Bulletin and if any discrepancy therein is pointed out to the satisfaction of the Speaker, necessary corrigendum shall be published in the Bulletin.</p>

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5	Register of Information as to members.	<p>(1) The Secretary-General shall maintain, as in Form IV, a register based on the information furnished under rules 3 and 4 in relation to the members.</p> <p>(2) The information in relation to each member shall be recorded on a separate page in the Register.</p>	<p>(1) The Secretary-General shall maintain, as in form IV, a register based on the information furnished under rules 3 and 4 in relation to the members.</p> <p>(2) The information in relation to each member shall be recorded on a separate page in the Register.</p>
6	References to be by petitions.	<p>(1) No reference of any question as to whether a member has become subject to disqualification under the Tenth Schedule shall be made except by a petition in relation to such member made in accordance with the provisions of this rule.</p> <p>(2) A petition in relation to a member may be made in writing to the Speaker by any other member:</p> <p>Provided that a petition in relation to the Speaker shall be addressed to the Secretary-General.</p> <p>(3) The Secretary-General shall:—</p> <p>(a) as soon as may be after the receipt of a petition under the proviso to sub-rule (2) make a report in respect thereof to the House; and (b) as soon as may be after the House has elected a member in pursuance of the proviso to sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 6 of the Tenth Schedule place the petition before such member.</p> <p>(4) Before making any petition in relation to any member, the petitioner shall satisfy himself that there are reasonable grounds</p>	<p>(1) No reference of any question as to whether a member has become subject to disqualification under the Tenth Schedule shall be made except by a petition in relation to such member made in accordance with the provisions of this rule.</p> <p>(2) A petition in relation to a member may be made in writing to the Speaker by any other member:</p> <p>Provided that a petition in relation to the Speaker shall be addressed to the Secretary-General.</p> <p>(3) The Secretary-General shall:—</p> <p>(a) as soon as may be after the receipt of a petition under the proviso to sub-rule (2) make a report in respect thereof to the House; and (b) as soon as may be after the House has elected a member in pursuance of the proviso to sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 6 of the Tenth Schedule place the petition before such member.</p> <p>(4) Before making any petition in relation to any member, the petitioner shall satisfy oneself that there are reasonable</p>

1	2	3	4
		for believing that a question has arisen as to whether such member has become subject to disqualification under the Tenth Schedule.	grounds for believing that a question has arisen as to whether such member has become subject to disqualification under the Tenth Schedule.
		(5) Every petition,— (a) shall contain a concise statement of the material facts on which the petitioner relies; and (b) shall be accompanied by copies of the documentary evidence, if any, on which the petitioner relies and where the petitioner relies on any information furnished to him by any person, a statement containing the names and addresses of such persons and the gist of such information as furnished by each such person.	(5) Every petition,— (a) shall contain a concise statement of the material facts on which the petitioner relies; and (b) shall be accompanied by copies of the documentary evidence, if any, on which the petitioner relies and where the petitioner relies on any information furnished by any person, a statement containing the names and addresses of such persons and the gist of such information as furnished by each such person.
		(6) Every petition shall be signed by a petitioner and verified in the manner laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), for the verification of pleadings.	(6) Every petition shall be signed by a petitioner and verified in the manner laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), for the verification of pleadings.
		(7) Every annexure to the petition shall also be signed by the petitioner and verified in the same manner as the petition.	(7) Every annexure to the petition shall also be signed by the petitioner and verified in the same manner as the petition.
7	Procedure.	(1) On receipt of a petition under rule 6, the Speaker shall consider whether the petition complies with the requirements of that rule. (2) If the petition does not comply with the requirements of rule 6, the Speaker shall dismiss the petition and intimate the petitioner accordingly. (3) If the petition complies with	(1) On receipt of a petition under rule 6, the Speaker shall consider whether the petition complies with the requirements of that rule. (2) If the petition does not comply with the requirements of rule 6, the Speaker shall dismiss the petition and intimate the petitioner accordingly. (3) If the petition complies with

1	2	3	4
	the requirements of rule 6, the Speaker shall cause copies of the petition and of the annexures thereto to be forwarded,—		the requirements of rule 6, the Speaker shall cause copies of the petition and of the annexures thereto to be forwarded,—
	(a) to the member in relation to whom the petition has been made; and		(a) to the member in relation to whom the petition has been made; and
	(b) where such member belongs to any legislature party and such petition has not been made by the leader thereof, also to such leader, and such member or leader shall, within seven days of the receipt of such copies, or within such further period as the Speaker may for sufficient cause allow, forward his comments in writing thereon to the Speaker.		(b) where such member belongs to any legislature party and such petition has not been made by the leader thereof, also to such leader, and such member or leader shall, within seven days of the receipt of such copies, or within such further period as the Speaker may for sufficient cause allow, forward comments in writing thereon to the Speaker.
	(4) After considering the comments, if any, in relation to the petition, received under sub-rule (3) within the period allowed (whether originally or on extension under that sub-rule), the Speaker may either proceed to determine the question or, if he is satisfied, having regard to the nature, and circumstances of the case that it is necessary or expedient so to do, refer the petition to the Committee for making a preliminary inquiry and submitting a report to him.		(4) After considering the comments, if any, in relation to the petition, received under sub-rule (3) within the period allowed (whether originally or on extension under that sub-rule), the Speaker may either proceed to determine the question or, if the Speaker is satisfied, having regard to the nature, and circumstances of the case that it is necessary or expedient so to do, refer the petition to the Committee for making a preliminary inquiry and submitting a report to the Speaker.
	(5) The Speaker shall, as soon as may be after referring a petition to the Committee under sub-rule (4), intimate the petitioner accordingly and make an announcement with respect to such reference in the House or, if the House is not then in session, cause the information as		(5) The Speaker shall, as soon as may be after referring a petition to the Committee under sub-rule (4), intimate the petitioner accordingly and make an announcement with respect to such reference in the House or, if the House is not then in session, cause the information as

1	2	3	4
	to the reference to be published in the Bulletin.	to the reference to be published in the Bulletin.	
	(6) Where the Speaker makes a reference under sub-rule (4) to the Committee, he shall proceed to determine the question as soon as may be after receipt of the report from the Committee.	(6) Where the Speaker makes a reference under sub-rule (4) to the Committee, the Speaker shall proceed to determine the question as soon as may be after receipt of the report from the Committee.	
	(7) The procedure which shall be followed by the Speaker for determining any question and the procedure which shall be followed by the Committee for the purpose of making a preliminary inquiry under sub-rule (4) shall be, so far as may be, the same as the procedure for inquiry and determination by the Committee of any question as to breach of privilege of the House by a member, and neither the Speaker nor the Committee shall come to any finding that a member has become subject to disqualification under the Tenth Schedule without affording a reasonable opportunity to such member to represent his case and to be heard in person.	(7) The procedure which shall be followed by the Speaker for determining any question and the procedure which shall be followed by the Committee for the purpose of making a preliminary inquiry under sub-rule (4) shall be, so far as may be, the same as the procedure for inquiry and determination by the Committee of any question as to breach of privilege of the House by a member, and neither the Speaker nor the Committee shall come to any finding that a member has become subject to disqualification under the Tenth Schedule without affording a reasonable opportunity to such member to represent her/his case and to be heard in person.	
	(8) The provisions of sub-rules (1) to (7) shall apply with respect to a petition in relation to the Speaker as they apply with respect to a petition in relation to any other member and for this purpose, reference to the Speaker in these sub-rules shall be construed as including references to the member elected by the House under the proviso to sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 6 of the Tenth Schedule.	(8) The provisions of sub-rules (1) to (7) shall apply with respect to a petition in relation to the Speaker as they apply with respect to a petition in relation to any other member and for this purpose, reference to the Speaker in these sub-rules shall be construed as including references to the member elected by the House under the proviso to sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 6 of the Tenth Schedule.	

1	2	3	4
8 Decision on petitions.	(1) At the conclusion of the consideration of the petition, the Speaker or, as the case may be, the member elected under the proviso to sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 6 of the Tenth Schedule shall by order in writing,—	(1) At the conclusion of the consideration of the petition, the Speaker or, as the case may be, the member elected under the proviso to sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 6 of the tenth Schedule shall by order in writing,—	
	(a) dismiss the petition, or	(a) dismiss the petition, or	
	(b) declare that the member in relation to whom the petition has been made has become subject to disqualification under the Tenth Schedule, and cause copies of the order to be delivered or forwarded to the petitioner, the member in relation to whom the petition has been made and to the leader of the legislature party, if any, concerned.	(b) declare that the member in relation to whom the petition has been made has become subject to disqualification under the Tenth Schedule, and cause copies of the order to be delivered or forwarded to the petitioner, the member in relation to whom the petition has been made and to the leader of the legislature party, if any, concerned.	
	(2) Every decision declaring a member to have become subject to disqualification under the Tenth Schedule shall be reported to the House forthwith if the House is in session, and if the House is not in session, immediately after the House reassembles.	(2) Every decision declaring a member to have become subject to disqualification under the Tenth Schedule shall be reported to the House forthwith if the House is in session, and if the House is not in session, immediately after the House reassembles.	
	(3) Every decision referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be published in the Bulletin and notified in the Official Gazette and copies of such decision forwarded by the Secretary-General to the Election Commission of India and the Central Government.	(3) Every decision referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be published in the Bulletin and notified in the Official Gazette and copies of such decision forwarded by the Secretary-General to the Election Commission of India and the Central Government.	



1	2	3	4
9	Directions as to detailed working of these rules.	The Speaker may, from time to time, issue such directions as he may consider necessary in regard to the detailed working of these rules.	The Speaker may, from time to time, issue such directions as the Speaker may consider necessary in regard to the detailed working of these rules.

**FORM I**  
[See Rule 3(1)(a)]

Name of the Legislature Party:

Name of the corresponding political party:

Sl No.	Name of the Member (in block letters)	Father's/ husband's name	Permanent Address	Name of the State from which elected	Name of the Constituency from which elected
1	2	3	4	5	6

Date:

Signature of the leader of the legislature party

## FORM II

[See Rule 3(6)]

To

The Speaker,  
Lok Sabha

Madam/Sir,

At the sitting of the House held on ..... (date) during voting on  
..... (subject-matter).....

†Shrimati/Kumari/Shri..... M.P.  
(Division No. ....),  
member of .....  
(name of political party), and member  
of ..... (name of legislature  
party) had voted/abstained from voting,

†I, .....(name of the Member)  
M.P., (Division No.....),  
member of ..... (name of  
the political party) and leader of/sole  
member of ..... (name of  
legislature party) voted/abstained from  
voting,

contrary to the direction issued by .....\* (†person/authority/party) without obtaining  
the prior permission of the said \*person/authority/party.

2. On (date) ..... the aforesaid matter was considered by  
..... \*(†person/authority/party) and the said †voting/abstention was  
†condoned/was not condoned by †her/him/it.

Date:

Yours faithfully,  
(Signature).

---

†Strike out inappropriate words/portions.

\*(here mention the name of the person/authority/party, as the case may be, who had issued the direction).

### FORM III

(See Rule 4)

1. Name of the member (in block letters):

2. Father's/Husband's name:

3. Permanent Address:

4. Delhi Address:

5. Date of election/nomination:

6. Party affiliation as on—

(i) Date of election/nomination:

(ii) The \*28th February, 1985:

(iii) Date of signing this form:

#### DECLARATION

..... hereby declare that the information given above is true and correct.

In the event of any change in the information given above, I undertake to intimate the Speaker immediately.

Date:

Signature/thumb  
impression of the member.

---

\*To be filled in only by member elected or nominated before the 1st March, 1985, being the date of commencement of the Constitution (52nd Amendment) Act, 1985.

[See Rule 5(1)]

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APPENDIX II

(See para 5 of Memorandum No. 4)

DRAFT GENDER NEUTRAL  
DOCUMENT  
OF  
DIRECTIONS BY THE  
SPEAKER LOK SABHA

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## CHAPTER I

### OATH OR AFFIRMATION

Direc- tion	Marginal Heading	Existing Direction	Direction drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1.	<b>Oath or affirma- tion.</b>	<p>(1) As soon as a member is .declared elected he is entitled to take his seat in the House subject to his making and subscribing an oath or affirmation in pursuance of article 99 of the Constitution.</p> <p>(2) If a member is not able to make and subscribe the oath or affirmation at the commencement of a sitting of the House as provided in rule 5, he may do so at any convenient time during the sitting of the House as the Speaker may direct.</p>	<p>(1) A member, once declared elected is entitled to take seat in the House subject to making and subscribing an oath or affirmation in pursuance of article 99 of the Constitution.</p> <p>(2) If a member is not able to make and subscribe the oath or affirmation at the commencement of a sitting of the House as provided in rule 5, such member may do so at any convenient time during the sitting of the House as the Speaker may direct.</p>

## CHAPTER II

### ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS

Direc- tion	Marginal Heading	Existing Direction	Direction drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
BUSINESS BEFORE THE HOUSE			
2	<b>Relative precedence of different classes of business.</b>	<p>Unless the Speaker otherwise directs on any particular occasion, the relative precedence of the classes of business before the House specified below shall be in the following order, namely:—</p> <p>(i) Oath or affirmation.</p> <p>(ii) Laying of President's Address to both Houses of Parliament.</p> <p>(iii) Introduction of Ministers.</p> <p>(iv) Obituary references.</p> <p>(v) Questions (including short notice questions).</p> <p>(vi) Leave to move motions for adjournment of the business of the House.</p> <p>(vii) Questions involving a breach of privilege.</p> <p>(viii) Papers to be laid on the Table.</p>	<p>Unless the Speaker otherwise directs on any particular occasion, the relative precedence of the classes of business before the House specified below shall be in the following order, namely:—</p> <p>(i) Oath or affirmation.</p> <p>(ii) Laying of President's Address to both Houses of Parliament.</p> <p>(iii) Introduction of Ministers.</p> <p>(iv) Obituary references.</p> <p>(v) Questions (including short notice questions).</p> <p>(vi) Leave to move motions for adjournment of the business of the House.</p> <p>(vii) Questions involving a breach of privilege.</p> <p>(viii) Papers to be laid on the Table.</p>



1	2	3	4
		(ix) Communication of messages from the President.	(ix) Communication of messages from the President.
		(x) Communication of messages from the Rajya Sabha.	(x) Communication of messages from the Rajya Sabha.
		(xi) Intimation regarding President's assent to Bills.	(xi) Intimation regarding President's assent to Bills.
		(xii) Communications from magistrates or other authorities regarding arrest or detention or release of members of the House.	(xii) Communications from magistrates or other authorities regarding arrest or detention or release of members of the House.
		(xiii) Announcements by the Speaker regarding leave of absence of members from the sittings of the House.	(xiii) Announcements by the Speaker regarding leave of absence of members from the sittings of the House.
		(xiv) Announcements by the Speaker regarding various matters, <i>e.g.</i> resignations of members of the House, vacation of seats of members, nominations to Panel of Chairmen, Committees, etc.	(xiv) Announcements by the Speaker regarding various matters, <i>e.g.</i> resignations of members of the House, vacation of seats of members, nominations to Panel of Chairperson, Committees, etc.
		(xv) Ruling by the Speaker.	(xv) Ruling by the Speaker.
		(xvi) Presentation of reports of Committees/laying of minutes of sittings thereof etc.	(xvi) Presentation of reports of Committees/laying of minutes of sittings thereof etc.
		(xvii) Laying of evidence tendered before Select/Joint Committees on Bills.	(xvii) Laying of evidence tendered before Select/Joint Committees on Bills.
		(xviii) Presentation of petitions.	(xviii) Presentation of petitions.
		(xix) Statements by Ministers.	(xix) Statements by Ministers.
		(xx) Motions for elections to Committees.	(xx) Motions for elections to Committees.

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	(xxi) Motions for extension of time for presentation of Reports of Committees.	(xxi) Motions for extension of time for presentation of Reports of Committees.	
	(xxii) Calling Attention Notices.	(xxii) Calling Attention Notices.	
	(xxiii) Personal statements by ex-Ministers in explanation of their resignation.	(xxiii) Personal statements by ex-Ministers in explanation of their resignation.	
	(xxiv) Statements under direction 115.	(xxiv) Statements under direction 115.	
	(xxv) Personal explanations under rule 357 (if not made during the debate).	(xxv) Personal explanations under rule 357 (if not made during the debate).	
	(xxvi) Motions for adoption of reports of Business Advisory Committee.	(xxvi) Motions for adoption of reports of Business Advisory Committee.	
	(xxvii) Motions for election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker.	(xxvii) Motions for election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker.	
	(xxviii) Motions for leave to move Resolution for removal of Speaker/Deputy Speaker.	(xxviii) Motions for leave to move Resolution for removal of Speaker/Deputy Speaker.	
	(xxix) Motion for leave to make a motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers.	(xxix) Motion for leave to make a motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers.	
	(xxx) Presentation of Railway Budget/Budget in respect of a State under President's Rule.	(xxx) Presentation of Railway Budget/Budget in respect of a State under President's Rule.	
	(xxxi) Presentation of Supplementary/Excess Demands for Grants (General, Railways and in respect of a State under President's Rule).	(xxxi) Presentation of Supplementary/Excess Demands for Grants (General, Railways and in respect of a State under President's Rule).	
	(xxxii) Bills to be withdrawn.	(xxxii) Bills to be withdrawn.	

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		(xxxiii) Bills to be introduced.	(xxxiii) Bills to be introduced.
		(xxxiv) Laying of explanatory statements giving reasons for immediate legislation by Ordinances.	(xxxiv) Laying of explanatory statements giving reasons for immediate legislation by Ordinances.
		(xxxv) Raising of matters under the rule 377, which are not points of order.	(xxxv) Raising of matters under the rule 377, which are not points of order.
		(xxxvi) Consideration of reports of Committee of Privilege.	(xxxvi) Consideration of reports of Committee of Privilege.
<b>BALLOT OF PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS</b>			
3	<b>Ballot.</b>	There shall be one ballot under rule 27(2) in respect of two consecutive days allotted for private members' Bills. The ballot shall be held on such day not being less than seven days before the first day allotted for private members' Bills during a month, and in such manner as the Speaker may direct.	There shall be one ballot under rule 27(2) in respect of two consecutive days allotted for private members' Bills. The ballot shall be held on such day not being less than seven days before the first day allotted for private members' Bills during a month, and in such manner as the Speaker may direct.
4	<b>Notices of resumption of adjourned debate.</b>	In case where notices of resumption of the adjourned debate on Bills are received after a ballot has been held, such Bills may be entered in the list of business below the Bills already balloted.	In case where notices of resumption of the adjourned debate on Bills are received after a ballot has been held, such Bills may be entered in the list of business below the Bills already balloted.
5	<b>Order of Ballot of Bills.</b>	On a day allotted for the ballot of private members' Bills adequate number of Bills which will provide business for two days shall be balloted:	On a day allotted for the ballot of private members' Bills adequate number of Bills which will provide business for two days shall be balloted:

1	2	3	4
	<p>Provided that the Bills shall be balloted in the following order, namely:—</p> <p>(1) Bills classified by the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions under category A.</p> <p>(2) Bills classified by the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions under category B.</p> <p>(3) Bills which have been introduced but not yet classified by the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.</p>	<p>Provided that the Bills shall be balloted in the following order, namely:—</p> <p>(1) Bills classified by the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions under category A.</p> <p>(2) Bills classified by the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions under category B.</p> <p>(3) Bills which have been introduced but not yet classified by the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.</p>	
6	<b>Result of ballot.</b>	The Result of every ballot shall be announced in Bulletin-Part II.	The Result of every ballot shall be announced in Bulletin-Part II.
7	<b>Treatment of Bills Introduced after ballot.</b>	As regards Bills which are introduced after the ballot is over and the notices of next motions in respect of which are received before the issue of the list of business, they may be set down in the list of business for the day after the Bills already balloted.	As regards Bills which are introduced after the ballot is over and the notices of next motions in respect of which are received before the issue of the list of business, they may be set down in the list of business for the day after the Bills already balloted.
8	<b>Treatment of notices of next motions and arrangement of business.</b>	(1) After the result of ballot has been published in Bulletin-Part II, notices of next motions in regard to Bills as have secured a place among the first twenty Bills in the ballot of private members' Bills, shall be given by the members concerned by the dates specified in Bulletin so as to enable their Bills being included in the list of business.	(1) After the result of ballot has been published in Bulletin-Part II, notices of next motions in regard to Bills as have secured a place among the first twenty Bills in the ballot of private members' Bills, shall be given by the members concerned by the dates specified in Bulletin so as to enable their Bills being included in the list of business.

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		(2) In cases where notices of next motions are received after the list of business for the first of the two allotted days has been finalised, Bills in respect of which such notices are received may be included in the list of business for the next allotted day at their appropriate places as determined by the ballot held in respect of the two days.	(2) In cases where notices of next motions are received after the list of business for the first of the two allotted days has been finalised, Bills in respect of which such notices are received may be included in the list of business for the next allotted day at their appropriate places as determined by the ballot held in respect of the two days.
BALLOT RELATING TO PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS			
9	<b>Procedure of ballot.</b>	(1) The names of all members who gives notices under rule 170 that they wish to move resolutions on a day allotted for private members' resolutions, shall be balloted.	(1) The names of all members who gives notices under rule 170 that they wish to move resolutions on a day allotted for private members' resolutions, shall be balloted.
		(2) There shall be a separate ballot for each day allotted for private members' resolutions.	(2) There shall be a separate ballot for each day allotted for private members' resolutions.
		(3) The time and place for holding the ballot shall be announced in Bulletin-Part II.	(3) The time and place for holding the ballot shall be announced in Bulletin-Part II.
		(4) The members who secure the first three places in the ballot shall be requested to give notice of one resolution each within two days after the date of the ballot.	(4) The members who secure the first three places in the ballot shall be requested to give notice of one resolution each within two days after the date of the ballot.

1	2	3	4
ARRANGEMENT OF PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS IN LIST OF BUSINESS			
9A	<b>Saving of first priority resolution.</b>	If time allotted for discussion of a part discussed resolution entered in the list of business for a day is increased by the House or the Speaker and as a result thereof the next resolution entered in the list of business on the basis of the first priority obtained at the ballot is not moved on that day, the said resolution shall be set down as the first item for the next day allotted during the same session for private members' resolutions after the part-discussed resolution, if any.	If time allotted for discussion of a part discussed resolution entered in the list of business for a day is increased by the House or the Speaker and as a result thereof the next resolution entered in the list of business on the basis of the first priority obtained at the ballot is not moved on that day, the said resolution shall be set down as the first item for the next day allotted during the same session for private members' resolutions after the part-discussed resolution, if any.
STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS			
9B	<b>Statutory Resolutions.</b>	(1) A resolution, notice of which has been given in pursuance of a provision in the Constitution or in an Act of Parliament, shall not be balloted under rule 28.	(1) A resolution, notice of which has been given in pursuance of a provision in the Constitution or in an Act of Parliament, shall not be balloted under rule 28.
		(2) If the Speaker admits notice of such a resolution, it shall be immediately notified in the Bulletin under the heading 'Statutory Resolution', and a copy thereof sent to the Government.	(2) If the Speaker admits notice of such a resolution, it shall be immediately notified in the Bulletin under the heading 'Statutory Resolution', and a copy thereof sent to the Government.
		(3) The Speaker may, after considering the state of business in the House and in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of any such resolution.	(3) The Speaker may, after considering the state of business in the House and in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of any such resolution.

### CHAPTER III

#### QUESTIONS

Direction	Marginal Heading	Existing Direction	Direction drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
10	<b>Consolidation of questions on same or allied subject.</b>	<p>Where a large number of notices of questions are received from several members on the same or allied subject, the Speaker may direct that all the notices be consolidated into a single notice if, in his opinion, it is desirable to have a single self-contained question covering all the important points raised by members:</p> <p>Provided that in the case of such a consolidated question being placed on the list of questions for oral answer, the names of not more than two members, determined in the order of precedence, shall be shown against such question and the notices of such members as are in excess shall be disallowed:</p> <p>Provided further that in the case of such a consolidated question being placed on the list of questions for written answer the names of all the members concerned shall be bracketed and shown in the order of precedence.</p>	<p>Where a large number of notices of questions are received from several members on the same or allied subject, the Speaker may direct that all the notices be consolidated into a single notice if , in the opinion of the Speaker, it is desirable to have a single self-contained question covering all the important points raised by members:</p> <p>Provided that in the case of such a consolidated question being placed on the list of questions for oral answer, the names of not more than two members, determined in the order of precedence, shall be shown against such question and the notices of such members as are in excess shall be disallowed:</p> <p>Provided further that in the case of such a consolidated question being placed on the list of questions for written answer the names of all the members concerned shall be bracketed and shown in the order of precedence.</p>

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10A	<b>Admissibility of questions.</b>	<p>Besides the conditions of admissibility of questions mentioned in rule 41, a question shall be inadmissible on any of the following grounds:—</p> <p>(i) It seeks information on matters which tend to encourage fissiparous and divisive tendencies and weaken the unity and integrity of the country;</p> <p>(ii) It relates to a matter of day-to-day administration or tends to further the interest of an individual or a few individuals;</p> <p>(iii) It relates to matter falling primarily within the jurisdiction of the Chief Election Commissioner, C&amp;AG, courts and other such functionaries;</p> <p>(iv) It relates to petitions and memoranda received by Ministers which are not of public importance;</p> <p>(v) It relates to a matter under negotiation with a Government of other country and its disclosure may affect the course of negotiations to the detriment of the national interests; and</p> <p>(vi) It relates to a matter within the jurisdiction of the Speaker.</p>	<p>Besides the conditions of admissibility of questions mentioned in rule 41, a question shall be inadmissible on any of the following grounds:—</p> <p>(i) It seeks information on matters which tend to encourage fissiparous and divisive tendencies and weaken the unity and integrity of the country;</p> <p>(ii) It relates to a matter of day-to-day administration or tends to further the interest of an individual or a few individuals;</p> <p>(iii) It relates to a matter falling primarily within the jurisdiction of the Chief Election Commissioner, C&amp;AG, courts and other such functionaries;</p> <p>(iv) It relates to petitions and memoranda received by Ministers which are not of public importance;</p> <p>(v) It relates to a matter under negotiation with a Government of other country and its disclosure may affect the course of negotiations to the detriment of the national interests; and</p> <p>(vi) It relates to a matter within the jurisdiction of the Speaker.</p>
10B	<b>Limit of number of questions.</b>	<p>A member shall be allowed to give not more than ten notices of questions both for oral and written answers, in all, for any day. Notices received in excess</p>	<p>A member shall be allowed to give not more than ten notices of questions both for oral and written answers, in all, for any day. Notices received in excess</p>



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		of ten from a member for a day shall be kept for subsequent day(s) concerning that Minister(s) during the period of that session only. Members who intend to give notices for the entire session may do so by indicating their <i>inter se</i> preference. In case, no such preferences are indicated, notices of questions in excess of ten per day shall be considered for subsequent day(s) on the basis of point of time of their receipt. However, the existing overall limit of five admitted questions per day per Member shall continue.	of ten from a member for a day shall be kept for subsequent day(s) concerning that Minister(s) during the period of that session only. Members who intend to give notices for the entire session may do so by indicating their <i>inter se</i> preference. In case, no such preferences are indicated, notices of questions in excess of ten per day shall be considered for subsequent day(s) on the basis of point of time of their receipt. However, the existing overall limit of five admitted questions per day per Member shall continue.
11	<b>List of starred questions.</b>	Questions in the list of questions for oral answer on a day under rule 37 shall be arranged in accordance with the priority secured by each member at the ballot held for the purpose.	Questions in the list of questions for oral answer on a day under rule 37 shall be arranged in accordance with the priority secured by each member at the ballot held for the purpose.
12	<b>Printing of questions in proceedings.</b>	When a question, placed on the list of questions for oral or written answer on any day in the name of more than one member, is answered, the names of all such members shall be shown on the question in the printed report of the proceedings of Lok Sabha:  Provided that in the case of a question orally answered the name of the member who actually asked the question on the floor of the House shall be stated first and indicated by an asterisk mark.	When a question, placed on the list of questions for oral or written answer on any day in the name of more than one member, is answered, the names of all such members shall be shown on the question in the printed report of the proceedings of Lok Sabha:  Provided that in the case of a question orally answered the name of the member who actually asked the question on the floor of the House shall be stated first and indicated by an asterisk mark.

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13	<b>Supply of statements in answer to starred questions to members concerned in advance and treatment thereof.</b>	<p>(1) When a statement is to be laid on the Table of the House in answer to a question for oral answer or where reference is made to an answer to a previous question, a copy of the statement together with a copy of the question and answer to which reference is made shall be made available to the member concerned half an hour in advance of the question hour.</p> <p>(2) The copy of such a statement or answer to previous question referred to in the answer to a question for oral answer shall be supplied on request only to the member in whose name the question stands or to the member who has been authorized by him to ask the question on his behalf or to any person who has been duly authorised by him in writing to receive the statement or answer.</p> <p>(3) Copies of such statements or answers shall be considered as confidential and shall not be released for publication till after the question is answered or the question hour is over, whichever is earlier. If for any reason such a statement is not laid on the Table or the answer is not given or the contents thereof are altered by the Minister while answering the question in the House, the original statement shall not be made public.</p>	<p>(1) When a statement is to be laid on the Table of the House in answer to a question for oral answer or where reference is made to an answer to a previous question, a copy of the statement together with a copy of the question and answer to which reference is made shall be made available to the member concerned half an hour in advance of the question hour.</p> <p>(2) The copy of such a statement or answer to previous question referred to in the answer to a question for oral answer shall be supplied on request only to the member in whose name the question stands or to the member authorised by such member to ask the question on that member's behalf or to any person who has been duly authorised by such member in writing to receive the statement or answer.</p> <p>(3) Copies of such statements or answers shall be considered as confidential and shall not be released for publication till after the question is answered or the question hour is over, whichever is earlier. If for any reason such a statement is not laid on the Table or the answer is not given or the contents thereof are altered by the Minister while answering the question in the House, the original statement shall not be made public.</p>

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13A	<b>Answers to questions to be complete.</b>	<p>(1) Answers to questions given in the House shall be complete and, as far as possible, each part thereof shall be answered separately.</p> <p>(2) If, on his attention being drawn to an answer, the Speaker is satisfied that it does not fulfil this condition, he may direct the Minister to give a complete answer.</p>	<p>(1) Answers to questions given in the House shall be complete and, as far as possible, each part thereof shall be answered separately.</p> <p>(2) On the attention being drawn to an answer, if the Speaker is satisfied that it does not fulfil this condition, the Speaker may direct the Minister to give a complete answer.</p>
14	<b>Answering together of starred questions on same or allied subject.</b>	Where two or more questions on the same or allied subject addressed to a Minister for oral answer appear on the list of questions for any particular day and when the first of them comes up for answer, the Speaker may himself or on the request of any member, direct that any or all such questions be taken up together for answer, irrespective of the order in which they stand in the list.	Where two or more questions on the same or allied subject addressed to a Minister for oral answer appear on the list of questions for any particular day and when the first of them comes up for answer, the Speaker may herself/himself or on the request of any member, direct that any or all such questions be taken up together for answer, irrespective of the order in which they stand in the list.
15		[15*****] [Omitted by L.S. Bn. (II) dated 16.4.2010, para 1354.]	[15 *****] [Omitted by L.S. Bn. (II) dated 16.4.2010, para 1354.]
16	<b>Procedure for Ministers correcting answers to questions.</b>	<p>When a Minister wishes to correct any inaccuracy in the information which he has given in answer to a starred/unstarred/short notice question or a supplementary questions, the following procedure shall be followed namely:—</p> <p>(i) The Minister shall give to the Secretary-General notice of his intention to make a statement. The notice shall be accompanied</p>	<p>When a Minister wishes to correct any inaccuracy in the information which the Minister has given in answer to a starred/unstarred/short notice question or a supplementary questions, the following procedure shall be followed namely:—</p> <p>(i) The Minister shall give to the Secretary-General notice of one's intention to make a statement. The notice shall be</p>

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		by a copy of the statement proposed to be made by the Minister.	accompanied by a copy of the statement proposed to be made by the Minister.
		(ii) When the House is in session, the Secretary-General shall include the item in the list of business on an appropriate day; and the Minister shall, when called upon by the Speaker, make the statement in the House.	(ii) When the House is in session, the Secretary-General shall include the item in the list of business on an appropriate day; and the Minister shall, when called upon by the Speaker, make the statement in the House.
		(iii) When the House is not in session, the Secretary-General shall consider whether the statement shall be made by the Minister during the next session in which case the orders of the Speaker shall be taken. If the matter cannot wait till the next session, the statement shall be included in the official report of the proceedings of the House and a foot-note given in the proceedings in the following manner:	(iii) When the House is not in session, the Secretary-General shall consider whether the statement shall be made by the Minister during the next session in which case the orders of the Speaker shall be taken. If the matter cannot wait till the next session, the statement shall be included in the official report of the proceedings of the House and a foot-note given in the proceedings in the following manner:
		"The original reply or statement by the Minister reads as follows:—	"The original reply or statement by the Minister reads as follows:—
		‘.....’	‘.....’
		The reply as printed above was sent by the Minister afterwards in substitution of the original reply."	The reply as printed above was sent by the Minister afterwards in substitution of the original reply."
		NOTE:—In cases where it is not considered desirable to publish the original answer, the revised answer only shall be printed with a suitable foot-note.	NOTE:— In cases where it is not considered desirable to publish the original answer, the revised answer only shall be printed with a suitable foot-note.

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		(iv) The Minister shall ordinarily intimate to Secretary-General his intention to correct his answer or statement within one week thereof, provided that the Speaker may, on being satisfied with the reasons given, waive this requirement.	(iv) The Minister's intention to correct the answer or statement shall ordinarily be intimated within one week to the Secretary-General provided that the Speaker may, on being satisfied with the reasons given, waive this requirement.
16A		[16A * * *] Omitted by L.S. Bn. (II) dated 16.4.2010, para 1354.	[16A * * *] Omitted by L.S. Bn. (II) dated 16.4.2010, para 1354.
17	<b>Advance copies of Statements by Ministers correcting answers and Procedure after statements made.</b>	<p>(1) Copies of the statement proposed to be made by a Minister correcting the answer given by him to a starred/unstarred/short notice question or a supplementary question shall be placed in the Parliamentary Notice Office half an hour before the sitting of the Lok Sabha on the day on which the statement is to be made, for the information of members.</p> <p>(2) Copies of such statements shall be considered as confidential and shall not be released for publication until the statement is actually made.</p> <p>(3) After the statement has been made, the Speaker may permit members to ask supplementary questions which are strictly relevant to the subject matter of the correction made by the Minister.</p>	<p>(1) Copies of the statement proposed to be made by a Minister correcting the answer given by the Minister to a starred/unstarred/short notice question or a supplementary question shall be placed in the Parliamentary Notice Office half an hour before the sitting of the Lok Sabha on the day on which the statement is to be made, for the information of members.</p> <p>(2) Copies of such statements shall be considered as confidential and shall not be released for publication until the statement is actually made.</p> <p>(3) After the statement has been made, the Speaker may permit members to ask supplementary questions which are strictly relevant to the subject matter of the correction made by the Minister.</p>

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18	<b>Answering of short notice questions of absent members.</b>  [* * *] Proviso omitted-Sub. by L.S. Bn. (II) dated 16.4.2010, para 1354. 14 <i>ibid.</i>	If on a short notice question being called, it is not asked by the member or the member in whose name it stands is absent or if the member has not authorised another member to ask the question on his behalf, the Speaker may direct that the answer to it be given.  If on a short notice question being called, it is not asked by the member or the member in whose name it stands is absent or if the member has not authorised another member to ask the question on her/his behalf, the Speaker may direct that the answer to it be given.  [***] Proviso omitted-Sub. by L.S. Bn. (II) dated 16.4.2010, para 1354. 14 <i>ibid.</i>	

## CHAPTER IV

### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS

Direction	Marginal Heading	Existing Direction	Direction drafted in Gender Neutral Language
19	<b>Laying of statement in reply.</b>	When half-an-hour discussion under sub-rule (1) of rule 55 is interrupted for want of quorum or when there is no time for the Minister to give a full reply to the debate, he may, with the permission of the Speaker, lay a statement on the Table of the House.	When half-an-hour discussion under sub-rule (1) of rule 55 is interrupted for want of quorum or when there is no time for the Minister to give a full reply to the debate, the Minister may, with the permission of the Speaker, lay a statement on the Table of the House.

## CHAPTER V

### LEGISLATION

Direc- tion	Marginal Heading	Existing Direction	Direction drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
INTRODUCTION AND PUBLICATION OF BILLS			
19A	<b>Notice for leave to introduce Government Bills.</b>	<p>(1) A Minister desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill shall give notice in writing of his intention to do so.</p> <p>(2) The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this direction shall be seven days unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made at shorter notice.</p>	<p>(1) A Minister desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill shall give in writing the notice of one's intention to do so.</p> <p>(2) The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this direction shall be seven days unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made at shorter notice.</p>
19B	<b>Prior Circulation of Bills for introduction.</b>	<p>No Bill shall be included for introduction in the list of business for a day until after copies thereof have been made available for the use of members for at least two days before the day on which the Bill is proposed to be introduced:</p> <p>Provided that Appropriation Bills, Finance Bills, and such Secret Bills as are not put down in the list of business may be introduced without prior circulation of copies to members:</p> <p>Provided further that in other cases, where the Minister desires that the Bill may be introduced earlier than two days after the circulation of copies or even without prior circulation, he shall</p>	<p>No Bill shall be included for introduction in the list of business of a day until after copies thereof have been made available for the use of members for at least two days before the day on which the Bill is proposed to be introduced:</p> <p>Provided that Appropriation Bills, Finance Bills, and such Secret Bills as are not put down in the list of business may be introduced without prior circulation of copies to members:</p> <p>Provided further that in other cases, where the Minister desires that the Bill may be introduced earlier than two days after the circulation of copies or even without prior circulation,</p>



1	2	3	4
		give full reasons in a memorandum for the consideration of the Speaker explaining as to why the Bill is sought to be introduced without making available to members copies thereof in advance, and if the Speaker gives permission, the Bill shall be included in the list of business for the day on which the Bill is proposed to be introduced.	the Minister shall give full reasons in a memorandum for the consideration of the Speaker explaining as to why the Bill is sought to be introduced without making available to members copies thereof in advance, and if the Speaker gives permission, the Bill shall be included in the list of business for the day on which the Bill is proposed to be introduced.

## OPINION ON BILLS

20	<b>Circulation of Bills for eliciting opinion.</b>	(1) Where a motion that a Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon is carried, the Bill shall be circulated to the State Governments who shall be asked to forward in duplicate—  (a) their opinion on the provisions of the Bill;  (b) the opinions of members of State Legislatures and of such public bodies, selected officers and any other persons as the State Governments may think fit to consult;  as soon as possible but not later than the expiry of the date for circulation of the Bill specified in the motion.  (2) The State Governments shall also be asked to consult High Courts in case the Government of India consider it necessary to do so in this regard.	(1) Where a motion that a Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon is carried, the Bill shall be circulated to the State Governments who shall be asked to forward in duplicate—  (a) their opinion on the provisions of the Bill;  (b) the opinions of members of State Legislatures and of such public bodies, selected officers and any other persons as the State Governments may think fit to consult;  as soon as possible but not later than the expiry of the date for circulation of the Bill specified in the motion.  (2) The State Governments shall also be asked to consult High Courts in case the Government of India consider it necessary to do so in this regard.
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		(3) The State Governments shall also be asked to publish the Bill in their Gazettes, and to make it clear therein that opinions by persons or public bodies shall be sent only through the State Governments and not direct to the Secretary-General or any Ministry of the Government of India.	(3) The State Governments shall also be asked to publish the Bill in their Gazettes, and to make it clear therein that opinions by persons or public bodies shall be sent only through the State Governments and not direct to the Secretary-General or any Ministry of the Government of India.
21	<b>Time limit for eliciting opinion.</b>	Where a date for circulation of the Bill for eliciting opinions has not been specified in the motion, the State Governments shall be asked to send opinions within three months of the adoption of the said motion.	Where a date for circulation of the Bill for eliciting opinions has not been specified in the motion, the State Governments shall be asked to send opinions within three months of the adoption of the said motion.
22	<b>Printing of opinions as papers to Bills.</b>	After opinions have been received, they shall be edited and printed in convenient batches as Papers to the Bill. These Papers shall bear consecutive serial numbers.	After opinions have been received, they shall be edited and printed in convenient batches as Papers to the Bill. These Papers shall bear consecutive serial numbers.
23	<b>Treatment of opinions in languages other than English and Hindi.</b>	Opinions received in languages other than English and Hindi shall be treated as representations on the Bill and shall be kept in the Parliament Library after showing them to the Government of India. Members shall be informed about such representations through a notification in Bulletin Part-II.	Opinions received in languages other than English and Hindi shall be treated as representations on the Bill and shall be kept in the Parliament Library after showing them to the Government of India. Members shall be informed about such representations through a notification in Bulletin Part-II.
24	<b>Laying of Papers to Bills.</b>	(1) As soon as opinions on a Bill are received they shall be laid on the Table by the member in charge:	(1) As soon as opinions on a Bill are received they shall be laid on the Table by the member in charge:

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		<p>Provided that in the case of a Private Members' Bill, in the absence of the member in charge, the opinions may be laid on the Table by the Minister concerned with the Bill.</p> <p>(2) All opinions laid on the Table shall be printed and copies thereof shall be made available to members:</p> <p>Provided that when the House is not in session, the Speaker may direct that the opinions may be circulated to the members before they are laid on the Table. In that case the opinion shall be laid on the Table as soon as possible thereafter.</p>	<p>Provided that in the case of a Private Members' Bill, in the absence of the member in charge, the opinions may be laid on the Table by the Minister concerned with the Bill.</p> <p>(2) All opinions laid on the Table shall be printed and copies thereof shall be made available to members:</p> <p>Provided that when the House is not in session, the Speaker may direct that the opinions may be circulated to the members before they are laid on the Table. In that case the opinion shall be laid on the Table as soon as possible thereafter.</p>
25	<b>Mode of laying of Papers to Bills.</b>	<p>The member in charge of the Bill while laying a Paper on the Table shall confine himself to a statement in the following form:—</p> <p>'Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Paper No. 1 to the Bill ..... (stating long title of the Bill) which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the direction of the House on ..... 20.'</p>	<p>The member in charge of the Bill while laying a Paper on the Table shall confine to a statement in the following form:—</p> <p>'Madam/Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Paper No. 1 to the Bill ..... (stating long title of the Bill) which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the direction of the House on ..... 20.'</p>
26	<b>Precis of opinions.</b>	<p>After the Bill, which has been circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the direction of the House, has been referred to a Select/Joint Committee under sub-rule (3) of rule 75, copies of precis of opinions on the Bill laid on the</p>	<p>After the Bill, which has been circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the direction of the House, has been referred to a Select/Joint Committee under sub-rule (3) of rule 75, copies of precis of opinions on the Bill laid on the</p>

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		Table shall be made available to members of the Select/Joint Committee on the Bill.	Table shall be made available to members of the Select/Joint Committee on the Bill.
PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS			
27	<b>Classification and allocation of time.</b>	As soon as possible after introduction of a Private Members' Bill, the Bill shall be placed before the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions for classification and allocation of time under clauses (b) and (c) of rule 294 (1). The member in charge of the Bill and the representative of the Ministry concerned with the Bill may be invited to appear before the Committee to present their views. The Committee shall classify the Bill and allot time to it after giving due weight to the considerations urged by the member in charge and the representative of the Ministry.	As soon as possible after introduction of a Private Members' Bill, the Bill shall be placed before the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions for classification and allocation of time under clauses (b) and (c) of rule 294(1). The member in charge of the Bill and the representative of the Ministry concerned with the Bill may be invited to appear before the Committee to present their views. The Committee shall classify the Bill and allot time to it after giving due weight to the considerations urged by the member in charge and the representative of the Ministry.
28	<b>Clubbing of names in case of notices of identical Bills.</b>	<p>(1) The names of all members who have given separate notices of an identical Bill shall be shown together in the list of business against the motion for leave to introduce the Bill.</p> <p>(2) The names of such members shall be appended to the Bill in the order in which the notices have been received in point of time.</p> <p>(3) The member whose name appears first shall move the motion for leave to introduce his Bill:</p>	<p>(1) The names of all members who have given separate notices of an identical Bill shall be shown together in the list of business against the motion for leave to introduce the Bill.</p> <p>(2) The names of such members shall be appended to the Bill in the order in which the notices have been received in point of time.</p> <p>(3) The member whose name appears first shall move the motion for leave to introduce the Bill:</p>

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		Provided that in case the first member is absent, the next member present may make the motion for leave to introduce his Bill.	Provided that in case the first member is absent, the next member present may make the motion for leave to introduce the Bill.
29	<b>Giving of authority for introduction of Bill.</b>	A member who has given notice of his intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill, may authorise any other member to make the motion on his behalf:	A member who has given notice of one's intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill, may authorise any other member to make the motion on that member's behalf:
		Provided that the authority shall be in writing and shall specifically state that all subsequent motions in respect of the further stages of the Bill shall be in charge of the member so authorised:	Provided that the authority shall be in writing and shall specifically state that all subsequent motions in respect of the further stages of the Bill shall be in charge of the member so authorised:
		Provided further that before the Bill is published in the Gazette, the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying the Bill shall be signed by the member who has actually introduced it.	Provided further that before the Bill is published in the Gazette, the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying the Bill shall be signed by the member who has actually introduced it.
30	<b>Giving of authority to pilot Bill after introduction.</b>	The Speaker may, on being satisfied on an application made to him in this behalf by the member in charge of a Bill that such member for reasons which the Speaker considers adequate is unable to pilot himself any or all stages of a Bill subsequent to its introduction, permit the member in charge of the Bill to nominate another member to pilot the stage or stages of the Bill in respect of which a request has been made to him.	The Speaker may, on being satisfied on an application made in this behalf by the member in charge of a Bill that such member for reasons which the Speaker considers adequate is unable to pilot by oneself any or all stages of a Bill subsequent to its introduction, permit the member in charge of the Bill to nominate another member to pilot the stage or stages of the Bill in respect of which a request has been made to the Speaker.

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## AMENDMENTS TO BILLS

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| 31 | <b>Insertion of new clause.</b> | When an amendment for the insertion of a new clause in a Bill is adopted by the House, the Speaker shall put the question thus:<br><br>'The question is: That clause (quoting the number of the new clause) be added to the Bill.' | When an amendment for the insertion of a new clause in a Bill is adopted by the House, the Speaker shall put the question thus:<br><br>'The question is: That clause (quoting the number of the new clause) be added to the Bill.' |
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## CORRECTIONS IN BILLS

- |    |  |  |  |
|----|--|--|--|
| 32 | <b>Procedure for corrections in Bills.</b> | No alteration shall be made in a Bill as introduced or in a Bill as reported by a Select/Joint Committee except by way of an amendment adopted in the House:<br><br>Provided that the Speaker shall correct any obvious printing or clerical error at any stage of the Bill by issue of a corrigendum to the Bill:<br><br>Provided further that in the case of a secret Bill printed by the Ministry concerned before introduction, such a correction in the Bill, as introduced, shall not relate to an error affecting taxation. | No alteration shall be made in a Bill as introduced or in a Bill as reported by a Select/Joint Committee except by way of an amendment adopted in the House:<br><br>Provided that the Speaker shall correct any obvious printing or clerical error at any stage of the Bill by issue of a corrigendum to the Bill:<br><br>Provided further that in the case of a secret Bill printed by the Ministry concerned before introduction, such a correction in the Bill, as introduced, shall not relate to an error affecting taxation. |
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## INDICATION IN DEBATES REGARDING CORRECTION OF PATENT ERRORS IN BILLS

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|----|---|---|--|
| 33 | <b>Incorporation of corrections in Debates.</b> | (1) Where an amendment to a clause has been moved and adopted by the House and subsequently the Official Draftsman, while scrutinizing the Bill, as passed, has suggested | (1) Where an amendment to a clause has been moved and adopted by the House and subsequently the Official Draftsperson, while scrutinizing the Bill, as passed, has suggested |
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	any correction which has been accepted by the Speaker as a patent error, such a correction shall be incorporated in the body of the amendment itself without any foot-note in the printed debate.		any correction which has been accepted by the Speaker as a patent error, such a correction shall be incorporated in the body of the amendment itself without any foot-note in the printed debate.
	(2) Where the Speaker has accepted a correction suggested by the Official Draftsman relating to a clause and not to an amendment to a clause which has been adopted by the House, such a correction shall be indicated with an appropriate foot-note, in the printed debates as indicated below:—		(2) Where the Speaker has accepted a correction suggested by the Official Draftsperson relating to a clause and not to an amendment to a clause which has been adopted by the House, such a correction shall be indicated with an appropriate foot-note, in the printed debates as indicated below:—
	"In view of the amendment to clause.....part () of sub-clause () of clause.....(as the case may be) adopted by the House the words '.....' occurring in clause...../part () of sub-clause () of clause.....(as the case may be) were omitted or inserted as patent errors under the direction of the Speaker."		"In view of the amendment to clause.....part () of sub-clause () of clause.....(as the case may be) adopted by the House the words '.....' occurring in clause...../part () of sub-clause () of clause.....(as the case may be) were omitted or inserted as patent errors under the direction of the Speaker."

## BILLS AS PASSED

34. <b>Scrutiny, change of Year and authentication.</b>	(1) Where a Bill, as passed by the Houses, is in possession of the Lok Sabha, a copy thereof shall be sent to the Draftsman, Ministry of Law for scrutiny before it is presented to the President under rule 128.	(1) Where a Bill, as passed by the Houses, is in possession of the Lok Sabha, a copy thereof shall be sent to the Draftsperson, in the Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice for scrutiny before it is presented to the President under rule 128.
	(2) If in the opinion of the Draftsman the Bill is not likely to be assented to in the same year	(2) If in the opinion of the Draftsperson the Bill is not likely to be assented to in the

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		in which the Bill is passed and he makes a suggestion that the year in the title clause be changed, the Speaker may accept the suggestion and make the consequential change in clause 1 and other clauses of the Bill wherever necessary.	same year in which the Bill is passed and the draftsman makes a suggestion that the year in the title clause be changed, the Speaker may accept the suggestion and make the consequential change in clause 1 and other clauses of the Bill wherever necessary.
		(3) In such a case the Bill shall be authenticated in the same year in which it is likely to be assented to.	(3) In such a case the Bill shall be authenticated in the same year in which it is likely to be assented to.
35	<b>Laying of Bills after assent.</b>	Every Bill passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President under article 111 of the Constitution shall be laid by the Secretary-General on the Table:  Provided that in the case of a Bill on which assent is obtained by the Rajya Sabha Secretariat, the Bill, as assented to by the President, shall be duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha before being laid on the Table.	Every Bill passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President under article 111 of the Constitution shall be laid by the Secretary-General on the Table:  Provided that in the case of a Bill on which assent is obtained by the Rajya Sabha Secretariat, the Bill, as assented to by the President, shall be duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha before being laid on the Table.
WITHDRAWAL AND REMOVAL OF BILLS			
36	<b>Advance circulation of reasons for withdrawal of Government Bills.</b>	When a Bill pending in Lok Sabha is sought to be withdrawn by Government, a Statement containing the reasons for which the Bill is being withdrawn shall be circulated to members by the Ministry concerned sufficiently in advance of the date on which the motion for withdrawal is sought to be made.	When a Bill pending in Lok Sabha is sought to be withdrawn by Government, a Statement containing the reasons for which the Bill is being withdrawn shall be circulated to members by the Ministry concerned sufficiently in advance of the date on which the motion for withdrawal is sought to be made.



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37	<b>Removal of pending Bills from Register of Bills.</b>	Where a pending Bill seeks to amend an Act which is subsequently repealed, it shall be removed from the Register of Bills pending in the House.	Where a pending Bill seeks to amend an Act which is subsequently repealed, it shall be removed from the Register of Bills pending in the House.

## CHAPTER VI

### PETITIONS

Direc- tion	Marginal Heading	Existing Direction	Direction drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
38	<b>Exami- nation and presenta- tion.</b>	<p>(1) As soon as a petition is received it shall be acknowledged in the form specified in the First Schedule.</p> <p>(2) Every petition before presentation to the House shall be examined in order to see whether it is—</p> <p>(a) in proper form;</p> <p>(b) couched in respectful, decorous and temperate language;</p> <p>(c) in conformity with the rules and decisions that may be taken from time to time.</p> <p>(3) After the petition has been examined and is found to be generally in order, it shall be presented to the House by the Secretary-General or the member, as the case may be:</p> <p>Provided that in the case of a petition on a Bill pending before the House, it shall be presented or reported to the House, as the case may be, as soon as possible after its receipt.</p>	<p>(1) As soon as a petition is received it shall be acknowledged in the form specified in the First Schedule.</p> <p>(2) Every petition before presentation to the House shall be examined in order to see whether it is—</p> <p>(a) in proper form;</p> <p>(b) couched in respectful, decorous and temperate language;</p> <p>(c) in conformity with the rules and decisions that may be taken from time to time.</p> <p>(3) After the petition has been examined and is found to be generally in order, it shall be presented to the House by the Secretary-General or the member, as the case may be:</p> <p>Provided that in the case of a petition on a Bill pending before the House, it shall be presented or reported to the House, as the case may be, as soon as possible after its receipt.</p>

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		Provided further that in the case of a petition on a Bill pending before a Select or Joint Committee, the petition may be referred to that Committee without being presented to the House and the petitioner informed accordingly.	Provided further that in the case of a petition on a Bill pending before a Select or Joint Committee, the petition may be referred to that Committee without being presented to the House and the petitioner informed accordingly.
39	<b>With- drawal of defective petitions.</b>	If a petition, after presentation, is found defective, it may be withdrawn by an order of the Speaker and the petitioner informed accordingly.	If a petition, after presentation, is found defective, it may be withdrawn by an order of the Speaker and the petitioner informed accordingly.
40	<b>Admissi- bility of petitions.</b>	(1) A petition shall be rejected or returned to the petitioner if it—  (i) relates to personal or individual grievances; or  (ii) relates to matters specified in clause (iii) of rule 160 of the Rules of Procedure.  (2) In case it is considered necessary to ascertain the facts from the Ministry concerned in order to determine the admissibility of the petition, a reference may be made to the Ministry and facts gathered or action taken by them ascertained.	(1) A petition shall be rejected or returned to the petitioner if it—  (i) relates to personal or individual grievances; or  (ii) relates to matters specified in clause (iii) of rule 160 of the Rules of Procedure.  (2) In case it is considered necessary to ascertain the facts from the Ministry concerned in order to determine the admissibility of the petition, a reference may be made to the Ministry and facts gathered or action taken by them ascertained.

## CHAPTER VII

### MOTIONS

Direc- tion	Marginal Heading	Existing Direction	Direction drafted in Gender Neutral Language
1	2	3	4
41	<b>Classi- fication of motions.</b>	<p>(1) All motions, notice of which is received in the Lok Sabha Secretariat under the rules, shall be classified under the following categories, namely:—</p> <p>(i) Substantive Motions;</p> <p>(ii) Substitute Motions; and</p> <p>(iii) Subsidiary Motions which are further divided into three classes:—</p> <p>(a) Ancillary Motions;</p> <p>(b) Superseding Motions; and</p> <p>(c) Amendments.</p> <p>(2) The classification referred to in (i) above shall be used in the case of appropriate motions. The rules governing these motions shall be as follows:—</p> <p>(i) Substantive Motions.— A substantive motion is a self-contained independent proposal submitted for the approval of the House and drafted in such a way as to be capable of expressing a decision of the House, <i>e.g.</i>, all</p>	<p>(1) All motions, notice of which is received in the Lok Sabha Secretariat under the rules, shall be classified under the following categories, namely:—</p> <p>(i) Substantive Motions;</p> <p>(ii) Substitute Motions; and</p> <p>(iii) Subsidiary Motions which are further divided into three classes:—</p> <p>(a) Ancillary Motions;</p> <p>(b) Superseding Motions; and</p> <p>(c) Amendments.</p> <p>(2) The classification referred to in (i) above shall be used in the case of appropriate motions. The rules governing these motions shall be as follows:—</p> <p>(i) Substantive Motions.— A substantive motion is a self-contained independent proposal submitted for the approval of the House and drafted in such a way as to be capable of expressing a decision of the House, <i>e.g.</i>, all</p>

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		resolutions are substantive motions.	resolutions are substantive motions.
		(ii) Substitute Motions.— Motions moved in substitution of the original motion for taking into consideration a policy or situation or statement or any other matter are called substitute motions. Such motions, though drafted in such a way as to be capable of expressing an opinion by themselves, are not strictly speaking substantive motions inasmuch as they depend upon the original motion.	(ii) Substitute Motions.— Motions moved in substitution of the original motion for taking into consideration a policy or situation or statement or any other matter are called substitute motions. Such motions, though drafted in such a way as to be capable of expressing an opinion by themselves, are not strictly speaking substantive motions inasmuch as they depend upon the original motion.
		(iii) Subsidiary Motions.—They depend upon or relate to other motions or follow upon some proceedings in the House. They by themselves have no meaning and are not capable of stating the decision of the House without reference to the original motion or proceedings of the House.	(iii) Subsidiary Motions.—They depend upon or relate to other motions or follow upon some proceedings in the House. They by themselves have no meaning and are not capable of stating the decision of the House without reference to the original motion or proceedings of the House.
		Subsidiary motions are further divided into:—	Subsidiary motions are further divided into:—
		(a) Ancillary Motions;	(a) Ancillary Motions;
		(b) Superseding Motions; and	(b) Superseding Motions; and
		(c) Amendments.	(c) Amendments.
		(a) Ancillary Motions.— They are motions which are recognized by the practice of the House as the regular way of proceeding with various kinds of business. The following are the	(a) Ancillary Motions.— They are motions which are recognized by the practice of the House as the regular way of proceeding with various kinds of business. The following are the

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	examples of ancillary motions, namely:—		examples of ancillary motions, namely:—
	(i) That the Bill be taken into consideration.		(i) That the Bill be taken into consideration.
	(ii) That the Bill be passed.		(ii) That the Bill be passed.
	(b) Superseding Motions.— They are motions which, though independent in form, are moved in the course of debate on another question and seek to supersede that question. In that class fall all the dilatory motions. The following motions are superseding motions in relation to the motion for taking into consideration a Bill:—		(b) Superseding Motions.— They are motions which, though independent in form, are moved in the course of debate on another question and seek to supersede that question. In that class fall all the dilatory motions. The following motions are superseding motions in relation to the motion for taking into consideration a Bill:—
	(i) That the Bill be re-committed to a Select Committee.		(i) That the Bill be re-committed to a Select Committee.
	(ii) That the Bill be re-committed to a Joint Committee of the Houses.		(ii) That the Bill be re-committed to a Joint Committee of the Houses.
	(iii) That the Bill be re-circulated for eliciting further opinion thereon.		(iii) That the Bill be re-circulated for eliciting further opinion thereon.
	(iv) That consideration of the Bill or the debate on the Bill be adjourned <i>sine die</i> or to some future date.		(iv) That consideration of the Bill or the debate on the Bill be adjourned <i>sine die</i> or to some future date.
	(c) Amendments.— They are subsidiary motions which interpose a new process of question and decision between the main question and its decision Amendments may be to the clause of a Bill, to a resolution or to a motion, or to		(c) Amendments.— They are subsidiary motions which interpose a new process of question and decision between the main question and its decision Amendments may be to the clause of a Bill, to a resolution or to a motion, or to

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		an amendment to a clause of a Bill, resolution or motion.	an amendment to a clause of a Bill, resolution or motion.
42	<b>Member to be shown in proceedings as mover of motion, amendment or cut motion.</b>	Where a motion, an amendment or a cut motion placed on the order paper in the names of several members is treated as moved on an indication being given by such members in writing to the Speaker, it shall be deemed to have been moved by the member whose name appears first on the order paper and if he is not present in the House or has not indicated his intention to move, then by the second member or the third member etc., who may be present and the name of only such member shall be shown in the proceedings as the mover of that motion, amendment or cut motion, as the case may be.	Where a motion, an amendment or a cut motion placed on the order paper in the names of several members is treated as moved on an indication being given by such members in writing to the Speaker, it shall be deemed to have been moved by the member whose name appears first on the order paper and if that member has not indicated the intention to move or is not present in the House then, by the second member or the third member etc., who may be present and the name of only such member shall be shown in the proceedings as the mover of that motion, amendment or cut motion, as the case may be.
43	<b>Amendment or cut motion moved but not put to vote.</b>	When an amendment or a cut motion is moved but not put to the vote of the House by the Speaker and the original motion or demand for grant is passed by the House, the amendment or cut motion shall be deemed to have been negated by the House.	When an amendment or a cut motion is moved but not put to the vote of the House by the Speaker and the original motion or demand for grant is passed by the House, the amendment or cut motion shall be deemed to have been negated by the House.
44	<b>Amendment or motion moved but not pressed.</b>	If at the end of the debate, a member who has moved an amendment or a motion which has also been proposed by the Chair, informs the Chair that he does not want to press it and if thereupon the amendment or motion is not put by the Chair to the vote of the House such amendment or motion shall be	If at the end of the debate, a member who has moved an amendment or a motion which has also been proposed by the Chair, informs the Chair that the member does not want to press it and if thereupon the amendment or motion is not put by the Chair to the vote of the House such amendment or motion shall be

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		deemed to have been withdrawn by the leave of the House:	deemed to have been withdrawn by the leave of the House:
		Provided that if any member requests the Chair to put the amendment or motion to the vote of the House, the amendment or motion shall be put to the vote of the House.	Provided that if any member requests the Chair to put the amendment or motion to the vote of the House, the amendment or motion shall be put to the vote of the House.
45	<b>Order of putting substitute Motions to vote.</b>	<p>(1) When substantive motions have been moved by members in substitution of a motion under rule 342, the Speaker may, in his discretion, put them to the vote of the House in the following order:—</p> <p>(i) Motions expressing disapproval of the policy or action of Government referred to in the original motion; and</p> <p>(ii) Motions expressing approval of the policy or action of Government referred to in the original motion.</p> <p>(2) Where any of the substantive motions moved in substitution of a motion under rule 342, is not put to the vote of the House by the Speaker, and any such other substantive motion in substitution of the same motion is passed by the House, the one not put to the House shall be deemed to have been negative by the House or barred, as the case may be.</p>	<p>(1) When substantive motions have been moved by members in substitution of a motion under rule 342, the Speaker may, in own discretion, put them to the vote of the House in the following order:—</p> <p>(i) Motions expressing disapproval of the policy or action of Government referred to in the original motion; and</p> <p>(ii) Motions expressing approval of the policy or action of Government referred to in the original motion.</p> <p>(2) Where any of the substantive motions moved in substitution of a motion under rule 342, is not put to the vote of the House by the Speaker, and any such other substantive motion in substitution of the same motion is passed by the House, the one not put to the House shall be deemed to have been negative by the House or barred, as the case may be.</p>



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46	<b>Date for report in motion for reference of a Bill to Select/Joint Committee.</b>	When a motion is moved for reference of a Bill to a Select Committee or to a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Rajya Sabha, the motion shall specify a definite date on or before which the Select Committee or the Joint Committee shall be instructed to report:  Provided that if on the date specified the House is not in session, the report shall be submitted to the Speaker who shall cause it to be laid before the house as soon as possible after the reassembly of the House.	When a motion is moved for reference of a Bill to a Select Committee or to a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Rajya Sabha, the motion shall specify a definite date on or before which the Select Committee or the Joint Committee shall be instructed to report:  Provided that if on the date specified the House is not in session, the report shall be submitted to the Speaker who shall cause it to be laid before the house as soon as possible after the reassembly of the House.
47	<b>Withdrawal of private members' Bill.</b>	On a day allotted for the disposal of private members' Bills, a Bill in respect of which the motion is that leave be granted to withdraw the Bill, shall be set down in the list of business for that day immediately after the Bills for introduction.	On a day allotted for the disposal of private members' Bills, a Bill in respect of which the motion is that leave be granted to withdraw the Bill, shall be set down in the list of business for that day immediately after the Bills for introduction.

## CHAPTER VIIA

### CALLING ATTENTION

Direc- tion	Marginal Heading	Existing Direction	Direction drafted in Gender Neutral Language
47A	<b>Proce- dure when two calling attention admitted for a day.</b>	<p>(1) Where under rule 197(3) two calling attention matters have been included in the list of business for a day, the Minister concerned may make a brief statement in respect of the first matter. In respect of the second matter, a statement may be laid on the Table by the Minister concerned. Copies of the statement so laid shall be supplied to the members in whose names the item stands in the list of business and the Minister shall reply at the end to the clarificatory questions asked thereon.</p> <p>(2) If the Prime Minister is to make a statement in response to one of the two calling attention matters on a day, that matter may be given <i>inter se</i> priority in the list of business.</p>	<p>(1) Where under rule 197(3) two calling attention matters have been included in the list of business for a day, the Minister concerned may make a brief statement in respect of the first matter. In respect of the second matter, a statement may be laid on the Table by the Minister concerned. Copies of the statement so laid shall be supplied to the members in whose names the item stands in the list of business and the Minister shall reply at the end to the clarificatory questions asked thereon.</p> <p>(2) If the Prime Minister is to make a statement in response to one of the two calling attention matters on a day, that matter may be given <i>inter se</i> priority in the list of business.</p>

## CHAPTER VIIB

### RESIGNATION OF SEATS IN THE HOUSE

Direc- tion	Marginal Heading	Existing Direction	Direction drafted in Gender Neutral Language
47B	<b>Resigna- tion of seats in the House.</b>	<p>(1) A letter of resignation under rule 240 of the Rules of Procedure shall become effective only after it is accepted by the Speaker.</p> <p>(2) The resignation shall take effect from the date from which the resignation is accepted by the Speaker and it shall be not open to a member to withdraw the resignation after it is accepted by the Speaker.</p> <p>(3) if the member has specified a future date for his resignation to take effect, the resignation shall take effect from the date so specified if the Speaker has accepted the resignation by that date.</p> <p>(4) The resignation shall not be accepted from a date earlier than the one on which it is received by the Speaker or in the Lok Sabha Secretariat.</p>	<p>(1) A letter of resignation under rule 240 of the Rules of Procedure shall become effective only after it is accepted by the Speaker.</p> <p>(2) The resignation shall take effect from the date from which the resignation is accepted by the Speaker and it shall be not open to a member to withdraw the resignation after it is accepted by the Speaker.</p> <p>(3) if the member has specified a future date for her/his resignation to take effect, the resignation shall take effect from the date so specified if the Speaker has accepted the resignation by that date.</p> <p>(4) The resignation shall not be accepted from a date earlier than the one on which it is received by the Speaker or in the Lok Sabha Secretariat.</p>

## CHAPTER VIII

### PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Direc- tion	Marginal Heading	Existing Direction	Direction drafted in Gender Neutral Language
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GENERAL DIRECTIONS			
48	<b>Parliamentary Committee.</b>	In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, 'Committee' means and includes 'Parliamentary Committee' as defined in sub-rule (1) of rule 2.	In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, 'Committee' means and includes 'Parliamentary Committee' as defined in sub-rule (1) of rule 2.
48A	<b>Manner of election to Committees.</b>	Elections to Parliamentary Committees shall be held in accordance with the regulations made by the Speaker for holding of elections to Committees by means of the single transferable vote.	Elections to Parliamentary Committees shall be held in accordance with the regulations made by the Speaker for holding of elections to Committees by means of the single transferable vote.
49	<b>Applicability of general directions to Parliamentary Committees.</b>	Except for matters for which special provision is made in the directions relating to any particular Committee, the general directions in this Chapter shall apply to all Committees; and if and so far as any provision in the special directions relating to a Committee is inconsistent with general directions, the former shall prevail.	Except for matters for which special provision is made in the directions relating to any particular Committee, the general directions in this Chapter shall apply to all Committees; and if and so far as any provision in the special directions relating to a Committee is inconsistent with general directions, the former shall prevail.
50	<b>Venue of sittings.</b>	(1) Sitting of a Committee/Sub-committee, whether formal or informal, at which Officers or staff of the Lok Sabha Secretariat are required to be present, shall	(1) Sitting of a Committee/Sub-committee, whether formal or informal, at which Officers or staff of the Lok Sabha Secretariat are required to be

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		invariably be held within the precincts of the Parliament House. If, for any reasons, it becomes necessary to hold a sitting of the Committee outside the Parliament House, the matter shall be referred to the Speaker for his directions.	present, shall invariably be held within the precincts of the Parliament House. If, for any reasons, it becomes necessary to hold a sitting of the Committee outside the Parliament House, the matter shall be referred for directions of the Speaker.
		(2) When the Committee is on a study tour, informal sittings may be held at the place of the visit, but at such sittings, no decisions shall be taken nor any evidence recorded.	(2) When the Committee is on a study tour, informal sittings may be held at the place of the visit, but at such sittings, no decisions shall be taken nor any evidence recorded.
51	<b>Time of sittings whilst House sitting.</b>	Unless the Speaker otherwise permits, no sitting of a Committee shall be held after the commencement of a sitting of the House and before 15.00 hours on days when the House is sitting.	Unless the Speaker otherwise permits, no sitting of a Committee shall be held after the commencement of a sitting of the House and before 15.00 hours on days when the House is sitting.
51A	<b>Last minute cancellation of sittings of Committees.</b>	No sitting of a Committee shall be cancelled or preponed or postponed by the Chairman of a Committee by reason only of his absence from the sitting already fixed or his immediate non-availability for the sitting.	No sitting of a Committee shall be cancelled or preponed or postponed by the Chairperson of a Committee by reason only of immediate non-availability of the Chairperson, for the sitting or, for the absence from the sitting already fixed.
52	<b>Procedure for speaking in Committees.</b>	(1) A member desiring to make any observations at the sitting of a Committee shall address the Chairman and make all remarks to other members through the Chairman.  (2) A member shall not speak unless the Chairman calls him.  (3) When any member desires to	(1) A member desiring to make any observations at the sitting of a Committee shall address the Chairperson and make all remarks to other members through the Chairperson.  (2) A member shall not speak unless the Chairperson calls.  (3) Any member who desires to

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		interrupt while another member is speaking he shall seek the permission of the Chairman to do so.	interrupt while another member is speaking, shall seek the permission of the Chairperson to do so.
52A	<b>Personal, pecuniary or direct interest of member.</b>	(1) Where a member of a Committee has a personal, pecuniary or direct interest in any matter which is to be considered by the Committee, he shall state his interest therein to the Speaker through the Chairman of the Committee.  (2) After the Speaker has considered the matter he shall give his decision which shall be final.	(1) Where a member of a Committee has a personal, pecuniary or direct interest in any matter which is to be considered by the Committee, such member shall state one's own interest therein to the Speaker through the Chairperson of the Committee.  (2) After considering the Speaker shall give decision which shall be final.
53	<b>Putting of question to vote.</b>	If the Chairman considers that sufficient discussion has taken place on a question, he may, without further discussion, put the question to vote and arrive at a decision.	The Chairperson, if considers that sufficient discussion has taken place on a question, may, without further discussion, put the question to vote and arrive at a decision.
54	<b>Re-opening of question.</b>	If a member desires to reopen a question on which a Committee has already taken a decision he shall, in the first instance, obtain the permission of the Chairman to do so.	If a member desires to reopen a question on which a Committee has already taken a decision the member shall, in the first instance, obtain the permission of the Chairperson to do so.
55	<b>Proceedings and certain Documents treated as Confidential.</b>	(1) The proceedings of a Committee shall be treated as confidential and it shall not be permissible for a member of the Committee or anyone who has access to its proceedings to communicate, directly or indirectly, to the press any information regarding its proceedings including its report	(1) The proceedings of a Committee shall be treated as confidential and it shall not be permissible for a member of the Committee or anyone who has access to its proceedings to communicate, directly or indirectly, to the press any information regarding its proceedings including its report

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		or any conclusions arrived at, finally or tentatively, before the report has been presented to the House.	or any conclusions arrived at, finally or tentatively, before the report has been presented to the House.
		(1A) The provisions of clause (1) shall also <i>mutatis mutandis</i> apply to the proceedings of meetings held by the Speaker with the Leaders of Parties and Groups in Lok Sabha.	(1A) The provisions of clause (1) shall also <i>mutatis mutandis</i> apply to the proceedings of meetings held by the Speaker with the Leaders of Parties and Groups in Lok Sabha.
		(2) Whenever a paper or document, marked 'secret' or 'confidential' is circulated to the members of the Committee, the contents of such paper or document shall not be divulged by any member either in the minute of dissent or on the floor of the House, or otherwise, without the permission of the Speaker; and where such permission has been obtained any restriction imposed by the Speaker in regard to the manner in which, or the extent to which, the information contained in the document may be divulged, shall be strictly observed.	(2) Whenever a paper or document, marked 'secret' or 'confidential' is circulated to the members of the Committee, the contents of such paper or document shall not be divulged by any member either in the minute of dissent or on the floor of the House, or otherwise, without the permission of the Speaker; and where such permission has been obtained any restriction imposed by the Speaker in regard to the manner in which, or the extent to which, the information contained in the document may be divulged, shall be strictly observed.
56	<b>Procedure regarding Sub-committees.</b>	(1) If a Committee appoints a Sub-committee to consider special points under rule 263(1), the report of the Sub-committee duly signed by the Chairman on behalf of the Sub-committee shall be submitted by the prescribed period and copies of the same shall be made available to all members of the Committee before they meet to consider the report of the Sub-committee.	(1) If a Committee appoints a Sub-committee to consider special points under rule 263(1), the report of the Sub-committee duly signed by the Chairperson on behalf of the Sub-committee shall be submitted by the prescribed period and copies of the same shall be made available to all members of the Committee before they meet to consider the report of the Sub-committee.

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		(2) The Chairman of the Committee shall appoint the Chairman of the Subcommittee.	(2) The Chairperson of the Committee shall appoint the Chairperson of the Subcommittee.
		(3) The procedure in the Subcommittee shall, as far as practicable, be the same as is followed in the whole Committee.	(3) The procedure in the Subcommittee shall, as far as practicable, be the same as is followed in the whole Committee.
57	<b>Evidence of experts and interested parties.</b>	(1) A Committee may take evidence of experts or interested parties on their own initiative or on requests made.  (2) The witnesses who express their desire to appear before the Committee shall supply sufficient number of copies of written memoranda for circulation to the members of the Committee who may consider the same at their sitting and then decide whether such witnesses should be called to appear before the Committee.	(1) A Committee may take evidence of experts or interested parties on their own initiative or on requests made.  (2) The witnesses who express their desire to appear before the Committee shall supply sufficient number of copies of written memoranda for circulation to the members of the Committee who may consider the same at their sitting and then decide whether such witnesses should be called to appear before the Committee.
58	<b>Evidence liable to be treated as public.</b>	Where witnesses appear before a Committee to give evidence, the Chairman shall make it clear to the witnesses that their evidence shall be treated as public and is liable to be published, unless they specifically desire that all or any part of the evidence given by them is to be treated as confidential. It shall, however, be explained to the witnesses that even though they might desire their evidence to be treated as	Where witnesses appear before a Committee to give evidence, the Chairperson shall make it clear to the witnesses that their evidence shall be treated as public and is liable to be published, unless they specifically desire that all or any part of the evidence given by them is to be treated as confidential. It shall, however, be explained to the witnesses that even though they might desire their evidence to be treated as



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		confidential such evidence is liable to be made available to the members of Parliament.	confidential such evidence is liable to be made available to the members of Parliament.
59	<b>Evidence of officials of Government of India and Undertakings.</b>	<p>(1) Where a Ministry or Department or Undertaking is required to give evidence before a Committee on any matter, the Ministry or Department or Undertaking shall be represented by the Secretary or the Head of the Department or Undertaking, as the case may be:</p> <p>Provided that the Chairman of the Committee may, on a request being made to him, permit any other senior officer to represent the Ministry or Department or Undertaking before the Committee.</p> <p>(2) The Committee may require the Ministry or Department or Undertaking to furnish to the Lok Sabha Secretariat a sufficient number of copies of any memorandum containing its views on the matter under discussion for circulation to members of the Committee in advance of the date on which the representative of the Ministry or Department or Undertaking has to give evidence before the Committee.</p> <p>(3) A 'resume' of the evidence given by the representative of the Ministry or Department or Undertaking may be embodied in or appended to the minutes of the sittings.</p>	<p>(1) Where a Ministry or Department or Undertaking is required to give evidence before a Committee on any matter, the Ministry or Department or Undertaking shall be represented by the Secretary or the Head of the Department or Undertaking, as the case may be:</p> <p>Provided that the Chairperson of the Committee may, on a request being made in this behalf, permit any other senior officer to represent the Ministry or Department or Undertaking before the Committee.</p> <p>(2) The Committee may require the Ministry or Department or Undertaking to furnish to the Lok Sabha Secretariat a sufficient number of copies of any memorandum containing its views on the matter under discussion for circulation to members of the Committee in advance of the date on which the representative of the Ministry or Department or Undertaking has to give evidence before the Committee.</p> <p>(3) A 'resume' of the evidence given by the representative of the Ministry or Department or Undertaking may be embodied in or appended to the minutes of the sittings.</p>

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60	<b>Evidence of officials of State Governments.</b>	<p>(1) Whenever it is felt necessary to invite an official of a State Government to appear as a witness before a Committee or to ask the State Government to produce a document or paper before the Committee, the orders of the Speaker shall be obtained before the official or the State Government is asked to comply with the request.</p> <p>(2) In case the Speaker decides that it is not necessary to summon a particular State official as a witness, or that the State Government need not be asked to produce a paper, document or record, the Chairman of the Committee concerned, may, if he thinks necessary, apprise the Committee of the Speaker's decision.</p>	<p>(1) Whenever it is felt necessary to invite an official of a State Government to appear as a witness before a Committee or to ask the State Government to produce a document or paper before the Committee, the orders of the Speaker shall be obtained before the official or the State Government is asked to comply with the request.</p> <p>(2) In case the Speaker decides that it is not necessary to summon a particular State official as a witness, or that the State Government need not be asked to produce a paper, document or record, the Chairperson of the Committee concerned, if thinks necessary, may apprise the Committee of the Speaker's decision.</p>
61	<b>Consideration of memoranda supplied by witnesses.</b>	A Committee shall, in the first instance, consider the memoranda supplied by the witnesses, when copies are circulated to all the members of the Committee, and the nature of questions that may be asked of the witnesses shall be for clarification of any points included in their memoranda or any other fresh point arising out of the discussion.	A Committee shall, in the first instance, consider the memoranda supplied by the witnesses, when copies are circulated to all the members of the Committee, and the nature of questions that may be asked of the witnesses shall be for clarification of any points included in their memoranda or any other fresh point arising out of the discussion.
62	<b>Mode of examination of witnesses.</b>	<p>(1) The Chairman may first ask any question and thereafter he may call other members, one by one, to ask questions.</p> <p>(2) Witnesses may, with the permission of the Chairman,</p>	<p>(1) The Chairperson may first ask any question and thereafter may call other members, one by one, to ask questions.</p> <p>(2) Witnesses may, with the permission of the Chairperson,</p>

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		place before the Committee any other relevant information which has not been already placed before the Committee.	place before the Committee any other relevant information which has not been already placed before the Committee.
63	<b>Mode of addressing Communications on matters before Committees.</b>	All Communications from Ministries and all suggestions, memoranda and representations etc., in respect of matters pending before a Committee which are received from individuals, associations and public bodies shall be addressed to the Secretary-General and if in any case a letter, memorandum etc., is addressed or sent direct to the Chairman, he may send it to the Lok Sabha Secretariat for disposal and record.	All Communications from Ministries and all suggestions, memoranda and representations etc., in respect of matters pending before a Committee which are received from individuals, associations and public bodies shall be addressed to the Secretary-General and if in any case a letter, memorandum etc., is addressed or sent direct to the Chairperson, such letter, memorandum, etc. may be sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat for its disposal and record.
63A	<b>Procedure for presenting views of Ministries to Speaker.</b>	If any Ministry or Department wish to present their views to the Speaker on any matter which has been considered by, or is pending before, a Committee, they shall forward to the Lok Sabha Secretariat a written statement formulating precisely the points on which the decision of the Speaker is desired. The statement, together with the relevant papers showing the views of the Committee, shall then be submitted to the Speaker who may, if necessary, discuss the matter with the Minister concerned and/or with the Chairman of the Committee before arriving at a decision.	If any Ministry or Department wish to present their views to the Speaker on any matter which has been considered by, or is pending before, a Committee, they shall forward to the Lok Sabha Secretariat a written statement formulating precisely the points on which the decision of the Speaker is desired. The statement, together with the relevant papers showing the views of the Committee, shall then be submitted to the Speaker who may, if necessary, discuss the matter with the Minister concerned and/or with the Chairperson of the Committee before arriving at a decision.
64	<b>Expunction from</b>	(1) If in the opinion of the Chairman a document, such as,	(1) If in the opinion of the Chairperson, a document, such

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	<b>documents presented to Committees</b>	representation, memorandum etc., presented to a Committee, contains words, phrases or expressions which are unparliamentary, irrelevant or are not couched in respectful, decorous and temperate language, or are otherwise inappropriate, he may order such words, phrases or expressions to be expunged from such document.	as representation, memorandum etc., presented to a Committee contains words, phrases or expressions which are unparliamentary, irrelevant or are not couched in respectful, decorous and temperate language, or are otherwise inappropriate, the Chairperson may order such words, phrases or expressions to be expunged from such document.
		(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in (1) above, the Speaker shall have the power to order expunctions in like circumstances or to review all decisions regarding expunction from such documents and his decision thereon shall be final.	(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in (1) above, the Speaker shall have the power to order expunctions in like circumstances or to review all decisions regarding expunction from such documents and the decision of the Speaker thereon shall be final.
65	<b>Verbatim proceedings.</b>	(1) Verbatim proceedings of a Committee, if taken, shall be treated as confidential and shall not be made available to anyone without the orders of the Speaker.	(1) Verbatim proceedings of a Committee, if taken, shall be treated as confidential and shall not be made available to anyone without the orders of the Speaker.
		(2) Relevant portions of the verbatim proceedings of the sitting, at which evidence has been given, shall be forwarded to the witnesses and members concerned for confirmation and return by a date fixed by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. If corrected copies of the proceedings are not received back by the specified date, the reporter's copy may be treated as authentic.	(2) Relevant portions of the verbatim proceedings of the sitting, at which evidence has been given, shall be forwarded to the witnesses and members concerned for confirmation and return by a date fixed by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. If corrected copies of the proceedings are not received back by the specified date, the reporter's copy may be treated as authentic.

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		(3) Corrections in the verbatim proceedings, if any, shall be made neatly and legibly by the witness or the member, as the case may be, in ink in his own handwriting and shall be confined to correction of inaccuracies which may have occurred in the process of reporting and not for the purpose of improving their literary form or altering their substance by additions and deletions.	(3) Corrections in the verbatim proceedings, if any, shall be made neatly and legibly by the witness or the member, as the case may be, in ink and one's own handwriting and shall be confined to correction of inaccuracies which may have occurred in the process of reporting and not for the purpose of improving their literary form or altering their substance by additions and deletions.
66	<b>Minutes.</b>	(1) The decisions of a Committee shall be recorded briefly in the minutes of the Committee.	(1) The decisions of a Committee shall be recorded briefly in the minutes of the Committee.
		(2) The draft minutes shall be prepared by the Lok Sabha Secretariat and approved by the Chairman.	(2) The draft minutes shall be prepared by the Lok Sabha Secretariat and approved by the Chairperson.
		(3) The minutes of each sitting may be circulated to members of the Committee. Relevant extract therefrom may also be circulated to any Ministry or Officer, if considered necessary.	(3) The minutes of each sitting may be circulated to members of the Committee. Relevant extract therefrom may also be circulated to any Ministry or Officer, if considered necessary.
		(4) If any member desires any alterations in the minutes, on the ground that they are not in conformity with the decision arrived at, the matter shall be referred to at the next sitting of the Committee and the decision of the Committee taken thereon shall be incorporated in the minutes of the sitting.	(4) If any member desires any alterations in the minutes, on the ground that they are not in conformity with the decision arrived at, the matter shall be referred to at the next sitting of the Committee and the decision of the Committee taken thereon shall be incorporated in the minutes of the sitting.

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		(5) Until the minutes are presented to the House, they shall be treated as confidential.	(5) Until the minutes are presented to the House, they shall be treated as confidential.
67	<b>Laying of minutes.</b>	(1) After the minutes of a sitting or sittings of a Committee have been approved by the Chairman or in his absence, by the member of the Committee who presided at the sitting, or sittings, as the case may be, an authenticated copy thereof may be laid on the Table of the House.  (2) An entry shall be made in the list of business for the day regarding the laying of the minutes on the Table.  (3) The Chairman or a member of the Committee shall, while laying the minutes on the Table, confine himself to a statement in the following form:—  'Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House the minutes of the.....Sitting (or Sittings) of the Committee on...held on....'	(1) After the minutes of a sitting or sittings of a Committee have been approved by the Chairperson, or in the absence of the Chairperson, by the member of the Committee who presided at the sitting, or sittings, as the case may be, an authenticated copy thereof may be laid on the Table of the House.  (2) An entry shall be made in the list of business for the day regarding the laying of the minutes on the Table.  (3) The Chairperson or a member of the Committee shall, while laying the minutes on the Table, confine oneself to a statement in the following form:—  'Madam/Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House the minutes of the .... Sitting (or Sittings) of the Committee on...held on....'
68	<b>Reports.</b>	(1) A Committee shall present reports to the House or to the Speaker, as the case may be, from time to time.  (2) The draft of the report shall be prepared by the Lok Sabha Secretariat and may be placed before the Committee after it is approved by the Chairman.  (3) There shall be no minute of dissent to the report.	(1) A Committee shall present reports to the House or to the Speaker, as the case may be, from time to time.  (2) The draft of the report shall be prepared by the Lok Sabha Secretariat and may be placed before the Committee after it is approved by the Chairperson.  (3) There shall be no minute of dissent to the report.

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69	<b>Circulation and consideration of draft reports.</b>	<p>(1) The Chairman of a Committee may direct that the typed, cyclostyled or proof copies of the draft report together with any other documents connected therewith, be circulated amongst the members of the Committee before the date fixed for the consideration of the draft report.</p> <p>(2) On the date fixed for the consideration of the draft report, the Chairman shall read out the draft report, paragraph by paragraph, putting the question to the Committee at the end of each paragraph, 'That the paragraph do stand part of the report'. A member objecting to any portion of the report, not being in conformity with the decisions arrived at, shall propose his amendment to bring it in line with the decisions. The amendment, if accepted, shall be incorporated in the said paragraph.</p>	<p>(1) The Chairperson of a Committee may direct that the typed, cyclostyled or proof copies of the draft report together with any other documents connected therewith, be circulated amongst the members of the Committee before the date fixed for the consideration of the draft report.</p> <p>(2) On the date fixed for the consideration of the draft report, the Chairperson shall read out the draft report, paragraph by paragraph, putting the question to the Committee at the end of each paragraph, 'That the paragraph do stand part of the report'. A member objecting to any portion of the report, not being in conformity with the decisions arrived at, shall propose amendment to bring it in line with the decisions. The amendment, if accepted, shall be incorporated in the said paragraph.</p>
70	<b>Mention in report and circulation of evidence.</b>	<p>(1) A Committee shall mention in the report, wherever necessary, the fact that evidence was given before it.</p> <p>(2) The record of evidence if so decided by the Committee, shall be printed and copies thereof circulated to all members of the House.</p>	<p>(1) A Committee shall mention in the report, wherever necessary, the fact that evidence was given before it.</p> <p>(2) The record of evidence if so decided by the Committee, shall be printed and copies thereof circulated to all members of the House.</p>

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71	<b>Signing of report of Committee.</b>	The Chairman or in his absence another member chosen by the Committee under rule 258(3) or rule 277(3), as the case may be, shall sign the report on behalf of the Committee.	The Chairperson or in the absence of Chairperson another member chosen by the Committee under rule 258(3) or rule 277(3), as the case may be, shall sign the report on behalf of the Committee.
71A	<b>Present-ation of report of Committee to Speaker when House not in session.</b>	<p>(1) Ordinarily the report of a Committee shall be presented to the House, but in case the Committee complete their report when the House is not in session, the Chairman of the Committee may present it to the Speaker.</p> <p>(2) The Speaker may under the provisions of rules 280 order the printing publication or circulation of the report before it is presented to the House.</p> <p>(3) Where a report is presented to the Speaker or where its printing, publication or circulation have been ordered by the Speaker, the fact shall be notified in Bulletin-Part II.</p> <p>(4) The speaker may, if so, requested by the Committee, direct that matters of factual nature, or patent errors may be corrected in the report presented to him by a Committee, before the report is printed, published or circulated and later presented to the House.</p> <p>(5) The report shall be presented to the House during the next session at the first convenient opportunity by the Chairman or in his absence by a member of the Committee. While presenting the report, the Chairman or in his absence the member presenting</p>	<p>(1) Ordinarily the report of a Committee shall be presented to the House, but in case the Committee complete their report when the House is not in session, the Chairperson of the Committee may present it to the Speaker.</p> <p>(2) The Speaker may under the provisions of rules 280 order the printing publication or circulation of the report before it is presented to the House.</p> <p>(3) Where a report is presented to the Speaker or where its printing, publication or circulation have been ordered by the Speaker, the fact shall be notified in Bulletin-Part II.</p> <p>(4) The speaker may, if so, requested by the Committee, direct that matter of factual nature, or patent errors may be corrected in the report presented to the Speaker by a Committee, before the report is printed, published or circulated and later presented to the House.</p> <p>(5) The report shall be presented to the House during the next session at the first convenient opportunity by the Chairperson or in the absence of Chairperson by a member of the Committee. While presenting the report, the Chairperson or in the absence of</p>



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		the report shall confine himself to a brief statement to the effect that the report was presented to the Speaker when the House was not in session and that orders for its printing, publication or circulation were given by the Speaker under rule 280.	Chairperson the member presenting the report shall confine oneself to a brief statement to the effect that the report was presented to the Speaker when the House was not in session and that orders for its printing, publication or circulation were given by the Speaker under rule 280.
		(6) Where the Lok Sabha is dissolved, after the presentation of the report to the Speaker and before the presentation of the report to the House, the report shall be laid by the Secretary-General on the Table of the new House at the first convenient opportunity. While laying the report, the Secretary-General shall make a statement to the effect that the report was presented to the Speaker of the preceding Lok Sabha before its dissolution and where it was ordered by the Speaker to be printed, published or circulated under rule 280, the Secretary-General shall also report that fact to the House.	(6) Where the Lok Sabha is dissolved, after the presentation of the report to the Speaker, and before the presentation of the report to the House, the report shall be laid by the Secretary-General on the Table of the new House at the first convenient opportunity. While laying the report, the Secretary-General shall make a statement to the effect that the report was presented to the Speaker of the preceding Lok Sabha before its dissolution and where it was ordered by the Speaker to be printed, published or circulated under rule 280, the Secretary-General shall also report that fact to the House.
71B	<b>Correction of patent errors or factual matters in reports.</b>	The Chairman of a Committee/Sub-committee shall have power to correct patent errors or matters of factual nature in the report adopted by the Committee/Sub-committee, before its presentation to the House/Speaker or whole Committee, as the case may be.	The Chairperson of a Committee/Sub-committee shall have power to correct patent errors or matters of factual nature in the report adopted by the Committee/Sub-committee, before its presentation to the House/Speaker or whole Committee, as the case may be.

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72	<b>Printing and circulation of reports.</b>	<p>(1) The report, together with the documents connected therewith, if any, shall be printed before or after presentation to the House or the Speaker, as the case may be.</p> <p>(2) Until the report is presented to the House, it shall be treated as confidential.</p> <p>(3) As soon as possible after presentation of the report to the House printed copies of the report shall be circulated to members of the Lok Sabha and the Ministries of the Government of India and to such other persons, authorities etc. as may be determined from time to time.</p>	<p>(1) The report, together with the documents connected therewith, if any, shall be printed before or after presentation to the House or the Speaker, as the case may be.</p> <p>(2) Until the report is presented to the House, it shall be treated as confidential.</p> <p>(3) As soon as possible after presentation of the report to the House printed copies of the report shall be circulated to members of the Lok Sabha and the Ministries of the Government of India and to such other persons, authorities etc. as may be determined from time to time.</p>
73	<b>Time gap for release to press reports circulated to members under rule 280.</b>	Where, under rule 280, a report of a Committee is circulated to members prior to its presentation to the House, it shall be released to the press after a week from the date of despatch of copies to members.	Where, under rule 280, a report of a Committee is circulated to members prior to its presentation to the House, it shall be released to the press after a week from the date of despatch of copies to members.

## STATEMENT BY MINISTER ON COMMITTEE REPORTS

73A	<b>Implementation of Committees' recommendations.</b>	The Minister concerned shall make once in six months a statement in the House regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Reports of Departmentally Related Standing Committees of Lok Sabha with regard to his Ministry.	The Minister, with regard to the Ministry concerned shall make once in six months a statement in the House regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Reports of Departmentally Related Standing Committees of Lok Sabha.
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SELECTION/JOINT COMMITTEE ON BILLS			
74	<b>Memo-randa or representations addressed to Select/Joint Committees.</b>	When any memorandum/representation addressed to a Select/Joint Committee on a Bill is received in the Lok Sabha Secretariat at any time after the Committee has met, it shall form part of the records of the Committee and no person shall, without the Speaker's permission, quote therefrom or send copies thereof to anyone else, unless it has been presented to the House either along with the report of the Committee or separately.	When any memorandum/representation addressed to a Select/Joint Committee on a Bill is received in the Lok Sabha Secretariat at any time after the Committee has met, it shall form part of the records of the Committee and no person shall, without the Speaker's permission, quote therefrom or send copies thereof to anyone else, unless it has been presented to the House either along with the report of the Committee or separately.
75	<b>Notice and admissibility of amendments.</b>	<p>(1) If a member wants to move amendments at a sitting of a Select/Joint Committee, he shall send, one day in advance, a copy of the notice of such amendments to the Lok Sabha Secretariat. Copies of the amendments shall be circulated by the Lok Sabha Secretariat to all members of the Select/Joint Committee to facilitate discussion at the sittings of the Select/Joint Committee.</p> <p>(2) If any question arises whether a particular amendment is within the scope of the Bill, the question shall be decided by the Chairman of the Select/Joint Committee whose decision shall be final.</p>	<p>(1) If a member wants to move amendments at a sitting of a Select/Joint Committee, the member shall send, one day in advance, a copy of the notice of such amendments to the Lok Sabha Secretariat. Copies of the amendments shall be circulated by the Lok Sabha Secretariat to all members of the Select/Joint Committee to facilitate discussion at the sittings of the Select/Joint Committee.</p> <p>(2) If any question arises whether a particular amendment is within the scope of the Bill, the question shall be decided by the Chairperson of the Select/Joint Committee whose decision shall be final.</p>
76	<b>No general discussion on Bill.</b>	The principle of the Bill having been accepted by the House by adoption of the motion for reference of the Bill to the	The principle of the Bill having been accepted by the House by adoption of the motion for reference of the Bill to the

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		Select/Joint Committee, further general discussion on the Bill as a whole shall not be permissible in a Committee.	Select/Joint Committee, further general discussion on the Bill as a whole shall not be permissible in a Committee.
77	<b>Clause by Clause discussion of Bill.</b>	The Chairman shall ordinarily put the Bill before a Select/Joint Committee, clause by clause, and invite members to offer their comments, if any, and thereafter members may move their amendments, if any.	The Chairperson shall ordinarily put the Bill before a Select/Joint Committee, clause by clause, and invite members to offer their comments, if any, and thereafter members may move their amendments, if any.
78	<b>Consideration of draft report and Bill as amended.</b>	After the clause by clause consideration of the Bill is over, the Chairman shall fix a sitting of a Select/Joint Committee not earlier than three days thereafter to consider the draft report and the Bill as amended unless a shorter period is fixed by the Committee by a unanimous vote.	After the clause by clause consideration of the Bill is over, the Chairperson shall fix a sitting of a Select/Joint Committee not earlier than three days thereafter to consider the draft report and the Bill as amended unless a shorter period is fixed by the Committee by a unanimous vote.
79	<b>Speaker to be kept informed of Committee's Progress.</b>	<p>(1) The Chairman shall keep the Speaker informed of the progress in the work of a Select/Joint Committee from time to time.</p> <p>(2) Whenever the progress of the Select/Joint Committee in regard to the Bill before them is such that there is likelihood of there being delay in the presentation of the report to the House, the matter shall be brought to the notice of the Speaker as soon as it becomes clear to the Chairman that such delay is likely to occur. The Chairman shall briefly state the circumstances which are responsible for such delay, his estimate of the time that it would take to complete the work and</p>	<p>(1) The Chairperson shall keep the Speaker informed of the progress in the work of a Select/Joint Committee from time to time.</p> <p>(2) Whenever the progress of the Select/Joint Committee in regard to the Bill before them is such that there is likelihood of there being delay in the presentation of the report to the House, the matter shall be brought to the notice of the Speaker as soon as it becomes clear to the Chairperson that such delay is likely to occur. The Chairperson shall briefly state the circumstances which are responsible for such delay, the estimated time that it would take</p>

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		any other matter which, in his opinion, should be brought to the notice of the Speaker.	to complete the work and any other matter which, in the opinion of Chairperson, should be brought to the notice of the Speaker.
80	<b>Extension of time for presentation of report.</b>	<p>(1) The Chairman or in his absence any member of a Committee, shall, if so authorised by the Committee and after informing the Speaker as laid down in direction 79(2), move in the House for extension of time for the presentation of the report to a definite date which shall be specified in the motion.</p> <p>(2) The date upto which the time of presentation of the report is sought to be extended may be specified on the reasonable presumption that the House might be in session on that date. If, however, it happens that the House is not in session on the date so specified, the report shall be submitted to the Speaker on or before that date as the Committee may decide and the Speaker shall cause it to be laid before the House as early as possible after the House reassembles.</p>	<p>(1) The Chairperson or in the absence of the Chairperson any member of a Committee, shall, if so authorised by the Committee and after informing the Speaker as laid down in direction 79(2), move in the House for extension of time for the presentation of the report to a definite date which shall be specified in the motion.</p> <p>(2) The date upto which the time of presentation of the report is sought to be extended may be specified on the reasonable presumption that the House might be in session on that date. If, however, it happens that the House is not in session on the date so specified, the report shall be submitted to the Speaker on or before that date as the Committee may decide and the Speaker shall cause it to be laid before the House as early as possible after the House reassembles.</p>
81	<b>Sub-mission of memorandum on Bills by members.</b>	(1) At any time before the consideration of the Bill is finally concluded by a Select/Joint Committee, any member of the Committee may submit a memorandum or note containing his views on the Bill in writing to the Committee.	(1) At any time before the consideration of the Bill is finally concluded by a Select/Joint Committee, any member of the Committee may submit a memorandum or note containing the views of that member on the Bill in writing to the Committee.

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		(2) The Chairman may, if he thinks fit, direct that copies of the note or extracts therefrom be circulated to the members of the Committee.	(2) The Chairperson, if thinks fit, may direct that copies of the note or extracts therefrom be circulated to the members of the Committee.
82	<b>Petitions on Bills stand referred to Select/Joint Committees.</b>	All petitions which are received in the Lok Sabha Secretariat and are considered as admissible under the rules shall stand referred to the Select/Joint Committee on the Bill to which they relate, if such a Committee has been constituted. Such petitions may be examined by the Committee which may also give a hearing to such petitioners if deemed necessary.	All petitions which are received in the Lok Sabha Secretariat and are considered as admissible under the rules shall stand referred to the Select/Joint Committee on the Bill to which they relate, if such a Committee has been constituted. Such petitions may be examined by the Committee which may also give a hearing to such petitioners if deemed necessary.
83	<b>Particulars of petition etc., and action taken to be stated in reports.</b>	Where any petition, representation or memorandum is received by a Select/Joint Committee, the report of the Committee shall state the number of such documents received and shall also attach an appendix giving briefly the particulars thereof and action taken thereon.	Where any petition, representation or memorandum is received by a Select/Joint Committee, the report of the Committee shall state the number of such documents received and shall also attach an appendix giving briefly the particulars thereof and action taken thereon.
84	<b>Pattern of report.</b>	Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, the report of a Select/Joint Committee on a Bill shall have introductory paragraphs as given in the Second Schedule, with such changes as may be necessary in the light of the facts of each case.	Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, the report of a Select/Joint Committee on a Bill shall have introductory paragraphs as given in the Second Schedule, with such changes as may be necessary in the light of the facts of each case.
85	<b>Minute of dissent.</b>	If a member desires to appened a minute of dissent to the report of a Select/Joint Committee, he shall hand over his minute of dissent, written in ink or typed	If a member desires to appened a minute of dissent to the report of a Select/Joint Committee, the member shall hand over the minute of dissent, written in ink

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		on foolscap size paper, to the officer in charge of the Select/Joint Committee on or before the date and time fixed by the Chairman of the Committee.	or typed on foolscap size paper, to the officer in charge of the Select/Joint Committee on or before the date and time fixed by the Chairperson of the Committee.
86	<b>Date of minute of dissent.</b>	If a minute of dissent sent by a member does not bear any date, the date on which the same is received in the Lok Sabha Secretariat shall be indicated against the name of the signatory in the manner shown below:—  ‘[Received on the ....20]’	If a minute of dissent sent by a member does not bear any date, the date on which the same is received in the Lok Sabha Secretariat shall be indicated against the name of the signatory in the manner shown below:—  ‘[Received on the ....20]’
87	<b>Minute of dissent from member absent when report adopted by Committee.</b>	A member who has been absent from the sitting or sittings of a Committee at which the draft report of the Committee was considered and adopted with or without amendments, as the case may be, may give a minute of dissent if he certifies in writing that he has read the report.	A member who has been absent from the sitting or sittings of a Committee at which the draft report of the Committee was considered and adopted with or without amendments, as the case may be, may give a minute of dissent if that member certifies in writing of having read the report.
88	<b>Committee to be informed to direction 87.</b>	At the conclusion of the clause by clause consideration of the Bill, the Chairman shall inform the Committee of the provisions of direction 87.	At the conclusion of the clause by clause consideration of the Bill, the Chairperson shall inform the Committee of the provisions of direction 87.
89	<b>Minute of dissent to be given after adoption of report.</b>	A minute of dissent shall be given only after the draft report has been considered and adopted by a Committee and it shall not be conditional in any respect.	A minute of dissent shall be given only after the draft report has been considered and adopted by a Committee and it shall not be conditional in any respect.

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90	<b>Minute of dissent not acceptable after presentation of report.</b>	A minute of dissent shall not be accepted after the report has been presented to the House.	A minute of dissent shall not be accepted after the report has been presented to the House.
91	<b>Expunction from minute of dissent.</b>	<p>(1) If in the opinion of the Chairman, a minute of dissent contains words, phrases or expressions which are unparliamentary, irrelevant or otherwise inappropriate, he may order such words, phrases or expressions to be expunged from the minutes of dissent.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in (1) above, the Speaker shall have the power to order expunctions in like circumstances or to review all decisions regarding expunction from minutes of dissent and his decision shall be final.</p>	<p>(1) If in the opinion of the Chairperson, a minute of dissent contains words, phrases or expressions which are unparliamentary, irrelevant or otherwise inappropriate, the Chairperson may order such words, phrases or expressions to be expunged from the minutes of dissent.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in (1) above, the Speaker shall have the power to order expunctions in like circumstances or to review all decisions regarding expunction from minutes of dissent and the decision of the Speaker shall be final.</p>
92	<b>Documents to be presented along with report.</b>	<p>Along with the report of a Select/Joint Committee, the following documents shall also be presented to the House, namely:—</p> <p>(i) the minutes of the various sittings of the Select/Joint Committee;</p> <p>(ii) Government amendments, if any; and</p> <p>(iii) Other important papers, if any, made available to the</p>	<p>Along with the report of a Select/Joint Committee, the following documents shall also be presented to the House, namely:—</p> <p>(i) the minutes of the various sittings of the Select/Joint Committee;</p> <p>(ii) Government amendments, if any; and</p> <p>(iii) Other important papers, if any, made available to the</p>



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		members of the Select/Joint Committee and approved by the Chairman of the Committee for presentation to the House.	members of the Select/Joint Committee and approved by the Chairperson of the Committee for presentation to the House.
93	<b>Printing and circulation of reports.</b>	<p>(1) As soon as the report of a Select/Joint Committee is presented to the House the report together with the following papers shall be printed and circulated to the members of the House, namely:—</p> <p>(a) notes and minutes of dissent, if any;</p> <p>(b) the Bill as reported by the Select/Joint Committee;</p> <p>(c) the minutes of the various sittings of the Select/Joint Committee;</p> <p>(d) Government amendments, if any; and</p> <p>(e) other important papers, if any, made available to members of the Select/Joint Committee.</p> <p>(2) The papers mentioned against item Nos. (c) to (e) may, where necessary, be printed separately.</p>	<p>(1) As soon as the report of a Select/Joint Committee is presented to the House the report together with the following papers shall be printed and circulated to the members of the House, namely:—</p> <p>(a) notes and minutes of dissent, if any;</p> <p>(b) the Bill as reported by the Select/Joint Committee;</p> <p>(c) the minutes of the various sittings of the Select/Joint Committee;</p> <p>(d) Government amendments, if any; and</p> <p>(e) other important papers, if any, made available to members of the Select/Joint Committee.</p> <p>(2) The papers mentioned against item Nos. (c) to (e) may, where necessary, be printed separately.</p>
COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS			
94	<b>Consideration of petitions.</b>	After the presentation of a petition to the House, the Committee on Petitions shall meet to consider it as early as possible:	After the presentation of a petition to the House, the Committee on Petitions shall meet to consider it as early as possible:

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	<p>Provided that in the case of a petition on a Bill pending before the House, it shall meet as soon as possible after it has been presented or reported to the House and submit its report to the House or direct the circulation of the petition to the members, as the case may be, well in advance of the Bill being taking up in the House:</p> <p>Provided further that in the case of a petition received on a Bill already under discussion in the House, the Committee shall meet to consider it immediately on its presentation after its receipt and submit its report or direct the circulation of the petition to the members, as the case may be, well in advance of the Bill being disposed of by the House.</p>	<p>Provided that in the case of a petition on a Bill pending before the House, it shall meet as soon as possible after it has been presented or reported to the House and submit its report to the House or direct the circulation of the petition to the members, as the case may be, well in advance of the Bill being taking up in the House:</p> <p>Provided further that in the case of a petition received on a Bill already under discussion in the House, the Committee shall meet to consider it immediately on its presentation after its receipt and submit its report or direct the circulation of the petition to the members, as the case may be, well in advance of the Bill being disposed of by the House.</p>	
95	<p><b>Consider- ation of represent- ations etc.</b></p>	<p>The Committee shall also meet as often as necessary to consider representations, letters and telegrams from various individuals, associations etc., which are not covered by the rules relating to petitions, and give directions for their disposal:</p> <p>Provided that representations, which fall in the following categories shall not be considered by the Committee, but shall be filed on receipt in the Secretariat:—</p> <p>(i) anonymous letters or letters on which names and/or</p>	<p>The Committee shall also meet as often as necessary to consider representations, letters and telegrams from various individuals, associations etc., which are not covered by the rules relating to petitions, and give directions for their disposal:</p> <p>Provided that representations, which fall in the following categories shall not be considered by the Committee, but shall be filed on receipt in the Secretariat:—</p> <p>(i) anonymous letters or letters on which names and/or</p>

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	addresses of senders are not given or are illegible; and	addresses of senders are not given or are illegible; and	
	(ii) endorsement copies of letters addressed to authorities other than the Speaker or House unless there is a specific request on such a copy praying for redress of the grievance.	(ii) endorsement copies of letters addressed to authorities other than the Speaker or House unless there is a specific request on such a copy praying for redress of the grievance.	
96	<b>Inti- mation to petitioner.</b>	After the report has been presented, the petitioner shall be informed about it.	After the report has been presented, the petitioner shall be informed about it.
FINANCIAL COMMITTEES-COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS			
96A	***	*****	*****
97	<b>Appoint- ment of Chair- persons or members of Financial Committees as members of Govern- ment Committees.</b>	(1) Whenever the Chairman or any member of the Committee on Estimates or the Committee on Public Accounts or the Committee on Public Undertakings is invited to accept membership of any Committee constituted by Government the matter shall be placed before the Speaker before the appointment is accepted.  (2) Where the Speaker considers it inappropriate that the Chairman or a member of the Committee on Estimates or the Committee on Public Accounts or the Committee on Public Undertakings should serve on the Committee constituted by Government so long as he remains a member of the Committee on Estimates or the Committee on Public Accounts	(1) Whenever the Chairperson or any member of the Committee on Estimates or the Committee on Public Accounts or the Committee on Public Undertakings is invited to accept membership of any Committee constituted by Government the matter shall be placed before the Speaker before the appointment is accepted.  (2) Where the Speaker considers it inappropriate that the Chairperson or a member of the Committee on Estimates or the Committee on Public Accounts or the Committee on Public Undertakings should serve on the Committee constituted by Government so long as the Chairperson or the member remains a member of the Committee on Estimates or the

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	or the Committee on Public Undertakings the latter shall not accept the appointment of membership of the Committee constituted by Government.	Committee on Public Accounts or the Committee on Public Undertakings the latter shall not accept the appointment of membership of the Committee constituted by Government.	
	(3) Where in the interest of parliamentary work, the Speaker permits the Chairman or a member of the Committee on Estimates or the Committee on Public Accounts or the Committee on Public Undertakings, as the case may be, to accept the membership of a Committee constituted by Government, he may require that the report of the Government Committee shall be placed before the Committee on Estimates or the Committee on Public Accounts or the Committee on Public Undertakings, as the case may be, for such comments as the latter Committee may deem fit to make before it is presented to Government.	(3) Where in the interest of parliamentary work, the Speaker permits the Chairperson or a member of the Committee on Estimates or the Committee on Public Accounts or the Committee on Public Undertakings, as the case may be, to accept the membership of a Committee constituted by Government, the Speaker may require that the report of the Government Committee shall be placed before the Committee on Estimates or the Committee on Public Accounts or the Committee on Public Undertakings, as the case may be, for such comments as the latter Committee may deem fit to make before it is presented to Government.	
97A <b>Appointment of members of Government Committees as Chairpersons or members of Financial Committees.</b>	(1) Whenever a member, who is a member of a Committee constituted by Government, is elected to the Committee on Estimates or the Committee on Public Accounts or the Committee on Public Undertakings, the matter shall be placed before the Speaker for deciding whether the member shall be permitted to continue his membership of the former Committee.	(1) Whenever a member, who is a member of a Committee constituted by Government, is elected to the Committee on Estimates or the Committee on Public Accounts or the Committee on Public Undertakings, the matter shall be placed before the Speaker for deciding whether the member shall be permitted to continue with the membership of the former Committee.	

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		(2) Where the Speaker considers it inappropriate that a member should continue to serve on the Government Committee after his election to the Committee on Estimates or the Committee on Public Accounts or the Committee on Public Undertakings, as the case may be, the member shall, if so required by the Speaker, resign membership of the Committee constituted by Government.	(2) Where the Speaker considers it inappropriate that a member should continue to serve on the Government Committee on being elected to the Committee on Estimates or the Committee on Public Accounts or the Committee on Public Undertakings, as the case may be, the member shall, if so required by the Speaker, resign membership of the Committee constituted by Government.
		(3) Where in the interest of parliamentary work, the Speaker permits a member elected to the Committee on Estimates or the Committee on Public Accounts or the Committee on Public Undertakings to continue to hold the membership of a Committee constituted by the Government, he may require that the report of the Government Committee shall be placed before the Committee on Estimates or the Committee on Public Accounts or the Committee on Public Undertakings, as the case may be, for such comments as the latter Committee may deem fit to make before it is presented to Government.	(3) Where in the interest of parliamentary work, the Speaker permits a member elected to the Committee on Estimates or the Committee on Public Accounts or the Committee on Public Undertakings to continue to hold the membership of a Committee constituted by the Government, the Speaker may require that the report of the Government Committee shall be placed before the Committee on Estimates or the Committee on Public Accounts or the Committee on Public Undertakings, as the case may be, for such comments as the latter Committee may deem fit to make before it is presented to Government.
98	<b>Examination of matters of policy by Estimates Committee.</b>	(1) The term 'policy' referred to in clause (a) of rule 310 relates only to policies laid down by Parliament either by means of statutes or by specific resolutions passed by it from time to time.	(1) The term 'policy' referred to in clause (a) of rule 310 relates only to policies laid down by Parliament either by means of statutes or by specific resolutions passed by it from time to time.

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		(2) It shall be open to the Committee to examine any matter which may have been settled as a matter of policy by the Government in the discharge of its executive functions.	(2) It shall be open to the Committee to examine any matter which may have been settled as a matter of policy by the Government in the discharge of its executive functions.
		(3) With regard to clause (b) of rule 310 the Committee shall not go against the policy approved by Parliament, but where it is established on evidence that a particular policy is not leading to the expected or desired results or is leading to waste, it is the duty of the Committee to bring to the notice of the House that a change in policy is called for. The fundamental objectives of the Committee are economy, efficiency in administration and ensuring that money is well laid out, but, if on close examination, it is revealed that large sums are going to waste because a certain policy is followed, the Committee may point out the defects and give reasons for the change in the policy for the consideration of the House.	(3) With regard to clause (b) of rule 310 the Committee shall not go against the policy approved by Parliament, but where it is established on evidence that a particular policy is not leading to the expected or desired results or is leading to waste, it is the duty of the Committee to bring to the notice of the House that a change in policy is called for. The fundamental objectives of the Committee are economy, efficiency in administration and ensuring that money is well laid out, but, if on close examination, it is revealed that large sums are going to waste because a certain policy is followed, the Committee may point out the defects and give reasons for the change in the policy for the consideration of the House.
99	<b>Ministers not to be called before Financial Committees.</b>	(1) The Committee on Estimates or the Committee on Public Accounts or the Committee on Public Undertakings may call officials to give evidence in connection with the examination of the estimates and accounts, respectively, relating to a particular Ministry or Undertaking. But a Minister shall not be called before the Committee either to give	(1) The Committee on Estimates or the Committee on Public Accounts or the Committee on Public Undertakings may call officials to give evidence in connection with the examination of the estimates and accounts, respectively, relating to a particular Ministry or Undertaking. But a Minister shall not be called before the Committee either to give

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	evidence or for consultation in connection with the examination of estimates or accounts by the Committee.	evidence or for consultation in connection with the examination of estimates or accounts by the Committee.	
	(2) The Chariman of the Committee may, however, when considered necessary but after its deliberations are concluded, have an informal talk with a Minister, the estimates or accounts of whose Ministry or undertaking were under consideration by the Committee in order to apprise him of:	(2) The Chariperson of the Committee may, however, when considered necessary but after its deliberations are concluded, have an informal talk with a Minister, the estimates or accounts of whose Ministry or undertaking were under consideration by the Committee in order to apprise the Minister of:	
	(a) any matters of policy laid down by a Ministry or undertaking with which the Committee do not fully agree; and	(a) any matters of policy laid down by a Ministry or undertaking with which the Committee do not fully agree; and	
	(b) any matters of secret and confidential nature which the Committee would not like to bring on record in their report.	(b) any matters of secret and confidential nature which the Committee would not like to bring on record in their report.	
	(3) The Committee may reconsider its conclusions in the light of such talk but shall not otherwise pursue further any of the matters with the Minister after they are brought to the notice of the Minister concerned by the Chairman.	(3) The Committee may reconsider its conclusions in the light of such talk but shall not otherwise pursue further any of the matters with the Minister after they are brought to the notice of the Minister concerned by the Chariperson.	
100	<b>Examination of representatives of private companies or non-</b>	Where the Committee on Estimates or the Committee on Public Accounts or the Committee on Public Undertakings takes up examination of the working of an agreement entered into by the	Where the Committee on Estimates or the Committee on Public Accounts or the Committee on Public Undertakings takes up examination of the working of an agreement entered into by the

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	<b>Government bodies by Financial Committees</b>	Government of India or a Public Undertaking with a private company or any other Non-Government body, the Committee may, if it deems fit summon or give an opportunity to the representatives of the Company or the Non-Government body, as the case may be, to appear before the Committee and to give evidence on any point arising therefrom on which the Committee might desire to have further information or the representatives desire to give elucidation.	Government of India or a Public Undertaking with a private company or any other Non-Government body, the Committee may, if it deems fit summon or give an opportunity to the representatives of the Company or the Non-Government body, as the case may be, to appear before the Committee and to give evidence on any point arising therefrom on which the Committee might desire to have further information or the representatives desire to give elucidation.
101	<b>Procedure for Estimates Committee examining estimates of Defence Ministry.</b>	<p>The following procedure shall be adopted by the Committee on Estimates in examining the estimates of the Ministry of Defence:</p> <p>(i) A Sub-committee of the Committee on Estimates may be appointed under rule 263 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and entrusted with the task of examining the estimates of the Ministry of Defence.</p> <p>(ii) The activities of the Defence Organisation on which the Sub-committee may concentrate or to which they may limit their enquiries may be determined in advance by the Chairman of the Committee.</p> <p>(iii) The Chairman of the Committee shall regulate, as he may consider necessary, the</p>	<p>The following procedure shall be adopted by the Committee on Estimates in examining the estimates of the Ministry of Defence:</p> <p>(i) A Sub-committee of the Committee on Estimates may be appointed under rule 263 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and entrusted with the task of examining the estimates of the Ministry of Defence.</p> <p>(ii) The activities of the Defence Organisation on which the Sub-committee may concentrate or to which they may limit their enquiries may be determined in advance by the Chairperson of the Committee.</p> <p>(iii) The Chairperson of the Committee shall regulate, the procedure and organisation of</p>



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		procedure and organisation of the work of the Sub-committee.	the work of the Sub-committee in such manner as the Chairperson may consider necessary.
		(iv) The Sub-committee may call for information or hear officials or take any other evidence connected with the estimates under examination.	(iv) The Sub-committee may call for information or hear officials or take any other evidence connected with the estimates under examination.
		(v) (a) The usual conventions regarding 'secret' documents shall be observed by members of the sub-Committee.	(v) (a) The usual conventions regarding 'secret' documents shall be observed by members of the sub-Committee.
		(b) The discretion whether to reveal the contents of 'top secret' documents to the members shall be vested in the Chairman of the Committee, who shall consider any submission that may be made in this regard by the Ministry of Defence. In case the Chairman is unable to comply with the submissions of the Ministry, the matter shall be referred to the Speaker for guidance.	(b) The discretion whether to reveal the contents of 'top secret' documents to the members shall be vested in the Chairperson of the Committee, who shall consider any submission that may be made in this regard by the Ministry of Defence. In case the Chairperson is unable to comply with the submissions of the Ministry, the matter shall be referred to the Speaker for guidance.
		(c) The Chairman of the Committee may determine whether in certain cases copies of 'secret' documents may not be distributed to members and only such copies may be made available for reference by members at a specified place in the Lok Sabha Secretariat.	(c) The Chairperson of the Committee may determine whether in certain cases copies of 'secret' documents may not be distributed to members and only such copies may be made available for reference by members at a specified place in the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

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		(vi) Where Government decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would be prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State, and the Chairman of the Committee has a doubt, he may place the matter before the Speaker for his guidance.	(vi) Where Government decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would be prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State, and in case of any doubt regarding the ground for not producing the documents, the Chairperson of the Committee may place such matter before the Speaker for guidance.
		(vii) On completion of the examination of the estimates, the Sub-committee may arrive at conclusions and prepare such reports as they consider necessary.	(vii) On completion of the examination of the estimates, the Sub-committee may arrive at conclusions and prepare such reports as they consider necessary.
		(viii) (a) The Chairman shall place the reports of the Sub-committee before the whole Committee for the consideration of the Committee:	(viii) (a) The Chairperson shall place the reports of the Sub-committee before the whole Committee for the consideration of the Committee:
		Provided that such portions of the report of the Sub-committee as are considered by the Chairman to deal with confidential matters, which it is not advisable to make public in the interest of security, may not be placed before the whole Committee but may be forwarded by the Chairman to the Speaker.	Provided that such portions of the report of the Sub-committee as are considered by the Chairperson to deal with confidential matters, which it is not advisable to make public in the interest of security, may not be placed before the whole Committee but may be forwarded by the Chairperson to the Speaker.
		(b) The Chairman may make available to the whole Committee such of the evidence and papers seen by the Sub-committee as he thinks fit.	(b) The Chairperson, may make available to the whole Committee such of the evidence and papers seen by the Sub-committee as the Chairperson thinks fit.

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	(ix) (a) Such portions of the report of the Sub-committee as are placed before the whole Committee under (viii) (a) above and are approved by the whole Committee shall be deemed to be the report of the whole Committee.	(ix) (a) Such portions of the report of the Sub-committee as are placed before the whole Committee under (viii) (a) above and are approved by the whole Committee shall be deemed to be the report of the whole Committee.	
	(b) Such portions of the report as are forwarded by the Chairman to the Speaker under proviso to (viii) (a) above may not be treated as a report of the Committee but shall be treated as a special and <i>ad hoc</i> report from the Chairman to the Speaker.	(b) Such portions of the report as are forwarded by the Chairperson to the Speaker under proviso to (viii) (a) above may not be treated as a report of the Committee but shall be treated as a special and <i>ad hoc</i> report from the Chairperson to the Speaker.	
	(c) The Speaker may transmit such <i>ad hoc</i> report to Government in such manner as he thinks fit and when he does so, he may inform the House of the fact of having sent the report to Government.	(c) The Speaker may transmit such <i>ad hoc</i> report to Government in such manner as is considered fit and while doing so, inform the House of the fact of having sent the report to Government.	
	(x) The procedure for the adoption by the main Committee of the report of the Sub-committee, which the Chairman may bring before the whole Committee, and for the presentation thereof to the House shall be governed by the existing rules.	(x) The procedure for the adoption by the main Committee of the report of the Sub-committee, which the Chairperson may bring before the whole Committee, and for the presentation thereof to the House shall be governed by the existing rules.	
101A	<b>Procedure for Estimates Committee examining estimates relating to</b>	The following procedure shall be adopted by the Committee on Estimates in examining the estimates relating to Statutory and Government organisations which do not come within the purview of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—	The following procedure shall be adopted by the Committee on Estimates in examining the estimates relating to Statutory and Government organisations which do not come within the purview of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

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	<b>statutory and Government Organizations not covered by Public Undertakings Committee.</b>	<p>(i) A standing Sub-committee of the Committee on Estimates on Statutory and Government organisations may be appointed under rule 263(1) of the Rules of Procedure at the beginning of each year after the constitution of the Committee on Estimates.</p> <p>(ii) The members of the Sub-committee shall be nominated by the Chairman from amongst the members of the Committee.</p> <p>(iii) The Sub-committee may call for information or hear officials or take any other evidence connected with the estimates of the Statutory or Government organisation under examination.</p> <p>(iv) On completion of the examination of the estimates of a Statutory or Government organisation, the Sub-committee may arrive at conclusions and prepare such reports as they may consider necessary.</p> <p>(v) The reports of the sub-Committee shall be placed before the Whole Committee for their consideration and approval.</p> <p>(vi) The Chairman of the Committee shall regulate the procedure and organisation of the work of the Sub-committee in such manner as he may consider necessary.</p> <p>NOTE. If a question arises as to which statutory and Government organisations should come within the purview of the standing Sub-committee, it shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.</p>	<p>(i) A standing Sub-committee of the Committee on Estimates on Statutory and Government organisations may be appointed under rule 263(1) of the Rules of Procedure at the beginning of each year after the constitution of the Committee on Estimates.</p> <p>(ii) The members of the Sub-committee shall be nominated by the Chairperson from amongst the members of the Committee.</p> <p>(iii) The Sub-committee may call for information or hear officials or take any other evidence connected with the estimates of the Statutory or Government organisation under examination.</p> <p>(iv) On completion of the examination of the estimates of a Statutory or Government organisation, the Sub-committee may arrive at conclusions and prepare such reports as they may consider necessary.</p> <p>(v) The reports of the sub-Committee shall be placed before the Whole Committee for their consideration and approval.</p> <p>(vi) The Chairperson of the Committee shall regulate the procedure and organisation of the work of the Sub-committee in such manner as the Chairperson may consider necessary.</p> <p>NOTE. If a question arises as to which statutory and Government organisations should come within the purview of the standing Sub-committee, it shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.</p>

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102	<b>Action taken on recommendations of Estimates Committee or Committee on Public Accounts or Committee on Public Undertakings.</b>	<p>(1) Government shall as early as possible, after the presentation of the report of the Committee on Estimates or the Committee on Public Accounts or the Committee on Public Undertakings, furnish the Committee, in the first instance, with a statement showing action taken on the recommendations contained in the report. The statement shall contain the views of Government on all the recommendations including those which are accepted by Government.</p> <p>(2) As early as possible after the receipt of the replies, the Committee shall consider them and finalise their views as to whether the replies are acceptable to them or not. In respect of the replies to recommendations which are not accepted by Government, the Committee may express their own views, in case they do not accept the replies of Government. Thereafter the Committee shall present further report to the House regarding the action taken on the original recommendations made by the Committee. The report shall consist of five Chapters as follows:—</p> <p>I. Report;</p> <p>II. Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by Government;</p>	<p>(1) Government shall as early as possible, after the presentation of the report of the Committee on Estimates or the Committee on Public Accounts or the Committee on Public Undertakings, furnish the Committee, in the first instance, with a statement showing action taken on the recommendations contained in the report. The statement shall contain the view of Government on all the recommendations including those which are accepted by Government.</p> <p>(2) As early as possible after the receipt of the replies, the Committee shall consider them and finalise their views as to whether the replies are acceptable to them or not. In respect of the replies to recommendations which are not accepted by Government, the Committee may express their own views, in case they do not accept the replies of Government. Thereafter the Committee shall present further report to the House regarding the action taken on the original recommendations made by the Committee. The report shall consist of five Chapters as follows:—</p> <p>I. Report;</p> <p>II. Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by Government;</p>

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		III. Recommendations / Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies;	III. Recommendations / Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies;
		IV. Recommendations / Observations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee; and	IV. Recommendations / Observations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee; and
		V. Recommendations / Observations in respect of which final replies of Government are still awaited.	V. Recommendations / Observations in respect of which final replies of Government are still awaited.
		(3) Government shall, as early as possible, after the presentation of the Action Taken Report of the Committee on Estimates or the Committee on Public Accounts or the Committee on Public Undertakings, furnish statements of action taken or proposed to be taken by them on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and the final replies to the recommendations contained in Chapter-V of the report. The replies so received shall be consolidated in the form of a statement and after Chairman's approval, laid on the Table of the House.	(3) Government shall, as early as possible, after the presentation of the Action Taken Report of the Committee on Estimates or the Committee on Public Accounts or the Committee on Public Undertakings, furnish statements of action taken or proposed to be taken by them on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and the final replies to the recommendations contained in Chapter-V of the report. The replies so received shall be consolidated in the form of a statement and after the approval of the Chairperson, laid on the Table of the House.
COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION			
103	<b>Functions.</b>	(1) The Committee on Subordinate Legislation may examine all 'Orders' whether laid on the Table of the House	(1) The Committee on Subordinate Legislation may examine all 'Orders' whether laid on the Table of the House

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		or not, farmed in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution or a statute delegating power to a subordinate authority, to make such Orders.	or not, farmed in pursuance of the provision of the Constitution or a statute delegating power to a subordinate authority, to make such Orders.
		(2) The Committee may examine provisions of Bills which seek to—	(2) The Committee may examine provisions of Bills which seek to—
		(i) delegate powers to make ‘Orders’, or	(i) delegate powers to make ‘Orders’, or
		(ii) amend earlier Acts delegating such powers, with a view to see whether suitable provisions for the laying of the ‘Orders’ on the Table of the House have been made therein.	(ii) amend earlier Acts delegating such powers, with a view to see whether suitable provisions for the laying of the ‘Orders’ on the Table of the House have been made therein.
		(3) The Committee may examine any other matter relating to an ‘Order’ or any question of subordinate legislation arising therefrom.	(3) The Committee may examine any other matter relating to an ‘Order’ or any question of subordinate legislation arising therefrom.
103A	<b>Examination of Bills referred to Committee by Speaker.</b>	(1) The Speaker may also refer Bills containing provisions for delegation of legislative powers to the Committee and where a Bill is so referred, the Committee shall examine—  (i) the extent of such powers sought to be delegated; and  (ii) where powers are sought to be delegated to State Governments or other authorities for bringing into operation any subsidiary provisions or to make any further rules or regulations, the necessity for such delegation	(1) The Speaker may also refer Bills containing provisions for delegation of legislative powers to the Committee and where a Bill is so referred, the Committee shall examine—  (i) the extent of such powers sought to be delegated; and  (ii) where powers are sought to be delegated to State Governments or other authorities for bringing into operation any subsidiary provisions or to make any further rules or regulations, the necessity for

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		as well as the extent and manner in which such powers shall be exercised by the subordinate authorities concerned.	such delegation as well as the extent and manner in which such powers shall be exercised by the subordinate authorities concerned.
		(2) Where the Committee is of opinion that the provisions contained in the Bill delegating legislative powers should be annulled wholly or in part, or should be amended in any respect, it may report that opinion and the grounds thereof to the House before the Bill is taken up for consideration in the House.	(2) Where the Committee is of opinion that the provisions contained in the Bill delegating legislative powers should be annulled wholly or in part, or should be amended in any respect, it may report that opinion and the grounds thereof to the House before the Bill is taken up for consideration in the House.
104	<b>Supply of documents by Ministries etc.</b>	A Ministry or other authority may be required to supply, for the use of the Committee, a sufficient number of copies of the following documents, namely:—  (i) Statutory and Constitutional ‘Orders’.  (ii) Amendments to such ‘Orders’.  (iii) Reprinted editions of such ‘Orders’ as and when they are reprinted.	A Ministry or other authority may be required to supply, for the use of the Committee, a sufficient number of copies of the following documents, namely:—  (i) Statutory and Constitutional ‘Orders’.  (ii) Amendments to such ‘Orders’.  (iii) Reprinted editions of such ‘Orders’ as and when they are reprinted.
105	<b>Pro-cedure for examination of Order, Bill, etc.</b>	(1) (i) After an ‘Order’ is published in the Gazette, it shall be examined by the Lok Sabha Secretariat to determine whether it is required to be brought to the notice of the Committee on any of the grounds laid down in rule 320, or in accordance with any practice or direction of the Committee.	(1) (i) After an ‘Order’ is published in the Gazette, it shall be examined by the Lok Sabha Secretariat to determine whether it is required to be brought to the notice of the Committee on any of the grounds laid down in rule 320, or in accordance with any practice or direction of the Committee.



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		(ii) After a Bill is introduced, or laid on the Table of the House, it shall be examined by the Lok Sabha Secretariat to determine whether it is required to be brought to the notice of the Committee on the ground laid down in the direction.	(ii) After a Bill is introduced, or laid on the Table of the House, it shall be examined by the Lok Sabha Secretariat to determine whether it is required to be brought to the notice of the Committee on the ground laid down in the direction.
		(2) If, in the course of examination of an 'Order', it is considered necessary to seek any clarification regarding any point, it shall be referred to the Ministry concerned and the matter, if necessary, re-examined in the light of such reply.	(2) If, in the course of examination of an 'Order', it is considered necessary to seek any clarification regarding any point, it shall be referred to the Ministry concerned and the matter, if necessary, re-examined in the light of such reply.
		(3) If, after examination of an 'Order', a Bill or any other matter, it is considered necessary to bring any point or points to the notice of the Committee, a self-contained memorandum shall be prepared on the subject and, after the approval of the Chairman, placed before the Committee.	(3) If, after examination of an 'Order', a Bill or any other matter, it is considered necessary to bring any point or points to the notice of the Committee, a self-contained memorandum shall be prepared on the subject and, after the approval of the Chairperson, placed before the Committee.
106	<b>Circulation of memorandum.</b>	The approved memorandum together with copies or extracts of the relevant 'Order', wherever necessary, may, time permitting be circulated to members of the Committee in advance.	The approved memorandum together with copies or extracts of the relevant 'Order', wherever necessary, may, time permitting be circulated to members of the Committee in advance.
107	<b>Presentation of documents with reports.</b>	Along with the report, the following documents shall also be presented to the House:— (i) Summary of recommendations made in the report.	Along with the report, the following documents shall also be presented to the House:— (i) Summary of recommendations made in the report.

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		(ii) Relevant portions of the minutes of the sittings at which the matters referred to in the report were considered.	(ii) Relevant portions of the minutes of the sittings at which the matters referred to in the report were considered.
		(iii) Such other material as may be considered necessary.	(iii) Such other material as may be considered necessary.
108	<b>Action taken on recommendations of Committee.</b>	<p>(1) The Ministries shall be required to furnish from time to time to the Lok Sabha Secretariat, statements of action taken or proposed to be taken by them on the recommendations made by the Committee in their reports and on the assurances given by the Ministries in the course of their correspondence with the Committee. The information so received shall be placed before the Committee in the form of a memorandum with the approval of the Chairman.</p> <p>(2) In cases where any Ministry is not in a position to implement, or feels any difficulty in giving effect to a recommendation made by the Committee, the Ministry shall place its view before the Committee which may, if it thinks fit, present a further report to the House after considering the views of the Ministry in the matter.</p>	<p>(1) The Ministries shall be required to furnish from time to time to the Lok Sabha Secretariat, statements of action taken or proposed to be taken by them on the recommendations made by the Committee in their reports and on the assurances given by the Ministries in the course of their correspondence with the Committee. The information so received shall be placed before the Committee in the form of a memorandum with the approval of the Chairperson.</p> <p>(2) In cases where any Ministry is not in a position to implement, or feels any difficulty in giving effect to a recommendation made by the Committee, the Ministry shall place its view before the Committee which may, if it thinks fit, present a further report to the House after considering the views of the Ministry in the matter.</p>

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COMMITTEE AND OTHER BODIES CONSTITUTED BY GOVERNMENT ON WHICH LOK SABHA IS REPRESENTED			
108A	<b>Manner of election to Government Committees etc. on which Lok Sabha is represented.</b>	Where a motion adopted by the House provides for the election of members to a Committee, Commission or other body constituted by the Government (under the provisions of an Act or otherwise) in such manner as the Speaker may direct, the election shall, unless the Speaker otherwise directs, be held in accordance with the regulations made by the Speaker for holding of elections to Committees by means of the single transferable vote.	Where a motion adopted by the House provides for the election of members to a Committee, Commission or other body constituted by the Government (under the provisions of an Act or otherwise) in such manner as the Speaker may direct, the election shall, unless the Speaker otherwise directs, be held in accordance with the regulations made by the Speaker for holding of elections to Committees by means of the single transferable vote.

## CHAPTER IX

### GENERAL DIRECTIONS

Direc- tion	Marginal Heading	Existing Direction	Direction drafted in Gender Neutral Language
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NOTICES			
109 to 112	1*****	*****	*****
113	<b>Notices of amendments to Bill or resolutions.</b>	Notices of amendments to a Bill or a resolution may be given by members in advance of the inclusion of the relevant item in the list of business. Such amendments shall be circulated to members on the day on which the relevant item is included in the list of business or in the statement made by Minister of Parliamentary Affairs regarding Government Business for next week.	Notices of amendments to a Bill or a resolution may be given by members in advance of the inclusion of the relevant item in the list of business. Such amendments shall be circulated to members on the day on which the relevant item is included in the list of business or in the statement made by Minister of Parliamentary Affairs regarding Government Business for next week.
113A	<b>Lapsing of notices by member when appointed as Minister.</b>	If a member, subsequent to his giving notice in writing in respect of any matter under the rules, is appointed a Minister such notice shall be treated as having lapsed from the date of such appointment.	If a member, subsequent to giving notice in writing in respect of any matter under the rules, is appointed a Minister such notice shall be treated as having lapsed from the date of such appointment.
113B	<b>Time limit for notices of certain categories.</b>	(1) Notices of adjournment motions calling attention to matters of urgent public importance, motions of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers, questions of privilege, or any other notice required to be given before the commencement of the sitting on	(1) Notices of adjournment motions calling attention to matters of urgent public importance, motions of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers, questions of privilege, or any other notice required to be given before the commencement of the sitting on

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	the day on which the matter is proposed to be raised in the House, shall be given by 10.00 hours on that day.		the day on which the matter is proposed to be raised in the House, shall be given by 10.00 hours on that day.
	Such notices, if received after 10.00 hours, shall be treated as notices given for the next sitting.		Such notices, if received after 10.00 hours, shall be treated as notices given for the next sitting.
113 BB	<b>Procedure for giving notices for motions under rule 184 or on short duration discussion under rule 193.</b> (1) Notices of Motions under rule 184 and Short Duration Discussions under rule 193 shall be accepted from the date following the date of issue of summons for a session. (2) Such notices regarding statements to be made in the House by Ministers or statements, reports or papers to be laid on the Table shall be accepted from 10.00 hours on the day the list of business wherein the item has been included, is circulated to members. (3) In a case where a supplementary list of business is circulated in the House in regard to a statement, notices in respect of that statement, received within fifteen minutes of circulation of the list of business, shall be deemed to have been received at the same point of time and their inter-se priority determined by ballot. (4) In a case where an announcement is made by the Chair about a Statement to be made by a Minister in the House,	(1) Notices of Motions under rule 184 and Short Duration Discussions under rule 193 shall be accepted from the date following the date of issue of summons for a session. (2) Such notices regarding statements to be made in the House by Ministers or statements, reports or papers to be laid on the Table shall be accepted from 10.00 hours on the day the list of business wherein the item has been included, is circulated to members. (3) In a case where a supplementary list of business is circulated in the House in regard to a statement, notices in respect of that statement, received within fifteen minutes of circulation of the list of business, shall be deemed to have been received at the same point of time and their inter-se priority determined by ballot. (4) In a case where an announcement is made by the Chair about a Statement to be made by a Minister in the House,	

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		notices in respect of that statement shall be accepted from the time the announcement is made by the Chair in the House.	notices in respect of that statement shall be accepted from the time the announcement is made by the Chair in the House.
		(5) In a case where a statement is made without being included in the list of business or supplementary list of business, notices in respect of such statement shall be accepted from the time the statement is actually made in the House.	(5) In a case where a statement is made without being included in the list of business or supplementary list of business, notices in respect of such statement shall be accepted from the time the statement is actually made in the House.
		(6) All notices received within fifteen minutes of announcement by the Chair, or statement by the Minister under clauses (4) and (5) respectively, shall be deemed to have been received at the same point of time and their inter-se priority determined by ballot.	(6) All notices received within fifteen minutes of announcement by the Chair, or statement by the Minister under clauses (4) and (5) respectively, shall be deemed to have been received at the same point of time and their inter-se priority determined by ballot.
		Explanation.—The period of fifteen minutes referred to in clauses (3) and (6) shall be computed from the time of completion of circulation of list of business or the announcement by the Chair or the statement of the Minister, as the case may be.	Explanation.—The period of fifteen minutes referred to in clauses (3) and (6) shall be computed from the time of completion of circulation of list of business or the announcement by the Chair or the statement of the Minister, as the case may be.

#### MOTIONS AND SHORT DURATION DISCUSSIONS

113C <b>Limit on number of Motions and Short Duration Discussions by a member in a session.</b>	Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, the No-Day-Yet-Named Motions and Short Duration Discussions shall be arranged in such a way that no member moves or raises more than two of these during a session.	Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, the No-Day-Yet-Named Motions and Short Duration Discussions shall be arranged in such a way that no member moves or raises more than two of these during a session.
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INFORMATION REGARDING ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS OR EX-MEMBERS IN THE HOUSE			
114	<b>Information regarding attendance of members or ex-members.</b>	<p>(1) When a request is received from the member or ex-member for the supply of information regarding his attendance in the House on particular days or for a specified period according to the records of Lok Sabha Secretariat, he shall be asked to furnish the purpose for which the information is required.</p> <p>(2) Each request shall be considered on merits.</p> <p>(3) In case it is decided to comply with the request, it shall be indicated in the reply to the person concerned on which dates he had signed the attendance register.</p>	<p>(1) When a request is received from the member or ex-member for the supply of information regarding such member's attendance in the House on particular days or for a specified period according to the records of Lok Sabha Secretariat, the member or ex-member shall be asked to furnish the purpose for which the information is required.</p> <p>(2) Each request shall be considered on merits.</p> <p>(3) In case it is decided to comply with the request, it shall be indicated in the reply to the person concerned on which dates the member or ex-member had signed the attendance register.</p>
MISTAKE OR INACCURACY IN STATEMENTS MADE IN THE HOUSE			
114A	<b>Procedure for Ministers correcting a mistake or inaccuracy in statements made in debate.</b>	<p>(1) A Minister wishing to correct a mistake or inaccuracy, in the information given by him during a debate may make a statement in the House correcting such mistake or inaccuracy with the consent of the Speaker.</p> <p>(2) The procedure for making such statement shall be <i>mutatis mutandis</i> the same as laid down in direction 16.</p>	<p>(1) A Minister wishing to correct a mistake or inaccuracy, in the information given by him during a debate may make a statement in the House correcting such mistake or inaccuracy with the consent of the Speaker.</p> <p>(2) The procedure for making such statement shall be <i>mutatis mutandis</i> the same as laid down in direction 16.</p>

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115	<p><b>Procedure for pointing out mistake or inaccuracy in statements made by Ministers or members.</b></p>	<p>(1) A member wishing to point out any mistake or inaccuracy in a statement made by a Minister or any other member shall, before referring to the matter in the House, write to the Speaker pointing out the particulars of the mistake or inaccuracy and seek his permission to raise the matter in the House.</p> <p>(2) The member may place before the Speaker such evidence as he may have in support of his allegation.</p> <p>(3) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, bring the matter to the notice of the Minister or the member concerned for the purpose of ascertaining the factual position in regard to the allegation made.</p> <p>(4) The Speaker may then, if he thinks it necessary, permit the member who made the allegation to raise the matter in the House and the member so permitted shall, before making the statement, inform the Minister or the member concerned.</p> <p>(5) The Minister or the member concerned may make a statement in reply with the permission of the Speaker and after having informed the other member concerned.</p> <p>(6) The item regarding statement to be made by the member and the statement to be made by the Minister in reply thereto shall</p>	<p>(1) A member wishing to point out any mistake or inaccuracy in a statement made by a Minister or any other member shall, before referring to the matter in the House, write to the Speaker pointing out the particulars of the mistake or inaccuracy and seek the permission of the Speaker to raise the matter in the House.</p> <p>(2) The member may place before the Speaker such evidence as that member may have in support of the allegation.</p> <p>(3) The Speaker, if thinks fit, may bring the matter to the notice of the Minister or the member concerned for the purpose of ascertaining the factual position in regard to the allegation made.</p> <p>(4) The Speaker, if thinks fit, may, permit the member who made the allegation to raise the matter in the House and the member so permitted shall, before making the statement, inform the Minister or the member concerned.</p> <p>(5) The Minister or the member concerned may make a statement in reply with the permission of the Speaker and after having informed the other member concerned.</p> <p>(6) The item regarding statement to be made by the member and the statement to be made by the Minister in reply thereto shall</p>



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	not be put down in the list of business unless copies thereof have been submitted in writing to the Speaker sufficiently in advance and the Speaker has approved them. Words, phrases and expressions which are not in the statements as approved by the Speaker, if spoken, shall not form part of the proceedings of the House.	not be put down in the list of business unless copies thereof have been submitted in writing to the Speaker sufficiently in advance and the Speaker has approved them. Words, phrases and expressions which are not in the statements as approved by the Speaker, if spoken, shall not form part of the proceedings of the House.	
METHODS FOR PARTICIPATION IN DEBATE			
115A <b>Methods for participation in debate and selection of Speakers.</b>	<p>(1) Any one of the following three methods may be adopted by members who desire to notify the Speaker of their intention to take part in a debate or discussion:—</p> <p>(a) The names of members who wish to participate in a particular debate or discussion may be supplied to the Speaker by the Parliamentary Parties or Groups.</p> <p>(b) A member who prefers to write direct to the Speaker may do so without having to go through the machinery of Parliamentary Party or Group.</p> <p>(c) A member who may not like to give his name to the Speaker through his Party or to write direct to the Speaker but wishes to adopt the well-known parliamentary practice of catching the Speaker's eye may stand in his seat whenever he wishes to take part in a debate.</p> <p>(2) Unless a member rises in his seat and catches the Speaker's</p>	<p>(1) Any one of the following three methods may be adopted by members who desire to notify the Speaker of their intention to take part in a debate or discussion:—</p> <p>(a) The names of members who wish to participate in a particular debate or discussion may be supplied to the Speaker by the Parliamentary Parties or Groups.</p> <p>(b) A member who prefers to write direct to the Speaker may do so without having to go through the machinery of Parliamentary Party or Group.</p> <p>(c) A member who may not like to give one's own name to the Speaker through the Party or to write direct to the Speaker but wishes to adopt the well-known parliamentary practice of catching the Speaker's eye may stand in own seat whenever the member wishes to take part in a debate.</p> <p>(2) Unless a member rises in own seat and catches the</p>	

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	eye, he shall not be called upon by the Speaker to speak, irrespective of whether he has sent his name through his Party or Group or written direct to the Speaker.		Speaker's eye, the member shall not be called upon by the Speaker to speak, irrespective of whether that member has sent one's name through Party or Group to which the member belongs or has written direct to the Speaker.
	(3) The Speaker shall not be bound by the lists or order in which names have been given by Parties or Groups or individuals directly. The list shall be for his guidance only and it shall always be open to him to make changes whenever necessary in order that the debates are regulated in accordance with the general principles laid down by the Speaker from time to time.		(3) The Speaker shall not be bound by the lists or order in which names have been given by Parties or Groups or individuals directly. The list shall be for the guidance of the Speaker only and it shall always be open to the Speaker to make changes whenever necessary in order that the debates are regulated in accordance with the general principles laid down by the Speaker from time to time.
	(4) If a member speaks without being called by the Speaker to speak or continues to speak despite his directions to conclude the speech forthwith, the Speaker may direct that such speech or portions thereof, as the case may be, shall not form part of the proceedings of the House.		(4) If a member speaks without being called by the Speaker to speak or continues to speak despite the directions of the Speaker to conclude the speech forthwith, the Speaker may direct that such speech or portions thereof, as the case may be, shall not form part of the proceedings of the House.

SPEECHES IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN HINDI OR ENGLISH

115B <b>Procedure regarding speeches in languages other than Hindi or English.</b>	(1) A member may make a speech in Lok Sabha in any of the following languages, namely, Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu or Urdu provided he	(1) A member may make a speech in Lok Sabha in any of the following languages, namely, Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu or Urdu provided the
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		gives at least half-an-hour's notice to that effect to the officer at the Table in order to enable the Interpreter concerned to take position in the Interpreters' Booth. The Speech shall be simultaneously interpreted into Hindi and English.	member gives at least half-an-hour's notice to that effect to the officer at the Table in order to enable the Interpreter concerned to take position in the Interpreters' Booth. The Speech shall be simultaneously interpreted into Hindi and English.
		The translation of his speech in Hindi and English shall thereafter be prepared and printed in the official report of the proceedings of the House with a footnote indicating the language in which the original speech was delivered.	The translation of the speech of that member in Hindi and English shall thereafter be prepared and printed in the official report of the proceedings of the House with a footnote indicating the language in which the original speech was delivered.
		(2) A member desirous of making a speech in any language other than Hindi, English and the languages mentioned in clause (1) shall furnish to the officer at the table or the Parliamentary Notice office, three authenticated copies of the translation of his speech in Hindi or English in advance for use of the interpreters and later incorporation in the official report of the proceedings of the House:	(2) A member desirous of making a speech in any language other than Hindi, English and the languages mentioned in clause (1) shall furnish to the officer at the table or the Parliamentary Notice Office, three authenticated copies of the translation of the speech of that member in Hindi or English in advance for use of the interpreters and later incorporation in the official report of the proceedings of the House:
		Provided that where a member does not furnish such translation, the fact that the member spoke in a language other than Hindi or English or any of the languages mentioned in clause (1) shall	Provided that where a member does not furnish such translation, the fact that the member spoke in a language other than Hindi or English or any of the languages mentioned in clause (1) shall

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		be mentioned in the official report of the proceedings of the House with the remark that the member did not furnish a translation of his speech in Hindi or English.	be mentioned in the official report of the proceedings of the House with the remark that the member did not furnish a translation of the speech made in Hindi or English.
		(3) A member or members (not more than two) in whose name(s) a question appears in the list of starred questions may ask supplementaries in any of the languages mentioned in clause (1) provided an advance notice in this regard is given not later than 3 P.M. on the working day preceding the day on which the question is listed for oral answer.	(3) A member or members (not more than two) in whose name(s) a question appears in the list of starred questions may ask supplementaries in any of the languages mentioned in clause (1) provided an advance notice in this regard is given not later than 3 P.M. on the working day preceding the day on which the question is listed for oral answer.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

115C <b>Personal explanation.</b>	No member shall be permitted to make a statement by way of personal explanation under rule 357 unless a copy thereof has been submitted in writing by the member to the Speaker sufficiently in advance and the Speaker has approved it. Words, phrases and expressions which are not in the statement approved by the Speaker, if spoken, shall not form part of the proceedings of the House.	No member shall be permitted to make a statement by way of personal explanation under rule 357 unless a copy thereof has been submitted in writing by the member to the Speaker sufficiently in advance and the Speaker has approved it. Words, phrases and expressions which are not in the statement approved by the Speaker, if spoken, shall not form part of the proceedings of the House.
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PAPER TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE			
116	<b>Entry in list of business.</b>  (1) An entry shall be made in the list of business in respect of every paper or document which is received from a Minister duly authenticated for laying on the Table of the House.  (2) Papers received from Ministries shall generally be included in the agenda for laying on the Table after two days unless a specific date has been suggested by the Ministry concerned.  (3) Papers to be laid on the Table shall ordinarily be sent by Ministries two days in advance of the day on which the papers are proposed to be laid. In special circumstances, however, the Speaker may, on request, permit a Minister to lay a paper on the Table at shorter notice.	(1) An entry shall be made in the list of business in respect of every paper or document which is received from a Minister duly authenticated for laying on the Table of the House.  (2) Papers received from Ministries shall generally be included in the agenda for laying on the Table after two days unless a specific date has been suggested by the Ministry concerned.  (3) Papers to be laid on the Table shall ordinarily be sent by Ministries two days in advance of the day on which the papers are proposed to be laid. In special circumstances, however, the Speaker may, on request, permit a Minister to lay a paper on the Table at shorter notice.	
117	<b>Laying of papers by private members.</b>  A private member may lay a paper on the Table of the House when he is authorised to do so by the Speaker.	A private member may lay a paper on the Table of the House when that member is authorised to do so by the Speaker.	
118	<b>Procedure for laying of papers by private members.</b>  (1) If a private member desires to lay a paper or document on the Table of the House, he shall supply a copy thereof to the Speaker in advance so as to enable him to decide whether permission should be given to lay the paper or document on the Table. If the Speaker permits the member to lay the paper or document on the Table, the member may at the appropriate time lay it on the Table.	(1) If a private member desires to lay a paper or document on the Table of the House, the member shall supply a copy thereof to the Speaker in advance so as to enable the Speaker to decide whether permission should be given to lay the paper or document on the Table. If the Speaker permits the member to lay the paper or document on the Table, the member may at the appropriate time lay it on the Table.	

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		<p>(2) If a private member in the course of his speech wishes to quote from a secret Government document, paper or report, he shall supply a copy thereof in advance to the Speaker and also indicate the portions thereof which he wishes to quote in order to enable the Speaker to decide whether permission should be given. If the Speaker permits the member to quote from the document, the member may do so at the appropriate time. If the Speaker does not accord the necessary permission, the member shall not quote from the document nor refer to its contents.</p> <p>(3)(i) A paper or document sought to be laid on the Table by a private member may be considered for laying on the Table only if the member has quoted therefrom. The member seeking to lay the same may hand it over at the Table but it shall not be deemed to have been laid on the Table unless the Speaker, after examination, accords the necessary permission.</p> <p>(ii) If the Speaker does not accord the necessary permission, the paper or document shall be returned to the member and the fact indicated in the printed Debates.</p>	<p>(2) If a private member in the course of making the speech wishes to quote from a secret Government document, paper or report, that member shall supply a copy thereof in advance to the Speaker and also indicate the portions thereof which the member wishes to quote in order to enable the Speaker to decide whether permission should be given. If the Speaker permits the member to quote from the document, the member may do so at the appropriate time. If the Speaker does not accord the necessary permission, the member shall not quote from the document nor refer to its contents.</p> <p>(3)(i) A paper or document sought to be laid on the Table by a private member may be considered for laying on the Table only if the member has quoted therefrom. The member seeking to lay the same may hand it over at the Table but it shall not be deemed to have been laid on the Table unless the Speaker, after examination, accords the necessary permission.</p> <p>(ii) If the Speaker does not accord the necessary permission, the paper or document shall be returned to the member and the fact indicated in the printed Debates.</p>
118A <b>Authenti- cation of papers to be laid by Private Members</b>		<p>(1) When a member seeks permission of the Speaker to lay a paper or document on the Table of the House under-direction 118, he shall record thereon a certificate in one of the following forms, as the case may be:—</p>	<p>(1) When a member seeks permission of the Speaker to lay a paper or document on the Table of the House under-direction 118, that member shall record thereon a certificate in one of the following forms, as the case may be:—</p>

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	(a) 'I certify from my personal knowledge that this is the original document which is authentic.'	(a) 'I certify from my personal knowledge that this is the original document which is authentic.'	
	(b) 'I certify from my personal knowledge that this document is a true copy of the original which is authentic.'	(b) 'I certify from my personal knowledge that this document is a true copy of the original which is authentic.'	
	(c) 'I certify that the contents of this document are correct and based on authentic information.'	(c) 'I certify that the contents of this document are correct and based on authentic information.'	
	(2) If the paper or document consists of more than one page, the member shall put his signature with date on every page thereof.	(2) If the paper or document consists of more than one page, the member shall put his signature with date on every page thereof.	

## STATEMENT BY MINISTER

119	<b>Advance intimation and copy of statement by Minister.</b>	A Minister desiring to make a statement in the House under rule 372 shall intimate in advance the date on which the statement is proposed to be made and also send a copy of the statement to the Lok Sabha Secretariat for the information of the Speaker.	A Minister desiring to make a statement in the House under rule 372 shall intimate in advance the date on which the statement is proposed to be made and also send a copy of the statement to the Lok Sabha Secretariat for the information of the Speaker.
		Explanation.—The statement shall pertain to a subject for which the Minister is responsible and shall be made to explain Government's policy in regard to a specific matter of public importance or topical interest.	Explanation.—The statement shall pertain to a subject for which the Minister is responsible and shall be made to explain Government's policy in regard to a specific matter of public importance or topical interest.

## RECOGNITION OF AND FACILITIES TO PARLIAMENTARY PARTIES AND GROUPS

120	<b>Recognition of</b>	The Speaker may recognise an association of members as a	The Speaker may recognise an association of members as a
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	<b>Party or Group.</b>	Parliamentary Party or Group for the purpose of functioning in the House and his decision shall be final.	Parliamentary Party or Group for the purpose of functioning in the House and the decision of the Speaker shall be final.
121	<b>Conditions for recognition</b>	<p>In recognising a Parliamentary Party or Group the Speaker shall take into consideration the following principles:—</p> <p>(i) An association of members who propose to form a Parliamentary Party—</p> <p>(a) shall have announced at the time of the general elections a distinct ideology and programme of Parliamentary work on which they have been returned to the House;</p> <p>(b) shall have an organisation both inside and outside the House; and</p> <p>(c) shall have at least a strength equal to the quorum fixed to constitute a sitting of the House, that is one-tenth of the total number of members of the House.</p> <p>(ii) An association of members to form a Parliamentary Group shall satisfy the conditions specified in parts (a) and (b) of clause (i) and shall have at least a strength of 30 members.</p>	<p>In recognising a Parliamentary Party or Group the Speaker shall take into consideration the following principles:—</p> <p>(i) An association of members who propose to form a Parliamentary Party—</p> <p>(a) shall have announced at the time of the general elections a distinct ideology and programme of Parliamentary work on which they have been returned to the House.</p> <p>(b) shall have an organisation both inside and outside the House; and</p> <p>(c) shall have at least a strength equal to the quorum fixed to constitute a sitting of the House, that is one-tenth of the total number of members of the House.</p> <p>(ii) An association of members to form a Parliamentary Group shall satisfy the conditions specified in parts (a) and (b) of clause (i) and shall have at least a strength of 30 members.</p>
122	<b>Facilities to Parties and Groups.</b>	(1) The Speaker may grant the following facilities to a Party in the House, namely:—	(1) The Speaker may grant the following facilities to a Party in the House, namely:—



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	(a) Allotment of blocks of seats in the House in proportion to the strength of the Party and the total number of seats available in the Chamber.	(a) Allotment of blocks of seats in the House in proportion to the strength of the Party and the total number of seats available in the Chamber.	
	(b) Allotment of a room in the Parliament House for the purposes of Parliamentary work of the Party.	(b) Allotment of a room in the Parliament House for the purposes of Parliamentary work of the Party.	
	(c) Allotment of Committee rooms or other available accommodation for holding Party meetings.	(c) Allotment of Committee rooms or other available accommodation for holding Party meetings.	
	(d) Supply of Parliamentary or Government papers or publications which the Speaker may determine from time to time.	(d) Supply of Parliamentary or Government papers or publications which the Speaker may determine from time to time.	
	(e) Nomination to a Parliamentary Committee in proportion to the strength of the Party.	(e) Nomination to a Parliamentary Committee in proportion to the strength of the Party.	
	(f) Submission to the Speaker of a panel of names for selection of members to be called to speak in debates.	(f) Submission to the Speaker of a panel of names for selection of members to be called to speak in debates.	
	(g) Consultation, where necessary, in the matter of arrangement of business of the House or any other important matter coming before the House.	(g) Consultation, where necessary, in the matter of arrangement of business of the House or any other important matter coming before the House.	
	(2) The Speaker may grant such of the facilities, specified in this direction as he may deem fit or feasible to a Parliamentary Group.	(2) The Speaker may grant such of the facilities, specified in this direction as <b>the Speaker deems</b> fit or feasible to a Parliamentary Group.	

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		(3) The Speaker's decision in regard to the grant of facilities to a Parliamentary Party or Group shall be final.	(3) The Speaker's decision in regard to the grant of facilities to a Parliamentary Party or Group shall be final.
123	<b>Certain facilities to association of members not recognized as Party or Group.</b>	An association of members who do not fulfil the conditions for recognition as a Parliamentary Party or Group may be granted certain facilities by the Speaker, if such a course shall, in his opinion, facilitate the conduct of business in the House.	An association of members who do not fulfil the conditions for recognition as a Parliamentary Party or Group may be granted certain facilities by the Speaker, if such a course shall, in the <b>opinion of the Speaker</b> , facilitate the conduct of business in the House.

PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE AND PARLIAMENT HOUSE ESTATE

124	<b>Precincts of the House and Parliament House Estate.</b>	The term 'precincts of the House' or 'precincts of the Parliament House' used in the Rules shall, except for the purposes of rule 374, include in addition to places specified in rule 2, the following places in Parliament House Estate:—	The term 'precincts of the House' or 'precincts of the Parliament House' used in the Rules shall, except for the purposes of rule 374, include in addition to places specified in rule 2, the following places in Parliament House Estate:—
		(i) The Central Hall and its Lobbies;	(i) The Central Hall and its Lobbies;
		(ii) Members' Waiting Rooms;	(ii) Members' Waiting Rooms;
		(iii) Committee Rooms;	(iii) Committee Rooms;
		(iv) Parliament Library;	(iv) Parliament Library;
		(v) Members' Refreshment Rooms, Dining Rooms and Banquet Hall;	(v) Members' Refreshment Rooms, Dining Rooms and Banquet Hall;
		(vi) Lok Sabha Offices located in Parliament House, Parliament House Annexe and Outer	(vi) Lok Sabha Offices located in Parliament House, Parliament House Annexe and Outer

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	Reception Offices of Parliament House and Parliament House Annexe;	Reception Offices of Parliament House and Parliament House Annexe;	
	(vii) Corridors and passages connecting or leading to the various rooms referred to above; and	(vii) Corridors and passages connecting or leading to the various rooms referred to above; and	
	(viii) Parliament House Estate and approaches to the Parliament House and Parliament House Annexe.	(viii) Parliament House Estate and approaches to the Parliament House and Parliament House Annexe.	
	Explanation.— 'Parliament House Estate' includes—	Explanation.— 'Parliament House Estate' includes—	
	(a) all buildings, structures, installations, lawns and vacant land adjoining Parliament House, Parliament House Annexe and Outer Reception Office; and	(a) all buildings, structures, installations, lawns and vacant land adjoining Parliament House, Parliament House Annexe and Outer Reception Office; and	
	(b) plot No. 118 (between Red Cross Road, Raisina Road and Parliament House) and Plot No. 115 (between Talkatora Road, Pant Marg and Parliament House), which are under the control of the Speaker.	(b) plot No. 118 (between Red Cross Road, Raisina Road and Parliament House) and Plot No. 115 (between Talkatora Road, Pant Marg and Parliament House), which are under the control of the Speaker.	
124A <b>Maintenance of order within Parliament House Estate.</b>	(1) The Director, Security of Lok Sabha shall be responsible for maintaining order within the compound of the Parliament House Estate and shall take all necessary steps to ensure that no obstruction or hindrance is caused to Members of Parliament in that area, in coming to, or going from, the Parliament House.	(1) The Director, Security of Lok Sabha shall be responsible for maintaining order within the compound of the Parliament House Estate and shall take all necessary steps to ensure that no obstruction or hindrance is caused to Members of Parliament in that area, in coming to, or going from, the Parliament House.	

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	(2) In order to keep the area and passages within the Parliament House Estate free and open for Members of Parliament without any obstruction or hindrance, the following activities are prohibited within the area of the Parliament House Estate:—		(2) In order to keep the area and passages within the Parliament House Estate free and open for Members of Parliament without any obstruction or hindrance, the following activities are prohibited within the area of the Parliament House Estate:—
	(i) holding of any public meeting;		(i) holding of any public meeting;
	(ii) assembly of five or more persons;		(ii) assembly of five or more persons;
	(iii) carrying of fire arms, banners, placards, lathies, spears, swords, sticks, brickbats;		(iii) carrying of fire arms, banners, placards, lathies, spears, swords, sticks, brickbats;
	(iv) shouing of slogans;		(iv) shouing of slogans;
	(v) making of speeches etc;		(v) making of speeches etc;
	(vi) processions demonstrations;	or	(vi) processions demonstrations;
	(vii) picketing or dharna;		(vii) picketing or dharna;
	(viii) any other activity or conduct which may csaue or tend to cause any obstruction or hindrance to Members of Parliament.		(viii) any other activity or conduct which may csaue or tend to cause any obstruction or hindrance to Members of Parliament.
	(3) The [Director, Security] of Lok Sabha may, subject to the instructions or permission of the Speaker, request the police to assist him in maintaining order in the Parliament House Estate, as and when considered necessary.		(3) The [Director, Security] of Lok Sabha may, subject to the instructions or permission of the Speaker, request the police for assistance in maintaining order in the Parliament House Estate, as and when considered necessary.

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PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS RECEIVED FROM MINISTRIES ETC. FOR CIRCULATION TO MEMBERS			
125	<p><b>Treatment of papers and documents received from Ministries etc. for circulation to members.</b></p> <p>(1) The Lok Sabha may circulate to members either at their residence or through the Publications Counter papers, documents and reports received for circulation to members from the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India:</p> <p>Provided that the Lok Sabha Secretariat shall not undertake circulation of a paper, document or report marked 'Confidential' or 'Secret', unless it is meant for the members of a Parliamentary Committee and is connected with their business:</p> <p>Provided further that the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, direct that a paper, document or report forwarded to the Lok Sabha Secretariat for circulation to members may not be circulated.</p> <p>Explanation—For the purposes of this direction, the expression 'paper' includes invitations received from the President, Prime Minister, Ministers and Ministries of the Government of India for circulation to members to attend any function organised by them.</p> <p>(2) The Lok Sabha Secretariat shall not undertake circulation of</p>	<p>(1) The Lok Sabha may circulate to members either at their residence or through the Publications Counter papers, documents and reports received for circulation to members from the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India:</p> <p>Provided that the Lok Sabha Secretariat shall not undertake circulation of a paper, document or report marked 'Confidential' or 'Secret', unless it is meant for the members of a Parliamentary Committee and is connected with their business:</p> <p>Provided further that the Speaker <b>if thinks fit, may</b> direct that a paper, document or report forwarded to the Lok Sabha Secretariat for circulation to members may not be circulated.</p> <p>Explanation—For the purposes of this direction, the expression 'paper' includes invitations received from the President, Prime Minister, Ministers and Ministries of the Government of India for circulation to members to attend any function organised by them.</p> <p>(2) The Lok Sabha Secretariat shall not undertake circulation of</p>	

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		any paper, document, report or other material received direct from:	any paper, document, report or other material received direct from:
		(a) State Governments;	(a) State Governments;
		(b) Foreign Missions;	(b) Foreign Missions;
		(c) Private bodies or individuals; and	(c) Private bodies or individuals; and
		(d) Members of Parliament, unless the papers received from them are connected with the business of the House.	(d) Members of Parliament, unless the papers received from them are connected with the business of the House.

FIRST SCHEDULE  
[See Direction No. 38 (1)]  
LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
New Delhi, the .....20

From

(Name and designation)  
Lok Sabha Secretariat  
New Delhi.

To

Smt./Kumari/Shri.....

Subject:—

Madam/Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your petition dated .....  
the ..... on the above mentioned subject.

Yours faithfully,

SECOND SCHEDULE  
[See Direction No. 84]  
Introductory Paragraphs of a Select/  
Joint Committee Report

I, the Chairpersons of the Select/Joint Committee to which the \*Bill.....(here insert the long title of the Bill) was referred, having been authorised to submit the report on their behalf, present their Report, with the Bill as amended by the Committee annexed thereto.

2. The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the .....(date). The motions for reference of the Bill to a Select/Joint Committee of the Houses (motion to be given as appendix to the Report) was moved by Smt./Kumari/Shri.....(name) on the.....(date).

3. The Rajya Sabha discussed the motion on the .....(dates) and concurred in the said motion on the .....(date) (motion to be given as appendix to the Report).

4. The Message from Rajya Sabha was read out of the Lok Sabha on the.....(date).

5. The Committee held.....(number) sittings in all.

6. The first sitting of the Committee was held on the.....(date) to draw up a programme of work. The Committee at this sitting decided to hear evidence of associations which might make a request to that effect by the ..... (dates). The Committee also decided to visit.....(place) on the.....(dates) in order to.....(purpose of visit).

7. The Committee accordingly visited.....(centres visited) on the .....(dates).

8. The Committee heard the evidence given by the representatives of the following association on the dates noted against each:—

(1)

(2)

etc. etc.

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\* Published in Part-II, Section 2 of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the.....



A summary of evidence given is appended to this Report (the Committee decided to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the evidence given in extenso).

9. The Committee considered the Bill clause by clause at the sitting held on the .....(dates).

10. The Committee appointed on the .....(date) a Sub-Committee consisting of .....(number) members to consider.....(object). The Report of the Sub-Committee was presented to the Committee on the .....(date) (Report to be given as appendix).

11. The Report of the Select/Joint Committee was to be presented by the.....(date). The Committee were granted extension of time on the.....(date), upto the.....(date) (in case of two or more extensions). The Committee were granted extension of time.....(twice or thrice etc.), the first time on the .....(date) upto the .....(date), and subsequently on the .....(date) upto the.....(date).

12. The Committee considered and adopted the Report on the.....(date).

13. The observations of the Committee with regard to the principal changes proposed in the Bill are detailed in the succeeding paragraphs.