

## VOTING

### **785. Voting: 'Abstention' from any voting in the House is not taken into account within the meaning of 'present and voting'**

On 13 October 1989, Shri L. K. Advani raised a point of order relating to interpretation of 'Abstention' in the electronic vote recorder while voting on a Constitution (Amendment) Bill. The Constitution (Amendment) Bills require a special majority of the House which has been defined under article 368 of the Constitution wherein it is said that the Bills have to be passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the House present and voting. Shri Advani raised this issue as the electronic device was provided with three buttons. 'Ayes, Noes and Abstention' and his point was that if a member is present and pushes the 'Abstention' button, he is also voting and therefore, the total strength of the House, present and voting includes him. Therefore, what is crucial is not that he voted against the Bill but that he did not support the Bill. He was keen on ascertaining the Chair's interpretation of 'present and voting', and whether the strength of those members who vote for 'Abstention' is also to be computed while deciding the special majority that has voted in favour or not.

The Deputy Chairman observed:

I will read out what is the legal implication. But I also want to say that in common sense voting means that you are here voting 'yes' or you are voting 'no'. 'Abstention' is for computing how many members are present, to correct it. That is what my understanding is. I will read out the legal paper that the Secretariat has found out.

Article 368(2) of the Constitution, *inter alia*, provides that a Bill to amend the Constitution is required to be passed in each House by the majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting. A point has been raised whether the member who abstained from voting can be deemed to be present and voting within the meaning of the article. In other words, the point is whether the abstention could be counted in any way for the purpose of voting. It is established that abstentions in any voting are not taken into consideration in declaring the result on any question. A member who votes 'Abstention' either through the electronic vote recorder or on voting slip or in any other manner does so only to indicate his presence in the House and his intention to abstain from voting. He does not record his vote within the meaning of the words 'present and voting'. The expression 'present and voting' refers to those who vote for 'Ayes' or for 'Noes' and not to those who are merely present but not voting either in favour or against any question before the House. This has also been the practice in this House in the past so that whenever members have abstained from voting, they have not been counted for the purpose of declaring the result of a division. Even in an election if you abstain, your vote will not be counted.

(R.S. deb. dt. 13.10.1989, Cols. 178-79)

**786. Voting: Ministers: Ministers who are not members of the House, can sit in the House at the time of voting but cannot vote**

On 30 January 1980, when an amendment to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address was being put to vote, Dr. Ramkripal Sinha requested all the Ministers, except the Prime Minister, who were not members of the House, to leave the House before voting. He added that it was the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who had pressed this question when the previous Government was there and the Ministers then used to withdraw. The Leader of the Opposition, Shri Lal K. Advani, did not agree with this proposition although such a thing did happen in the past, adding that such was not the case in Lok Sabha also. He suggested that Ministers who were not members of the House may remain in the House.

Thereupon, the Chairman observed:

Nobody, who is not a member of this House, will be allowed by me to vote.  
That is the end of the matter.

(R.S. deb. dt. 30.1.1980, Cols. 347-48)

## WHIPS

### **787. Whips: Members should come through their whips to speak on a matter**

On 16 August 1985, during a calling attention on the present sugar policy resulting in the decline of sugar production in the country Shri Kalpnath Rai also wanted to speak.

The Deputy Chairman said:

You have to come through your whip. Do not come to me direct.

(R.S. deb. dt. 16.8.1985, Col. 299)

## ZERO HOUR

### **788. Zero hour: Prior permission of the Chair should be obtained about matters to be raised during zero hour**

On 5 April 1977, when Shri Mohammad Yunus Saleem and Shri Nripati Ranjan Choudhury wanted to raise some matters during zero hour without the prior permission of the Chair, the Deputy Chairman, while not permitting the members to raise the matters, observed:

If the point to be raised is so important, they could at least have taken me into confidence and not sprung a surprise on me. I cannot say anything without knowing what point they want to raise. I will not come in the way of any member raising any important matter. I will only see in what way it could be done. But I must be taken into confidence and we should co-operate in these matters. I would again request you to let me know the points which you want to raise and I will consider the ways and means by which they can be brought before the House... I request the hon'ble members to give me in writing the points which they want to raise.

(R.S. deb. dt. 5.4.1977, Cols. 51-53)

### **789. Zero hour: The admissibility of a notice to raise an issue during zero hour is decided by the Chairman and his decision is final**

On 12 December 2006, when the Deputy Chairman called Shri B.J. Panda to make a special mention, Shri Dinesh Trivedi stated that he had given a notice to raise the issue regarding acquisition of fertile land by the Government of West Bengal and its distribution to industrialists. The Deputy Chairman categorically stated that the notice has not been admitted for that day. When Shri Trivedi insisted on his demand, the Deputy Chairman, pointed out that no zero hour notice had been admitted for that day. Clarifying the rules, the Deputy Chairman said:

All notices, till they are disposed of, are deemed to be under consideration of the Chairman... Those who give notices, come to the Chairman and explain the importance of their notices. They also explain how they want to take it up. It is the discretion of the Chairman. Taking into consideration the rules, and also the admissibility question, the Chairman decides, and that is final. The concerned members will also be informed about that. Once the Chairman has decided, and some notices are not taken up, you are free to go and request the Chairman again...

(R.S. deb. dt. 12.12.2006, pp. 232-234)

### **790. Zero hour: Notice for zero hour mentions should be given before ten o'clock**

On 7 December 2006, Shri Santosh Bagrodia stated that he had given a notice to raise an issue during the zero hour. But the Deputy Chairman pointed out that his notice was under consideration of the Chairman and

had not been admitted yet. When Shri Bagrodia insisted, the Deputy Chairman, clarified:

Business Advisory Committee, which consists of members of all the political parties, has taken a decision that the notice for zero hour mentions should be given before ten o'clock, and, then, only five, out of them will be taken up after the Chairman verifies the admissibility...Three minutes time will be given for every mention. No member other than the one who has given the notice will be allowed to speak.

(R.S. deb. dt. 7.12.2006, p. 241)

**791. Zero hour: Only three minutes are to be allotted to each issue raised during the zero hour**

On 14 March 2007, during the matters raised with permission of the Chair, when Shrimati Brinda Karat raised the matter regarding demands of tribals from Jharkhand, the Chairman said:

It has been decided in the Committee today that only three minutes will be given to each issue raised during the zero hour.'

(R. S. deb. dt. 14.3.2007, p. 232)

**792. Zero hour: Every member should conclude his speech within three minutes during zero hour**

On 23 August 2007, during the matters raised with the permission of the Chair, an issue regarding determination of price of gas through competitive bidding process and its adverse effect was raised by Shri Amar Singh. During the discussion when Shri Tapan Kumar Sen continued his speech beyond three minutes, the Deputy Chairman asked him to conclude his speech. However, when some members insisted that it was a serious matter, the Deputy Chairman pointed out that every member should conclude his speech in three minutes during the zero hour. He observed:

In zero hour you should learn to sum up in three minutes... Otherwise, you give notice under some other rule, and do not speak like this during the zero hour\*.

(R.S. deb. dt. 3.8.2007, p. 206)

**793. Zero hour: 'Zero hour' is not provided in the rules; the Chair, however, permits members to mention important matters concerning the House during this time**

On 12 August 1985, during zero hour, with the permission of the Chairman, Shri Lal K. Advani raised a matter with reference to policy announcements made by Ministers outside Parliament when Parliament was in session. Considering it a breach of propriety, Shri Advani referred to certain announcements made by the Finance Minister and Commerce Minister outside the House and wanted a ruling from the Chair on the issue. The Chairman rejected the observation made by Shri Advani.

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\*Spoke in Hindi.

At this point, Shri N. K. P. Salve raised a point of procedure saying that whenever there is a procedure to be looked outside the Rule Book, there should be some guidelines under which the House should work.

The Chairman observed :

Hon'ble members are aware that in Parliament, there are conventions besides Rules. The "zero hour" has been a convention in this House right from the days of Dr. Radhakrishnan. People have been permitted to raise questions during this hour and it goes on in both the Houses and everybody knows. Thanks to the co-operation I have received from the Opposition, I have managed to dispense with the zero hour, but provide opportunity to members to make important statements when it concerns the House. This is a matter which concerns the House and, when permission was sought, I have granted it.

(R.S. deb. dt. 12.8.1985, Cols. 237-39)

**794. Zero hour: The issues raised in the House during zero hour are first considered and decided by the Chairman in his Chamber**

On 20 November 1985, the Chairman wanted to call Shri Chaturanan Mishra to raise the issue of the situation arising out of steep rise in prices of essential commodities through a calling attention notice. But Shri M. Kalyanasundaram wanted to raise a matter in regard to the Central Government employees.

The Chairman ruled:

I will not allow this, I consider all these matters in my Chamber and whatever is urgent and important, I allow. This is not such an urgent thing and this has not been raised in my Chamber. Therefore, I am not allowing it. I am not going to deviate from this practice.

(R.S. deb. dt. 20.11.1985, Col. 187)

**795. Zero hour: Zero hour ends with the adjournment of the House**

On 24 November 2006, a discussion on remarks on Arunachal Pradesh by the Representative of People's Republic of China took place with the permission of the Chair. Due to interruptions Shri Sitaram Yechury's speech abruptly ended and the Chairman called for the reply of the Minister. After the reply of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Suresh Pachouri, the Chairman adjourned the House at 12.33 p.m. When the House reassembled after lunch at 2 p.m. the Deputy Chairman announced special mentions to be taken up. However, Shri Yechury demanded that he be allowed to complete his speech which he was delivering before adjournment of the House. The Deputy Chairman objected to this demand and stated that the Chairman had on record said that the discussion was concluded and he ruled:

...As far as the discussion on the subject raised in the zero hour is concerned, the convention is that once the House adjourns, the zero hour ends.

(R.S. deb. dt. 24.11.2006, p. 280)

**796. Zero hour: The Government is not bound to reply during the zero hour**

On 14 May 2007, after the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2007 was introduced by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Shri Oscar Fernandes, there were some interruptions in the House. Shri Ravula Chandra Sekar Reddy demanded to resolve the issue of Babli Project and sought the Government's reply. To this, the Deputy Chairman clarified to the member that he should give proper notice under the rules. He said:

This is zero hour. The Government is not bound to reply... How can I ask the Government to reply during zero hour?... I cannot tell the Government during zero hour to reply...

(R. S. deb. dt. 14.5.2007, pp. 489-94)

**797. Zero hour: Minister cannot reply during zero hour**

On 16 December 2008, during a discussion on the matters raised with the permission of Chair on the allotment of spectrum, Dr. V. Maitreyan said that as per the newspaper reports, the Union Minister of Telecommunications, Shri A. Raja had been charged with having allotted 2G spectrum for mobile services on a first-cum-first-served basis rather than going for a global auction. He sought the dismissal of the Minister as well as examination of the matter by a Joint Parliamentary Committee.

At this, the Deputy Chairman observed:

All of us have agreed for a zero hour and this House is following certain norms. Now, in zero hour, you know that the Minister cannot reply. You insist that the zero hour should be taken up and when we take up the zero hour, you demand this and that. You have a right to say this but how can the Government respond? You have to use the other forum which is available to you under the rules. If you do not make use of the other forum and you say that zero hour is used for all purposes, I think, this is not correct. In all party meeting, we have taken a decision. Let us respect that decision. Let us follow that.

(R.S. deb. dt. 16.12.2008, p. 191)

## LIST OF PRESIDING OFFICERS OF RAJYA SABHA

Sl.	Name of Chairman	Term
1.	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	13.5.1952—12.5.1957 13.5.1957—12.5.1962
2.	Dr. Zakir Husain	13.5.1962—12.5.1967
3.	Shri V. V. Giri	13.5.1967—03.5.1969
4.	Shri G. S. Pathak	31.8.1969—30.8.1974
5.	Shri B.D. Jatti	31.8.1974—30.8.1979
6.	Shri M. Hidayatullah	31.8.1979—30.8.1984
7.	Shri R. Venkataraman	31.8.1984—24.7.1987
8.	Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma	03.9.1987—24.7.1992
9.	Shri K. R. Narayanan	21.8.1992—24.7.1997
10.	Shri Krishan Kant	21.8.1997—27.7.2002*
11.	Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat	19.8.2002—21.7.2007
12.	Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari	11.8.2007—till date

\*Died on 27.7.2002 (in office).

Sl.	Name of Deputy Chairman	Term
1.	Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao	31.5.1952—02.4.1956 25.4.1956—01.3.1962
2.	Shrimati Violet Alva	19.4.1962—02.4.1966 07.4.1966—16.11.1969
3.	Shri B. D. Khobaragade	17.12.1969—02.4.1972
4.	Shri Godey Murahari	13.4.1972—02.4.1974 26.4.1974—20.3.1977
5.	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha	30.3.1977—02.4.1980
6.	Shri Shyam Lal Yadav	30.7.1980—02.4.1982 28.4.1982—29.12.1984
7.	Dr. (Shrimati) Najma Heptulla	25.1.1985—20.1.1986

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Sl.	Name of Chairman	Term
8.	Shri M. M. Jacob	26.2.1986—22.10.1986
9.	Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh Patil	18.11.1986—05.11.1988
10.	Dr. (Shrimati) Najma Heptulla	18.11.1988—04.7.1992 10.7.1992—04.7.1998 09.7.1998—10.6.2004
11.	Shri K. Rahman Khan	22.7.2004—02.4.2006 12.5.2006—till date

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- (ii) only very general remarks are to be made; and
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Message from Lok Sabha alone is sufficient for the Bill being taken up in Rajya Sabha [41], p. 21

The Chairman can waive two days’ notice period required for taking into consideration Bills transmitted from Lok Sabha [44], p. 24

A Bill already passed/ returned to Lok Sabha by Rajya Sabha cannot be taken up for discussion once again [45], pp. 24-25

**BUDGET:**

In the absence of the Minister of Finance any other Minister in the Ministry of Finance must be present in the House during discussion on the Budget [ 20], p. 10

Standing Committees cannot change the Budget proposals [58], p. 33

Any point can be raised by any member during discussion on the General Budget [59], p. 33

The Finance Minister should be present in the House while the General Budget is being discussed [446], p. 230

Raising the tariff of postal articles, etc. by the Government on the eve of the Budget is a question of propriety and not of legality [531], p. 281

Issuance of notifications with revenue implications on the eve of the Budget is contrary to parliamentary propriety [534], pp. 284-285

**BULLETIN:**

Notification which is not required to be laid on the Table of the House should find a place in the Bulletin [60], p. 34

**BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE:**

Announcement of business by the Government is not binding on the House. Authoritative decision rests with the Business Advisory Committee [61], p. 35

Admissibility or otherwise of any business by the Chairman should not be questioned in the House [115], p. 63

The Chairman can withdraw an item from the agenda of a sitting, if the concerned Minister seeks his indulgence to allow more time to check certain facts [126], p. 68

**C****CALLING ATTENTION:**

The Chair has got right to reframe a calling attention notice [62], pp. 36-37

Members cannot make speeches, they can only seek clarifications [66], p. 38

Members can ask questions or clarifications but cannot read letters and papers or give information to the Minister during a calling attention [67], pp. 38-39

One member from each party is to be called [ 68], p. 39

Copies of the calling attention statement not to be given beforehand [71], p. 40

Prior intimation is necessary for asking questions during a calling attention [73], pp. 40-41

Every member to be replied to separately by the Minister as per convention [74], p. 41

Presiding Officer has to call members as per the list given by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs [75], p. 41

A calling attention should be read exactly as given in the list of business [76], pp. 41-42

A Minister can ask for more time to make a statement at a later hour/date [77], p. 42

The Government can decide as to which Ministry will deal with a calling attention [78], p. 43

Copies of the statement should be circulated to the members before the Minister makes his statement [79], p. 43

Calling attention to come up immediately after the question hour [80], pp. 43-44

Mover of Calling attention gets only seven minutes [81], p. 44

Minister of State or Cabinet Ministers can reply; whole day can be allotted with the consent of the House if matter raised is very important [82], pp. 44-45

Minister who made the statement should reply to the calling attention [83], p. 45

Government to indicate its response to the two alternatives mentioned in a motion adopted by the House before the Chair takes a decision [106], pp. 58-59

Members can ask questions after the Minister replies to the calling attention [401], pp. 201-202

Minister can make a statement even when a calling attention on the same subject has been admitted for a following date [466], pp. 239-240

A general 'point of order' should not be taken up during the calling attention [558], p. 297

#### **Clarifications:**

Members cannot make speeches, they can only seek clarifications during a calling attention [66], p. 38

Members not to be debarred from seeking clarifications during a calling attention [69], p. 39

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#### **Notice:**

The Chair has got right to reframe a calling attention notice [62], pp. 36-37

To admit or reject a calling attention notice is the discretion of the Chair [63, 64, 65], pp. 37-38

Language of a calling attention notice not to be changed ordinarily [72], p. 40

If a calling attention notice or a motion for papers, etc. is disallowed, members cannot raise the question in the House but can discuss it with the Chairman in his Chamber [84, 85], pp. 45-46

Procedure for disposal of calling attention notices [86], pp. 46-48

Admission of a calling attention notice is not to be questioned [87], pp. 48-49

Clubbing of notices of calling attention [88], pp. 49-50

A notice for calling attention lapses, if not accepted within a week [89], pp. 50-51

A notice for calling attention is allowed on a matter of urgent public importance [90], p. 51

#### **CHAIR:**

Amendments can be allowed to be moved to Bills at shorter notice in exceptional cases at the Chair's discretion [3], p. 2

The Chair can allow amendments if notices are given before the consideration stage of the Bill [12], pp. 5-6

The Chair does not decide the constitutionality of a particular Bill, it is to be decided by the House [28, 29, 30, 31, 32], pp. 13-17

Objection to motion for consideration of a Bill as passed by Lok Sabha, in connection with the required forty-eight hours notice, legislative competence and the subject-matter of the Bill being *sub judice* can be overruled by the Chair [40], pp. 20-21

The Chair has got right to reframe a calling attention notice [62], pp. 36-37

To admit or reject a calling attention notice is the discretion of the Chair [63,64,65], pp. 37-38

Presiding Officer has to call members as per the list given by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs [75], p. 41

Members should rise to speak only when they 'catch the eye of the Chair'[91], p. 52

When the Chair stands, members should take their seats [92], p. 52

No member should cross between the Chair and member who is speaking [93], p. 52

The Chair cannot be forced to give its decision then and there over certain matters [94], p. 53

The Chair to vote for the *status quo* [95], p. 53

Identifying a speaker is entirely upto the Chair [96], p. 54

The Chair cannot direct a member to speak in a particular way [97], pp. 54-55

The Chair has the discretion to vary the order of the proceedings of the House [98], p. 55

Whatever the Chair does is done with the approval of the House [99], pp. 55-56

The Chair does not pronounce on the constitutional validity of documents laid on the Table [100], p. 56

The Chair has the discretion to allow a member to speak from a place other than his/her seat [101], pp. 56-57

When a mention is made by a member with the Chair's permission, other members cannot take it up and start rebutting it and in the process have their say on the subject-matter [102], p. 57

Members other than the one who has taken the Chair's permission, cannot speak on the subject [103], p. 57

Other members not to comment on the mention being made by a member with the Chair's permission [104], p. 58

The Chair has the right to allow a person to make a mention if it is in the interest of the House [105], p. 58

Government to indicate its response to the two alternatives mentioned in a motion adopted by the House before the Chair takes a decision [106], pp. 58-59

Members are not allowed to raise any point without previous permission of the Chair and anything said by them without permission is not recorded [107], p. 59

Anything spoken without the permission of the Chair need not be recorded [108, 340, 341], pp. 59-60, 173

Statement from the Chair should be deemed to be a unanimous resolution of the House [109], p. 60

The Chair has to decide whom to call to put supplementary questions [110], pp. 60-61

Supplementaries to be asked only with the permission of the Chair [111], p. 61

Clarifications can be sought in the House only with the permission of the Chair [170], p. 100

As per procedure, an unparliamentary expression is expunged only after the records are checked on the direction of the Chair [205], p. 114

The Chair has the power to order the irrelevant portions of a speech 'off the record' [212], pp. 117-118

Permission or otherwise from the Chair need not be quoted as a precedent or a ruling [213], pp. 118-119

Members can quote from an original document or a certified copy thereof, only if they are prepared to lay it on the Table. Satisfaction of the Chair about its genuineness is also necessary [272], p. 143

Decision of the Chair declaring words or utterances as derogatory shall be final [328], pp. 167-168

No member, other than the one who has been allowed by the Chair, can speak [336], p. 171

A member has no right to place any confidential or secret document on the Table of the House which he cannot authenticate and in no case can a member lay any document on the Table without the previous permission of the Chair [492], pp. 258-260

A member can refer to any document, but it cannot be laid on the Table unless the Chair permits [509], p. 267

Production of exhibits on the floor of the House which have not been shown to the Chair, not in order [513], pp. 269-270

Points of order should not be recorded if not allowed by the Chair [555], p. 296

A point of order can be raised only with the permission of the Chair [557], p. 297

Press reports can be taken notice of when these are brought to the notice of the Chair [595], p. 320

The Chair is not required to give reasons for rejecting a privilege notice [623], p. 339

Prior permission of the Chair should be obtained about matters to be raised during zero hour [788], p. 438

'Zero hour' is not provided in the Rules; the Chair, however, permits members to mention important matters concerning the House during this time [793], pp. 439-440

**CHAIRMAN:**

The introduction of a Bill cannot be opposed by a member unless he has given it in writing to the Chairman [36], p. 18

The Chairman can waive two days' notice period required for taking into consideration Bills transmitted from Lok Sabha [44], p. 24

Chairman's job is to maintain dignity of the House [112], p. 61

The Chairman's prerogative is not to be questioned in the House [113], p. 62

The Chair cannot be questioned with regard to admissibility; Chairman's ruling cannot be questioned or criticized, to do so is contempt of the House and the Chairman [114], p. 63

Admissibility or otherwise of any business by the Chairman should not be questioned in the House [115], p. 63

Prior permission of the Chairman is necessary for a Minister to lay papers on behalf of another Minister [ 116, 117, 118], pp. 63-65

Examination of parliamentary documents by police can be allowed only with the prior permission of the Chairman [119], p. 65

A member's speech need not be recorded when the Chairman is on his legs [120], pp. 65-66

Anything that the members say should not be recorded when the Chairman is on his legs [121], p. 66

The Chairman can suggest appropriate amendment in a quotation [122], p. 66

The Chairman can ask any member of his choice to speak on an issue [123], pp. 66-67

Subject-matter of a notice or a communication with the Chairman not to be raised in the House without the specific permission to do so [124], p. 67

Sense of the House shall not be taken on a matter already decided by the Chairman [125], pp. 67-68

The Chairman can withdraw an item from the agenda of a sitting, if the concerned Minister seeks his indulgence to allow more time to check certain facts [126], p. 68

There is provision of the division if the Chairman thinks fit [127], p. 68

The Chairman has the authority to decide whether any document is to be laid or not to be laid on the Table of the House [128], pp. 69-70

The Chairman has powers to order expunction even when he is not presiding over the House [129], pp. 70-71

Mentioning of important matters should not be made when the Chairman has refused permission in the Chamber [130], p. 71

Mentioning of Important matters should not be made without prior permission of the Chairman [131], p. 72

The Chairman has to issue special directions whenever proceedings are not to be recorded [135], p. 74

Ruling by the Chairman on starred question no. 87 answered on 3 March 1987, alleging favouritism shown to a private company in regard to a road construction contract in Jordan [136], pp. 74-76

The Chairman can permit a Minister to lay a statement on the Table of the House without allowing clarifications at that point of time [169], pp. 99-100

Members cannot raise any matter for discussion without the previous consent of the Chairman, whether it be a motion for papers or a privilege motion or any other motion [334], pp. 170-171

Members should not be allowed to raise their voice in protest without giving notice to the Chairman that they are going to speak [337], p. 172

Discussion in the House is held as per the list of business and discussion other than that, if any, may be allowed only if the Chairman permits [338], p. 172

Members should not make observations, except with the prior permission of the Chairman [369], p. 185

No rule can be suspended without the consent of the Chairman [386], p. 192

The Chairman's permission prevails in the House [402], p. 202

The Chairman may direct a Member for grossly disorderly conduct to withdraw immediately from the House [411], p. 205

Normally, the Minister concerned should reply to the discussion on a Bill, others may do so with prior permission of the Chairman [453], p. 234

Members should not raise a matter, which is not on the agenda, without informing the Chairman beforehand [481], pp. 248-249

Fixing time and date for discussion of No-day-yet named motions rests with the Chairman [486], p. 253

The Government has to decide whether it is in the public interest to place a document on the Table of the House or not; it is better to decide it in consultation with the Chairman [507], pp. 266-267

If a Minister quotes from a document, he can be forced to lay it on the Table; he cannot avoid it; the member, however, cannot be forced to lay on the Table such document; it is entirely the Chairman's discretion [508], p. 267

Members should not display photographs and documents in the House without showing them to the Chairman and getting them authenticated [512], p. 269

Members should seek the Chairman's permission for giving a personal explanation [546], p. 292

Privilege issues should not be raised without prior permission of the Chairman [619], p. 337

A matter of privilege, which is being considered by the Chairman, should not be raised in the House [620], p. 337

It is for the Chairman to decide whether there is privilege matter or not [621, 622], pp. 338-389

Members cannot question the right of the Chairman to allow or to disallow a question [ 657], p. 377

Member in whose name the question is listed for oral answer should be present in the House during question hour and in case he/she is not coming Chairman must be informed and some other member may be authorised to ask the question [662], p. 382

If a member does not put a question listed in his name, it is treated as withdrawn but the Chairman, at the request of any other member, may direct that the answer to it be given [663], p. 382

The Chairman has the right to transfer questions [684], p. 390

The discretion of the Chairman to direct a Minister to answer a starred question, which is not put or the member in whose name it is listed is absent, is exercised only in exceptional cases [686], pp. 391-392

It is the Chairman's discretion to call any member for asking supplementaries [720], pp. 403-404

The admissibility of a notice to raise an issue during zero hour is decided by the Chairman and his decision is final [789], p. 438

**Chamber:**

Mentioning of important matters should not be made when the Chairman has refused permission in the Chamber [130], p. 71

Rules of Lok Sabha and the deliberations in Chairman's Chamber should not be referred to in Rajya Sabha [245], pp. 132-133

Quoting from a document without showing it to the Chairman in his Chamber, is not allowed [277], p. 145

If members have any grievance against an officer of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat or anything done in the Secretariat, they should approach the Presiding Officer in his Chamber and not ventilate them in the House [284], pp. 147-148

If a member thinks that he is impeded in the performance of his duties, he can bring it to the notice of the Chairman, either in his Chamber or by writing to him [640], p. 362

Question of admissibility of a special mention need not be raised in the House, but may be taken up with the Chairman in his Chamber [745, 746], p. 417

The issues raised in the House during zero hour are first considered and decided by the Chairman in his Chamber [794], p. 440

**Observations:**

It is ridiculous to expunge the Chairman's own words [132], pp. 72-73

The four pillars of democracy should have faith in each other [133], p. 73

Unless there is official intimation talks of split in a party do not concern the House [134], p. 74

**CHIEF MINISTER(S):**

No provision of bringing a substantive motion against a Chief Minister [140], p. 80

**CLARIFICATIONS:**

Members cannot make speeches, they can only seek clarifications during a calling attention [66], p. 38

Members can ask questions or clarifications but cannot read letters and papers or give information to the Minister during a calling attention [67], pp. 38-39

Members not to be debarred from seeking clarifications during calling attention [69], p. 39

During a calling attention a member can seek only clarifications [70], pp. 39-40

The Chairman can permit a Minister to lay a statement on the Table of the House without allowing clarifications at that point of time [169], pp. 99-100

Clarifications can be sought in the House only with the permission of the Chair [170], p. 100

While seeking clarification on any matter, members should not turn the discussion into a debate [171], pp. 100-101

Members can ask for further clarifications during a debate [172], p. 101

Members can seek clarification only on a *suo motu* statement made by a Minister [173], p. 101

Members should be brief, while seeking clarifications [174], pp. 101-102

Clarification cannot be sought from a member [175], p. 102

When a Minister clarifies on a question, he cannot be questioned further on it [176], p. 102

No discussion is allowed after the Minister has replied to clarification [177], p. 102

Clarifications on statements made by Ministers cannot be sought without prior intimation [178], p. 103

Clarifications on a statement can be sought only on party basis [179], p. 103

Clarifications on a statement should not be converted into a full discussion [180], pp. 103-104

A Minister has a right to clarify any misinterpretation of his statement in the course of a debate [181], p. 104

Members can seek clarifications after the Minister concludes his reply [364], p. 183

A Member can seek clarifications only from the Minister concerned and not from other members [365], p. 184

Members cannot go on seeking clarifications on a reply given by the Minister to a half-an-hour discussion [393], p. 197

Members should ask pointed questions while seeking clarifications during half-an-hour discussion [394], pp. 197-198

Seeking clarifications on the statement made by a Minister is not in accordance with the Rules [469], p. 241

It is not customary to allow explanations on the statement made by a Minister [470], p. 242

Members can seek clarifications only after the statement has been made and not when the announcement about making the statement is made [471], p. 242

Minister may reply to the clarification the next day, if he happens to be busy in the other House [472], pp. 242-243

Members can seek clarification on a *suo motu* statement made by a Minister [475], p. 244

No clarification should be sought after the Minister's reply [477], p. 245

Questions or clarifications are not allowed on personal explanation [538], p. 288

Members can seek clarifications after the Prime Minister's reply to the debate on the Motion of Thanks [593], p. 319

Members cannot seek clarifications on the President's Address from the member who is making his speech [594], p. 319

Clarifications cannot be sought during question hour [703], p. 397

#### **COMMISSION OF INQUIRY:**

Commission of Inquiry is not a court of law [141], p. 81

Motion seeking to set up a Commission of Inquiry can be moved in Rajya Sabha [142], pp. 81-82

Appointment of two separate Commissions of Inquiry to inquire into allegations of corruption against the family members of the Prime Minister and those of the former Home Minister is in order [479], pp. 246-248

Laying of Interim Reports of the Commission of Inquiry on the Table of the House is in Order [491], p. 258

#### **COMMITTEES:**

Members should not refer to matters which are specifically under the scrutiny of a Committee before it has submitted its Report, as the Government would not be in a position to reply to the points so raised [155], p. 92

Only essential extracts, not unnecessary details, of any Report of a Committee or communication need be given [279], p. 146

It is not always incumbent on the Government to lay on the Table of the Council the Report of any Committee appointed by it [524], pp. 277-278

Reports of Committees, on the basis of which a Bill has been prepared, need not be circulated to members if the Minister does not want to do so, unless extracts from such Reports are quoted by him [732], p. 409

#### **Appointment of Inquiry Committee:**

The Government to indicate its response to the two alternatives mentioned in a motion adopted by the House before the Chair takes a decision [106], pp. 58-59

Appointment of Inquiry Committed depends upon the Government's willingness to seek advice and guidance from the Committees as well as the stipulation of the motion calling upon the Chairman to appoint such Committees [143], p. 83

Decision to appoint an Inquiry Committee rests with the Government [144], pp. 83-84

Committee of the House to look into a matter before the House can be appointed after the Government's reaction is known [154], p. 91

**Business Advisory Committee:**

Usual practice is to consider only those Bills which have been recommended by the Business Advisory Committee [ 27], p. 13

Announcement of business by the Government is not binding on the House. Authoritative decision rests with the Business Advisory Committee [61], p. 35

Decisions of the Business Advisory Committee are recommendatory and are subject to other rules of business in the House [145], pp. 84-85

Discussion in the House on the deliberations of the Business Advisory Committee is not proper [146], p. 85

The Government has to abide by the decision of the Business Advisory Committee [147], pp. 85-86

Time for private members' business may also be allotted by the Business Advisory Committee [610], p. 328

**Committee on Ethics:**

A *sub judice* matter cannot be referred to the Committee on Ethics [382], p. 190

**Committee on Government Assurances:**

Delay in fulfilling Government assurance to be looked into by the Committee on Government Assurances [148], p. 86

**Committee on Papers Laid on the Table:**

Notification with financial implications issued on the eve of the Budget may be referred to the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House for factual examination [520], pp. 274-275

**Committee of Privileges:**

Chair cannot give directions on matters pending before the Committee [156], pp. 92-93

Matter regarding insult to and injury sustained by a member of the House is referred to the Privileges Committee of the House [ 632], p. 354

**Committee on Public Accounts:**

When the Government finds itself in disagreement with the Public Accounts Committee, no interim statement is to be made. Their comments should be sent to the Public Accounts Committee and if there is an unresolved difference of opinion between the Government and the Public Accounts Committee, a statement may be made in Parliament to enable it to come to its own conclusions [149], pp. 86-87

Mere allegations that facts had been suppressed from the Public Accounts Committee cannot by itself amount to contempt of the House [150], p. 88

Any question regarding the merit of a PAC Report forwarded to be laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha, has to be looked into and decided by the Speaker, Lok Sabha [151], pp. 89-90

**Committee on Public Undertakings:**

It is not necessary to lay the minutes and Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings simultaneously [ 152], pp. 90-91

Question of breach of privilege arising in connection with the Committee on Public Undertakings need not be taken up in Rajya Sabha [628, 629], pp. 346-353

**Consultative Committees:**

Their documents or discussions not to be referred to in the House [153], p. 91

**Joint/Select Committees:**

An amendment seeking reference of a Bill to the Select Committee, given without the names of the members of the Committee, cannot be moved [5], p. 3

Bills are referred to a new Joint Committee if Lok Sabha is dissolved before the original Joint Committee completed its work [42], pp. 21-23

When the motion for concurrence to the recommendation of Lok Sabha to join a Joint Committee is taken up –

- (i) number of members should be proportionate to the strength of the different Houses;
- (ii) only very general remarks are to be made; and
- (iii) the House commits itself to the principles of the Bill, if the motion is carried. Members, however, can discuss the principles, the implications, the details, clauses and so on when the Bill comes from Lok Sabha [46], pp. 25-26

Members whose names have been proposed to serve on a Joint/Select Committee should not speak on the motion for reference of the Bill concerning the Joint/Select Committee [47, 48], pp. 26-27

To move a motion in the Council for referring a financial Bill to a Select Committee of Rajya Sabha is in order if a motion for referring it to a Joint Committee of both Houses has not been moved in Lok Sabha [49], pp. 27-28

Members' consent is presumed to have been taken, when notice of motion to refer a Bill to a Select Committee is given [50], p. 28

Chair cannot give directions on matters pending before the Committee [156], pp. 92-93

A new member can be nominated by the House to a Joint Committee after a sitting member has resigned [157], p. 93

**Standing Committees:**

Standing Committees cannot change the Budget proposals [58], p. 33

**COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL:**

Comptroller and Auditor General cannot be criticized in the House except on a substantive motion [182], pp. 104-105

**CONDUCT OF PERSONS IN HIGH AUTHORITY:**

Comptroller and Auditor General cannot be criticized in the House except on a substantive motion [182], pp. 104-105

Mentioning the very fact of exceeding the prescribed expenditure by a Governor may be allowed, but not a discussion of his conduct [183], p. 105

Conduct of Governor not to be discussed in the House [184], pp. 105-106

Governor's conduct cannot be discussed in the House till the proclamation issued by the President in respect of a State is placed before the House [185], p. 106

Governor's action cannot be criticized unless there is a substantive motion [186], pp. 106-107

Members cannot discuss the conduct of judges of the Supreme Court or a High Court in the discharge of their duties [187, 188], p. 107

Members cannot make any reflection on the conduct of persons in high authority except on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms [189, 190], pp. 107-109

Members should not speak against people in high offices [191], p. 109

Conduct of the President should not be discussed in the House [192], p. 109

**CONFIDENTIAL/SECRET DOCUMENTS:**

Names of firms under CBI investigation should not be disclosed in public interest [266], p. 141

Members should exercise discretion in the use of secret material [287], p. 149

A member has no right to place any confidential or secret document on the Table of the House which he cannot authenticate and in no case can a member lay any document on the Table without the previous permission of the Chair [492], pp. 258-260

The Government has to decide whether it is in the public interest to place a document on the Table of the House or not; it is better to decide it in consultation with the Chairman [507], pp. 266-267

Laying of the CBI Report on the Table is not allowed [525], p. 278

Perusal of the CBI Report by Leaders of the Opposition is permitted under oath of secrecy [733], pp. 409-410

**CONVENTIONS:**

- Members should not wear any kind of badge inside the House [397], p. 200
- Nobody can ask questions about loan transactions of any one individual [398], pp. 200-201
- Members can criticize only Ministries and the Government, not officers thereof [399], p. 201
- Minister cannot directly address a member, he has to address the Chair only [400], p. 201
- Members can ask questions after the Minister replies to the calling attention [401], pp. 201-202
- The Chairman's permission prevails in the House [402], p. 202
- How the House is conducted, cannot be discussed on the floor of the House [403], p. 202
- Members should not interrupt the Leader of the House [404], pp. 202-203

**COURTS:**

- The question whether a particular Bill is *ultra vires* the Constitution will be decided by courts [ 23], p. 11
- Commission of Inquiry is not a court of law [141], p. 81
- Members cannot discuss the conduct of judges of the Supreme Court or a High Court in the discharge of their duties [187, 188], p. 107
- Merits of a judgement of the High Court/Supreme Court should not be discussed in the House [228], p. 127
- Merits of a judgement of the High Court/Supreme Court should not be discussed in the House but its implications for the people can be pointed out [229], p. 127
- Members should not ask about the facts on which a judicial inquiry has to give its findings, but they may ask about the accepted facts, if any. Minister may or may not answer [230], pp. 127-128
- Documents used as evidence in the courts should not be quoted [274], p. 144
- Quoting from court's judgement which is a public document, is permitted [276], pp. 144-145
- The decision of the Supreme Court shall be final in disputes arising out of the election of the President [578], p. 305

**D****DEBATES:**

- Discussion on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill should not be turned into a general debate on the Constitution [7], p. 4

Members should not refer to matters which are specifically under the scrutiny of a Committee before it has submitted its Report, as the Government would not be in a position to reply to the points so raised [155], p. 92

The Chairman can permit a Minister to lay a statement on the Table of the House without allowing clarifications at that point of time [169], pp. 99-100

Clarifications can be sought in the House only with the permission of the Chair [170], p. 100

While seeking clarification on any matter, members should not turn the discussion into a debate [171], pp. 100-101

Members can ask for further clarifications during a debate [172], p. 101

Members can seek clarification only on a *suo motu* statement by a Minister [173], p. 101

Members should be brief while seeking clarifications [174], pp. 101-102

Clarification cannot be sought from a member [175], p. 102

When a Minister clarifies on a question, he cannot be questioned further on it [176], p. 102

No discussion is allowed after the Minister has replied to clarification [177], p. 102

Clarifications on statements made by Ministers cannot be sought without prior intimation [178], p. 103

Clarifications on a statement should not be converted into a full discussion [180], pp. 103-104

A Minister has a right to clarify any misinterpretation of his statement in the course of a debate [181], p. 104

Term "Expenditure" includes both the amount in terms of money and quantity also [194], p. 110

The House cannot be guided by statement reported by somebody [206], pp. 114-115

Matters pertaining to Centre-State relations should be raised through a substantive motion instead of a special mention for better debate [208], pp. 115-116

Any matter which is likely to be discussed in a substantive manner in any of the later proceedings, mere motion on it is not allowed [209], p. 116

Every member is entitled to express his opinion even if others do not agree [210], pp. 116-117

Members should follow the prescribed procedure in case of discrepancy in the reply given by Ministers [211], p. 117

The Chair has the power to order the irrelevant portions of a speech 'off the record' [212], pp. 117-118

A member should not raise a matter on the floor of the House which has occurred outside the House [215], pp. 119-120

No debate should take place after Minister's explanation [ 216], p. 120

A member cannot participate in the debate after his name is withdrawn by the party. Normally, the Chair goes by the list of speakers given by the whips of parties [ 271], p. 143

A statement by the Leader of the House has to be accepted as to whether an assurance had or had not been given earlier on behalf of the Government [420], p. 211

Clarifications cannot be sought during question hour [703], p. 397

### **Allegations:**

Members should not make any allegations against members of Lok Sabha or allegations which they cannot substantiate [158], pp. 94-95

Allegations against non-members should not be made on the floor of the House [159], p. 95

Care and caution have to be exercised while making an allegation against a member of the other House [160], p. 95

Allegation made against the Prime Minister as also its refutation to go on record [161], pp. 95-96

Allegations against an officer appointed by the Government is an allegation against the Government for which the Government is answerable [162], p. 96

Allegations against a party and allegations against a person are different things [163], pp. 96-97

While making an allegation against a Minister, a formal motion should be moved [164], p. 97

Reading from newspapers is not an allegation made by the member [165], p. 97

Something said in the House, if it is of a nature of an allegation, has to be substantiated [166], pp. 97-98

Allegation needs to be substantiated [167], p. 98

Prior notice to be given to member against whom an allegation is made [168], p. 99

Members should not make personal charges against other members [319], pp. 163-164

Member should not be called 'agent of a foreign power' [330], p. 168

### **Confidential/secret documents:**

Names of firms under CBI investigation should not be disclosed in public interest [266], p. 141

Members should exercise discretion in the use of secret material [287], p. 149

**Foreign Governments:**

Members can speak on what the Government of India does or does not do and not on what any other foreign Government does or does not do when they refer to foreign policy matters [217], p. 121

The question whether agreements entered into by the Government with foreign Governments are *ultra vires* the provisions of the Constitution is no bar to the discussion thereof [ 218], pp. 121-122

The internal situation of any foreign country cannot be discussed on an independent motion, but the impact of that situation on India can be discussed [286], pp. 148-149

**Interruptions:**

Nobody to speak when Chairman speaks [298], p. 155

Interruptions to be avoided in the middle of a member's speech [ 299], p. 155

Interruptions should be avoided when a member is delivering his/her maiden speech [300], p. 155

Ministers should refrain from answering to interruptions [301], p. 155

To interrupt a Minister repeatedly, is unparliamentary [302], p. 156

**Language:**

Members can speak in their mother tongue if they do not know either Hindi or English [231], p. 128

Prior notice required if a member wishes to speak in a language other than Hindi or English [232], p. 128

Members should not use language which would hurt others [312], p. 160

Members must use proper language [359], pp. 181-182

**Mentioning of names:**

Names of persons who are not present in the House need not be mentioned [247, 248, 249, 250], pp. 133-135

Names of persons who cannot defend themselves in the House should not be mentioned [251], p. 135

Members should not mention names of persons who cannot defend themselves on the floor of the House [252], pp. 135-136

Members should not name any one who is not in the House and is unable to defend himself [253, 254, 255], pp. 136-137

Name of a member of other House not to be taken [256], p. 137

Names of members of the other House need not be mentioned [257, 258, 259], pp. 137-138

Member of the other House can be referred to if his name comes naturally in the picture [260], p. 139

Name of the President need not be mentioned during the course of a debate in the House [261], p. 139

While members have a right to put questions and get all the information required to base their views on any question they should not ask for the names of the individuals concerned in the matter to be divulged [262], pp. 139-140

Names not to be disclosed until *prima facie* case has been established [263], p. 140

Names of the Government officials should not be mentioned in the House [264], p. 140

Names of the officers not to be mentioned [265], pp. 140-141

Names of firms under CBI investigation should not be disclosed in public interest [266], p. 141

Names can be mentioned if there is a *prima facie* case of injustice or over-justice [267], p. 141

#### **Quoting from documents:**

The Chairman can suggest appropriate amendment in a quotation [122], p. 66

Members can quote from an original document or a certified copy thereof, only if they are prepared to lay it on the Table. Satisfaction of the Chair about its genuineness is also necessary [272], p. 143

Members should not read from any document, report or letter, unless it is authenticated; they can, however, mention the subject-matter without quoting from the document or letter [273], p. 144

Documents used as evidence in the courts should not be quoted [274], p. 144

Anonymous letters should not be quoted in the House [275], p. 144

Quoting from court's judgement which is a public document, is permitted [276], pp. 144-145

Quoting from a document without showing it to the Chairman in his Chamber, is not allowed [277], p. 145

Anonymous publications should not be quoted, but can only be mentioned [278], p. 145

Only essential extracts, not unnecessary details, of any Report of a Committee or communication need be given [279], p. 146

Document without authentication cannot be quoted in the House [280], p. 146

A Report is to be authenticated before quoting from it in the House [281], pp. 146-147

Minister can quote only from official documents [282], p. 147

Member should not misquote from documents placed on the Table [344], p. 175

Documents quoted by a Minister need not be placed on the Table, if they are declared by him to be inconsistent with the public interest [505], pp. 264-265

If a Minister quotes from a document, he can be forced to lay it on the Table; he cannot avoid it; the member, however, cannot be forced to lay on the table such document; it is entirely the Chairman's discretion [508], p. 267

A member can refer to any document, but it cannot be laid on the Table unless the Chair permits [509], p. 267

Reports of the Committees, on the basis of which a Bill has been prepared, need not be circulated to members if the Minister does not want to do so, unless extracts from such Reports are quoted by him [732], p. 409

**Raising of constitutional points:**

Members are not to raise constitutional points in the House [ 283], p. 147

**Rajya Sabha Secretariat:**

If members have any grievance against an officer of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat or anything done in the Secretariat, they should approach the Presiding Officer in his Chamber and not ventilate them in the House [284], pp. 147-148

Members should not cast aspersions on the Rajya Sabha Secretariat on the floor of the House [285], p. 148

**Rules:**

When a mention is made by a member with the Chair's permission, other members cannot take it up and start rebutting it and in the process have their say on the subject-matter [102], p. 57

Members other than the one who has taken the Chair's permission, cannot speak on the subject [103], p. 57

Other members not to comment on the mention being made by a member with the Chair's permission [104], p. 58

Mentioning of important matters is not to be made when the Chair has refused permission in the Chamber [130], p. 71

Mentioning of important matters should not be made without prior permission of the Chairman [131], p. 72

Members should not read a speech [331], p. 169

Members should confine themselves to the subject-matter while speaking [332], pp. 169-170

Discussion should be confined to the subject [333], p. 170

Members cannot raise any matter for discussion without the previous consent of the Chairman, whether it be a motion for papers or a privilege motion or any other motion [334], pp. 170-171

Members cannot raise any matter not on the order paper of the day without the previous concurrence of the Chairman [335], p. 171

No member, other than the one who has been allowed by the Chair, can speak [336], p. 171

Members should not be allowed to raise their voice in protest without giving notice to the Chairman that they are going to speak [337], p. 172

Discussion in the House is held as per the list of business and discussion other than that, if any, may be allowed only if the Chairman permits [338], p. 172

Speeches or observations made in defiance of the Chair's orders, should not be recorded [339], pp. 172-173

Cross-talks and whisperings not to go on record unless they form part of the proceedings [342], p. 174

Members should declare their direct, indirect or specific pecuniary or other interest in a matter before the House at the very outset of their speech [343], pp. 174-175

A banned organisation cannot be referred to in a discussion [345], p. 176

Questions cannot be raised in the Council against the arrest of members of the House of the People [348], pp. 176-177

Members not to make irresponsible statements that might harm national interests [349], p. 177

No member can speak in place of a member who is not present in the House [350], p. 177

No other member is allowed to speak on the issue after the member who had been arrested makes a statement about his/her arrest in the House [351], p. 178

No insinuation should be made against those not present in the House [352], p. 178

Members should not cast reflections on other members who criticise the Government [353], pp. 178-179

A concluded debate is not to be re-opened [354], p. 179

The discussion on a report cannot be started in the House unless the member in whose name the motion stands, moves it [355], p. 180

A member should use the word "alleged" if he is not sure about the involvement of a Minister in some incident [356], p. 180

A member cannot obstruct the Minister merely because he differs in his viewpoint with the Minister [357], pp. 180-181

Running commentary on the proceedings should not be made by any member [360], p. 182

Members cannot speak on a matter not before the House [361], p. 182

No issue can be raised without proper notice [362], p. 183

Members should abide by the time [363], p. 183

Members can seek clarifications after the Minister concludes his reply [364], p. 183

A Member can seek clarifications only from the Minister concerned and not from other members [365], p. 184

Rajya Sabha cannot discuss the loss of majority support to the Government in Lok Sabha due to defections [366], p. 184

Members should not refer to the proceedings of the other House [367], pp. 184-185

Members should not make observations, except with the prior permission of the Chairman [369], p. 185

Any insinuation on the Office of the Prime Minister which offends the Rules will be removed from the record [370], pp. 185-186

State assembly matters need not be raised in Rajya Sabha [777], p. 430

**State legislatures:**

Members should not question the decision taken by the Speaker of a State legislature but can refer to the general nature of the case without referring to individuals [782], p. 432

Members should not question or go into merits and demerits of a decision taken by the Speaker of a State Legislature [783], pp. 432-433

**State matters:**

The House can discuss even a law and order problem falling exclusively in the State sphere, if the situation is an extraordinary one tending to disturb the very safety of India [288], pp. 149-150

Exclusively State subjects should not be discussed in the House [289], p. 150

State matter should not be discussed in detail in the House [290], p. 151

State matters should not be referred to in the House [291], p. 151

Without prior notice, nothing should be said about a State Government [292], pp. 151-152

Matters pertaining to State Administration not to be allowed in Parliament [293], p. 152

Discussion on a State-subject already been discussed in the State legislature is not allowed in the House [294], pp. 152-153

Serious issues pertaining to States can be raised in the House [295], p. 153

Minister cannot be called to make a statement on a State Subject. [296], p. 153-154

**Union Public Service Commission:**

Limitation on the discussion of the Reports of the Union Public Service Commission [297], p. 154

**DECORUM AND DIGNITY:**

Members must maintain good name and dignity of the House [405], p. 203

Members must maintain decorum and dignity during discussions [406, 408], pp. 203-204

Members should maintain decorum and dignity in debates [407], pp. 203-204

Members should maintain decorum and dignity in the House [409], p. 204

Display of banners in the House is against the Rules [410], pp. 204-205

The Chairman may direct a member for grossly disorderly conduct to withdraw immediately from the House [411], p. 205

Members should cooperate and compromise to avoid disruption of the business of the House [412], pp. 205-206

Reading of newspapers inside the House is improper and discourteous [413], p. 206

**DELEGATED LEGISLATION:**

Memorandum on delegated legislation is necessary only when a Bill delegates legislative powers to the President or the Governor and not when it confers executive authority on them [ 388], pp. 193-194

**DEFAMATORY/DEROGATORY/DISPARAGING REMARKS:**

See Parliamentary Etiquette.

**DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:**

Deputy Chairman occupying the Chair represents the Chairman [137], pp. 76-77

Voting for the election of the Deputy Chairman cannot be by ballot, secret or otherwise; and order of precedence of motions has to be as per the list of business; and according to the date of their receipt [138], pp. 77-78

Election of the Deputy Chairman has to be conducted as per the procedure prescribed under the Rules [139], pp. 78-79

**E****EXPRESSIONS, PARLIAMENTARY/UNPARLIAMENTARY:**

Expunction is done when it is unparliamentary [193], p. 110

The word 'humbug' is not unparliamentary [195], pp. 110-111

The term 'errand boy' should not be used for members [196], p. 111

The word 'committed' is not unparliamentary [197], p. 111

Use of the word 'irrelevant' is parliamentary [198], pp. 111-112

'Bluff' and 'bluffer' are parliamentary expressions [199], p. 112

The word 'fraud' can be used in a certain sense [200], p. 112

The word 'jamboree' can be used in the proper context [201], pp. 112-113

Nobody can object to the expression of opinion by other person so long as it is parliamentary [202], p. 113

Certain words with reference to a Minister and also a party can be unparliamentary [203], pp. 113-114

The word 'lie' referred to in a news item, is permissible [204], p. 114

As per procedure, an unparliamentary expression is expunged only after the records are checked on the direction of the Chair [205], p. 114

Derogatory words such as the 'helplessness of the Chairman' not allowed [329], p. 168

**EXPUNCTION:**

The Chairman has powers to order expunction even when he is not presiding over the House [129], pp. 70-71

It is ridiculous to expunge the Chairman's own words [132], pp. 72-73

Expunction is done when it is unparliamentary [193], p. 110

As per procedure, an unparliamentary expression is expunged only after the records are checked on the direction of the Chair [205], p. 114

The Chair has the power to order the irrelevant portions of a speech 'off the record' [212], pp. 117-118

Any insinuation on the Office of the Prime Minister which offends the Rules will be removed from the record [370], pp. 185-186

**F****FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS:**

See Debates

**G****GOVERNMENT:**

The Government can decide as to which Ministry will deal with a calling attention [78], p. 43

Committee of the House to look into a matter before the House can be appointed when the Government announces its decision [154], p. 91

Allegation against an officer appointed by the Government is an allegation against the Government for which the Government is answerable [162], p. 96

A representative of the Government must be present during discussions [219], p. 122

The Government should report to the House in case of inability to collect the information [220], p. 123

When the Houses of Parliament are sitting, Ministers should not announce the decisions of the Government, unless they have been placed before Parliament [221], pp. 123-124

Every action contemplated by the Government need not be brought to the House before the action is taken [222], p. 124

The Government can apprise the other House of a matter of public importance if it is not possible to do so in this House [223], pp. 124-125

Notes of the proceedings of the House may be taken by the Government, not by the Minister; there is no rule that the notes should be taken by Ministers [224], p. 125

If the Government finds it difficult to make a particular statement in both Houses at the same time, no question of the prestige of either House is involved but it is only a question of practicability [225], pp. 125-126

The Government has to decide on who should make a statement [226], p. 126

The Government has the right to make a statement on the floor of the House [227], p. 126

Budgeting of the time of the House should be properly done by the Government [418], p. 209

A statement by the Leader of the House has to be accepted as to whether an assurance had or had not been given earlier on behalf of the Government [420], p. 211

There is no bar on the Government to lay any document it likes; no time limit is prescribed for doing so [511], pp. 268-269

Raising the tariff of postal articles, etc. by the Government on the eve of the Budget is a question of propriety and not of legality [531], p. 281

It is for the Government to decide to place on the Table of the House the Proclamation issued under article 356 [583], p. 311

If the Government denies the existence of a proposal in the Council but happens to come to a positive conclusion on it later, no charge of having misled the House can be levelled against the Government nor can a question of a breach of privilege and contempt of the House be raised [634], pp. 356-357

When a question is addressed to a wrong Ministry, the Ministry to which the question has been addressed, is responsible for transferring it to the correct Ministry. In case a question concerns more than one Ministry, the Minister answering the question must take responsibility on behalf of the whole Government, or both the Ministers concerned may be present to answer it [658], pp. 378-380

Government has to decide which Ministry will answer a particular question [669], pp. 384-385

**GOVERNOR:**

Mentioning the very fact of exceeding the prescribed expenditure by a Governor may be allowed, but not a discussion of his conduct [183], p. 105

Conduct of Governor not to be discussed in the House [184], pp. 105-106

Governor's conduct cannot be discussed in the House till the Proclamation issued by the President in respect of a State is placed before the House [185], p. 106

Governor's action cannot be criticized unless there is a substantive motion. [186], pp. 106-107

House does not get involved in the appointment of a Governor [389], p. 195

The Report of the Governor of a State on the basis of which the President issues a Proclamation under article 356, need not be placed on the Table [390], pp. 195-196

It is the Proclamation, not the Governor's Report which is required to be laid on the Table [584], pp. 311-312

**H****HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION:**

Members wanting to associate with half-an-hour discussion should give their names in writing [391], p. 197

Members should give prior intimation to the Chair for asking questions during half-an-hour discussion [392], p. 197

Members cannot go on seeking clarifications on a reply given by the Minister to a half-an-hour discussion [393], p. 197

Members should ask pointed questions while seeking clarifications during half-an-hour discussion [394], pp. 197-198

During half-an-hour discussion questions can be put only after the Minister's reply [395], p. 198

Half-an-hour discussion cannot be postponed to the next day if the House is adjourned for the day for want of quorum [396], pp. 198-199

Points of order should not be raised during half-an-hour discussion [559], pp. 297-298

**HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE:**

See Lok Sabha

**I****INTERRUPTIONS:**

Nobody to speak when Chairman speaks [298], p. 155

Interruptions to be avoided in the middle of a member's speech [299], p. 155

Interruptions should be avoided when a member is delivering his/her maiden speech [300], p. 155

Ministers should refrain from answering to interruptions [301], p. 155

To interrupt a Minister repeatedly, is unparliamentary [302], p. 156

A member cannot obstruct the Minister merely because he differs in his viewpoint with the Minister [357], pp. 180-181

Members should not obstruct the Minister's reply to a debate [358], p. 181

Members should not interrupt the Leader of the House [404], pp. 202-203

No point of order to be raised when there are interruptions in the House [552], p. 295

Interrupting the President when he is addressing the members of both Houses assembled together is unbecoming of Members of Parliament [586], p. 314

Question Hour is not to be interrupted to discuss matters not relevant to the question hour [693], p. 394

## L

### **LANGUAGE:**

Language of a calling attention notice not to be changed ordinarily [72], p. 40

Members can speak in their mother tongue if they do not know either Hindi or English [231], p. 128

Prior notice required if a member wishes to speak in a language other than Hindi or English [232], p. 128

Members should not use language which would hurt others [312], p. 160

Members must use proper language [359], pp. 181-182

When simultaneous interpretation is available, no need to furnish a copy of the Minister's statement in Hindi made on the floor of the House [463], p. 237

Both English and Hindi versions of the papers are to be laid [510], p. 268

Both the English and the Hindi versions of the President's Address are to be laid on the Table [587], pp. 314-315

When a question is put in English, the reply can be given in Hindi [666], p. 383

Questions should be answered either in English or Hindi [667], p. 384

Ministers can answer questions either in English or in Hindi [668], p. 384

### **LEADER OF THE COUNCIL:**

Members should not interrupt the Leader of the House [404], pp. 202-203

A statement by the Leader of the House has to be accepted as to whether an assurance had or had not been given earlier on behalf of the Government [420], p. 211

Leader of the Council in that capacity or in his capacity as Minister cannot be asked to be present in the other House to answer charges in connection with his observations or remarks made in the Council [421], pp. 211-213

**LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION:**

Procedure for recognition laid down by the law is to be followed [422], p. 214

Announcement regarding the Leader of the Opposition and seating arrangements [423], pp. 214-215

Perusal of the CBI Report by leaders of the Opposition is permitted under oath of secrecy [733], pp. 409-410

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE:**

Grant of leave is to be decided by the House [424], p. 216

**LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT:**

Parent Acts and other relevant material referred to in the 'Statement of Objects and Reasons' need only be made available in the Parliament Library [24], p. 12

A Report placed in the Parliament Library is as good as laying it on the Table of the House [425], p. 217

**LIST OF BUSINESS:**

A calling attention should be read exactly as given in the list of business [76], pp. 41-42

Members cannot raise any matter not on the order paper of the day without the previous concurrence of the Chairman [335], p. 171

Discussion in the House is held as per the list of business and discussion other than that, if any, may be allowed only if the Chairman permits [338], p. 172

Use of term Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha is in order [426], p. 218

Only the listed business is to be taken up [427], pp. 218-219

There is nothing wrong if a Bill is removed from the list of business [428], p. 219

List of business can be prepared and circulated under rule 23 read with rule 29 [429], pp. 220-221

Members should be informed about the papers not listed in the revised list of business, if required to be laid [430], p. 221

Members should not raise a matter, which is not on the agenda, without informing the Chairman beforehand [481], pp. 248-249

Normally the senior Ministers should lay the papers, if it is not possible, then the names of junior Ministers should appear on the order paper. In case the Minister is suddenly held up, the Chair may be informed about it so that the name of his Deputy is called to lay the papers [517], p. 272

Member in whose name the question is listed for oral answer should be present in the House during question hour and in case he/she is not coming Chairman must be informed and some other member may be authorised to ask the question [662], p. 382

If a member does not put a question listed in his name, it is treated as withdrawn but the Chairman, at the request of any other member, may direct that the answer to it be given [663], p. 382

### **LOK SABHA:**

Circulation of Finance Bill before its formal introduction in Lok Sabha is not leakage, and is not the concern of Rajya Sabha [19], pp. 9-10

Pending Bills in Rajya Sabha do not lapse upon dissolution of other House [38], p. 19

A Bill lapses after dissolution of the House of the People [39], p. 20

Objection to motion for consideration of a Bill as passed by Lok Sabha, in connection with the required forty-eight hours notice, legislative competence and the subject-matter of the Bill being *sub judice* can be over ruled by the Chair [40], pp. 20-21

Message from Lok Sabha alone is sufficient for the Bill being taken up in Rajya Sabha [ 41], p. 21

Bills are referred to a new Joint Committee if Lok Sabha is dissolved before the original Joint Committee completed its work [42], pp. 21-23

The Chairman can waive two days' notice period required for taking into consideration Bills transmitted from Lok Sabha [44], p. 24

When the motion for concurrence to the recommendation of Lok Sabha to join a Joint Committee is taken up –

- (i) number of members should be proportionate to the strength of the different Houses;
- (ii) only very general remarks are to be made; and
- (iii) the House commits itself to the principles of the Bill, if the motion is carried. Members, however, can discuss the principles, the implications, the details, clauses and so on when the Bill comes from Lok Sabha [46], pp. 25-26

To move a motion in the Council for referring a financial Bill to a Select Committee of Rajya Sabha is in order if a motion for referring it to a Joint Committee of both Houses has not been moved in Lok Sabha [49], pp. 27-28

Members should not make any allegations against members of Lok Sabha or allegations which they cannot substantiate [158], pp. 94-95

Care and caution have to be exercised while making an allegation against a member of the other House [160], p. 95

The Government can apprise the other House of a matter of public importance if it is not possible to do so in this House [ 223], pp. 124-125

Members should not refer to the speeches made in Lok Sabha but can give substance [233], pp. 128-129

A member can refer to speeches made in Lok Sabha by Ministers [234], p. 129

Members can quote from the speeches made by Ministers in Lok Sabha [235], p. 129

Members should not make any critical reference about debates in Lok Sabha [236], pp. 129-130

Criticism of the attitude of a party is permissible but there should be no reflection on the other House [ 237], p. 130

Except on points of policy, members are not to refer to what happened in Lok Sabha [238], p. 130

Incidents that happen in Lok Sabha need not be referred to in Rajya Sabha [239-240], p. 131

Members should not refer to the proceedings of the other House [241], p. 131

Lok Sabha rulings should not be discussed in the House [242], pp. 131-132

Member of Lok Sabha should be referred to only as a 'member of the other House' [243-244], p. 132

Rules of Lok Sabha and the deliberations in the Chairman's Chamber should not be referred to in Rajya Sabha [ 245], pp. 132-133

Any statement made in Lok Sabha is to be made in Rajya Sabha also [246], p. 133

Name of a member of other House not to be taken [256], p. 137

Names of the members of the other House need not be mentioned [257, 258, 259], pp. 137-138

Member of the other House can be referred to if his name comes naturally in the picture [ 260], p. 139

Questions cannot be raised in the Council against the arrest of the members of the House of the People [ 348], pp. 176-177

Rajya Sabha cannot discuss the loss of majority support to the Government in Lok Sabha due to defections [366], p. 184

Members should not refer to the proceedings of the other House [367], pp. 184-185

A matter relating to the Speaker of Lok Sabha cannot be raised in the House [368], p. 185

Any legislation passed in the other House should be brought in this House so that constitutional requirement is fulfilled and propriety is maintained [535], p. 286

A Minister who is the member of the other House also can raise a point of order [561], pp. 298-299

Privilege issues should not be raised regarding the arrest of members of Lok Sabha [614], p. 331

Procedure is required to be followed when a complaint is made in one House of Parliament against a member of the other House [615], pp. 331-332

Notice of breach of privilege against a member of the other House shall be referred to the Presiding Officer of that House [616], pp. 333-335

There is no contempt of Rajya Sabha if Lok Sabha mentions in its order paper a Bill conferring on the President the legislative powers of a State, even before the Proclamation in that regard has been approved by Rajya Sabha [633], p. 355

Ministers who are not members of the House, can sit in the House at the time of voting but cannot vote [786], p. 436

## M

### MEMBERS:

Members not to speak on the Bill at the introduction stage [37], pp. 18-19

Members should rise to speak only when they 'catch the eye of the Chair' [91], p. 52

When the Chair stands, members should take their seats [92], p. 52

The Chair cannot direct a Member to speak in a particular way [97], pp. 54-55

If there is any controversy in the House, a member who is involved in that controversy should not be asked by the Government to make comments on it in the AIR broadcast unless others are also allowed [433], pp. 222-223

Members have right to know the viewpoint of the Government regarding the papers laid on the Table [496], p. 261

Members can ask for discussion on a Government policy after a copy thereof is laid on the Table of the House [501], p. 263

Members cannot seek clarifications on the President's Address from the member who is making his speech [594], p. 319

Members' right to put questions not to be encroached [655], p. 377

It is the right of the member to put his question [656], p. 377

With regard to remarks made during the question hour, members can raise objections later with permission [702], p. 397

### Absence:

No member can speak in place of a member who is not present in the House [350], p. 177

Members detained under the Preventive Detention Act or under any other law, must obtain the permission of the Council to remain absent from its sittings [431], p. 222

Members who are not present when their names are called, are not to be called again [432], p. 222

Question cannot be taken up when the questioner is not present [659, 660], p. 381

Question cannot be taken up if the Member, who has to put the question is not present in the House [661], p. 381

Member in whose name the question is listed for oral answer should be present in the House during question hour and in case he/she is not coming Chairman must be informed and some other member may be authorised to ask the question [662], p. 382

In the question list if the first member is absent, the second member has right to ask two supplementaries [722], p. 404

Members, if absent in the House when called, need not be called to make a mention on the same subject [754], p. 420

#### **Minister in a State:**

A member who has become a Minister in a State can legally continue to be a member of the House till he is elected as a member of the State Legislature concerned [434], pp. 223-224

A member appointed as a Minister in a State cannot be prevented from sitting in the House or voting, unless he has been elected to the Assembly [435], pp. 224-225

#### **Suspension:**

A member can be suspended from the House for a fixed period by adopting a motion [437], pp. 225-226

#### **MENTIONING OF NAMES:**

Member of Lok Sabha should be referred to only as a 'Member of the other House' [243,244], p. 132

Names of persons who are not present in the House need not be mentioned [247, 248, 249, 250], pp. 133-135

Names of persons who cannot defend themselves in the House should not be mentioned [251], p. 135

Members should not mention names of persons who cannot defend themselves on the floor of the House [252], pp. 135-136

Members should not name any one who is not in the House and is unable to defend himself [253, 254, 255], pp. 136-137

Name of a member of other House not to be taken [256], p. 137

Names of members of the other House need not be mentioned [257, 258, 259], pp. 137-138

Member of the other House can be referred to if his name comes naturally in the picture [260], p. 139

Name of the President need not be mentioned during the course of a debate in the House [261], p. 139

While members have a right to put questions and get all the information required to base their views on any question they should not ask for the names of the individuals concerned in the matter to be divulged [262], pp. 139-140

Names not to be disclosed until *prima facie* case has been established [263], p. 140

Names of the Government officials should not be mentioned in the House [264], p. 140

Names of the officers not to be mentioned [265], pp. 140-141

Names can be mentioned if there is a *prima facie* case of injustice or over-justice [267], p. 141

#### **MINISTERS:**

No assurance can be given by a Minister at the time of introduction of a Bill [35], p. 18

Presiding Officer has to call members as per the list given by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs [75], p. 41

Prior permission of the Chairman is necessary for a Minister to lay papers on behalf of another Minister [116, 117, 118], pp. 63-65

While making an allegation against a Minister, a formal motion should be moved [164], p. 97

When a Minister clarifies on a question, he cannot be questioned further on it [176], p. 102

No debate should take place after Minister's explanation [216], p. 120

A member can refer to speeches made in Lok Sabha by Ministers [234], p. 129

Minister cannot be compelled to supply information when not readily available with him [268], p. 142

Ministers must be present in the House at the appropriate time [269], p. 142

A Minister should be present in the House when the discussion pertains to his Ministry [270], p. 142

Minister cannot be called to make a statement on a State Subject [296], pp. 152-153

A Member can seek clarifications only from the Minister concerned & not from other members [365], p. 184

Minister cannot directly address a member, he has to address the Chair only [400], p. 201

When an important discussion is going on, a Cabinet Minister must be present in the House [440, 441], pp. 227-228

Presence of the Prime Minister or some senior Minister is required during discussion on the President's Address [442], p. 228

A Cabinet Minister should be present in the House during important debates [443], p. 229

One Cabinet Minister should be present in the House at all times [444], p. 229

All the Ministers are equally important [445], p. 229

The Finance Minister should be present in the House while the General Budget is being discussed [446], p. 230

A Minister has the right to give whatever information is available from any source [447], p. 230

Minister can preface answers by some other observations [448], pp. 230-231

A Minister who has ceased to be a member can answer questions in the House as per article 75(5) which sustains him as a Minister for six consecutive months, no fresh oath required [449], pp. 231-232

A Minister is not obligated to lay on the Table of the House a dispatch or other State Papers if he gives in his own words a summary or gist of such dispatch or State Paper [450], pp. 232-233

The Minister can withhold information if necessary [451], p. 233

Normally the senior Ministers should lay the papers, if it is not possible, then the names of junior Ministers should appear on the order paper. In case the Minister is suddenly held up, the Chair may be informed about it so that the name of his Deputy is called to lay the papers [517], p. 272

Ministers have right to make personal explanation [ 545], p. 292

A Minister also can speak on a point of order [560], p. 298

A Minister who is the member of the other House, also can raise a point of order [561], pp. 298-299

A Minister, even if not a member of the House, has a right to raise a point of order [562], pp. 299-300

A Minister who is a member of the House has a right to raise a point of order [563], pp. 300-301

If a Minister claims that he made a statement in the Council on the basis of information he had at the time; a mere allegation that he made a wrong statement, cannot amount to contempt of the House [635], pp. 357-358

When a question is addressed to a wrong Ministry, the Ministry to which the question has been addressed, is responsible for transferring it to the correct Ministry. In case a question concerns more than one Ministry, the Minister answering the question must take responsibility on behalf of the whole Government, or both the Ministers concerned may be present to answer it [658], pp. 378-380

Ministers who are not members of the House, can sit in the House at the time of voting but cannot vote [786], p. 436

**Absence:**

In the absence of the Minister of Finance any other Minister in the Ministry of Finance must be present in the House during discussion on the Budget [20], p. 10

Any Minister can take down notes in the House, if the concerned Minister is absent [438], p. 227

Only when no Minister of a particular Ministry is present, some other Minister could give reply to a question [670], pp. 385-386

**Appointment:**

There is no bar in the Constitution for appointing a member of Rajya Sabha as the Finance Minister [439], p. 227

**Moving of a motion:**

A motion can be moved by a Minister though listed in the name of another Minister [452], pp. 233-234

**Reply:**

Every member to be replied to separately by the Minister as per convention [74], p. 41

Minister of State or Cabinet Ministers can reply; whole day can be allotted with the consent of the House if matter raised is very important [82], pp. 44-45

Minister who made the statement should reply to the calling attention [83], p. 45

No discussion is allowed after the Minister has replied to clarification [177], p. 102

Members should follow the prescribed procedure in case of discrepancy in the reply given by Ministers [211], p. 117

Members should not obstruct the Minister's reply to a debate [358], p. 181

Member can seek clarifications after the Minister concludes his reply [364], p. 183

Normally the Minister concerned should reply to the discussion on a Bill, others may do so with prior permission of the Chairman [453], p. 234

Minister's reply cannot be questioned [455], p. 235

- Minister should not be confronted while replying to questions [456], p. 235
- Raising of points disallowed after Minister's reply [457], pp. 235-236
- Mistakes in the Minister's reply should be raised as a separate subject [458], p. 236
- Minister may reply to the debate the way he likes [459], p. 236
- Ministers must give adequate reply to a question [460], p. 237
- Ministers should send replies to the issues raised by the members in the House [461], p. 237
- After a matter is raised in the House, the Minister has a right to reply if he desires to do so [462], pp. 237-238
- Minister may reply to the clarification the next day, if he happens to be busy in the other House [472], pp. 242-243
- No clarification should be sought after the Minister's reply [477], p. 245
- When a question is listed against a Ministry, the concerned Minister has to reply [671], p. 386
- Ministers have to answer the questions put to them and not the questions that are put by way of interjections by other members [672], p. 386
- Ministers can answer a question in the House as they think best [673], pp. 386-387
- A Minister may refuse to answer a question, if members don't hear him [674], p. 387
- Statement correcting answer is to be read and not laid on the Table [675], p. 387
- Minister can place lengthy answers to starred questions as statements on the Table of the House [682, 683], pp. 389-390
- The discretion of the Chairman to direct a Minister to answer a starred question, which is not put or the member in whose name it is listed is absent, is exercised only in exceptional cases [686], pp. 391-392

**Statements:**

- Minister can ask for more time to make a statement at a later hour/date [77], p. 42
- Copies of the statement should be circulated to the members before the Minister makes his statement [79], p. 43
- Members can seek clarification only on a *suo motu* statement made by a Minister [173], p. 101
- Clarifications on statements made by Ministers cannot be sought without prior intimation [178], p. 103
- A Minister has a right to clarify any misinterpretation of his statement in the course of a debate [181], p. 104

Ministers cannot make all statements about everything in the House [454], pp. 234-235

When simultaneous interpretation is available, no need to furnish a copy of the Minister's statement in Hindi made on the floor of the House [463], p. 238

No questions should be asked while the statement is being made [464, 465], pp. 238-239

Minister can make a statement even when a calling attention on the same subject has been admitted for a following date [ 466], pp. 239-240

Statement should be made on the same day, if not simultaneously, in both Houses [467], p. 240

Statement should be made by the Minister on the same day in both Houses [468], p. 241

Seeking clarifications on the statement made by a Minister is not in accordance with the Rules [469], p. 241

It is not customary to allow explanations on the statement made by a Minister [470], p. 242

Members can seek clarifications only after the statement has been made and not when the announcement about making the statement is made [471], p. 242

Minister must supply copies of the statement to be made in the House immediately [473], p. 243

When a Minister makes a statement it is presumed that he has read the statement properly [474], p. 243

Members can seek clarification on a *suo motu* statement made by a Minister [475], p. 244

Ministers are responsible for the statements made by them [476], p. 244

A *suo motu* statement shall be read out and not laid on the Table [478], p. 245

#### **MOTIONS:**

Motion seeking to set up a Commission of Inquiry can be moved in Rajya Sabha [142], pp. 81-82

While making an allegation against a Minister, a formal motion should be moved [164], p. 97

A motion can be moved by a Minister though listed in the name of another Minister [452], pp. 233-234

Members should not raise a matter, which is not on the agenda, without informing the Chairman beforehand [481], pp. 248-249

Motion admitted under rule 170 can be listed for discussion under rule 176 according to practices and conventions of the House [482], pp. 249-251

Motion can be seconded by any member [483], pp. 251-252

When a private member's motion and an identical motion of the Government are both admitted by the Chairman, the Government motion would have precedence on a Government business day [612], pp. 329-330

**Admissibility:**

Appointment of two separate Commissions of Inquiry to inquire into allegations of corruption against the family members of the Prime Minister and those of the former Home Minister is in order [ 479], pp. 246-248

**Amendments:**

Amendment to a motion need not be admitted if the motion itself has been changed [6], p. 3

Moving of amendments to a motion after the debate has commenced may be allowed if the House has no objection [ 480], p. 248

**Motion for papers:**

Motion for papers cannot be moved on a matter about which the Minister concerned had in the recent past made a statement [ 484], p. 252

Motion for papers cannot be admitted if an early opportunity is available for the discussion of the proposed matter [ 485], pp. 252-253

**No-day-yet-named:**

Fixing time and date for discussion rests with the Chairman [ 486], p. 253

Time for discussion not be given if the government does not agree to have a discussion on the subject [487], pp. 253-254

**Notices:**

Members' consent is presumed to have been taken, when notice of motion to refer a Bill to a Select Committee is given [50], p. 28

Notices of motion lapse with termination of membership [488], pp. 254-255

**Substantive:**

No provision for bringing a substantive motion against a Chief Minister [140], p. 80

Comptroller and Auditor General cannot be criticized in the House except on a substantive motion [182], pp. 104-105

Governor's action cannot be criticized unless there is a substantive motion [186], pp. 106-107

Members cannot make any reflection on the conduct of persons in high authority except on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms [189, 190], pp. 107-109

Matters pertaining to Centre-State relations should be raised through a substantive motion instead of a special mention for better debate [208], pp. 115-116

Any matter which is likely to be discussed in a substantive manner in any of the later proceedings, mere motion on it is not allowed [ 209], p. 116

#### **MOTION OF THANKS:**

See President's Address

### **O**

#### **OATH TAKING:**

A Minister who has ceased to be a member can answer questions in the House as per article 75(5) which sustains him as a Minister for six consecutive months, no fresh oath required [ 449], pp. 231-232

Use of 'Hind' in Urdu instead of 'India' or 'Bharat' while taking oath, held as correct [489], p. 256

#### **ORDINANCE:**

Power to legislate through Ordinances should be used sparingly [ 490], p. 257

It is not necessary to lay an Ordinance which has lost its force [521], pp. 275-276

No discussion is allowed at the time of laying the statement on an Ordinance [522], p. 277

Ordinances to be laid on the Table, 'normally' on the previous day [523], p. 277

Resolution seeking disapproval of Ordinance could be moved, even if Standing Committee had cleared it earlier in the form of a Bill [738], pp. 412-413

### **P**

#### **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE:**

The Chair does not pronounce on the constitutional validity of documents laid on the Table [100], p. 56

Prior permission of the Chairman is necessary for a Minister to lay papers on behalf of another Minister [116, 117, 118], pp. 63-65

The Chairman has the authority to decide whether any document is to be laid or not to be laid on the Table of the House [128], pp. 69-70

The Chairman can permit a Minister to lay a statement on the Table of the House without allowing clarifications at that point of time [169], pp. 99-100

Members can quote from an original document or a certified copy thereof, only if they are prepared to lay it on the Table. Satisfaction of the Chair about its genuineness is also necessary [272], p. 143

The Report of the Governor of a State on the basis of which the President issues a Proclamation under article 356, need not be placed on the Table [390], pp. 195-196

Members should be informed about the papers not listed in the revised list of business, if required it to be laid [430], p. 221

A Minister is not obligated to lay on the Table of the House a dispatch or other State Papers if he gives in his own words a summary or gist of such dispatch or State Papers [450], pp. 232-233

Papers can be laid on the Table by the Government at any time [493], p. 260

Corrections to the answer to be laid on the table on the same day [494], p. 261

Anything handed over at the Table is not automatically laid on the Table of the House [495], p. 261

Members have right to know the viewpoint of the Government regarding the papers laid on the Table [496], p. 261

Papers should be laid on the Table in both Houses simultaneously [497], p. 262

Papers should be laid on the Table in both Houses [498], p. 262

Papers should be laid as early as possible [499], pp. 262-263

Members wishing to make a point regarding papers being laid can do it either before or after the papers have been laid [500], p. 263

Members can ask for discussion on a Government policy after a copy thereof is laid on the Table of the House [501], p. 263

Proclamation has to be laid on the Table [502], pp. 263-264

Prior permission of the Chair to be sought by the member to lay the rest of this speech on the Table of the House [503], p. 264

Laying of books on the Table of the House is not allowed [504], p. 264

Documents quoted by a Minister need not be placed on the Table, if they are declared by him to be inconsistent with the public interest [505], pp. 264-265

Members have no right to place on the Table any document beyond the fair bounds of personal explanation [506], pp. 265-266

If a Minister quotes from a document, he can be forced to lay it on the Table; he cannot avoid it; the member, however, cannot be forced to lay on the Table such document; it is entirely the Chairman's discretion [ 508], p. 267

A member can refer to any document, but it cannot be laid on the Table unless the Chair permits [509], p. 267

Both English and Hindi versions of the papers are to be laid [510], p. 268

There is no bar on the Government to lay any document it likes; no time limit is prescribed for doing so [511], pp. 268-269

Members should not display photographs and documents in the House without showing them to the Chairman and getting them authenticated [512], p. 269

Production of exhibits on the floor of the House which have not been shown to the Chair, not in order [513], pp. 269-270

Official documents should not be laid on the Table of the House by a private member [514], p. 270

Newspapers are not to be laid on the Table of the House [515], p. 270

Private correspondence between individuals cannot be laid on the Table of the House and thus given immunities which it will not otherwise enjoy [516], pp. 271-272

Presidential Order should be laid on the Table when the House is in session [581], p. 310

Lapse or lack of validity is no bar to the Proclamation being laid on the Table [582], pp. 310-311

It is for the Government to decide to place on the Table of the House the Proclamation issued under article 356 [583], p. 311

It is the Proclamation, not the Governor's Report, which is required to be laid on the Table [584], pp. 311-312

Both the English and the Hindi versions of the President's Address are to be laid on the Table [587], pp. 314-315

Statement correcting answer is to be read and not laid on the Table [675], p. 387

Minister can place lengthy answers to starred questions as statements on the Table of the House [682, 683], pp. 389-390

#### **Commission of Inquiry:**

Laying of Interim Reports of the Commission of Inquiry on the Table of the House is in order [491], p. 258

#### **Confidential/secret documents:**

A member has no right to place any confidential or secret document on the Table of the House which he cannot authenticate and in no case can a member lay any document on the Table without the previous permission of the Chair [492], pp. 258-260

The Government has to decide whether it is in the public interest to place a document on the Table of the House or not; it is better to decide it in consultation with the Chairman [507], pp. 266-267

**List of Business:**

Normally the senior Ministers should lay the papers, if it is not possible, then the names of junior Ministers should appear on the order paper. In case the Minister is suddenly held up, the Chair may be informed about it so that the name of his Deputy is called to lay the papers [ 517], p. 272

**Notifications:**

When there is a statutory provision regarding laying of a notification on the Table, the Government must see that the provision is strictly adhered to [518], pp. 272-273

Issuing a notification during session period is not a violation of the rights and privileges of the House if a copy thereof is laid on the Table the same day [519], p. 273

Notification with financial implications issued on the eve of the Budget may be referred to the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House for factual examination [520], pp. 274-275

**Ordinances:**

It is not necessary to lay an Ordinance which has lost its force [521], pp. 275-276

No discussion is allowed at the time of laying the statement on an Ordinance [522], p. 277

Ordinances to be laid on the Table, 'normally' on the previous day [523], p. 277

**Reports:**

Any question regarding the merit of a PAC Report forwarded to be laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha, has to be looked into and decided by the Speaker, Lok Sabha [151], pp. 89-90

It is not necessary to lay the minutes and Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings simultaneously [152], pp. 90-91

Laying of Interim Reports of the Commission of Inquiry on the Table of the House is in order [491], p. 258

It is not always incumbent on the Government to lay on the Table of the Council the Report of any Committee appointed by it [524], pp. 277-278

Laying of the CBI Report on the Table is not allowed [525], pp. 278

Members can only raise question concerning any delay or non-compliance with the rules in regard to the papers to be laid on the Table of the House [526], pp. 278-279

A Report laid on the Table of the House may be discussed [527], p. 279

Note of dissent should not contain aspersions and in case of dispute, the Report should not be listed for laying on the Table [528], pp. 279-280

In case of delay in laying the Reports, Minister should come out with the explanation [529], p. 280

**PARLIAMENTARY ETIQUETTE:**

A member should not cross between the member speaking and the Chairman [ 93, 307, 308, 309], pp. 52, 157, 158

Nobody to speak when Chairman speaks [298], p. 155

Members should not go to the Chairman when a debate is on as it diverts his attention [303], p. 156

No member should speak from a seat other than his own [304, 346, 347], pp. 156, 175, 176

Members should not make comments when answer is being given [305], p. 157

A member or a Minister should not come in between the speaker and the Chair [306], p. 157

Members should not speak with their back turned to the Chair [310], p. 158

The rules, practice and etiquette of the House require that members should not raise questions which are ironical expressions, imputations and defamatory [311], pp. 158-160

Members should not use language which would hurt others [312], p. 160

Members should not make personal charges against other members [319], pp. 163-164

A former Prime Minister who is not a member of the House cannot be criticized personally, only his actions can be criticized [320], p. 164

Running commentary on the proceedings should not be made by any member [360], p. 182

**Aspersions:**

No aspersions should be cast on any person who is not a member of the House [313], pp. 160-161

Nobody can cast aspersions on anybody without giving prior notice [314], p. 161

Personal aspersions should not be made [315], p. 161

**Defamatory/derogatory/disparaging remarks:**

All sections of the House should decide by mutual consultations about implementation of the rule prohibiting the making of defamatory remarks against a person not present in the House [316], pp. 161-162

Anybody wanting to repeat or make a comment in writing or orally outside the House on a defamatory statement made on the floor of the House, shall not have any protection [317], pp. 162-163

Derogatory remarks should not be made against any member [318], p. 163

Members should restrain themselves from using derogatory and unpleasant remarks against each other [321], pp. 164-165

Members should not be addressed in a derogatory way [322], p. 165

There should not be any derogatory remarks against a person who is incapable of defending himself in the House [323, 324], pp. 165-166

Disparaging remarks should not be made against anyone not present in the House [325], p. 166

Derogatory remarks should not be made against the President [326], p. 167

Disparaging remarks should not be made against the Heads of foreign States [327], p. 167

Decision of the Chair declaring words or utterances as derogatory shall be final [328], pp. 167-168

Derogatory words such as the 'helplessness of the Chairman' not allowed [329], p. 168

Member should not be called 'agent of a foreign power' [330], p. 168

#### **PARLIAMENTARY PROPRIETY:**

Members not to make irresponsible statements that might harm national interests [349], p. 177

A member appointed as a Minister in a State cannot be prevented from sitting in the House or voting, unless he has been elected to the Assembly [435], pp. 224-225

Raising the tariff of postal articles, etc. by the Government on the eve of the Budget is a question of propriety and not of legality [531], p. 281

Announcements made outside the House while Parliament is in session which are not statements of policy, constitute neither breach of privilege nor breach of propriety [532], pp. 282-283

On matters of policy and other important issues Parliament must be informed earliest [533], pp. 283-284

Issuance of notifications with revenue implications on the eve of the Budget is contrary to parliamentary propriety [534], pp. 284-285

Any legislation passed in the other House should be brought in this House so that constitutional requirement is fulfilled and propriety is maintained [535], p. 286

The title 'General' is not used in Parliament [536], pp. 286-287

**Declaration of interests:**

A member having personal interest in a matter before the House must declare the nature of interest [530], p. 281

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION:**

Members have no right to place on the Table any document beyond the fair bounds of personal explanation [506], pp. 265-266

A member should not exceed permission and refer to matters not permitted, while making personal explanation [537], p. 288

Questions or clarifications are not allowed on personal explanation [538], p. 288

No discussion should follow a personal explanation [539, 540], pp. 289

No debate or question can be raised on a personal explanation [541], p. 290

Debatable matter should not be brought forward while making a personal explanation [542], p. 290

No discussion on a statement of personal explanation can be permitted but a statement of fact in it can be contradicted [543], p. 291

Words from the charge-sheet if mentioned in the House should not form part of the records [544], pp. 291-292

Ministers have right to make personal explanation [545], p. 292

Members should seek the Chairman's permission for giving a personal explanation [546], p. 292

One should not impinge on the right of a member to give an explanation as a member [547], pp. 292-293

Prior notice before making an allegation is required to enable the member to give a personal explanation in the House [548], p. 293

**POINTS OF ORDER:**

No point of order on the Chair's ruling [375], p. 187

Points of order should not be raised on a business that is not before the House [549], p. 294

Without quoting the rule no point of order can be raised [550], p. 294

Points of order should not be raised when the subject is already under consideration of the Chairman [551], p. 294

No point of order to be raised when there are interruptions in the House [552], p. 295

A point of order should concern a matter which is immediately before the House and not a matter discussed earlier [553], p. 295

A point of order can be raised only on a matter before the House [554], p. 296

Points of order should not be recorded if not allowed by the Chair [555], p. 296

There can be no point of order on a point of order [556], pp. 296-297

A point of order can be raised only with the permission of the Chair [557], p. 297

A general 'point of order' should not be taken up during the calling attention [558], p. 297

Points of order should not be raised during half-an-hour discussion [559], pp. 297-298

A Minister also can speak on a point of order [560], p. 298

A Minister who is the member of the other House, also can raise a point of order [561], pp. 298-299

A Minister, even if not a member of the House, has a right to raise a point of order [562], pp. 299-300

A Minister who is a member of the House has a right to raise a point of order [563], pp. 300-301

Points of order should not be raised during the question hour [564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575], pp. 301-304

No point of order to be raised after question hour on any matter raised during question hour [576], p. 304

Convention of not raising a point of order during the question hour should not be violated [577], p. 304

#### **POLICE:**

Examination of parliamentary documents by police can be allowed only with the prior permission of the Chairman [119], p. 65

There is no breach of privilege of the House by the police in discharging their normal duties in a situation where members may be involved but the police should not do anything which is likely to impede them in the discharge of their duties [617], pp. 335-336

#### **POLITICAL PARTIES:**

One member from each party is to be called [68], p. 39

Unless there is official intimation talks of split in a party do not concern the House [134], p. 74

Allegations against a party and allegations against a person are different things [163], pp. 96-97

Clarifications on a statement can be sought only on party basis [179], p. 103

Criticism of the attitude of a party is permissible but there should be no reflection on the other House [237], p. 130

A member cannot participate in the debate after his name is withdrawn by the party. Normally, the Chair goes by the list of speakers given by the Whips of parties [271], p. 143

Happenings in a party meeting cannot be made the subject-matter of a question of breach of privilege of the House [618], p. 336

Party manifesto as such not to form part of answer to question [665], p. 383

**PRECINCTS OF PARLIAMENT:**

Members should remain in the precincts of Parliament for parliamentary work only and not to remain there during night for making demonstrations or hunger strikes [436], p. 225

Allotment of accommodation in the Parliament House is under the authority of the Speaker [ 739], p. 414

**PRESIDENT:**

Recommendation of the President is necessary for moving any amendment to any Finance Bill seeking to vary any tax or duty in which the States are interested [18], pp. 8-9

Governor's conduct cannot be discussed in the House till the Proclamation issued by the President in respect of a State is placed before the House [185], p. 106

Conduct of the President should not be discussed in the House [ 192], p. 109

Name of the President need not be mentioned during the course of a debate in the House [ 261], p. 139

Derogatory remarks should not be made against the President [326], p. 167

The decision of the Supreme Court shall be final in disputes arising out of the election of the President [578], p. 305

Discussion on correspondence between the President and the Prime Minister involves constitutional interpretation [579], pp. 305-306

The contents of the President's letter to the Prime Minister cannot be discussed in the House [580], pp. 306-310

Presidential Order should be laid on the Table when the House is in session [581], p. 310

Lapse or lack of validity is no bar to the Proclamation being laid on the Table [582], pp. 310-311

It is for the Government to decide to place on the Table of the House the Proclamation issued under article 356 [583], p. 311

It is the Proclamation, not the Governor's Report, which is required to be laid on the Table [584], pp. 311-312

The summoning of the House by the President can be cancelled and the House can be asked to meet on a fresh date [585], pp. 312-313

**PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS:**

Presence of the Prime Minister or some senior Minister is required during discussion on the President's Address [442], p. 228

Interrupting the President when he is addressing the members of both Houses assembled together is unbecoming of Members of Parliament [586], p. 314

Both the English and the Hindi versions of the President's Address are to be laid on the Table [587], pp. 314-315

**Motion of Thanks:**

Amendments to the Motion of thanks on the President's Address must be relevant to the main motion [588, 589], pp. 315-318

Scope of amendments to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address [590], p. 318

Use of the term 'grateful' denotes the same meaning as 'thankful' and can be used in the Motion of Thanks [591], p. 318

Presence of the Prime Minister or some senior Minister is essential during the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address [592], p. 319

Members can seek clarifications after the Prime Minister's reply to the debate on the Motion of Thanks [593], p. 319

Members cannot seek clarifications on the President's Address from the member who is making his speech [594], p. 319

**PRESS:**

Unless the House puts a ban, newspapers have right to reproduce fairly, faithfully and accurately the proceedings or any part thereof without let or hindrance from any person not authorized by the House or by any law [417], pp. 208-209

Press reports can be taken notice of when these are brought to the notice of the Chair [595], p. 320

The press should report the proceedings of the House correctly [596], p. 320

In reporting the proceedings of the House the press owes a great responsibility to the House [597], pp. 320-321

In reporting the proceedings of the House the press must be absolutely objective [598], p. 321

Press should be careful while reporting the proceedings of the House [599, 600], pp. 322-323

Mediamen should be careful in reporting the proceedings of the House [601], p. 323

Policy announcement to the press before it is placed in the House does not constitute a breach of privilege or contempt of the House [645], p. 368

The matter can be dropped if the Editor publishes his apology and expression of regret prominently in his newspaper, in case he commits no *suppressio veri* or *suggestio falsi* [649], pp. 370-371

Misreporting by the press may be taken as unworthy of notice by the House [650], pp. 371-373

Question of privilege raised against a journalist for his write-up regarding Parliament; the observations of the writer may be ignored [651], p. 373

Writings of journalists appearing in newspapers, criticizing the Members of Parliament with deliberate intent, are not worth the serious note and do not constitute breach of privilege [652], pp. 373-375

General and sweeping remarks are beneath notice and to be treated with contempt [653], pp. 375-376

Leakage of information does not constitute breach of privilege, unless proved that the information was officially given [654], p. 376

Names of the newspapers should not be mentioned during the course of a special mention [770], p. 425

#### **PRIME MINISTER:**

Allegation made against the Prime Minister as also its refutation to go on record [161], pp. 95-96

Any insinuation on the Office of the Prime Minister which offends the Rules will be removed from the record [ 370], pp. 185-186

Appointment of two separate Commissions of Inquiry to inquire into allegations of corruption against the family members of the Prime Minister and those of the former Home Minister is in order [479], pp. 246-248

Discussion on correspondence between the President and the Prime Minister involves constitutional interpretation [ 579], pp. 305-306

The contents of the President's letter to the Prime Minister cannot be discussed in the House [580], pp. 306-310

Presence of the Prime Minister or some senior Minister is essential during the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address [592], p. 319

Members can seek clarifications after the Prime Minister's reply to the debate on the Motion of Thanks [ 593], p. 319

The Prime Minister should normally be present in the capital during the session of Parliament [602], p. 324

Reference made about the children of the Prime Minister and the photographs, published in newspapers, should be deleted [603], p. 324

The Prime Minister is entitled to express opinion within the limits of parliamentary procedure [604], p. 325

In ordinary course, notices of questions given by members should not be sent to the Prime Minister's Office [687], p. 392

**PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS:**

Official documents not to be laid on the Table of the House by a private member [514], p. 270

Time for private members' business may also be allotted by the Business Advisory Committee [610], p. 328

Private members' business should be given priority on a private members' day [611], pp. 328-329

**Private members' Bills:**

When a member replies to the debate on his (private member's) Bill he should not bring in any new points not raised earlier by him [605], p. 326

Discussion on a private member's Bill may be continued even in the absence of the mover of the Bill [606], p. 326

A private member's Bill can be discussed in the absence of the mover, if the Bill had already been moved [607], p. 327

The mover can move for leave to withdraw the Bill at any stage of the Bill [608], p. 327

The discussion on a Private Member's Bill, if not concluded in the current session can be carried on to the next session [609], pp. 327-328

**Motion:**

When a private member's motion and an identical motion of the Government are both admitted by the Chairman, the Government motion would have precedence on a Government business day [612], pp. 329-330

**Resolution:**

Discussion need not be reopened after the mover of a private member's resolution had replied to the discussion [613], p. 330

**PRIVILEGES:**

Announcements made outside the House while Parliament is in session which are not statements of policy, constitute neither breach of privilege nor breach of propriety [532], pp. 282-283

Privilege issues should not be raised regarding the arrest of members of Lok Sabha [614], p. 331

Procedure is required to be followed when a complaint is made in one House of Parliament against a member of the other House [615], pp. 331-332

Notice of breach of privilege against a member of the other House shall be referred to the Presiding Officer of that House [616], pp. 333-335

There is no breach of privilege of the House by the police in discharging their normal duties in a situation where members may be involved but the police should not do anything which is likely to impede them in the discharge of their duties [617], pp. 335-336

Happenings in a party meeting cannot be made the subject-matter of a question of breach of privilege of the House [618], p. 336

Privilege issues should not be raised without prior permission of the Chairman [619], p. 337

A matter of privilege, which is being considered by the Chairman, should not be raised in the House [620], p. 337

It is for the Chairman to decide whether there is a privilege matter or not [621, 622], pp. 338-339

The Chair is not required to give reasons for rejecting a privilege notice [623], p. 339

Only those members who give notice for raising a question of privilege may be allowed to make observations before notices are considered by the Chairman [624], p. 339

Question of privilege is not involved, if statement is made by the Minister after due inquiry [625], pp. 340-345

The Minister concerned may be asked to furnish information before taking a decision on the admissibility of a notice of privilege [626], p. 345

Willful misleading of the House may constitute a privilege issue [627], pp. 345-346

Question of breach of privilege arising in connection with the Committee on Public Undertakings need not be taken up in Rajya Sabha [628, 629], pp. 346-353

Regarding notice of breach of privilege against the Government of Orissa [630], pp. 353-354

Question of privilege can be raised on the floor of the House and then the reply follows [631], p. 354

Matter regarding insult to and injury sustained by a member of the House is referred to the Privileges Committee of the House [632], p. 354

If a member thinks that he is impeded in the performance of his duties, he can bring it to the notice of the Chairman, either in his Chamber or by writing to him [640], p. 362

The privilege of freedom from arrest is limited to civil cases only and does not extend to cases of arrest and detention under the criminal law. In cases of arrest of a member, the concerned authorities must promptly intimate the Presiding Officer of the House stating the reason for the arrest, detention or conviction as also the place of detention or imprisonment [641], pp. 362-364

Censoring letters addressed to members does not constitute a breach of privilege of the House. This, however, should not involve any *mala fide* action or interference with the legitimate duties of members [642], pp. 364-367

There should be no *mala fide* action or interference with the legitimate duties of the members [643], p. 367

A member has the privilege to express his views freely in the House [644], pp. 367-368

**Contempt of the House:**

The Chair cannot be questioned with regard to admissibility; Chairman's ruling cannot be questioned or criticized, to do so is contempt of the House and the Chairman [114], p. 63

Mere allegations that facts had been suppressed from the Public Accounts Committee cannot by itself amount to contempt of the House [150], p. 88

There is no contempt of Rajya Sabha if Lok Sabha mentions in its order paper a Bill conferring on the President the legislative powers of a State, even before the Proclamation in that regard has been approved by Rajya Sabha [633], p. 355

If the Government denies the existence of a proposal in the Council but happens to come to a positive conclusion on it later, no charge of having misled the House can be levelled against the Government nor can a question of a breach of privilege and contempt of the House be raised [634], pp. 356-357

If a Minister claims that he made a statement in the Council on the basis of information he had at the time; a mere allegation that he made a wrong statement, cannot amount to contempt of the House [635], pp. 357-358

Members should not do anything which may amount to contempt of the House [636], pp. 358-359

Reaction should be given in response to a discussion held in the House with care and caution [637], p. 359

Vague charges against members without imputing any *mala fide* are not treated by the House as a contempt or breach of privilege [638], pp. 360-361

To constitute a breach of privilege or contempt of the House it has to be proved that the statement was not only wrong and misleading but it was made deliberately to mislead the House [639], pp. 361-362

**Policy statements:**

Policy announcement to the press before it is placed in the House does not constitute a breach of privilege or contempt of the House [645], p. 368

Policy statements should not be made outside the House when the House is in session [646, 647, 648], pp. 368-370

**Press:**

Policy announcement to the press before it is placed in the House does not constitute a breach of privilege or contempt of the House [645], p. 368

The matter can be dropped if the Editor publishes his apology and expression of regret prominently in his newspaper, in case he commits no *suppressio veri* or *suggestio falsi* [649], pp. 370-371

Misreporting by the press may be taken as unworthy of notice by the House [650], pp. 371-373

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General and sweeping remarks are beneath notice and to be treated with contempt [653], pp. 375-376

Leakage of information does not constitute breach of privilege, unless proved that the information was officially given [654], p. 376

**PROCEEDINGS:**

Notes of the proceedings of the House may be taken by the Government, not by the Minister; there is no rule that the notes should be taken by Ministers [224], p. 125

Running commentary on the proceedings should not be made by any member [360], p. 182

Discussions made outside the House cannot become part of proceedings [414], pp. 206-207

It is not a constitutional obligation for the Executive to have the approval of Parliament on any international treaty or agreement. [415], p. 207

Interpreters need not have political knowledge also [416], p. 207

**Recording of:**

Members are not allowed to raise any point without previous permission of the Chair and anything said by them without permission is not recorded [107], p. 59

Anything spoken without the permission of the Chair need not be recorded [108], pp. 59-60

A member's speech need not be recorded when the Chairman is on his legs [120], pp. 65-66

Anything that the members say should not be recorded when the Chairman is on his legs [121], p. 66

The Chairman has to issue special directions whenever proceedings are not to be recorded [135], p. 74

Allegation made against the Prime Minister as also its refutation to go on record [161], pp. 95-96

Speeches or observations made in defiance of the Chair's orders, should not be recorded [339], pp. 172-173

Anything said without permission of the Chair, not to be recorded [340, 341], p. 173

Cross-talks and whisperings not to go on record unless they form part of the proceedings [342], p. 174

Words from the charge-sheet, if mentioned in the House should not form part of the records [544], pp. 291-292

Points of order should not be recorded if not allowed by the Chair [555], p. 296

Even some portions of Minister's answer to a supplementary question may go unrecorded [719], p. 403

**Reporting of:**

Unless the House puts a ban, newspapers have right to reproduce fairly, faithfully and accurately the proceedings or any part thereof without let or hindrance from any person not authorized by the House or by any law [417], pp. 208-209

The press should report the proceedings of the House correctly [596], p. 320

In reporting the proceedings of the House the press owes a great responsibility to the House [ 597], pp. 320-321

In reporting the proceedings of the House the press must be absolutely objective [598], p. 321

Press should be careful while reporting the proceedings of the House [599, 600], pp. 322-323

Mediamen should be careful in reporting the proceedings of the House [601], p. 323

Misreporting by the press may be taken as unworthy of notice by the House [650], pp. 371-373

**PROCLAMATION:**

Proclamation has to be laid on the Table [502], pp. 263-264

Lapse or lack of validity is no bar to the Proclamation being laid on the Table [ 582], pp. 310-311

It is for the Government to decide to place on the Table of the House the Proclamation issued under article 356 [583], p. 311

It is the Proclamation, not the Governor's Report, which is required to be laid on the Table [ 584], pp. 311-312

Notice of a motion for disapproval of a statutory resolution regarding Proclamation issued under article 356 can be rejected [737], p. 412

## Q

### QUESTIONS:

Nobody can ask questions about loan transactions of any one individual [398], pp. 200-201

Members' right to put questions not to be encroached [655], p. 377

It is the right of the member to put his questions [656], p. 377

Members cannot question the right of the Chairman to allow or to disallow a question [657], p. 377

When a question is addressed to a wrong Ministry, the Ministry to which the question has been addressed, is responsible for transferring it to the correct Ministry. In case a question concerns more than one Ministry, the Minister answering the question must take responsibility on behalf of the whole Government, or both the Ministers concerned may be present to answer it [658], pp. 378-380

Question cannot be taken up when the questioner is not present [659, 660], p. 381

Question cannot be taken up if the Member, who has to put the question is not present in the House [661], p. 381

If a member does not put a question listed in his name, it is treated as withdrawn but the Chairman, at the request of any other member, may direct that the answer to it be given [663], p. 382

Member who puts the question has the first right to raise objection [664], p. 383

Party manifesto as such not to form part of answer to question [665], p. 383

When a question is put in English, the reply can be given in Hindi [666], p. 383

Questions should be answered either in English or in Hindi [667], p. 384

Ministers can answer questions either in English or in Hindi [668], p. 384

The Government has to decide which Ministry will answer a particular question [669], pp. 384-385

Only when no Minister of a particular Ministry is present, some other Minister could give reply to a question [670], pp. 385-386

When a question is listed against a Ministry, the concerned Minister has to reply [671], p. 386

Ministers have to answer the questions put to them and not the questions that are put by way of interjections by other members [672], p. 386

Ministers can answer a question in the House as they think best [673], pp. 386-387

A Minister may refuse to answer a question, if members do not hear him [674], p. 387

Statement correcting answer is to be read and not laid on the Table [675], p. 387

Questions on suppositions are not allowed [676], pp. 387-388

Questions should be specific; no background is allowed [677], p. 388

Questions and the replies should be short, crisp and to the point [678], p. 388

Questions to be put directly without any quotation [679], p. 388

Ministers' replies should be crisp [680], p. 389

Members should be asked focused questions during the question hour [681], p. 389

Minister can place lengthy answers to starred questions as statements on the Table of the House [ 682, 683], pp. 389-390

The Chairman has the right to transfer questions [684], p. 390

Parts of a question raised by a member cannot be deleted [ 685], p. 391

The discretion of the Chairman to direct a Minister to answer a starred question, which is not put or the member in whose name it is listed is absent, is exercised only in exceptional cases [ 686], pp. 391-392

In ordinary course, notices of questions given by members should not be sent to the Prime Minister's Office [ 687], p. 392

Questions have to be framed properly; statements cannot be questioned [701], p. 397

#### **QUESTION HOUR:**

Minister should not be confronted while replying to questions [456], p. 235

Points of order should not be raised during the question hour [564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571,572,573,574,575], pp. 301-304

No point of order to be raised after question hour on any matter raised during question hour [576], p. 304

Convention of not raising a point of order during the question hour should not be violated [577], p. 304

Member in whose name the question is listed for oral answer should be present in the House during question hour and in case he/she is not coming Chairman must be informed and some other member may be authorised to ask the question [662], p. 382

Question hour is only for questions [688], p. 392

The question hour is meant to put questions but questions may be based on information which has to be alluded to [ 689], p. 393

During the question hour only questions should be put and members should not make any speech before putting questions [ 690, 691], pp. 393-394

Question hour not meant for making statements or speeches [692], p. 394

The question hour should not be interrupted to discuss matters not relevant to the question hour [693], p. 394

Extraneous matters not to be brought into the proceedings during question hour [694], p. 395

No other matter is to be raised during question hour [695], p. 395

Questions of policy cannot be raised during the question hour [696], p. 395

Policy matters not to be discussed during the question hour [697], p. 396

There cannot be a full-fledged debate or discussion during the question hour [ 698], p. 396

There cannot be a discussion during the question hour [699], p. 396

Specific question should be put during the question hour [700], pp. 396-397

With regard to remarks made during the question hour, members can raise objections later with permission [702], p. 397

Clarifications cannot be sought during question hour [703], p. 397

*Supplementaries:*

The Chair has to decide whom to call to put supplementary questions [110], pp. 60-61

Supplementaries to be asked only with the permission of the Chair [111], p. 61

If several members have given notice of the same question, everyone of them cannot insist on his being allowed to put supplementary questions before the Chairman passes on to the next question [704], p. 398

Preference should be given for asking supplementaries to those members in whose names the question stands [705], p. 398

Member cannot demand priority over other members for asking a supplementary question [706], p. 398

The member who has put the supplementary says that his question has not been fully answered, has the first right to invite the Chair's attention [707], p. 399

To be crisp and to the point without a preamble [708], p. 399

To be as brief as possible [709], p. 400

On a specific question, the supplementary should also be specific [710], p. 400

Second supplementary questions to be disallowed if the first question is not put crisply [711], pp. 400-401

Statements should be made while putting supplementaries [712], p. 401

Not more than six supplementaries are to be allowed on any question [713], p. 401

Three supplementaries are allowed on any question as per practice [714], pp. 401-402

Anybody employed in a State-aided Corporation is not a Government employee. Supplementary questions, therefore, are not allowed about them [715], p. 402

Supplementary questions, not related to the main question, are not admissible [716, 717], pp. 402-403

A Minister is not allowed to reply to supplementaries to a supplementary [718], p. 403

Even some portions of Minister's answer to a supplementary question may go unrecorded [719], p. 403

It is the Chairman's discretion to call any member for asking supplementaries [720], pp. 403-404

A question relating to policy matter is not allowed in a supplementary [721], p. 404

In the question list if the first member is absent, the second member has right to ask two supplementaries [722], p. 404

Allocation of questions is made neither on the State basis nor on the party basis [723], pp. 404-405

**Suspension:**

The question hour cannot be suspended for discussing a privilege motion [724], p. 405

The question hour may be suspended as per the Rules [725], p. 405

The question hour can be suspended on a motion to this effect supported by the majority in the House [726], p. 406

Suspending question hour amounts to curtailing the right of the House to elicit information through the medium of questions [727], p. 406

The question hour cannot be suspended and the sense of the House cannot be taken after the Chairman's ruling [728], pp. 406-407

**Time limit:**

Eight minutes for each question [729], p. 407

**QUORUM:**

Half-an-hour discussion cannot be postponed to the next day if the House is adjourned for the day for want of quorum [ 396], pp. 198-199

A quorum is necessary even during the lunch hour to pass a Bill [730], p. 408

It is the responsibility and obligation of members to maintain quorum in the House [731], p. 408

#### **QUOTING FROM DOCUMENTS:**

See Debates

### **R**

#### **RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT:**

If members have any grievance against an officer of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat or anything done in the Secretariat, they should approach the Presiding Officer in his Chamber and not ventilate them in the House [284], pp. 147-148

Members should not cast aspersions on the Rajya Sabha Secretariat on the floor of the House [ 285], p. 148

#### **REPORTS:**

Members should not refer to matters which are specifically under the scrutiny of a Committee before it has submitted its Report, as the Government would not be in a position to reply to the points so raised [155], p. 92

Only essential extracts, not unnecessary details, of any Report of a Committee or communication need be given [ 279], p. 146

A Report is to be authenticated before quoting from it in the House [281], pp. 146-147

Limitation on the discussion of the Reports of the Union Public Service Commission [297], p. 154

The discussion on a report cannot be started in the House unless the member in whose name the motion stands, moves it [355], p. 180

The Report of the Governor of a State on the basis of which the President issues a Proclamation under article 356, need not be placed on the Table [390], pp. 195-196

A Report placed in Parliament Library is as good as laying it on the Table of the House [425], p. 217

It is not always incumbent on the Government to lay on the Table of the Council the Report of any Committee appointed by it [524], pp. 277-278

Laying of the CBI Report on the Table is not allowed [525], p. 278

Members can only raise question concerning any delay or noncompliance with the rules in regard to the papers to be laid on the Table of the House [526], pp. 278-279

A Report laid on the Table of the House may be discussed [527], p. 279

Note of dissent should not contain aspersions and in case of dispute, the Report should not be listed for laying on the Table [528], pp. 279-280

In case of delay in laying the Reports, the Minister should come out with the explanation [529], p. 280

It is the Proclamation, not the Governor's Report which is required to be laid on the Table [584], pp. 311-312

Reports of the Committees, on the basis of which a Bill has been prepared, need not be circulated to members, if the Minister does not want to do so, unless extracts from such Reports are quoted by him [732], p. 409

Perusal of the CBI Report by leaders of the Opposition is permitted under oath of secrecy [733], pp. 409-410

### **RESOLUTIONS:**

Discussion need not be reopened after the mover of a private member's resolution had replied to the discussion [613], p. 330

Mover of a resolution should be present in the House, when it is being discussed [734], p. 411

A Government resolution takes precedence over a motion moved by a member as far as voting is concerned, even if both have been discussed together [735], p. 411

Resolutions are not carried over to the next session of the House [736], pp. 411-412

Notice of a motion for disapproval of a statutory resolution regarding Proclamation issued under article 356 can be rejected [737], p. 412

Resolution seeking disapproval of Ordinance could be moved, even if Standing Committee had cleared it earlier in the form of a Bill [738], pp. 412-413

### **RULINGS:**

The Chair cannot be questioned with regard to admissibility; Chairman's ruling cannot be questioned or criticised, to do so is contempt of the House and the Chairman [114], p. 63

Ruling by the Chairman on starred question no. 87 answered on 3 March 1987, alleging favouritism shown to a private company in regard to a road construction contract in Jordan [136], pp. 74-76

Permission or otherwise from the Chair need not be quoted as a precedent or a ruling [213], pp. 218-219

Lok Sabha rulings should not be discussed in the House [242], pp. 131-132

Rulings should not be discussed in the House [371, 372], p. 186

Rulings given by the Chair not to be discussed or commented upon [373], pp. 186-187

Ruling given by the Vice-Chairman is as good as a ruling given by the Chairman. It is not to be revised by the Chairman [374], p. 187

No point of order on the Chair's ruling [375], p. 187

The question hour cannot be suspended and the sense of the House cannot be taken after the Chairman's ruling [728], pp. 406-407

## S

### **SPEAKER:**

Certificate of Speaker that particular Bill is a Money Bill is conclusive and final [54], pp. 30-31

When the question arises whether a Bill is Money Bill or not, reference has to be made to the Speaker whose decision shall be final [55], p. 31

The Pensions Bill, 1977 – Speaker's decision thereon [56], p. 32

Any question regarding the merit of a PAC Report forwarded to be laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha, has to be looked into and decided by the Speaker, Lok Sabha [151], pp. 89-90

A matter relating to the Speaker of Lok Sabha cannot be raised in the House [368], p. 185

Allotment of accommodation in the Parliament House is under the authority of the Speaker [739], p. 414

Members should not question the decision taken by the Speaker of a State Legislature but can refer to the general nature of the case without referring to individuals [782], p. 432

Members should not question or go into merits and demerits of a decision taken by the Speaker of a State Legislature [783], pp. 432-433

### **SPECIAL MENTIONS:**

Cabinet Minister to be present in the House during special mention [744], p. 416

Question of admissibility of a special mention need not be raised in the House, but may be taken up with the Chairman in his Chamber [745, 746], p. 417

While making a special mention, member should read out only the admitted text [747, 748, 749, 750], pp. 418-419

Supplementaries are not allowed on special mentions [751], p. 419

When a special mention is made by more than one member, the Minister concerned should give a consolidated reply in the end, after all the members have spoken on the subject [752], p. 419

Only those members whose notices have been accepted are allowed to make special mentions [753], p. 419

Members, if absent in the House when called, need not be called to make a mention on the same subject [754], p. 420

It is not the practice to allow two members to speak on the same subject [755], p. 420

One member, one subject, once a week during special mention [756], p. 420

A member who gives notice first, gets permission to raise a matter through special mention. Draw of lots is done, if more than one member gives notice at the same time and on the same subject [757], p. 421

A special mention should not last more than three minutes [758], p. 421

No discussion is allowed on a special mention [759], p. 421

Special mentions may sometimes be allowed before calling attention [760], p. 421

No assurance is given immediately in response to a special mention [761], p. 422

Members should not go into unnecessary details of a matter while making a special mention [762], p. 422

A Minister has to send a written reply of a special mention to the member concerned [763], p. 422

Members cannot ask for an immediate reply to a special mention [764, 765, 766], p. 423

If the minister wishes he may respond to the special mention in the House [767], p. 424

Special mentions can be disallowed in consultation with the leaders of the parties and the Government, under special circumstances [768], p. 424

Special mentions cannot be raised if permission is not granted [769], p. 424

Names of the newspapers should not be mentioned during the course of a special mention [770], p. 425

A special mention is to be made within the parameters of the Rules [771], p. 425

Members can follow the prevailing procedure regarding special mention [772], pp. 425-426

Special mentions are made on matters of public importance [773], p. 426

The title of special mention as issued by the Secretariat is only for convenience, not for narrowing down the scope of it [774], pp. 426-427

Special mention is not permitted on a State subject [775], p. 427

**Allegations:**

The matter relating to an allegation made against a member of the Council of Ministers should not be raised through special mention [740], p. 415

**Chair:**

Without prior permission of the Chair, a member cannot associate himself with a special mention made by another member [741], p. 415

Special mention can be made on any subject with the permission of the Chairman [742], pp. 415-416

Prior permission of Chairman is essential for raising an issue [743], p. 416

**SPEECHES**

Members cannot make speeches, they can only seek clarifications during a calling attention [66], p. 38

A member can refer to speeches made in Lok Sabha by Ministers [234], p. 129

Members should not read a speech [331], p. 169

**STATE LEGISLATURES:**

A member who has become a Minister in a State can legally continue to be a member of the House till he is elected as a member of the State legislature concerned [434], pp. 223-224

A member appointed as a Minister in a State cannot be prevented from sitting in the House or voting, unless he has been elected to the Assembly [435], pp. 224-225

Discussion on situation arising out of the failure to discharge constitutional responsibility under article 178, to elect Speakers to State legislatures is in order. Casting reflections on the Assemblies, however, is out of order [776], pp. 428-430

State Assembly matters need not be raised in Rajya Sabha [777], p. 430

Members should not discuss or make comments on the proceedings of State legislatures [778, 779], pp. 430-431

Proceedings of State Assemblies should not be discussed in the House [780, 781], p. 431

Members should not question the decision taken by the Speaker of a State legislature but can refer to the general nature of the case without referring to individuals [782], p. 432

Members should not question or go into merits and demerits of a decision taken by the Speaker of a State legislature [783], pp. 432-433

**STATE MATTERS:**

Matters pertaining to Centre-State relations should be raised through a substantive motion instead of a special mention for better debate [208], pp. 115-116

Concurrent subject is a matter for State regulation in the absence of central legislation [214], p. 119

The House can discuss even a law and order problem falling exclusively in the State sphere, if the situation is an extraordinary one tending to disturb the very safety of India [288], pp. 149-150

Exclusively State subjects should not be discussed in the House [ 289], p. 150

State matter should not be discussed in detail in the House [290], p. 151

State matters should not be referred to in the House [ 291], p. 151

Without prior notice, nothing should be said about a State government [292], pp. 151-152

Matters pertaining to State Administration not to be allowed in Parliament [293], p. 152

Discussion on a State-subject already been discussed in the State legislature is not allowed in the House [294], pp. 152-153

Serious issues pertaining to States can be raised in the House [295], p. 153

Minister cannot be called to make a statement on a State Subject [296], pp. 153-154

Special mention is not permitted on a State subject [775], p. 427

#### **STATEMENTS:**

Copies of the statement should be circulated to the members before the Minister makes his statement [79], p. 43

Statement from the Chair should be deemed to be a unanimous resolution of the House [109], p. 60

Members can seek clarification only on a *suo motu* statement by a Minister [173], p. 101

Clarifications on statements made by Ministers cannot be sought without prior intimation [178], p. 103

Clarifications on a statement can be sought only on party basis [179], p. 103

Clarifications on a statement should not be converted into a full discussion [180], pp. 103-104

A Minister has a right to clarify any misinterpretation of his statement in the course of a debate [181], p. 104

If the Government finds it difficult to make a particular statement in both Houses at the same time, no question of the prestige of either House is involved but it is only a question of practicability [225], pp. 125-126

The Government has to decide on who should make a statement [226], p. 126

The Government has the right to make a statement on the floor of the House [227], p. 126

Any statement made in Lok Sabha is to be made in Rajya Sabha also [246], p. 133

When simultaneous interpretation is available, no need to furnish a copy of the Minister's statement in Hindi made on the floor of the House [463], p. 238

No questions should be asked while the statement is being made [464, 465], pp. 238-239

Minister can make a statement even when a calling attention on the same subject has been admitted for a following date [466], pp. 239-240

Statement should be made on the same day, if not simultaneously, in both Houses [467], p. 240

Statement should be made by the Minister on the same day in both Houses [468], p. 241

Seeking clarifications on the statement made by a Minister is not in accordance with the Rules [469], p. 241

It is not customary to allow explanations on the statement made by a Minister [470], p. 242

Members can seek clarifications only after the statement has been made and not when the announcement about making the statement is made [471], p. 242

Minister may reply to the clarification the next day, if he happens to be busy in the other House [472], pp. 242-243

Minister must supply copies of the statement to be made in the House immediately [473], p. 243

When a Minister makes a statement it is presumed that he has read the statement properly [474], p. 243

Members can seek clarification on a *suo motu* statement made by a Minister [475], p. 244

Ministers are responsible for the statements made by them [476], p. 244

No clarification should be sought after the Minister's reply [477], p. 245

A *suo motu* statement shall be read out and not laid on the Table [478], p. 245

#### **SUB JUDICE MATTERS:**

Objection to motion for consideration of a Bill as passed by Lok Sabha, in connection with the required forty-eight hours notice, legislative competence and the subject-matter of the Bill being sub judice can be over ruled by the Chair [40], pp. 20-21

Members should not ask about the facts on which a judicial inquiry has to give its findings, but they may ask about the accepted facts, if any. The Minister may or may not answer [ 230], pp. 127-128

Minister cannot be compelled to answer on *sub judice* matters [376], p. 188

A *sub judice* matter should not be referred to in the House [377, 378], pp. 188-189

A *sub judice* matter cannot be allowed for discussion [379], p. 189

*Sub judice* matter not to be discussed in the House [380], p. 189

The merits of a *sub judice* matter cannot be discussed in the House [381], p. 190

A *sub judice* matter cannot be referred to the Committee on Ethics [382], p. 190

Members not to exceed the scope of the subject permitted by the Chairman, when the matter is *sub judice* [ 383], pp. 190-191

No comments can be made on a *sub judice* matter [384], p. 191

Sub judice matters cannot be questioned [385], p. 191

#### **SUMMONING OF THE HOUSE:**

The summoning of the House by the President can be cancelled and the House can be asked to meet on a fresh date [ 585], pp. 312-313

#### **SUSPENSION:**

##### **Members:**

A member can be suspended from the House for a fixed period by adopting a motion [437], pp. 225-226

##### **Question hour:**

The question hour cannot be suspended for discussing a privilege motion [724], p. 405

The question hour may be suspended as per the Rules [725], p. 405

The question hour may be suspended on a motion to this effect supported by the majority in the House [726], p. 406

Suspending question hour amounts to curtailing the right of the House to elicit information through the medium of questions [727], p. 406

The question hour cannot be suspended and the sense of the House cannot be taken after the Chairman's ruling [728], pp. 406-407

##### **Rules:**

No rule can be suspended without the consent of the Chairman [386], p. 192

One-time suspension of Rules and conventions cannot be quoted as precedent [387], p. 192

## **T**

#### **TIME OF THE HOUSE:**

Members should abide by the time [363], p. 183

Budgeting of the time of the House should be properly done by the Government [418], p. 209

Time allotted for a discussion is decided by the House [419], pp. 209-210

## V

### **VOTE ON ACCOUNT:**

No impropriety in laying Vote on Account before the House [784], p. 432

### **VOTING:**

Voting for the election of the Deputy Chairman cannot be by ballot, secret or otherwise; and order of precedence of motions has to be as per the list of business; and according to the date of their receipt [138], pp. 77-78

'Abstention' from any voting in the House is not taken into account within the meaning of 'present and voting' [785], p. 435

Ministers who are not members of the House, can sit in the House at the time of voting but cannot vote [786], p. 436

## W

### **WHIPS:**

A member cannot participate in the debate after his name is withdrawn by the party. Normally, the Chair goes by the list of speakers given by the whips of parties [ 271], p. 143

Members should come through their whips to speak on a matter [787], p. 437

## Z

### **ZERO HOUR:**

Prior permission of the Chair should be obtained about matters to be raised during zero hour [788], p. 438

The admissibility of a notice to raise an issue during zero hour is decided by the Chairman and his decision is final [789], p. 438

Notice for zero hour mentions should be given before ten o' clock [790], p. 438-439

Only three minutes are to be allotted to each issue raised during the zero hour [791], p. 439

Every member should conclude his speech within three minutes during zero hour [792], p. 439

'Zero hour' is not provided in the Rules; the Chair, however, permits members to mention important matters concerning the House during this time [793], p. 439-440

The issues raised in the House during zero hour are first considered and decided by the Chairman in his Chamber [794], p. 440

Zero hour ends with the adjournment of the House [795], p. 440

The Government is not bound to reply during the zero hour [796], p. 441

Minister cannot reply during zero hour [797], p. 441