

CHAPTER—15

Arrangement of Business

It is customary to divide parliamentary business into two broad categories, viz., Government business and private members' business. The Provisional Calendar of Sittings which is issued at the commencement of a session, indicates in general terms the days on which each type of business will be taken up during the session. The present chapter indicates the various items of business which normally come up in the House. The detailed procedure in respect of each of them may be found under the relevant chapter.

Government business

Strictly speaking, private members' Bills and resolutions which are discussed for two and a half hours on every Friday or such other day as the Chairman may allot, only fall under the category of private members' business. All other items which come up in the House daily or periodically though initiated by private members, are transacted during the time allotted for Government business. Such items are: questions and short notice questions, calling attention, motion of thanks on the President's Address, short duration discussion, statutory motions for amending rules, regulations, bye-laws, etc. framed in pursuance of the Constitution or an Act of Parliament, motions on matters of public importance, half-an-hour discussion, statutory resolutions, zero-hour submissions, special mention matters and privilege matters. In addition, there are items of business such as oath or affirmation by members, obituary and other references and announcements by the Chairman which are also taken up in Government time.

During the 93rd (1975) and 98th (1976) sessions, Government motions were adopted to the effect that only Government business be transacted during those sessions and no other business whatsoever be brought before or transacted in the House during the sessions.¹

Except in respect of items regarding zero-hour submissions, special mention matters, privilege matters, references and announcements from the Chair, introduction of Ministers and entries about other items are included in the list of business. In the case of questions and short notice questions, and papers to be laid on the Table separate lists are printed and as such only a reference to the lists is made in the main list of business.

In the case of oath or affirmation by large number of members a general entry indicating that members who have not already taken oath or made affirmation to do so, appears in the list of business. In the case of a single member, if advance intimation is received, his name also appears in the list of business under the heading of oath/affirmation.

Announcements are made by the Chairman from time to time in regard to certain matters such as resignation by a member, communication received about the arrest, detention, conviction or release of a member, grant of leave of absence to a member, constitution of the panel of Vice-Chairmen to preside over the House, messages from the President, welcome to foreign parliamentary delegations who will be watching the proceedings of the House from the Special Box, and so on. No entry is made in the list of business in respect of such announcements. All these matters are disposed of early in the day before the main business commences.

Items of business initiated by Government or during Government time may be categorised into a number of heads. These are briefly described below:

Papers laid on the Table

Ministers lay various reports, papers and documents on the Table under the relevant provisions of the Constitution or an Act of Parliament or any other law, rule or regulation or convention or practice of the House or Rules of Procedure of the House. The purpose of laying such papers on the Table is to supply authentic and authoritative information or facts to the House.

The Constitution requires the laying of the following papers on the Table, namely, Annual Financial Statement and Supplementary Demands for Grants,² Ordinances promulgated and Proclamations issued by the President and orders incidental thereto,³ reports of the - (i) Comptroller and Auditor-General,⁴ (ii) Finance Commission together with a memorandum explaining the action taken thereon,⁵ (iii) Special Officer (Commissioner) for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,⁶ (iv) Backward Classes Commission together with a memorandum explaining the action taken thereon,⁷ (v) Special Officer for the Linguistic Minorities (Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities)⁸ and (vi) Union Public Service Commission together with a memorandum about the cases, if any, where the advice of the Commission was not accepted by the Government and the reasons for such non-acceptance.⁹ The regulations framed by the President regarding the UPSC's functions are also required to be laid on the Table.¹⁰ While the reports of the Finance Commission and the Backward Classes Commission are laid periodically as and when submitted to the President, the reports of other authorities are laid on the Table annually.

Various statutes which confer rule-making power on the Central Government or any other subordinate authority contain a provision for laying rules, regulations, bye-laws, schemes, etc. framed thereunder, on the Table within a period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or two or more successive sessions. Besides these, reports/accounts of various Public/Government Undertakings, and Reports of Commissions of Inquiry, constituted under specific statutes are also required to be laid on the Table.

The Rules of Procedure require the following papers to be presented/laid on the Table *viz.*, reports of the Select/Joint Committees on Bills,¹¹ and of Standing Committees,¹² petitions,¹³ and statements regarding Ordinances.¹⁴ While the reports of the committees are presented/laid by the Chairmen or the authorised members of respective committees, the petitions are presented by the members who countersign such petitions, or by the Secretary-General. Statements regarding Ordinances are laid by Ministers concerned along with the introduction of Bills replacing such Ordinances.

The Rules of Procedure also require the Secretary-General to lay certain papers on the Table of the House. These are: Bills passed by the Rajya Sabha and returned by the Lok Sabha with amendments,¹⁵ and Bills including Money Bills passed by the Lok Sabha and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha.¹⁶ The Secretary-General also lays on the Table a copy of the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together under article 87 of the Constitution. At the commencement of a session, the Secretary-General lays a statement of Bills passed by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President during the preceding session for information of the House.

However, in view of the importance of the Bills, the Secretary-General laid on the Table during the 147th and 157th Sessions, respectively a copy of the Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Bill, 1988, assented to by the President on 28 March 1989¹⁷ and a copy of the Constitution (Sixty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 1991, assented to by the President on 12 March 1991.¹⁸

The Secretary-General laid on the Table a copy of the National Jute Board Bill, 2008 passed by Parliament during 214th Session and assented to by the President.¹⁹

No statement was laid on the Table on the first day of the 216th Session as no Bill was assented to by the President.²⁰

As per established practice, the papers/reports etc. are laid on the Table at 12 Noon after the Question Hour is over. Due to re-scheduling of the Question Hour by the Chairman on 4 March 2011 during the

222nd Session the time for asking and answering of questions was fixed from 2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. from Monday to Thursday and 2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. on Fridays²¹, the papers/reports etc. were laid on the Table at 3.00 p.m. (at 3.30 p.m. on Fridays) during the remaining part of the 222nd Session. However, the Question Hour was restored²² to its usual timing at 11.00 a.m. during the 223rd Session w.e.f. 1 August 2011 and the papers/reports are again laid on the Table at 12.00 Noon, after the Question Hour is over. Later, the Question Hour was again rescheduled from 11.00 a.m.-12.00 noon to 12 noon-1.00 p.m. from 233rd Session onwards w.e.f. 24 November 2014.²³ Accordingly, the papers/reports are laid on the Table at 11.00 a.m.

However, papers can be laid on the Table by the Government at any time.

On an occasion, the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance laid a copy of the notification regarding enhancement of excise duty on *Khandsari* sugar towards the end of the sitting on 30 April 1974. A member objected to the laying of papers at any time by the Deputy Minister. The Vice-Chairman said:

From the Government side the Minister can place a statement at any time.²⁴

On 2 August 1985, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance laid a paper regarding reduction of export duty on coffee on the Table of the House at 5.00 p.m. Since it was not listed on the revised list of business for the day, a member suggested that in such a situation the existing formality of informing the House should be observed. Thereupon, the Vice-Chairman said:

I would request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to take note of the suggestion of the member and see that where papers are not listed on the revised list of business, when they come in the middle of the day's proceedings, they may kindly be informed to the members so that they can ask for clarifications as is the practice here. I would request the Government to take note of this.²⁵

Some guidelines have been issued to the Ministries to comply with, and to facilitate the laying of the papers. The Ministries are required to send the papers for laying at least three clear working days in advance of the laying date. To ensure this, a circular is issued to all Ministries before the start of each session, requesting them to send papers within the time schedule. In case of delay in the receipt of the papers, the papers are listed for the next question day allotted to the Ministry.

Statements to correct inaccuracies

When a Minister finds that an incorrect information has been given to the House by him in answer to a starred/unstarred/short notice question

or a supplementary question or during a debate, he may make a statement or lay it on the Table correcting his earlier answer or information. An advance notice of the proposed statement together with a copy thereof is required to be given to the Secretary-General, for inclusion of the item in the list of business. Correcting statements arising out of questions are generally made or laid immediately at the end of Question Hour. In case of a statement arising out of a debate, it may be made or laid at such time as the Chairman may permit.

For instance, a statement was made by the Minister of State in the Department of Defence Production and Supplies in the Ministry of Defence, correcting the reply given by him in the Rajya Sabha on 12 August 1987, on the motion on the Report of JPC on Bofors to “set at rest all doubts”.²⁶

Statements in response to Calling Attention

The practice has been that the Calling Attention matter used to be raised after the questions and the laying of papers, if any, on the Table and before any other item in the list of business is taken up, and the Minister makes a brief statement in response thereto.²⁷ The time at which the Calling Attention matter would be taken up, has now been changed based on the recommendations of the Thirteenth Report of Committee on Rules adopted by the House on 26 November 2014 with the amendment that the Calling Attention would be taken up at 2.00 p.m.²⁸

Statements by Ministers on matters of public importance

A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Chairman.²⁹ Ordinarily, an advance intimation is required to be sent along with a copy of the proposed statement to the Secretariat about the date on which the statement is proposed to be made by the Minister, so that the item may be included in the list of business. When in urgent cases a Minister requests to make a statement the same day, a supplementary list of business is issued indicating the time for such a statement, if time permits, otherwise, an announcement is made by the Chair and/or a notice is displayed on CCTV for information of members.

As a rule no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made.³⁰ However, over the years a practice or convention has developed that members are permitted to seek clarifications on the statement. The demands from the members to seek clarifications have been so common that the Chair, at times, has underscored the need for regulation of this procedure.

On 4 October 1982, the Minister of Irrigation made a statement regarding flood situation in the country. Some party whips sought

clarifications. Some other members also wanted to seek clarifications. The Vice-Chairman ruled:

No clarification can be asked. And, therefore, this is the indulgence by the Chair that some clarifications are being allowed, but surely there must be some regulation...this has been the tradition in this House that whenever statement of some urgent public importance is made, the Chair does allow a few questions in the form of clarification to be replied by the Minister. But surely on the basis of that I cannot be pressurised that every member, and especially those who have spoken, can go on asking clarifications. The business of the House has also got to be regulated.³¹

The convention of seeking clarifications on the statement has now evolved in the Rajya Sabha over a considerable period of time. Generally, it is done immediately after a statement is made. However, there are a number of instances when the statement had been made on a day and clarifications were sought later on. The House may decide to forgo clarifications if any other opportunity is available for discussion of the subject matter of the statement.

For instance, the Business Advisory Committee recommended that no clarification might be sought on the statement regarding the purchase of HSD from M/s Kuo Oil to be made on 28 July 1982, in view of the short duration discussion on the subject scheduled on 29 July 1982.³²

The Chair did not allow members to seek clarifications on the statement by Prime Minister regarding the newspaper report on payment of cash for votes on 18 March 2011. Later, based on notices received from members, the matter of the statement was admitted and discussed as 'Short Duration Discussion' on 23 March 2011.³³

The statement by the Prime Minister regarding situation arising out of the agitation launched by Shri Anna Hazare on 17 August 2011 was converted into a general discussion with 21 members participating therein.³⁴

Similarly, the statement made by the Minister of Finance on the issues relating to setting up of a Lokpal on 27 August 2011 was also converted into a full fledged discussion lasting for more than 7 hours with 26 members participating therein.³⁵

Previously, a ministerial statement was ordinarily made during the early hours of the House. In view of the practice of seeking clarifications, the Business Advisory Committee recommended that a Minister who had to make a statement might do so with the consent of the Chairman ordinarily at 5.00 p.m. or thereafter, unless the Chairman permitted the statement to be made at some other time.³⁶ Currently, therefore, the statement is generally listed in the list of business to be made towards the latter half

of the sitting of the House, either at 5.00 p.m. or before the House rises for the day after completion of the listed business.

As regards the procedure for seeking clarifications on a statement of the Minister, it has been laid down that:

- (i) only one member from a party/group having a strength of four or more members may be called to seek clarifications on a statement; and so far as the Cong. (I) party is concerned, two or three members from that party may be called to seek clarifications;
- (ii) members belonging to a group whose strength is less than four may be grouped together and given a chance to seek clarifications by rotation, not more than three, on a statement; and
- (iii) no member should take more than three minutes to seek clarifications.³⁷

However, no clarification can be sought after the Minister has replied. A *suo motu* statement is not laid and is read out.

Personal explanation

A member may, with the permission of the Chairman, make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House, but in this case no debatable matter should be brought forward and no debate should ensue.³⁸ Members against whom comments or criticisms of a personal nature are made on the floor of the House are entitled to make, with the consent of the Chairman, personal explanations in their defence. A personal explanation is a device open to a member to explain his conduct or position in reply to an accusation made against him by another member or to correct an alleged misrepresentation against him. Personal explanation is made before the main business of the day is taken up, unless the member in question is permitted by the Chairman to make it during the course of a debate when the allegations against him are made.

For instance, on 31 July 1991, Dr. Y. Sivaji sought the permission of the Deputy Chairman to make a personal explanation. Reminding the member of the rules and procedure of the House, the Deputy Chairman made the following observation:

You should first seek Chairman's permission for giving a personal explanation. You write to the Chairman. Then I will allow you if the Chairman permits. Nobody is going to reply to your questions in this way.³⁹

If a member during the course of a debate makes any allegation in the House against another member or Minister without following rule and the same has gone on record, the Minister or the member against whom

the allegation has been made, is allowed on his request to make a personal explanation in the House with a view to clarifying his position on the same day or later on. In case he does not make the personal explanation immediately or is not present at that time in the House, he is permitted to make a statement later on, on a written request to the Chairman enclosing a copy of the statement to be made by the member. This is intended to enable the Chairman to ascertain that the member wishing to make a personal explanation does not introduce any debatable matter. If the permission is granted, the member makes the statement in the House and no further questions are allowed on it; the intention being that the personal explanation should not be converted into a debate. When a personal explanation is made by a member, ordinarily it is the practice not to allow another member to make counter-explanation. The matter is treated as closed with the statements of both the sides being on record.

If an advance intimation is received from a member or a Minister of his desire to make a personal explanation and the Chairman accords his consent for the purpose, an item regarding the matter is included in the list of business.

For instance, an item was included in the list of business for 17 November 1980, regarding the personal explanation to be made by Shri C.P.N. Singh, Minister of Science and Technology in respect of certain remarks concerning him made in the House on 18 August 1980, by two members (made at the end of the day). Also, an item was included in the revised list of business for 30 August 1990, regarding the personal explanation to be made by Shrimati Maneka Gandhi, Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests in respect of certain remarks concerning her made in the House on 28 August 1990 (made after Question Hour).

An item was included in the supplementary list of business for 1 August 2000, pertaining to the personal explanation to be made by Shri Ram Jethmalani in respect of certain remarks concerning him made in the House on 28 July 2000 (made after laying of papers/ reports).

Also an item was included in the supplementary list of business for 14 August 2006, pertaining to personal explanation to be made by Shri K. Natwar Singh.

On an occasion, Shri M.Venkaiah Naidu was permitted to make his personal explanation on 9 May 2003 without an entry in the list of business. On another occasion, Shri Mukul Roy was permitted to make his personal explanation on his resignation from the Union Council of Ministers, without an entry in the list of business. However, he did not make the personal explanation.

The Ministers who are not members of the Rajya Sabha have also been permitted to make personal explanation in the House.

On 30 August 1990, the Deputy Chairman called the Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Shrimati Maneka Gandhi, to make her personal explanation regarding a dispute between her and the Minister of Environment and Forests, Shri Nilamani Routray. On this issue, Shri Kamal Morarka and other members raised a point of order that Shrimati Maneka Gandhi was not a member of Rajya Sabha, and as such she could not make a personal explanation. The Deputy Chairman observed as follows:

...if Mrs. Maneka Gandhi was only a member of that House, then the Chair would not have allowed any allegation on her. It was allowed because she comes to this House as a Minister and she is answerable to the questions of the members in both the Houses. And if it was not so I would not have permitted you to say anything about any member belonging to the other House.

Secondly, the Chairman in his right has permitted Mrs. Maneka Gandhi to make a personal explanation. That is why she is here.⁴⁰

There were also occasions when Minister(s), who were members of the other House (Shri Manikrao Gavit, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance), were permitted to make their personal explanation on 14 August 2006 and 29 August 2005, respectively, without an entry in the list of business.

Motions for election to Committees

Another formal item of business is the motion for the purpose of electing members of the House to serve on a Committee, Authority or Body, which is constituted under an Act of Parliament and rules framed thereunder, or in accordance with the terms of any Government resolution. A date on which such a motion is moved by the Minister concerned is indicated by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and the item is included in the list of business for that day after the item of papers to be laid on the Table and before the main business.

Motions for introduction or withdrawal of Bills

A motion for leave to introduce or withdraw a Bill being in the nature of a formal item of business is disposed of before the main business for the day is taken up. The item regarding the requisite statement of the Minister explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by Ordinance is included in the list of business before the entry regarding motion for leave to introduce the Bill to replace that Ordinance.⁴¹ It is permissible to include in the list of business a motion or motions for

leave to introduce a Bill or Bills notwithstanding the fact that the day is allotted for the discussion for Motion of Thanks on the President's Address⁴² or for the transaction of financial business.⁴³

Legislative business

Bills may be introduced and piloted in the House by Ministers as well as by private members. But only those Bills of which notice has been given by Ministers are introduced and considered during the Government time. Private Members' Bills are introduced and disposed of only during the time allotted for private members' Bills.

Motions

A motion to discuss a matter of public importance may be moved with the consent of the Chairman. A motion for which notice is given by a Minister is termed as a Government motion and it is distinguished from a motion, the notice of which is given by a private member. In the case of notices of motion given by private members, the Chairman after considering the state of business in the House and in consultation with the Leader of the House may allot a day or days or part of the day for the discussion of any such motion. The discussion on a motion takes place during the Government time irrespective of the fact whether it is a Government motion or otherwise. As per the practice, the Business Advisory Committee allots time for discussion of admitted motions, the notices of which are given by private members. No definite time for the purpose has been fixed but sometimes the Business Advisory Committee itself may, while allotting time even indicate a day therefor.

For instance, the Business Advisory Committee recommended that discussion on the motion regarding appointment of Commission of Inquiry against the family members of the Prime Minister be taken up on 10 August 1978. It was accordingly taken up on that day.⁴⁴

The Business Advisory Committee recommended four hours for discussion on the motion for consideration of the Report of the Inquiry Committee constituted to investigate into the grounds on which removal of Shri Soumitra Sen, Judge, Calcutta High Court was prayed for, on 11 November 2010. The motion was taken up for discussion on 17 and 18 August 2011.⁴⁵

Resolutions

Resolutions are moved in the House by Ministers as well as private members; but as in the case of Bills, only the resolutions moved by Ministers are called Government resolutions and, therefore, are taken up during the Government time. However, discussion on statutory resolutions tabled by

private members is taken up during the Government time. Such resolutions are: resolutions for disapproval of an Ordinance promulgated by the President or a resolution for modification or annulment of a statutory rule or order laid on the Table in pursuance of an Act of Parliament. Other (*i.e.* non-statutory) resolutions of private members are taken up during the time allotted for private members' resolutions.

Discussions

As a general rule of parliamentary practice, a motion is the form in which debate on any subject must originate. There are, however, exceptions provided in the Rules of Procedure, under which discussions may take place without a formal motion. A short duration discussion may be raised on a matter of urgent public importance without any formal motion.⁴⁶

General discussion on the Budget is held but no motion is moved therefor.⁴⁷ In the same category falls the discussion on the working of a Ministry which takes place annually as per the long established practice. In the case of half-an-hour discussion arising out of a question also, there is no formal motion before the House.⁴⁸

While in the case of a short duration discussion, the list of business contains the names of all the members whose notices on the subject are admitted, there is only a general entry in the list of business in respect of discussion on Budget and working of a Ministry. The general discussion on the Budget is initiated by a member of the largest opposition party and the one on the working of Ministries is decided by leaders of parties/groups amongst themselves. All these discussions take place during Government time. The time at which the short duration discussion is to take place is decided by the Chairman. However, on many occasions the Business Advisory Committee has also indicated the dates on which the discussion may be fixed.⁴⁹ As regards half-an-hour discussion, generally it takes place towards the end of a sitting *i.e.*, 5.00 p.m. or 6.00 p.m. or earlier if the proceedings are over before that time. An item for the purpose is entered in the list of business in the name(s) of member(s) whose notice(s) has (or have) been admitted.

However, there have been occasions when general discussion on the General and Railway Budgets could not take place due to one reason or the other. In the year 1999, the Government headed by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee lost Vote of Confidence in the Lok Sabha on 17 April 1999, and consequently Lok Sabha was dissolved before the discussion could take place on the General and Railway Budgets. In the year 2000, in the 189th Session, the General Budget (2000-01) along with Appropriation (Railways) Bill was disposed of without discussion on the last day of the

first part of the Budget Session. The Railway Budget for the year 2000-01 was discussed at length. In the year 2001, in the 192nd Session due to continued interruptions on the disclosures by Tehelka, the general discussions on the General and Railway Budgets could not take place during the Budget Session.

In the first part of the 228th Session, the discussion on the Budget (General), 2013-14 and the Appropriation Bills commenced⁵⁰ but could not be completed due to continued interruptions on the alleged remarks by a Union Minister against the leader of a national political party and stand of the Indian Government on the resolution on war crimes by Sri Lanka in the United Nations. As decided in the leaders' meeting, the Chairman permitted the members to lay their written speeches on the General Budget and Appropriation Bills, 2013.⁵¹

However, on 19 March 2007, during the course of the discussion on the Budget (General) 2007-08, the Minister of Finance could not complete his reply to the debate due to pandemonium in the House. The Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha who was presiding at that time, directed the Finance Minister to lay the remaining part of his speech on the Table of the House. The Finance Minister accordingly laid the remaining part of his speech on the Table of the House. A question consequently arose as to whether the speeches laid on the Table shall form part of the verbatim record of that day or to be shown as 'Paper laid on the Table of the House'. After examining the case and after obtaining the approval of the Chairman, the written text of the remaining part of the speech of the Finance Minister made on 19 March 2007, which was laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha was considered to have formed the part of the debate, with the indication 'laid on the Table' made therein.⁵² On 18 February 2014, when the Appropriation (Railways) Bills, 2014 were taken up for consideration, and the Minister could not give his reply due to pandemonium in the House, the Minister of Railways laid on the Table, a Statement on the Budget Proposals 2014-15.⁵³

Financial business

The financial business of the House, *inter alia*, consists of the laying of the Railways and General Budgets and statements of supplementary Demands for Grants on the Table after they are presented to the Lok Sabha. It also encapsulates in its scope, general discussion on the General and Railways Budgets, consideration and return of connected Appropriation Bills and Finance Bill, laying of the Budgets, etc. of States which are under President's Rule and consideration and return of connected Appropriation Bills and discussion on the working of Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, as recommended by the Business Advisory Committee. Necessary entries in respect of all these items are made in the list of business.

Time for Government business

The normal time of sitting of the House used to be from 11.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. with an hour's lunch recess. However, with the adoption of the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Rules w.e.f. 27 November 2014, the normal time of the sittings of the House was extended by an hour, *i.e.* from 11.00 a.m. to 01.00 p.m. and from 02.00 p.m. to 06.00 p.m. except on Fridays when the House reassembles after lunch at 02.30 p.m. The first half of every sitting is normally devoted to formal items like papers to be laid on the Table, the zero-hour submission, the asking and answering of questions, etc. Thus, the actual Government business starts only when the House re-assembles after the lunch break. On Friday, time for Government business is almost nil unless some business is slated to be transacted between 12.00 noon and lunch break or after 05.00 p.m.

The inadequacy of time available for Government business was considered by the Business Advisory Committee from time to time. For instance, in its meeting held on 8 March 1982, it recommended that the business of the House should be so arranged that four hours in a day are available for the transaction of Government business on days allotted for that business. This would mean, the Committee opined that the House would have to sit longer every day to complete the business, *i.e.*, beyond 6.00 p.m. if necessary.⁵⁴ At its meeting held on 12 August 1993, the Committee expressed the view that at least four hours should be utilised daily for the transaction of Government legislative business and that all non-legislative business be completed by 2.30 p.m.; if necessary by dispensing with the lunch-hour.⁵⁵ This view was reiterated by the Committee at its meeting held on 19 August 1993.⁵⁶

Arrangement of Government business

On days allotted for the transaction of Government business that business has precedence.⁵⁷

The Minister of Education gave notice of a motion for the consideration of the Second Report of the UGC (1957-58).⁵⁸ Earlier a private member's motion on the same subject was admitted and notified as a No-Day-Yet-Named Motion.⁵⁹ In the list of business only Government motion was included since in the programme of business announced by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, it was mentioned that the Government motion on the subject only would be discussed in the next week.⁶⁰ Accordingly, the Government motion was discussed on 26 February 1959.

A Government motion on the statement regarding Railway Accidents laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on 16 August 1962 was admitted and notified in the Bulletin.⁶¹ Earlier, a notice was given by some

members for a motion on the situation arising out of the series of accidents that had recently taken place on the Railways, which was also admitted and notified as No-Day-Yet-Named Motion.⁶² In the list of business only Government motion was included. A point of order was raised asking how the Government's motion was to be taken up by the House when a notice for a similar motion was given by two members which had already been admitted by the Chairman and notified in the Bulletin. The member raising the point of order contended that even though the Minister's motion might be identical, the private members who had given notice of the motion previously could not be deprived of their right to move the motion. The Vice-Chairman ruled as follows:

The rules relating to motions in Chapter X do not make any distinction between a Government motion and a private member's motion. So, all the rules apply to both the motions...I would ask the member to refer to rule 22,... regarding Government business. If it had been a private members' day, it would have been a different thing. As it is, today is Government business day. So, I hold that in such cases where there are two motions from members as well as from the Government on a Government business day, the Government's motion will have precedence.⁶³

To the motion for consideration of the Chit Funds Bill, 1982, a member gave an amendment to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. Subsequently the concerned Minister also gave an amendment for the purpose. Only Minister's amendment was put, the Deputy Chairman observing, "Minister's motion will have precedence over the member's motion. That is the rule."⁶⁴

The Secretary-General is required to arrange the business in such order as the Chairman may, after consultation with the Leader of the House, determine.⁶⁵

A few days prior to the commencement of a session, Government (Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs after taking approval of the concerned Minister) supplies to the Secretariat a statement of the probable Government business (which may not be exhaustive) likely to be transacted during the entire session. This information is published in the Parliamentary Bulletin Part-II for the information of members.⁶⁶ About four or five days before the commencement of a session a list of business is issued for the first two days of the session indicating the business as intimated by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. On the last working day before the commencement of the session the list for the first day is revised and the items of business like papers to be laid on the Table, calling attention, if any, presentation of reports, etc. apart from the Government business, as intimated by Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, are included in the revised list of business.

After the session commences, the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs intimates on a day to day basis the Government business to be transacted for inclusion in the list of business. If the list of business for a day has been issued and any fresh item of business to be taken up on that day is received either from the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs or any other Ministry, a supplementary list of business containing that item or a revised list of business is issued, if necessary. Where the time is short, the supplementary list is circulated to members in the House on the same day.

There are also occasions when the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs have not intimated any Government business for inclusion in the list of business.⁶⁷

Statement of General business in the House

Each week, a statement is made in the House regarding the Government business to be transacted by the House during the following week so that members could get advance information of the Government business to be transacted by the House.

In the initial years, a practice had started that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs used to announce the order of Government legislative business from time to time. For instance, in 1956, such business was announced on more than one occasion.⁶⁸ It was only from 1 September 1958 that the practice of announcing Government business for the next week commenced fairly regularly. It used to be announced generally on the last working day of the previous week or sometimes in the beginning of the next week.⁶⁹

On 1 September 1958, after the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs announced the Government business in the House for the "current week", a member responded by saying that he was happy. The Chairman observed, "That is all right. He is going to announce every week." Thereafter, the member suggested, "It is a good thing that from now onwards the hon'ble Minister would be stating before the House the business for the week. It would help us but I think it would also be very useful if he would kindly consult us before fixing the agenda for the week because it is necessary that he should also look to our convenience. Of course, the final decision rests with him but he can consult us before he makes this announcement."⁷⁰

The statement regarding Government business for the next week is generally announced by a Minister in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs on Fridays after the Chair has announced recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee allocating time for various items of Government business after a weekly meeting of the Committee which is generally held on

Thursday. The statement is also published in Parliamentary Bulletin Part-II for the information of members.

On an occasion, the Government business was announced by the Leader of the House (Shri M.C. Chagla). Objection was taken to this departure from normal practice of announcing the business by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. A member contended that the Leader of the House could not announce the business on behalf of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs because the Leader of the House represented all members. As it was Government business which was being announced, the spokesman must be the Government spokesman and not the Leader of the House. He was becoming a party to the announcement of business on behalf of the Government and thereby precluding himself from the consultations that were needed between him and the Opposition and also debarring himself from his privilege of advising the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to adjust the business in a particular manner as may be suggested by the Opposition. It was, according to the member, anomalous arrangement and wrong procedure which was being introduced. He, therefore, sought a ruling from the Chairman. The Leader of the House answering the point raised, referring to May's Parliamentary Practice, stated that it was the privilege of the Leader of the House of Commons as that of the Leader of the House of Lords to announce the business. The Chairman also observed, "In the House of Commons, May says that this is the business of the Leader of the House and our rules also say that."⁷¹

In subsequent years also there have been many instances when the Leader of the House announced the Government business.⁷² But whenever a Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs made a statement, he prefaced it by stating that it was "on behalf of the Leader of the House."⁷³

There are also occasions, when no statement regarding Government business was made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, *i.e.* during the first part of the 225th Session (March, 2012) and during the entire 227th Session (November-December, 2012).

Until about eighties, there used to be a practice that a few members were permitted to make submissions regarding subjects to be included in the next week's agenda.

For instance, on an occasion the Deputy Chairman observed:

Normally, when the business is announced, any member interested in any particular subject being discussed by the House, brings it to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister and to the notice of the House.⁷⁴

On another occasion, after the Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs announced Government business for the week commencing 26 August 1974, some members made their submissions.

Thereafter, the Deputy Chairman observed, "It is all right today because we have heard so many members. But on this particular thing regarding next week's business, I would like that from next time onwards only the leaders of various groups speak...strictly speaking, there is no such thing in the rules". He further observed, "...if each group could make up its mind on what point to be raised on the next week's business, the leader of that group or any other representative of that group could speak and this will save a lot of time. This is my suggestion."⁷⁵

Normally business is arranged in the same order in which it is furnished by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs which takes the prior approval of the concerned Minister. Such order of business is not varied on the day that business is set down for disposal unless the Chairman is satisfied that there is sufficient ground for such variation⁷⁶ or there is consensus in the House in the matter.

The list of business for 28 August 1968 contained, *inter alia*, the items of Bihar Appropriation Bill, the Gold (Control) Bill, and Appropriation Nos. 3 and 4 Bills in that order. The message regarding the U.P. Appropriation (No. 3) Bill was reported by the Secretary that day itself. It was agreed to take up that Bill, although no list of business therefor was issued. The Government approached the Opposition for some change in the order paper because there was some "special difficulty" for which the Appropriation Bills had to be given a little priority. This was agreed to by the Opposition. The Opposition also agreed, "as a very special case, which should never be taken advantage of by the Government, as a convention" to take up the U.P. Appropriation Bill that day itself. From the Chair also, it was observed that the Chairman was consulted and as a very special case, he agreed to these changes.⁷⁷

The Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Amendment Bill, 1977, as passed by the Lok Sabha was listed for consideration in the list of business for two consecutive days. The Bill was for replacing the Ordinance on the subject. When on the last day of the 101st Session it did not find a place in the list of business, a point of order was raised. The Deputy Chairman ruled, "In the distribution of time of the House, some time is allotted for the Government business, and it has been a very long standing practice that the Government sometimes presses some matters at a particular time and wants to withdraw some matters at some other time. So far as the Chair is concerned, there is nothing wrong involved in this."⁷⁸

The Chairman announced on 23 February 1984, that a calling attention on Punjab would be taken up on the next day.⁷⁹ When the item was not listed in the list of business for the next day, some members raised the matter. The Chairman explained that the Home Minister had desired some more time for making a statement in response to the proposed calling attention and so he was allowed.⁸⁰

The revised list of business for 9 May 1984, listed an item unfinished from the previous day (further discussion on the working of the Ministry of Industry) as the last item of the day instead of the first one. A point of order was raised on this. The Deputy Chairman ruled with reference to proviso to rule 23 that if the Chairman was satisfied it could be done.⁸¹

On an occasion, the Opposition wanted that the short duration discussion on price rise should be taken up immediately after Question Hour instead of after the lunch-recess as listed in the list of business. This was conceded.⁸²

On the 17 May 2012, the Chair, on demand from Opposition, allowed to take up the short duration discussion on the normalisation of relations with Pakistan and issues relating to human rights violations of minorities in Pakistan before the Government legislative business listed for that day.⁸³

On the 13 December 2013, the Chair announced that the private members' business (Resolutions) listed in the revised list of business for the day will be dispensed with to discuss the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, in view of the importance of the legislation and to give members time to participate in the debate.⁸⁴

An item of business may also be included in the list of business if advance intimation is given to the House or leaders of parties informally agree.

The Minister of Law informed the House that Government proposed to bring the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill before the House for its concurrence to refer it to a Joint Committee on 17 March 1955, and the Lok Sabha would be expected to adopt the motion on 15 March 1955. As the inclusion of this motion in the list of business of the House for 17 March 1955 would not be possible before 16 March, he was taking the opportunity to inform the House.⁸⁵

On 30 November 2012, the Chair admitted a motion under rule 170 on FDI in Multi-brand Retail Sector without fixing a specific date and time for discussion. As decided in leader's meeting on 6 December 2012, the motion was taken up for discussion without an entry in list of business.⁸⁶

It is an established practice that ordinarily a part-discussed item of business is put down for further discussion before taking up any other fresh item. However, a part-discussed item of business may not be given priority over other items if the Chairman, on a request made by the Minister concerned or the Leader of the House, so directs or the House agrees therefor.

The Prevention of Corruption (Second Amendment) Bill, 1952, was inconclusively discussed on 1 August 1952. Next day (Saturday),

however, another Bill was listed prior to the said part-discussed Bill. A point of order was raised whether it was in order to bring another Bill before the House without disposing of the earlier Bill already before it. The Chairman ruled:

The point is whether it is right for us to go back on the order of business already arranged. But the House is supreme and with the consent of the House we may make a change in the order of the business but it should not be a precedent.⁸⁷

The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010 was inconclusively discussed on 30 April 2012 and 2 May 2012. The part-discussed Bill was not listed for Minister's reply on 3 May 2012 but the short duration discussion on the issue of reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in promotions during service and another Government Bill were, *inter alia*, listed and discussed on that day. However, the further consideration of the said part-discussed Bill was deferred on 21 May 2012.⁸⁸

The Constitution (117th Amendment) Bill, 2012 was inconclusively discussed on 13 December 2012. The part-discussed Bill was not listed for 14 December 2012 and another Government Bill was passed on that day. The part-discussed Bill was listed as first item under Government legislative business on 17 December 2012 but finally disposed of as second item of the Government legislative business on that day.⁸⁹

If the House adjourns without transacting any business on account of death of a sitting member or an outstanding personality or for any other reason, the formal items of business included in the list of business for that day are generally put down in the list of business for the following day.

Private members' business

Until 1964, as per the then existing rule, the Chairman, after considering the state of business of the House used to allot so many days as might be possible for private members' business.⁹⁰ Generally, however, such days were Fridays. In 1964, the Committee on Draft Rules revised the rule to provide that every Friday be allotted for the transaction of private members' business, which was, as already stated, more or less the practice.⁹¹ The Rules Committee while considering the rule observed:

...The existing rule does not provide that private members' business should definitely be taken up at an appointed time. In practice, on Fridays, after the Question Hour, formal business, calling attention and mentioning of matters, if any, the private members' business entered in the list of business for that day is taken up for consideration by the House.

On an occasion, it was noticed that all the business listed in the agenda of the day other than the private members' business as such took so much time that the main private members' business on the agenda could not be taken up. It was, therefore, suggested that the afternoon sitting of each Friday should be reserved for transaction of private members' business only so that the same is definitely taken up at the appointed time for at least two and a half hours.⁹²

For instance, on Friday, 18 December 1970, there were five statements made by Ministers. The entire time was spent on seeking clarifications thereon. Resolutions listed on that day, therefore, could not be taken up, it being also the last day of the session (74th Session).

The Committee, therefore, recommended a revised rule to provide that unless the Chairman otherwise directed, not less than two and a half hours of a sitting on Friday should be allotted for the transaction of private members' business.⁹³ Different Fridays are allotted for the disposal of different classes of such business, *i.e.*, Bills and resolutions. As per the practice, the first Friday of a session is earmarked for Bills and the second Friday for resolutions and so on. On Fridays so allotted the business of that class has precedence.⁹⁴

On an occasion, on Friday which was allotted for private members' resolutions, the discussion on international situation continued for three hours. As a result, the second resolution taken up after disposal of the first, remained inconclusive that day. The House, therefore, agreed to take it up on the next Friday which was allotted for private members' Bills, after the disposal of the Bill then under consideration. Accordingly, the resolution was taken up after the disposal of the Bill which was already under consideration of the House.⁹⁵

However, on another occasion, the discussion on a resolution regarding re-orientation of the study of the Medieval Indian History remained inconclusive. A suggestion was made in the House that the discussion should be continued on the next Friday which was allotted for private members' Bills. The Business Advisory Committee considered the suggestion and recommended that the *status quo* be maintained in regard to the private members' business, which had already been notified and private members' Bills be taken up that day as stipulated.⁹⁶

Generally, two and a half hours are allotted on Friday, from 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. to take up private members' business. If exigencies of the business so required, the time may be shifted so that the private members' business gets not less than two and a half hours. The General Purposes Committee in its meeting held on 28 April 2008 decided that the time limit of two hours for the discussion on a private members' Bill prescribed in the direction of the Chairman issued *vide* Rajya Sabha

Parliamentary Bulletin Part-II dated 2 May 1997 be strictly adhered to. In this context, it was also likewise recommended that a private members' resolution taken up on a day should be disposed of on the same day.

For instance, on the recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee, private members' business listed for Friday, 19 December 1991, was taken up from 3.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. instead of from 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.⁹⁷

Similarly, the private members' business scheduled for 17 May 2002, was taken up immediately after the laying of papers/reports on the Table of the House and special mentions at 12.31 p.m. instead of at 2.30 p.m. to enable the House to hold short duration discussion from 3.30 p.m. onwards on the killings of civilians, army personnel and their family members by terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir.⁹⁸

The private members' legislative business scheduled for Friday, 22 February 2013 was taken up at 5.13 p.m. instead of 2.30 p.m. to facilitate the Home Minister to make a statement on the bomb blast in Hyderabad immediately after re-assembly of the House at 3.00 p.m.⁹⁹

On 15 March 2013, the private members' business scheduled at 2.30 p.m. was taken up at 3.40 p.m. after conclusion of the discussion on Budget (Railways) 2013-14 and return of the Appropriation Bills related thereto as decided by the Chairman in consultation with the leaders of various parties/groups.¹⁰⁰

Similarly, as recommended by the Business Advisory Committee and as announced in the House, private members' business (resolutions) listed for Friday, 14 March 2008 were taken up on Thursday, 20 March 2008 to complete the discussion on Budget (General) 2008-09.¹⁰¹ Also, the private members' business (resolutions) listed for Friday, 20 August 2010 were taken up on Saturday, 21 August 2010, as recommended by the Business Advisory Committee and as announced in the House.¹⁰²

On 25 November 2009, the Vice-Chairman announced in the House that private members' business (resolutions) listed for Friday, 27 November 2009 will be taken up on Thursday, 26 November 2009 due to cancellation of the sitting of the House on account of Id-ul-Zuha. Accordingly, the business was taken up on 26 November 2009.¹⁰³

The Chairman may also, in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot any day other than a Friday for the transaction of private members' business.¹⁰⁴

On many occasions, the Business Advisory Committee had recommended conversion of Fridays into official business days and allotted other days *in lieu* thereof for private members' business. Some of the instances were: (i) 31 August 1956 allotted *in lieu* of

17 August 1956; (ii) 14 August 1969 allotted *in lieu* of 8 August 1969; (iii) 31 July 1971 allotted *in lieu* of 30 July 1971; (iv) 24 December 1977 allotted *in lieu* of 23 December 1977; and (v) 2 September 1988 allotted *in lieu* of 1 September 1988.¹⁰⁵

As recommended by the Business Advisory Committee, private members' Bills listed for Friday, 22 February 1991, were taken up on Wednesday, 27 February 1991, from 3.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m., on account of discussion of Gulf war situation for which Question Hour was suspended on that Friday.¹⁰⁶

On 27 April 1995, the House decided that the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address would continue on the next day. Accordingly, the private members' business (resolutions) listed for that day was postponed to Tuesday, 2 May 1995.¹⁰⁷

If there is no sitting of the House on a Friday, the Chairman directs that not less than two and a half hours of a sitting on any other day in the same week may be allotted for the transaction of private members' business.¹⁰⁸ This is done when already no sittings are fixed on a Friday while allotting days for the transaction of business during a session on account of a public or a Parliamentary holiday, or otherwise.

For instance, during the 170th Session, no sitting was fixed on Friday, 25 February 1994, on account of the birthday of Guru Ravi Das. Thursday, 24 February 1994, was, therefore, allotted for private members' business (resolutions). During the 173rd Session, Friday, 17 March 1995, was holiday on account of *Holi* and there was no sitting fixed for that day. Thursday, 16 March 1995, was, therefore, allotted for private members' business (Bills). During the 174th Session also, Friday, 18 August 1995, was a holiday on account of *Janmashtami* and no sitting was fixed for that day. Thursday, 17 August 1995, was, therefore, allotted for private members' business (bills).¹⁰⁹

During the 189th Session, Friday, 21 April 2000, was a holiday on account of Good Friday, and there was no sitting fixed for that day. Thursday, 20 April 2000, was therefore, allotted for private members' business (resolution).

During the 226th Session, private members' legislative business was transacted on Thursday, 9 August 2012 as Friday, 10 August 2012 was a holiday on account of *Janmashtami*.

The above rule, however, does not apply to a situation when a sitting of a Friday is cancelled in the midst of session or the session is extended for Government business and Friday falls during the extended session.

During the 218th Session, the sitting of House on Friday, 27 November 2009 was cancelled due to falling of Eid-ul-Zuha on 28 November 2009. The Chair, accordingly, announced on 25 November 2009 to prepone the private members' business (resolution) to 26 November 2009.

Notwithstanding the above, the House may, at the suggestion of the Chairman or on the recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee, decide to convert a Friday into a Government or official day to complete the business.

During early years on many occasions, on the recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee, private members' business already allotted was dispensed with in favour of Government business on Fridays.¹¹⁰

On an occasion, the Chairman permitted allotment of a Friday originally allotted for private members' business for Government business on a representation on behalf of different groups.¹¹¹

On another occasion the Chair announced that all parties in the House would like Friday to be an official day.¹¹²

On another occasion, as suggested by some members and agreed to by the House, the Chair announced that to complete the consideration and passing of the Bihar Reorganisation Bill, 2000 the private members' legislative business for that day *i.e.*, 11 August 2000, was being dispensed with in favour of Government business.¹¹³

In the 195th Session of the Rajya Sabha, private members' business for Bills was allotted on five different dates, *i.e.*, 1 March, 15 March, 19 April, 3 May and 17 May 2002.¹¹⁴ No private members' business for Bills was taken up due to adjournment of the House on 1 March, 15 March and 19 April 2002.¹¹⁵ On 3 May 2002, after taking the sense of the House, it was decided not to take up the private members' business for Bills to enable the House to discuss the motion on Gujarat.¹¹⁶

During the 220th Session, the private members' legislative business listed for Friday, 27 August 2010 was dispensed with in favour of Government business on the recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee. However, members were permitted to introduce private members' Bill on that day.¹¹⁷

Private members' business for Bills was taken up on 10 May 2002, the day allotted for private members' business for resolutions on the recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee. On that day, the private members' business for Bills started at 12 noon and continued till 2.30 p.m. and immediately thereafter private members' business for resolutions was taken up and continued till 5.00 p.m.¹¹⁸

List of business

A list of business is an Agenda Paper for a day's sitting of the House or Order Paper for the day containing items of business - Government and private members' - which are to be taken up in the House for a particular

day or a number of days in the order indicated therein. For the purpose of facility of reference, a list of business may be identified as the main list which is issued for the day's business; combined list of business which may be issued for two or more days;¹¹⁹ list of business which may supersede the earlier list;¹²⁰ supplementary list which may be issued for inclusion of additional or fresh items not figuring in the main list; and revised list of business which may be issued for re-arrangement, expansion or consolidation of the items already included in the main list of business.

The Secretary-General causes the list of business to be prepared which is made available to each member before the commencement of the sitting of the House on that day.¹²¹ The item "Questions" is shown in the list of business but the lists of starred, unstarred and short notice questions set down for answers on the day are printed and circulated as separate lists. Similarly, amendments to be moved to a Bill, motion (including Motion of Thanks), resolution, etc. are printed and circulated separately. Thus, an Order Paper or Agenda for a sitting consists of the list of business, the lists of questions, the list of papers to be laid on the Table, the list of amendments and the Bills, all combined.

No business, not included in the list of business for the day, is permitted to be transacted at any sitting of the House without the leave of the Chairman.¹²² In other words, any matter not included in the list of business cannot be raised unless the Chairman has permitted a member to do so. However, as mentioned earlier, items of business such as oath/affirmation, obituary and other references, etc., introduction of Ministers, questions of privilege, etc. may be taken up in the House without any entry in the list of business. A Minister may also be allowed to make a statement on a matter of urgent public importance which cannot be delayed, with the prior permission of the Chairman, without issue of a supplementary list of business. In such a case the Chair generally makes an announcement to that effect.

A supplementary list of business was issued on Sunday, 10 February 2006, to include a Statement by Minister of External Affairs.

An item of business requiring notice under the rules is put down in the list of business only after the notice period necessary for it expires.¹²³

In 2001, the General Purposes Committee, recommended the following modifications in order to make the List of Papers more compact and accessible:

- (i) In pursuance of the provisions of rule 29 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, there shall be separate list containing the 'PAPERS TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE'

which shall include the various papers to be laid by Ministers, pursuant to provisions of the Constitution, Acts of Parliament and general directions of the House or Chairman;

- (ii) the list of 'PAPERS TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE' shall be circulated as a separate document in a different colour paper along with the main list of business for the day provided that papers being circulated at short notice may be included directly in the supplementary list of business as hitherto;
- (iii) the separate list of 'PAPERS TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE' shall be treated as part of the main list of business for the day;
- (iv) the main list of business shall contain the names of Minister(s) who has/have to lay the papers entered in the separate list along with the name of the Ministries in respect of which the papers are to be laid; and
- (v) in case, the House adjourns without actually transacting the business relating to the item, unless otherwise directed by the Chair, the papers listed for the day may be listed in the next question day allotted to the Ministry.

The above procedure is being followed since the 193rd Session of the Rajya Sabha and a separate 'List of Papers to be laid on the Table' is being issued along with the main/revised list of business giving the detailed description of the papers to be laid. The 'List of Papers to be laid on the Table' used to be printed on green coloured paper but is now being printed on pink coloured paper from the 2nd part of the 219th Session. A common page numbering system is being used and in case of supplementary papers laying the item directly figures on the supplementary list of business.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. R.S. Deb., 21.7.1975, c. 24, 33-44; and 3.11.1976, c. 38-49.
2. Arts. 112(1) and 115(1).
3. *Ibid.*, 123(2)(a), 352(4), 356(3), 359(3) and 360(2).
4. *Ibid.*, 151(1).
5. *Ibid.*, 281.
6. *Ibid.*, 338(2).
7. *Ibid.*, 340(3).
8. *Ibid.*, 350B(2).
9. *Ibid.*, 323(1).
10. *Ibid.*, 320(5).
11. R. 91.
12. Rs. 153, 198, 211, 212F, 212M, 212V, 219 and 274(3).
13. *Ibid.*, 145.
14. *Ibid.*, 66.
15. *Ibid.*, 112.

16. Rs. 121 and 186.
17. Bn. (I), 30.3.1989.
18. *Ibid.*, 13.3.1991.
19. *Ibid.*, 13.2.2009 and 18.2.2009.
20. *Ibid.*, 2.7.2009.
21. Bn. (II), 4.3.2011.
22. *Ibid.*, 28.7.2011.
23. *Ibid.*, 11.11.2014 and 26.11.2014.
24. R.S. Deb., 30.4.1974, c. 217.
25. *Ibid.*, 2.8.1985, c. 256-58.
26. *Ibid.*, 14.8.1987, c. 337-38.
27. R. 180(5). For detailed procedure see Chapter 18 *infra*.
28. R.S. Deb., 26.11.2014.
29. R. 251.
30. *Ibid.*
31. R.S. Deb., 4.10.1982, c. 272-75.
32. BAC mts., 28.7.1982.
33. Bn. (I), 18.3.2011 and 23.3.2011.
34. *Ibid.*, 17.8.2011.
35. *Ibid.*, 27.8.2011.
36. BAC mts., 9.8.1985.
37. *Ibid.*, 1.8.1991.
38. R. 241.
39. R.S. Deb., 31.7.1991, c. 341-42.
40. *Ibid.*, 30.8.1990, c. 152-57.
41. R. 66(1).
42. R. 17(1)(a).
43. R. 184.
44. BAC mts., 4.8.1978.
45. Bn. (II), 11.11.2010; and Bn. (I), 17.8.2011, 18.8.2011.
46. R. 176.
47. R. 182(1).
48. R. 60(5).
49. BAC mts., 2.3.1994 and 26.7.1994.
50. Bn. (I), 18.3.2013.
51. *Ibid.*, and Bn. (II) 21.3.2013.
52. F. No. RS. 4/2013-T.
53. R.S. Deb., 18.2.2014.
54. BAC mts., 8.3.1982.
55. *Ibid.*, 12.8.1993.
56. *Ibid.*, 19.8.1993.
57. R. 23.
58. Bn. (II), 21.2.1959.
59. *Ibid.*, 19.2.1959.
60. R.S. Deb., 20.2.1959, c. 1373.
61. Bn. (II), 17.8.1962.
62. *Ibid.*, 10.8.1962.
63. R.S. Deb., 21.8.1962, c. 2613-35.
64. *Ibid.*, 2.8.1982, c. 210.
65. R. 23.
66. Bn. (II), 13.2.1995.
67. LoB, 22.3.2005, 23.3.2005, 26.2.2007, 27.2.2007 and 4.12.2007.
68. Bn. (I), 21.2.1956, 8.3.1956 and 27.8.1956.
69. *Ibid.*, 1.9.1958, 5.9.1958, 12.9.1958, 19.9.1958, 24.11.1958, 28.11.1958, 5.12.1958, 12.12.1958 and 19.12.1958.
70. R.S. Deb., 1.9.1958, c. 1576-77.

71. R.S. Deb., 17.2.1966, c. 467-70.
72. Bn. (I), 25.2.1966, 4.3.1966, 11.3.1966, 18.3.1966, 25.3.1966, 1.4.1966, 7.5.1966, 13.5.1966, 29.7.1966, 5.8.1966, 16.2.1968, 26.7.1968, 2.8.1968, 23.8.1968, 22.11.1968, 6.12.1968, 13.12.1968 and 20.12.1968.
73. *Ibid.*, 12.8.1966, 9.8.1968, 14.8.1968 and 29.11.1968.
74. R.S. Deb., 19.11.1971, c. 145.
75. *Ibid.*, 24.8.1974, c. 44-46.
76. R. 23, *Proviso*.
77. R.S. Deb., 28.8.1968, c. 4990.
78. *Ibid.*, 28.6.1977, c. 103.
79. *Ibid.*, 23.2.1984, c. 26.
80. *Ibid.*, 24.2.1984, c. 192-99.
81. *Ibid.*, 9.5.1984, c. 179-94.
82. *Ibid.*, 7.8.1990, c. 211.
83. Revised LoB and Bn. (I), 17.5.2012.
84. Bn. (I), 13.1.2013.
85. R.S. Deb., 11.3.1955, c. 1645.
86. Bn. (I), 30.11.2012 and 6.12.2012.
87. C.S. Deb., 2.8.1952, c. 2681-83.
88. Revised LoB, 3.5.2012; Bn. (I), 30.4.2012, 2.5.2012, 3.5.2012 and 21.5.2012.
89. LoB, 17.12.2012; Bn. (I), 13.12.2012, 14.12.2012 and 17.12.2012.
90. R. 23 (as it stood prior to 1964).
91. Report of the Committee on Draft Rules of Procedure, pp. iv-v.
92. 2 Rpt., COR, pp. 1-2.
93. R. 24.
94. *Ibid.*, *Proviso*.
95. R.S. Deb., 27.8.1954, c. 602; Bn. (I), 27.8.1954 and 3.9.1954.
96. BAC mts., 1.8.1977.
97. R.S. Deb., 19.12.1991, c. 509.
98. Bn. (I), 16.5.2002.
99. *Ibid.*, 22.2.2013.
100. *Ibid.*, 15.3.2013.
101. R.S. Deb., 13.3.2008 and 20.3.2008.
102. *Ibid.*, 13.8.2010 and Bn. (I), 21.8.2010.
103. Bn. (I), 25.11.2009 and 26.11.2009.
104. R. 24, 2nd *Proviso*.
105. BAC mts., 14.8.1956, 5.8.1969, 20.7.1971, 20.12.1977 and 1.9.1988.
106. R.S. Deb., 22.2.1991, c. 139.
107. Bn. (I), 27.4.1995.
108. R. 24, 3rd *Proviso*.
109. Provisional Calendar of Sittings for 170th, 173rd and 174th Sessions.
110. BAC mts., 16.11.1962, 2.6.1964, 3.12.1965, 6.5.1966 and 7.3.1968.
111. R.S. Deb., 6.12.1962, c. 3137.
112. *Ibid.*, 12.3.1964, c. 4168.
113. *Ibid.*, 10.8.2000, c. 332.
114. Provisional Calendar of Sittings for 195th Session.
115. Bn. (I), 1.3.2002, 15.3.2002 and 19.4.2002.
116. *Ibid.*, 3.5.2002.
117. *Ibid.*, 27.8.2010.
118. *Ibid.*, 10.5.2002.
119. LoB, 29.4.1994 issued for 2, 3 and 4 May 1994.
120. LoB, 26.8.1968 superseding the Revised LoB, 24.8.1968, LoB, 19.11.1968 superseding combined LoB, 18.11.1968, 22.5.1990, 7.8.1990, 9.8.1994 superseding earlier lists, issued respectively for 23.5.1990, 8.8.1990 and 10.8.1994.
121. R. 29(1).
122. R. 29(2).
123. R. 29(3).