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# Baseline of Rules of Procedure of four Parliaments

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## Rationale of the Study

The study compares the rules and procedures of the Punjab Assemblies with some of the modern democracies.

In Pakistan, legislative governance remains a weak area due to multiple factors including repeated military interventions, limited capacity of elected members and political parties in taking appropriate legislative initiatives, under-resourced legislative secretariats, usually unchallenged dominance of the executive, weak linkages between legislatures and constituents, and lack of public awareness about the roles and responsibilities of legislators. As a result of these challenges, legislative performance remains weak and far below the public expectations and international standards. It can be assessed from the following facts in relation to the core functions of legislators or legislatures in Pakistan

The rules of procedures of Pakistani assemblies, including the Punjab Assembly, are part of Common Law originating primarily in the practice of House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Whereas UK assemblies have introduced some revolutionary changes in the working of the House and many commonwealth countries have followed it, Pakistani assemblies are still lagging behind in term of efficiency, accountability and transparency. For example, an MP can expect answer to question submitted in House of Common within 2 days; his counterpart in the Punjab Assembly has to wait for 12 months and in some case for 2 years to get answer of the submitted questions. Similar observations can be made for general discussion, working hours, number of working days, budget sessions, quorum and attendance of the MPAs etc.

The attendance of the MPAs in the assembly session has long been the classified information. CPDI has made number of unsuccessful attempts to get the attendance record of the parliamentarians. With strong Right to Information legislation in the province, it was at last became possible to get such information. However, there are still some issues attached with the issue. For example, FAFEN reported<sup>1</sup> that on April 2, 2015 there were 15 members at the start and 20 at the end of a session that lasted for 115 minutes. The assembly record shows that 177 members attended the session<sup>2</sup>. CPDI has already identified the need to change the procedure with which MPAs mark their attendance and is following up with the Punjab Assembly secretariat.

The current study will provide the impetus to the revisit the rules of procedures of the Punjab Assembly and bringing it at par with the modern democracies.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://openparliament.pk/parliamentary-leaders-absent-in-punjab-assembly-sitting/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.pap.gov.pk/uploads/attendance/text/en/2015-04-02.pdf>

## Executive Summary

The study reflects upon a comparative research of rules of business adopted in different parliaments such as that of House of Commons (UK), Lok Sabha (India), Riksdag (Sweden), and Punjab Assembly (Pakistan). This comparative study is done to find out the international best practices in parliamentary processes in order to propose amendments in rules of business of Punjab Assembly. The Punjab Assembly adopted its rules of procedures in 1997.

The study identifies different aspects where improvement can be made in rules of procedures of the Punjab Assembly in line with modern democracies. For example, in the House of Commons, UK as against all other parliaments under study, there are elected three deputy speakers. First deputy speaker is called as chairman of Ways and Means to be selected from opposite side of the house from which speaker is elected. The other two are called deputy chairman of Ways and Means. Chairman of Ways and Means takes the chair when the financial measures contained in the Chancellor's Budget are brought in on Ways and Means Resolutions. Chairman of Ways and Means also chairs the committee of whole house to deliberate any sensitive and important matters.

Another significant rule of House of Commons provides allotment of twenty days in each session for proceedings on opposition business, seventeen of which are at the disposal of the Leader of the Opposition and three at the disposal of the leader of the second largest opposition party; and matters selected on those days shall have precedence over government business.

The study found out that against 15 clear days' notice in provincial assembly of Punjab, Commons oral questions are tabled by MPs at least three days in advance of the Question Time the relevant government department is due to answer. Similarly question is placed in list of questions on a specified day not later than five sitting days (8 days in PA of Punjab) after the day on which notice was given to concerned minister in house of commons and Lok Sabha. In House of Commons, the Prime Minister answers questions from MPs in the Commons every sitting Wednesday from 12pm to 12.30pm on any important matter raised in Commons. In Lok Sabha, the Speaker may allot half an hour on three sittings in a week, for raising discussion on a matter of sufficient public importance which has been the subject of a recent question, oral or written.

The research explored that in Swedish parliament Riksdag, there is provision of filling interpellations which are a kind of question used as the basis of debates in the Chamber almost every week about any mega development project. The member submits his question in writing, but receives the answer both in writing and directly from the minister who attends a meeting of the Chamber. The interpellations can generate hard debate if mover is not satisfied with oral or written answer.

In Riksdag, before presenting a new bill, the Government normally assigns a commission of inquiry to conduct a thorough examination of the issue at hand and also consults various groups in society to hear their opinions on the proposal.

In House of Commons, a private member may give for tabling a private member bill for a day not earlier than the fifth or later than the fifteenth sitting day after the day on which it is given. In Commons, Private Bills can be promoted by organizations, like local authorities or private companies, to give themselves powers beyond, or in conflict with, the general law. Private Bills only change the law as it applies to specific individuals or organizations, rather than the general public. Convinced by parties, parliament publicizes the bills through newspaper adverts, official gazettes of local areas, and in writing to all interested parties. People directly affected by a Private Bill should be informed to give citizens right to object on such proposals.

In House of Commons, at the committee stage, the amendments proposed by MPs to the Bill are published daily and reprinted as a marshalled list of amendments for each day the committee discusses the Bill. Further, a minority of Bills are dealt with by a Committee of the Whole House (takes place on the floor of the House of Commons), with every MP able to take part.

In Lok Sabah, any member can move resolution in three days' notice as against seven days' notice in PA of Punjab. In Lok Sabah any member can file petitions on business pending in the house or any public matters that usually are not taken under other rules of business.

In House of Commons, the Leader of the Opposition can speak on the day budget is presented in the house. Further, the Commons Treasury Select Committee is a cross-party committee of MPs, whose role is to conduct an inquiry into the Government's proposals, gathering evidence from expert witnesses and publishing a report with its conclusions and recommendations.

In Lok Sabah, the term of office of members of the Public Accounts Committee is not exceed one year as against PA of Punjab where there is provision of two such committee with chairpersons' tenure extending throughout the tenure of assembly. In Lok Sabah, there is also committee who take care of subordinate legislation. Similarly, there is also a committee that oversees the absence of members from the sitting of the house including leave. In House of Commons there is committee that looks after the expenses of MPs.

Parliamentary ombudsman is effective platform in Riksdag, in which anyone who feels that they have received unfair treatment by a public agency can lodge a complaint.

The study recognizes that these international best practices are sine qua non of parliamentary democracies, and if adopted by Punjab Assembly can be helpful in making it at par with the modern democracies.

### Baseline of Rules of Procedure of four Parliaments

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>3. Summoning of the Assembly.</b>– (1) When the Assembly is summoned, the Secretary shall cause a notification to be published in the Gazette stating the date, time and place of the sitting and shall, as far as practicable, also cause it to be issued to each member.</p> <p>(2) When the period between the summoning of the Assembly and the date of the Notification on which it is required to meet is of less than ten days, the Secretary shall also cause the particulars referred to in sub-rule (1) to be announced over the Radio and Television and through the Press</p>	<p>3. The Secretary-General shall issue a summons to each member specifying the date and place for a session of the House:</p> <p>Provided that when a session is called at short notice or emergently, summons may not be issued to each member separately but an announcement of the date and place of the session shall be published in the Gazette and made in the press, and members may be informed by telegram.</p>		
<p><b>4. Quorum.</b>– (1) If at any time during a sitting of the Assembly, the attention of the Speaker is drawn to the fact that members less than one-fourth of the total membership of the Assembly are present, he shall suspend the sitting and shall order the bells to be rung for five minutes and if after the said period there is still no quorum, he shall adjourn the Assembly for fifteen to thirty minutes. (2) If, on a fresh count being taken after the expiry of the said period, it is still found that there is no quorum, the Speaker shall adjourn the Assembly till the next working day or</p>			

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p>sine die, as the situation may require: Provided that if an evening sitting has already been fixed for the transaction of Government business, the Assembly may be adjourned till the time of the evening sitting</p>			
<p><b>5. Powers and functions of the Speaker.</b>— (1) In addition to the specific functions and powers provided by these rules and subject to sub-rule (4) of rule 12, the Speaker shall take the Chair at every sitting of the Assembly at the hour to which the Assembly was adjourned at the last sitting or at the hour at which the Assembly has been summoned to meet.</p> <p>(2) The Speaker shall call the sitting to order.</p> <p>(3) The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum, shall have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions and, in case of disturbance or disorder in the galleries, may cause them to be cleared.</p> <p>(4) The Speaker shall decide all points of order.</p> <p>(5) Subject to sub-rule (4) of rule 12, in the absence of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker shall take the Chair at a sitting.</p>			

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>10. Election of Deputy Speaker.–</b> (1) Immediately after the election of Speaker, the Assembly shall proceed to elect a Deputy Speaker and the procedure prescribed in rule 9 for the election of Speaker, shall apply to the election of Deputy Speaker as if references therein to Speaker were references to Deputy Speaker and references to the Presiding Officer were references to Speaker.</p> <p>(2) A person elected as Deputy Speaker shall, before entering upon office, make before the Assembly oath in the form set out in the Third Schedule to the Constitution.</p>		<p><b>2. Election of Deputy Speakers</b>  Three Deputy Speakers are elected by the House of Commons.  The principal Deputy Speaker is the Chairman of Ways and Means.  The other two Deputy Speakers are known as the First Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means and the Second Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means.  Once elected, the Chairman of Ways and Means and the two Deputy Chairmen all withdraw from an active political role. Unlike the Speaker, they do not resign from their parties.  The Chairman of Ways and Means is elected from the opposite side of the House from which the Speaker was elected.  He or she takes the Chair during unavoidable absence or absence by leave of the House of the Speaker, and perform his or her duties in relation to all proceedings in the House.  The Chairman of Ways and Means is also chairman of any committee of the whole House.  The Chairman of Ways and Means that takes the Chair as the financial measures contained in the Chancellor’s Budget are brought in on Ways and Means Resolutions.</p>	

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<p><b>22. Vote of confidence in Chief Minister.</b>– (1) A member may give notice in writing to the Secretary for moving a resolution for seeking a vote of confidence in the Chief Minister under [2][clause (7)] of Article 130 of the Constitution and the Secretary shall, as soon as may be, circulate the notice to the members.</p> <p>(2) The notice for moving the resolution under sub-rule (1)–</p> <p>(a) shall contain a statement signed by the Chief Minister that he has consented to the moving of the resolution;</p> <p>(b) may be given at short notice and its announcement in the House or release to the news media shall be a sufficient circulation for purposes of sub-rule (1); and</p> <p>(c) shall be entered in the name of the member concerned by the Secretary in the List of Business, as soon as may be, after the receipt thereof.</p>			
<p><b>23. Resolution for vote of no confidence against Chief Minister.</b>– (1) A notice of a resolution under clause (1) of Article 136 shall be given in writing to the Secretary by not less than twenty per centum of the total membership of the Assembly</p>			
<p><b>24. Days and time of sitting.</b>– (1) The</p>	<p><b>12.</b> Unless the Speaker otherwise</p>	<p><b>9.</b> (1)Subject to the provisions of</p>	

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<p>Assembly shall sit on such days as the Speaker, having regard to the state of business of the Assembly, may from time to time direct.</p> <p>(2) Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, the Assembly shall meet from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m</p>	<p>directs, sitting of the House on any day shall ordinarily commence at 11.00 hours and conclude at 18.00 hours with a lunch break for one hour which may ordinarily be from 13.00 hours to 14.00 hours.</p> <p><b>13.</b> The House shall sit on such days as the Speaker, having regard to the state of business of the House, may from time to time direct</p>	<p>Standing Order No. 1B (Election of Speaker by secret ballot), the House shall meet on Mondays at halfpast two o'clock, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at halfpast eleven o'clock and on Thursdays at halfpast nine o'clock and will first proceed with private business, motions for unopposed returns and questions: Provided that, when the House sits on a Tuesday or Wednesday which immediately follows a periodic adjournment of more than two days or is the first day of a Session, references to specific times in the Standing Orders of this House shall apply as if that day were a Monday.</p> <p><b>12.</b> (1) Unless the House otherwise orders, the House shall not sit on any Friday other than those on which private Members' bills have precedence.</p> <p><b>13.</b> (1) Whenever the House stands adjourned and it is represented to the Speaker by Her Majesty's Ministers that the public interest requires that the House should meet at a time earlier than that to which the House stands adjourned, the Speaker, if he is satisfied that the public interest does so require, may give notice that, being so satisfied, he appoints a time for the House to meet, and the House shall accordingly</p>	

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<p><b>27. Allotment of time for transaction of business.</b>– (1) On Tuesday, no business except the private members’ business shall be transacted and on all other days no business other than Government business shall be transacted except with the consent of the Leader of the House or, in his absence, of the Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs.</p> <p>(2) If there is no sitting on Tuesday, private members’ business shall have precedence on the next working day.</p> <p>(3) If any Tuesday is appointed by the Governor for the presentation of the Budget or is allotted by the Speaker for any stage of the Budget referred to in rule 137, a day in lieu of such Tuesday shall be set apart by the Speaker for private members’ business.</p>	<p><b>25.</b> On days allotted for the transaction of Government business, such business shall have precedence and the Secretary-General, shall arrange that business in such order as the Speaker may, after consultation with the Leader of the House, determine:</p> <p><b>26.</b> The last two and a half hours of a sitting on Friday shall be allotted for the transaction of private members’ business:</p> <p>Provided that the Speaker may allot different Fridays for the disposal of different classes of such business and on Fridays so allotted for any particular class of business, business of that class shall have precedence:</p> <p>Provided further that the Speaker may, in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot any day other than a Friday for the transaction of private members’ business:</p> <p>Provided further that if there is no sitting of the House on a Friday, the Speaker may direct that two and a half hours on any other day in the week may be allotted for private members’ business.</p>	<p>meet at the time stated in such notice.</p> <p>14. (1) Save as provided in this order, government business shall have precedence at every sitting.</p> <p>(2) Twenty days shall be allotted in each session for proceedings on opposition business, seventeen of which shall be at the disposal of the Leader of the Opposition and three of which shall be at the disposal of the leader of the second largest opposition party; and matters selected on those days shall have precedence over government business .</p>	
<p><b>29. Relative precedence of private members’ Bills.</b>– (1) The relative precedence of private members’ Bills</p>	<p><b>27. (1)</b> On a day allotted for the disposal of private members’ Bills, such Bills shall have relative precedence in the</p>	<p><b>20.</b>—1)On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays the time for private business shall end not later than</p>	

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<p>shall be determined by ballot.</p> <p>(2) Unless the House otherwise decides, private members' Bills shall be taken up in the following order— (a) Bills to be introduced;</p> <p>(b) Bills in respect of which the next stage is that the Bills be passed;</p> <p>(c) Bills in respect of which a motion has been carried that the Bill, as reported upon by a Standing or Select Committee, be taken into consideration;</p> <p>(d) Bills in respect of which the report of the Standing or the Select Committee has been presented;</p> <p>(e) Bills in respect of which the next stage is the presentation of the report of the Standing or the Select Committee; and</p> <p>(f) Bills which have been circulated for eliciting public opinion. The relative precedence of the Bills falling under the same clause of sub-rule (2) shall be determined by ballot.</p> <p>(4) The ballot under this rule shall be held in accordance with the procedure set out in the Third Schedule, on such day, not being less than five days before the day with reference to which the ballot is held:</p> <p>Provided that the Speaker may, from time to time, make such variations in</p>	<p>following order, namely:--</p> <p>(a) Bills in respect of which the motion is that leave be granted to introduce the Bill;</p> <p>(b) Bills returned by the President with a message under article 111 of the Constitution;</p> <p>(c) Bills which have been passed by the House and returned by the Council with amendments;</p> <p>(d) Bills which have been passed by the Council and transmitted to the House;</p> <p>(e) Bills in respect of which a motion has been carried that the Bill be taken into consideration;</p> <p>(f) Bills in respect of which the report of a Joint or Select Committee has been presented;</p> <p>(g) Bills which have been circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon;</p> <p>(h) Bills introduced and in respect of which no further motion has been made or carried; and</p> <p>(i) other Bills.</p> <p><b>(2)</b> The relative precedence of Bills falling under the same clause of sub-rule (1) shall be determined by ballot to be held in accordance with the orders made by the Speaker and on such day and in such manner as the Speaker may direct:</p>	<p>a quarter of an hour after the House sits and business entered upon and not disposed of at that hour shall be deferred to such time as the Chairman of Ways and Means may appoint.</p> <p>Business not reached shall stand over to the next sitting, or in the case of opposed business until the next sitting other than a Friday.</p> <p>(2) During the time of private business, opposed business shall not be proceeded with but shall be deferred to such time, other than a Friday, as the Chairman of Ways and Means may appoint.</p> <p>(3) Opposed business shall include any proceedings on a private bill or a confirming bill which have been deferred under paragraph (2) of this order, so long as a notice of an amendment stands upon the order paper in the form of a notice of motion (other than a notice of motion in the name of the Chairman of Ways and Means) on second reading, consideration or third reading of such bill: Provided that no such notice of motion shall stand on the order paper for more than seven days unless renewed.</p>	

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the procedure as he thinks fit	<p>Provided that the motion in respect of Bills falling under clause (a) of sub-rule (1) shall be entered in the list of business in the order in which notices of such motions have been received in point of time:</p> <p>Provided further that Bills falling under clause (h) of sub-rule (1) which are classified by the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions as category A shall have precedence over Bills classified as category B, and that the relative precedence of Bills falling under each of these categories shall be determined by ballot separately:  [Provided further that where the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions has classified the Bills falling under clause (h) of sub-rule (1) as category A and number thereof is twenty or more, ballot of category B Bills may not be held:].</p> <p>Provided further that where the Committee has not classified the Bills falling under clause (h) of sub-rule (1) as category A and category B, the order in which such Bills shall be put down in the list of business shall be determined by ballot in accordance with such directions as the Speaker may give.</p> <p><b>(3)</b> The Speaker may, by special order to be announced in the House, make such</p>		

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	variations in the relative precedences of Bills set out in sub-rule (1) as he may consider necessary or convenient.		
<p><b>30. Precedence of Resolutions.</b>– (1) The relative precedence of resolutions, the notices of which have been given by the private members and which have been admitted, shall be determined by ballot to be held in accordance with the procedure set out in the Third Schedule, on such day, not being less than five days before the day with reference to which the ballot is held:  Provided that the Speaker may, from time to time, make such variations in the procedure as he thinks fit.  (2) A resolution which does not find place in the ballot shall not lapse but shall be included in the subsequent ballot in the same session.</p>	<p><b>28.</b> [A ballot of names of members desiring to move a resolution shall be held in accordance with orders made by the Speaker, on such day as the Speaker may direct.].  <b>29.</b> Private members' business set down for the day allotted for that class of business and not disposed of on that day shall not be set down for any subsequent day, unless it has gained priority at the ballot held with reference to that day:  Provided that notwithstanding anything contained in rules 27 and 28 any such business which is under discussion at the end of that day shall be set down for the next day allotted to business of that class, and shall have precedence over all other business set down for that day.</p>		

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<p><b>31. Precedence of motions.</b>– The relative precedence of motions under rule 243 shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in rule 30 with the variation that reference in that rule to resolutions shall be deemed as references to motions under rule 243.</p>	<p>30. (1) When on a motion being carried the debate on a private member's Bill or resolution is adjourned to the next day allotted for private members' business in the same or next session, it shall not be set down for further discussion unless it has gained priority at the ballot.</p> <p>(2) When the debate on a private member's Bill or resolution is adjourned sine die, the member in charge of the Bill or the mover of the resolution, as the case may be, may, if he wishes to proceed with such Bill or resolution on a subsequent day allotted for private members' business, give notice for resumption of the adjourned debate and on receipt of such notice the relative precedence of such Bill or resolution shall be determined by ballot.</p>	<p><b>22C.</b> (1) Motions which would have a direct consequence of additional expenditure under the House of Commons: Administration Estimate estimated to be 50,000 or more shall not be considered by the House unless a memorandum setting out their expected financial consequences has been made available to the House.</p> <p>(2) The Accounting Officer shall make such a memorandum available to the House within a reasonable time of a motion to which this Order applies being tabled.</p> <p>(3) (a) This Order shall also apply to amendments to motions which would have the expenditure consequences set out in paragraph (1); but the absence of such a memorandum shall not prevent the House from considering such an amendment.</p> <p>(b) In his decision as to the selection of such an amendment, the Speaker shall, in addition to such other considerations as may, in his view, be relevant, take into account whether sufficient time has been available for the House to be provided with adequate information regarding the financial consequences.</p> <p>(4) The Speaker shall decide whether a motion or amendment falls within the terms of this Order.</p>	

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<p><b>32. List of Business.</b>– (1) The Secretary shall prepare a List of Business for a sitting, and make a copy thereof available to every member and any other person entitled under the Constitution to speak or otherwise take part in the proceedings of the Assembly.</p> <p>(2) Save as otherwise provided by these rules–</p> <p>(a) the business for the day shall be transacted in the order in which it appears in the List of Business;</p> <p>(b) business not included in the List of Business shall not be transacted at a sitting without the leave of the Speaker; and</p> <p>(c) no business requiring notice shall be set down for a day earlier than the day following the day on which the period of the notice necessary for that class of business expires.</p> <p>(3) Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, not more than fifteen Bills and not more than five resolutions, excluding any resolution commenced on, and outstanding from, a previous day, shall be set down in the List of Business for a day allotted for the disposal of private members’ business.</p> <p><b>33. Business outstanding at the end of the day.</b>– Subject to these rules, all</p>	<p>31. (1) A list of business for the day shall be prepared by the Secretary-General, and a copy thereof shall be made available for the use of every member.</p> <p>(2) Save as otherwise provided in these rules, no business not included in the list of business for the day shall be transacted at any sitting without the permission of the Speaker.</p> <p>(3) Save as otherwise provided in these rules, no business requiring notice shall be set down for a day earlier than the day after that on which the period of the notice necessary for that class of business expires.</p> <p>(4) Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, not more than three resolutions (in addition to any resolution which is outstanding under the proviso to rule 29) shall be set down in the list of business for any day allotted for the disposal of private members' resolutions.</p>		

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<p>business fixed for a day and not disposed of before the termination of the sitting on that day shall stand over until the next day available for such class of business or until such other day in the session so available as the member-in-charge of business may desire but private members' business so standing over shall have no priority on such day unless it has been commenced, in which case it shall only have priority over private members' business fixed for such day except the Bills to be introduced.</p>			
<b>Questions</b>			
<p><b>42. Time of Questions.</b>– (1) Except as provided in these rules, the first hour of a sitting, after the recitation from the Holy Quran and the swearing in of members, if any, shall be available for the asking and answering of questions. (2) There shall be no question hour on – (a) [1][a Saturday, a Sunday] or a holiday if a sitting of the Assembly is held on such a day; (b) a day fixed after a general election for making of oath by members generally; (c) a day fixed for – (i) the election of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker; (ii) the election of the Chief Minister;]</p>	<p>32. Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, the first hour of every sitting shall be available for the asking and answering of questions.</p>	<p><b>21.</b> (1) Questions shall be taken on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, after private business and motions for unopposed returns have been disposed of. (2) No question shall be taken more than one hour after the House sits, except questions which have not appeared on the order paper but which are in the Speaker's opinion of an urgent character and relate either to matters of public importance or to the arrangement of business. (3) Any questions tabled for written answer on a day on which the House does not sit by reason of the continuance of a previous sitting shall</p>	

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<p>(iii) moving, consideration and voting of a resolution for vote of confidence in the Chief Minister;</p> <p>(iv) moving, consideration and voting of a resolution of no confidence in the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker or the Chief Minister;</p> <p>(v) address by the Governor;</p> <p>(vi) discussion on the Budget or the Supplementary Budget or for voting on demands for grants relating to the Budget or the Supplementary Budget;</p> <p>and</p> <p>(vii) consideration and passage of the Finance Bill.</p>		<p>be deemed to be questions for written answer on the next sitting day and shall appear in the questions book for that day.</p>	
<p><b>43. Notice of Questions.</b>– Not less than fifteen clear days’ notice of a question shall be given unless the Speaker, with the consent of the Minister concerned, allows a question to be asked at shorter notice: Provided that if the consent of the Minister is not received within seven days from the receipt of the communication, the Speaker may admit a short notice question if he is satisfied that it is a matter of urgent public importance.</p>	<p>33. Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, not less than ten and not more than twenty-one clear days' notice of a question shall be given.</p>	<p><b>22.</b> (1) Notices of questions shall be given by Members in writing to the Table Office in a form determined by the Speaker.</p> <p>(2) A notice of a question, or of an amendment to a motion standing on the order paper for which no day has been fixed or of the addition of a name in support of such a motion or amendment, which is given later than half an hour after the moment of interruption shall be treated for all purposes as if it were a notice handed in after the rising of the House.</p> <p>A Member shall indicate on the notice of any question whether it is for oral or written answer and a Member may</p>	

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		<p>indicate a date for answer of a question for written answer in accordance with paragraph (4) of this order.</p> <p>(4) Where a Member has indicated that a question is for written answer on a named day the Minister shall cause an answer to be given to the Member on the date for which notice has been given, provided that</p> <p>(a) notice has appeared at latest on the notice paper circulated two days (excluding Saturday and Sunday) before that on which an answer is desired; and</p> <p>(b) a Member may not table more than five such questions on any one day.</p> <p>(5) Notice of a question for oral answer may be given only for answer on the next day on which the Member to whom it is addressed is due to give oral answers; and in respect of each such day the Speaker shall specify the latest date and time at which notice may be given and how many questions are to be printed for each Member answering; and only that number of notices of questions (selected at random from those received in a manner to be prescribed by the Speaker) shall be treated as valid notices received on the day concerned: Provided that the latest date and time specified by the Speaker shall be such as to enable the notices</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
		<p>selected to be printed and circulated</p> <p>(a) in the case of questions to the Secretaries of State for Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales and the Advocate General at least four days (excluding Friday, Saturday and Sunday) before the question is to be answered, or</p> <p>(b) in the case of questions to other Ministers, at least two days (excluding Friday, Saturday and Sunday) before the question is to be answered.</p>	
<p><b>44. Short notice Questions.</b>— Questions at short notice shall ordinarily be answered at the commencement of the question hour: Provided that—(i) a member shall not ask more than one short notice question in a sitting; and (ii) a short notice question shall not be asked to anticipate a question of which notice has already been given.</p>	<p>54. (1) A question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked with notice shorter than ten clear days and if the Speaker is of opinion that the question is of an urgent character he may direct that an enquiry may be made from the Minister concerned if he is in a position to reply and, if so, on what date.</p> <p>(2) If the Minister concerned agrees to reply, such question shall be answered on a day to be indicated by him and shall be called immediately after the questions which have appeared on the list of questions for oral answer have been disposed of.</p> <p>(3) If the Minister is unable to answer the question at short notice and the Speaker is of opinion that the question is of sufficient public importance to be</p>	<p><b>24.</b> (1) On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday a Member rising in his place at the commencement of public business may propose, in an application lasting not more than three minutes, that the House should debate a specific and important matter that should have urgent consideration. If the Speaker is satisfied that the matter is proper to be so debated, the Member shall either obtain the leave of the House, or, if such leave be refused, the assent of not fewer than forty Members who shall thereupon rise in their places to support the motion, or, if fewer than forty Members and not fewer than ten shall thereupon rise in their places, the House shall, on a division, upon question put forthwith, determine</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>orally answered in the House, he may direct that the question be placed as the first question on the list of questions for the day on which it would be due for answer under rule 33:</p> <p>Provided that not more than one such question shall be accorded first priority on the list of questions for any one day.</p> <p>(3A) Where a notice of a short notice question is signed by more than one member, it shall be deemed to have been given by the first signatory only.</p> <p>(4) Where two or more members give short notice questions on the same subject and one of the questions is accepted for answer at short notice, names of not more than four members, other than the one whose notice has been admitted, as determined by ballot, shall be shown against the admitted question:</p> <p>Provided that the Speaker may direct that all the notices be consolidated into a single notice, if in his opinion it is desirable to have a single self-contained question covering all the important points raised by members, and the Minister shall then give his reply to the consolidated question:</p> <p>Provided further that in the case of consolidated question, names of not more than four members, other than</p>	<p>whether such motion shall be made.</p> <p>(2) If leave is given or the motion is so supported or the House so determines that it shall be made</p> <p>(a) the debate shall be held on a motion that the House has considered the specified matter; and</p> <p>(b) the Speaker shall announce either</p> <p>(i) the length of the debate and the time at which it is to be held; or</p> <p>(ii) that he will make such a statement at a later named hour during that sitting.</p> <p>(3) Proceedings in respect of a debate under this order may last not more than three hours and, at the conclusion of the time allocated to them, pursuant to paragraph (2)(b) of this order, the motion, unless otherwise disposed of, shall lapse.</p> <p>(4) A Member intending to make an application under this order shall give notice to the Speaker by twelve o'clock on a Monday, halfpast ten o'clock on a Tuesday or Wednesday or nine o'clock on a Thursday, if the urgency of the matter is known at that hour. If the urgency is not so known he shall give notice as soon thereafter as is practicable. If the Speaker so desires he may defer giving his decision upon whether the matter is proper to be</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>the one whose notice has been admitted, as determined by ballot, shall be shown against the question.</p> <p>(5) Where a member desires an oral answer to a question at a shorter notice, he shall briefly state the reasons for asking the question with short notice. Where no reasons have been assigned in the notice of the question, the question shall be returned to the member.</p> <p>(6) The member who has given notice of the question shall be in his seat to ask the question by reference to its number on the list of questions when called by the Speaker and the Minister concerned shall give a reply immediately: Provided that when a question is shown in the names of more than one member the Speaker shall call the name of the first member or, in his absence, any other name.</p> <p>(7) In other respects, the procedure for short notice questions shall be the same as for ordinary questions for oral answer with such modifications as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.</p>	<p>discussed until a named hour, when he may interrupt the proceedings of the House for the purpose.</p> <p>(5) In determining whether a matter is proper to be discussed the Speaker shall have regard to the extent to which it concerns the administrative responsibilities of Ministers of the Crown or could come within the scope of ministerial action. In determining whether a matter is urgent the Speaker shall have regard to the probability of the matter being brought before the House in time by other means.</p> <p>(6) The Speaker shall state whether or not he is satisfied that the matter is proper to be discussed without giving the reasons for his decision to the House.</p> <p>(7) If the Speaker announces that the debate will take place on the same day as the application is made, proceedings on any business postponed as the result of that announcement, may continue, following the conclusion of proceedings on that debate, for the same time beyond the moment of interruption as that taken by the debate, and shall not be interrupted, except as provided in paragraph (2) of Standing Order No. 15 (Exempted business).</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>45. Form of notice of Question.</b>— (1) A separate notice of every question shall be given in writing to the Secretary and shall specify the official designation of the Minister to whom it is addressed, or if the question is addressed to a private member, the name of that member.</p> <p>(2) A member, who desires to ask a starred question, shall distinguish it with an asterisk.</p> <p>(3) If, in the opinion of the Speaker, any starred question is of such a nature that a written reply would be more appropriate, he may direct that such question be placed on the List of Unstarred Questions.</p>	<p><b>34.</b> (1) Notice of a question shall be given in writing to the Secretary-General and shall specify-</p> <p>(a) the text of the question;]</p> <p>(b) the official designation of the Minister to whom the question is addressed;</p> <p>(c) the date on which answer to the question is desired; and]</p> <p>(d) the order of preference, if any, for its being placed on the list of questions, where a member tables more than one notice of questions for the same day.].</p> <p>(2) Where a notice is signed by more than one member, it shall be deemed to have been given by the first signatory only.</p> <p><b>36.</b> A member who desires an oral answer to his question shall distinguish it by an asterisk. If he does not distinguish it by an asterisk, the question shall be placed on the list of questions for written answer.</p>	<p><b>22.</b> (3)A Member shall indicate on the notice of any question whether it is for oral or written answer and a Member may indicate a date for answer of a question for written answer in accordance with paragraph (4) of this order.</p> <p>(4) Where a Member has indicated that a question is for written answer on a named day the Minister shall cause an answer to be given to the Member on the date for which notice has been given, provided that</p> <p>(a) notice has appeared at latest on the notice paper circulated two days (excluding Saturday and Sunday) before that on which an answer is desired; and</p> <p>(b) a Member may not table more than five such questions on any one day.</p> <p>(5) Notice of a question for oral answer may be given only for answer on the next day on which the Member to whom it is addressed is due to give oral answers; and in respect of each such day the Speaker shall specify the latest date and time at which notice may be given and how many questions are to be printed for each Member answering; and only that number of notices of questions (selected at random from those received in a manner to be prescribed by the Speaker) shall be</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
		<p>treated as valid notices received on the day concerned:            Provided that the latest date and time specified by the Speaker shall be such as to enable the notices selected to be printed and circulated</p> <p>(a) in the case of questions to the Secretaries of State for Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales and the Advocate General at least four days (excluding Friday, Saturday and Sunday) before the question is to be answered, or</p> <p>(b) in the case of questions to other Ministers, at least two days (excluding Friday, Saturday and Sunday) before the question is to be answered</p>	
<p><b>46. Subject matter of Questions.–</b> (1) Subject to the provisions of these rules, a question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern within the special cognizance of the Minister to whom it is addressed.</p> <p>(2) A question addressed to a Minister shall relate to the public affairs with which he is officially connected, or to a matter of administration for which he is responsible.</p> <p>(3) The questions relating to a Department for which there is no Minister shall be addressed to the</p>			

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs.			
<p><b>47. Questions to Private Members.</b>– A question may be addressed to a private member provided the subject-matter of the question relates to some Bill, resolution or other matter connected with the business of the House for which that member is responsible, and the procedure in regard to such question shall, as far as may be, the same as that followed in the case of a question addressed to a Minister with such variations as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.</p>	<p>40. A question may be addressed to a private member provided the subject matter of the question relates to some Bill, resolution or other matter connected with the business of the House for which that member is responsible; and the procedure in regard to such questions shall, as far as may be, be the same as that followed in the case of questions addressed to a Minister with such variations as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.</p>		
<p><b>48. Admissibility of Questions.</b>– In</p>	<p>41. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p>order that a question may be admissible, it must satisfy the following conditions; namely–</p> <p>(a) it shall not bring in any name or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible; (b) if it contains a statement, the member shall make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement; (c) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations, epithets or defamatory statements; (d) it shall not ask for an expression of opinion on or the solution of an abstract legal question or a hypothetical proposition; (e) it shall neither refer to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity nor to the character or conduct which can be challenged only on a substantive motion; (f) it shall not be of excessive length; (g) it shall not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government; (h) it shall not ask for information on any matter under the control of bodies or persons not primarily responsible to the Government, except where the Government has financial interests in such bodies or persons; (i) it shall not ask for information on matters under the consideration of a Committee, nor</p>	<p>rule (2), a question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public importance within the special cognizance of the Minister to whom it is addressed.</p> <p>(2) The right to ask a question is governed by the following conditions, namely:-</p> <p>(i) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall not be too general incapable of any specific answer or in the nature of a leading question;]</p> <p>(ii) it shall not bring in any name or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible;</p> <p>(iii) if it contains a statement the member shall make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement;</p> <p>(iv) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations, epithets or defamatory statements;</p> <p>(v) it shall not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of an abstract legal question or of a hypothetical proposition;</p> <p>(vi) it shall not ask as to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity;</p> <p>(vii) it shall not ordinarily exceed 150 words;</p> <p>(viii) it shall not relate to a matter which</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p>shall it ask about the proceedings of the Committee, unless such proceedings have been placed before the Assembly by a report of the Committee; (j) it shall not make or imply a charge of a personal character; (k) it shall not raise questions of policy too large to be dealt within the limits of an answer to a question; (l) it shall not repeat in substance any question already answered; (m) it shall not be trivial, vexatious, vague or meaningless; (n) it shall not ask for information contained in documents easily accessible to the public or in ordinary works of reference; (o) it shall not contain references to newspapers by name and shall not ask whether statements in the Press or by private individuals or by non-official bodies are accurate; (p) it shall not ask for information regarding Cabinet discussions or any advice given to the Governor, or in relation to any matter in respect of which there is constitutional or statutory obligation not to disclose information;</p> <p>(q) it shall not—</p> <p>(i) contain any reflection on the conduct of the Governor or a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court;</p> <p>(ii) contain any criticism of the decisions of the Assembly; (iii)</p>	<p>is not primarily the concern of the Government of India;</p> <p>(ix) it shall not ask about proceedings in the Committee which have not been placed before the House by a report from the Committee.</p> <p>(x) it shall not reflect on the character or conduct of any person whose conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion;</p> <p>(xi) it shall not make or imply a charge of a personal character;</p> <p>(xii) it shall not raise questions of policy too large to be dealt with within the limits of an answer to a question;</p> <p>(xiii) it shall not repeat in substance questions already answered or to which an answer has been refused;</p> <p>(xiv) it shall not ask for information on trivial matters;</p> <p>(xv) it shall not ordinarily ask for information on matters of past history;</p> <p>(xvi) it shall not ask for information set forth in accessible documents or in ordinary works of reference;</p> <p>(xvii) it shall not raise matters under the control of bodies or persons not primarily responsible to the Government of India;</p> <p>(xviii) it shall not ask for information on matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p>ordinarily ask for information or matter of past history; (iv) seek information about matters which are in their nature secret or sensitive; (v) contain any reflection on a decision of a court of law or statutory tribunal established in Pakistan or such remarks as are likely to prejudice a matter which is sub-judice; (vi) relate to a matter which is sub-judice; and (vii) refer discourteously to a foreign country.</p>	<p>part of India;  (xix) it shall not relate to a matter with which a Minister is not officially*11[concerned];  (xx) it shall not refer discourteously to a friendly foreign country;  (xxi) it shall not seek information about matters which are in their nature secret, such as composition of Cabinet Committees, Cabinet discussions, or advice given to the President in relation to any matter in respect of which there is a constitutional, statutory or conventional obligation not to disclose information;]  (xxii) it shall not ordinarily ask for information on matters which are under consideration of a Parliamentary Committee; and  (xxiii) it shall not ordinarily ask about matters pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasijudicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate, any matter but may refer to matters concerned with procedure or subject or stage of enquiry, if it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of the matter by the tribunal or commission or court of enquiry.]</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>49. Speaker to decide admissibility of Questions.</b>– The Speaker shall decide the admissibility of a question and shall disallow any question or a part thereof which, in his opinion, is in contravention of these rules, or he may, in his discretion, amend its form.</p>	<p>43. (1) The Speaker shall decide whether a question, or a part thereof, is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any question, or a part thereof, when in his opinion it is an abuse of the right of questioning or is calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules. (2) Subject to the provisions of rule 38, the Speaker may direct that a question be placed on the list of questions for answer on a date later than that specified by a member in his notice if he is of the opinion that a longer period is necessary to decide whether the question is or is not admissible.</p>		
<p><b>50. Notice of admission of Questions.</b>– A question shall not be placed on the List of Questions for answer until eight clear days have expired from the day on which the notice of the admission of the question by the Speaker was given by the Secretary to the Minister, or the member to whom it is addressed.</p>	<p>35. Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, no question shall be placed on the list of questions for answer until five days have expired from the day when notice of such question was given by the Secretary-General to the Minister to whom it was addressed.</p>	<p><b>22A.</b> A Minister of the Crown, being a Member of the House, or other Member of the House to whom written questions may be addressed may give notice of an intention to make a statement in written form on a specified day not later than five sitting days after the day on which notice was given: and such statements shall be printed in the Official Report.</p>	
		<p><b>Prime Minister's Question Time</b> The Prime Minister answers questions from MPs in the Commons every sitting Wednesday from 12pm to 12.30pm. The session normally starts with a</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
		<p>routine question from an MP about the Prime Minister's engagements. This is known as an 'open question' and means that the MP can then ask a supplementary question on any subject. Following the answer, the MP then raises a particular issue, often one of current political significance. The Leader of the Opposition then follows up on this or another topic, being permitted to ask a total of six questions. The Leader of the Opposition is the only MP who is allowed to come back with further questions.</p> <p>Most MPs will table the same question about engagements and if they do, only their names will appear on the question book. After the first engagements question has been asked, any other MPs who have tabled the same question are simply called to ask an untabled, supplementary question. This means, in theory, that the Prime Minister will not know what questions will be asked of him. However, the Prime Minister will be extensively briefed by government departments in anticipation of likely subjects he could be asked about.</p>	
			<p><b>Interpellations are debated every week</b> Interpellations are a kind of question which are used as the basis of debates</p>

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
			<p>in the Chamber almost every week. The member submits his question - the interpellation - in writing, but receives the answer both in writing and directly from the minister who attends a meeting of the Chamber.</p> <p>The minister should answer within 14 days, and if he is unable to do so he must explain why he needs more time to reply. All members of the Riksdag receive the answers to interpellations in writing in advance and are informed of when the minister intends to visit the Riksdag to reply. Interpellation debates are held at least once a week in the Chamber.</p> <p>The interpellations can give rise to a hard debate. Three members of the Riksdag may, for example, have submitted interpellations about Road 45 in Sweden. When the minister then answers their questions in the Chamber more members of the Riksdag may want to take part in the debate - since Road 45 covers many parts of Sweden there may be ten members from different parts of the country with different opinions on the matter. Thus the minister may be asked a number of unexpected questions.</p>

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>51. Allotment of days for Questions.</b>— The time for answering questions shall be allotted in rotation on different days for the answering of questions relating to such Department or Departments of the Government as the Speaker may, from time to time, specify and on such day only questions relating to the Department or Departments for which time on that day has been allotted, and questions addressed to private members, shall be placed on the List of Questions for answers.</p>	<p>38. The time available for answering questions shall be allotted on different days in rotation for the answering of questions relating to such Ministry or Ministries as the Speaker may, from time to time, provide, and on each such day, unless the Speaker with the consent of the Minister concerned otherwise directs, only questions relating to the Ministry or Ministries for which time has been allotted on that day shall be placed on the list of questions for oral answer.</p>	<p>On the day the questions are due to be asked they are printed in 'Business Today' in the Order Paper. MPs who are called by the Speaker to ask their question do not read it out, but simply call out its number. When the government minister has replied, the MP can ask one further question, known as a supplementary. Other MPs may also be called to ask supplementary questions at the discretion of the Speaker. The Minister must reply to each in turn. Supplementary questions must be on the same subject as the original question.</p>	
<p><b>52. Number of Questions for a sitting.</b>— (1) Not more than two starred questions including short notice questions and five unstarred questions from the same member shall be placed on the List of Questions for a sitting: Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to a question postponed or transferred from an earlier date or to another department. (2) Not more than thirty-five starred questions shall be placed on the List of Questions for a sitting and the remaining questions mature for answers, if any, shall be taken over to the next day allotted for the</p>	<p><b>37.</b> (1) Not more than one question distinguished by an asterisk by the same member and not more than twenty questions in all shall be placed on the list of questions for oral answer on any one day: Provided that when a question is postponed or transferred from one list of questions for oral answer to another, more than one question may stand in the name of one member and the total number of questions may exceed by such postponed or transferred question. <b>45.</b> (1) Questions which have been admitted and not included in the list of</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p>Department concerned.</p> <p>(3) The questions shall be placed on the List of Questions in the order in which their notices are received, but a member may, by notice in writing given at any time before the sitting for which his question has been placed on the said List, withdraw his question.</p>	<p>questions for oral answer shall be included in the list of questions for written answer, in accordance with the orders of the Speaker.</p> <p>(2) In the list of questions for written answer on any one day, not more than four questions by the same member if he has one question in the list of questions for oral answer, and not more than five questions if he has none in the list of questions for oral answer, and not more than 230 questions in all, shall be included:</p> <p>Provided that these limits may be exceeded by the number of questions transferred or postponed from one list of questions for written answer to another:</p> <p>Provided further that the overall limit of 230 questions in the list of questions for written answer on any one day may exceed by the number of questions pertaining to a State or States under President's Rule subject to the maximum limit of 25.]</p> <p><b>47.</b> A member may, by notice given at any time before the sitting for which his question has been placed on the list, withdraw his question, or postpone it to a later day to be specified in the notice and on such later day the question shall, subject to the provisions of rule 38, be</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>placed on the list after all questions which have not been so postponed: Provided that a postponed question shall not be placed on the list until two clear days have expired from the day when the notice of postponement has been received by the Secretary-General.</p> <p>(2) Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, where a member has given more than one notice of questions distinguished by an asterisk for same day, his question for the list of questions for oral answer shall be selected in the order indicated by the member and if no such order is indicated, any of these questions shall be placed on the list of questions for oral answer in the order in which notices are received in point of time.</p>		
<p><b>53. List of Questions.</b>— Questions which have not been disallowed shall be entered in the List of Questions for the day and the answers, if received from the Minister concerned not later than forty-eight hours before the commencement of the question hour on the day on which the questions are set down in the List, shall be entered along with it, and shall be called in order in which they stand in the List unless the Speaker changes that order with the leave of the Assembly.</p>	NIL		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>54. Delay as to answers.</b>— (1) If the Minister or the Parliamentary Secretary concerned is not ready with the answer to a question or if the answer to a question has not been received within the time prescribed in sub-rule (1), the Minister or the Parliamentary Secretary concerned shall state, in the House, the reasons therefor.</p> <p>(2) If the Speaker is satisfied that it was beyond the control of the Minister or the Parliamentary Secretary concerned to have been ready with the answer, the question shall be put for answer on the next day allotted for that Department.</p> <p>(3) The Speaker may direct that the Minister concerned shall enquire into the matter and report the result of the inquiry, including the action taken, if any, to the House on the next day allotted for that Department.</p>	<p>39. (1) If a question is not distinguished by an asterisk, or if a question placed on the list of questions for oral answer on any day is not called for answer within the time available for answering questions on that day, *6[or if called for answer the member in whose name it stands is absent,] a written answer to such question shall be deemed to have been laid on the Table at the end of the Question Hour or as soon as the questions for oral answer have been disposed of, as the case may be, by the Minister to whom the question is addressed:</p> <p>Provided that if a member, on being called by the Speaker, states that it is not his intention to ask the question standing in his name, the question shall be treated as having been withdrawn and no written answer thereto shall be deemed to have been laid on the Table.</p> <p>(2) If there is no Question Hour owing to the cancellation of a sitting or its adjournment without transacting any business, the answers to questions included in the lists of questions for oral as well as written answer shall be deemed to have been laid on the Table by the Ministers to whom such questions are addressed at the next sitting of the House after the Question</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>Hour and form part of the proceedings of that day.</p> <p>(3) If the Question Hour on any day is dispensed with or, suspended to devote more time on any other business or for any other reason, the answers to questions included in the lists of questions for oral as well as written answers for that day shall be deemed to have been laid on the Table by the Ministers to whom such questions are addressed and shall form part of the proceedings of the day:</p> <p>Provided that if the House does not continue with its sitting after dispensing with or suspending the Question Hour, the answers to questions included in the lists of questions for oral as well as written answer for that day shall be deemed to have been laid on the Table after the Question Hour at the next sitting of the House and shall form part of the proceedings of that day:</p> <p>Provided further that if the Question Hour is interrupted after having taken up the list of questions for oral answer and the list is partly disposed of and the sitting continues, answers to remaining questions in the list of questions for oral answer and answers to questions in the list of questions for written answer shall be deemed to have been laid on the</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>Table after 12 O'clock and form part of the proceedings of the day.]            (4) If the last sitting of a session is cancelled, the questions in the lists of questions for oral as well as written answer for that day shall lapse.]</p>		
<p><b>55. Mode of asking Questions and answering.</b>— (1) At the time of asking questions, the Speaker shall call successively each member in whose name a starred question appears in the List of Questions.            (2) The member so called shall rise in his place and, unless he states that it is not his intention to ask the question standing in his name, he shall ask the question by reference to its number on the List of Questions.            (3) If, on a question being called, it is not put or the member in whose name it stands is absent, the Speaker may, at the request of any other member, direct that the answer to it be given.            (4) The questions shall be answered by the Minister or the Parliamentary Secretary concerned.</p>	<p>48. (1) When the time for asking questions arrives, the Speaker shall call successively each member in whose name a question appears on the list of question.            (2) The member so called shall rise in his place and, unless he states that it is not his intention to ask the question standing in his name, ask the question by reference to its number on the list of questions.            (3) If on a question being called it is not asked *14[as] the member in whose name it stands is absent, the Speaker may, at the request of any member, direct that the answer to it be given.</p>		
<p><b>56. Supplementary Questions.</b>— When a starred question has been answered, any member may ask such supplementary questions as may be necessary for the elucidation of the answer, but the Speaker shall disallow a</p>	<p>50. (1) The member in whose name a question is listed for oral answer or any other member, when called by the Speaker, may ask a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding</p>		

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<p>supplementary question which, in his opinion, either infringes any provision of these rules relating to the subject matter and admissibility of questions or is otherwise an abuse of the right of asking questions</p>	<p>which an answer has been given.            (2) A supplementary question shall be held out of order by the Speaker if, in his opinion:            (i) it does not arise from the main question or its answer;            (ii) instead of seeking information, it gives information;            (iii) it involves more than one separate issues;            (iv) it seeks confirmation or denial of an opinion; and            (v) it infringes any of the rules regarding questions.            (3) No discussion shall be permitted during the time for questions under rule 32 in respect of any question or of any answer given to a question.</p>		
<p>61. Discussion on a matter of public importance arising out of answer to a Question.– (1) On every [3][Wednesday], the Speaker may, on two clear days notice being given by a member, allot one hour for discussion on a matter of sufficient public importance which has during the last week been the subject of a question, starred or unstarred Provided that the Speaker may extend the time of sitting for that day by an hour:            (2) Such notices shall be considered by the Speaker in the order in which they</p>	<p>55. (1) The Speaker may allot half an hour on three sittings in a week, for raising discussion on a matter of sufficient public importance which has been the subject of a recent question, oral or written, and the answer to which needs elucidation on a matter of fact.            (2) A member wishing to raise a matter shall give notice in writing to the Secretary-General three days in advance of the day on which the matter is desired to be raised, and shall shortly specify the point or points that he</p>		

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<p>have been received, and when one such notice is admitted all other notices shall lapse.</p> <p>(3) The Speaker shall decide whether the matter is of sufficient public importance to be put down for discussion, but he may not admit a notice which, in his opinion, seeks to revise the policy of the Government.</p> <p>(4) There shall be no voting nor any formal motion in the course of or at the conclusion of such discussion.</p>	<p>wishes to raise:          Provided that the notice shall be accompanied by an explanatory note stating the reasons for raising discussion on the matter in question:          Provided further that if a notice is signed by more than one member it shall be deemed to have been given by the first signatory only:          Provided further that the Speaker may with the consent of the Minister concerned waive the requirement concerning the period of notice</p> <p>(3) The Speaker shall decide whether the matter is of sufficient public importance to be put down for discussion, and may not admit a notice which, in his opinion, seeks to revise the policy of Government.</p> <p>(4) If more than two notices have been received and admitted by the Speaker, the Secretary-General shall hold a ballot with a view to draw two notices and the notices shall be put down in the order in which they were received in point of time:          Provided that if any matter put down for discussion on a particular day is not disposed of on that day it shall not be set down for any other day, unless the member so desires, in which case it shall be included in the ballot for the</p>		

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	<p>next available day.</p> <p>(5) There shall be no formal motion before the House for voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the *1[members who have previously intimated to the Speaker may ask a question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact. Thereafter, the Minister shall reply shortly:]</p> <p>Provided that not more than four members who have previously intimated to the Secretary-General may be permitted to ask a question each for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact.</p> <p>Explanation.- A member wishing to ask a question shall make such request in writing before the commencement of the sitting at which the discussion is to take place. If such requests are received from more than four members, a ballot shall be held to determine the names of first four members who may be permitted to ask a question each.</p>		
<b>Calling Attention</b>			

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<p><b>62. Procedure regarding calling attention.</b>— (1) A member may, with the consent of the Speaker, call the attention of the Chief Minister to any matter involving the law and order situation in the Province, through a ‘Call Attention Notice’.</p> <p>(2) The ‘Call Attention Notice’ shall be in the form of a question addressed to the Chief Minister and shall be given in writing to the Secretary not less than forty-eight hours before the commencement of the sitting on the day on which it is proposed to be fixed.</p>	<p>197. (1) A member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement at a later hour or date: Provided that no member shall give more than two such notices for any one sitting.</p>		
<p><b>4. Time of calling attention.</b>— (1) The notice shall be included in the List of Business on every Monday and Thursday, in such order as may be determined by the Speaker, in view of the public importance of the question raised thereby.</p> <p>(2) The time for asking and answering such questions shall be fifteen minutes immediately after the question hour.</p> <p>(3) Not more than two such questions shall be included in the List of Business for a sitting.</p> <p>(4) The Speaker may change the day or the time or both for asking a question.</p> <p>(5) A question shall not be asked on the days mentioned in sub-rule (2) of rule 42.</p>	<p><b>197 (2).</b> There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a clarificatory question and the Minister shall reply at the end to all such questions:</p> <p>Provided that names of not more than five members shall be shown in the list of business.</p> <p>Explanations.- (i) Where a notice is signed by more than one member, it shall be deemed to have been given by the first signatory only.</p> <p>(ii) Notices for a sitting received upto 10.00 hours shall be deemed to have been received at 10.00 hours on that</p>		

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	<p>day and a ballot shall be held to determine the relative priority of each such notice on the same subject. Notices received after 10.00 hours shall be deemed to have been given for the next sitting.</p> <p>(iii) Notices received during a week commencing from its first sitting till 10.00 hours on the last day of the week on which the House sits, shall be valid for that week. Notices received after 10.00 hours on the last day of the week on which the House sits, shall be valid for the following week.</p> <p>(iv) In case the number of members giving notices on a subject that is admitted by the Speaker, is [five or less, their inter-se priority shall be determined with reference to the date and time of receipt of Notices.</p> <p><b>197 (3)</b> .Not more than two such matters shall be raised at the same sitting:  Provided that the second matter shall not be raised by the same members who have raised the first matter and it shall be raised at *4[such time] as the Speaker may fix.</p> <p><b>197(4)</b>. In the event of more than one matter being presented for the same day, priority shall be given to the matter which is, in the opinion of the Speaker,</p>		

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<p><b>66. Restriction on debate.</b>– (1) There shall be no debate on such questions or answers.</p> <p>(2) When the question has been answered, any member may ask such supplementary questions as may be necessary for the elucidation of the answers but the Speaker shall disallow a supplementary question which, in his opinion, infringes any provision of the rules relating to the subject matter and admissibility of such questions or otherwise is an abuse of the right of asking such question.</p>	<p>more urgent and important.</p> <p><b>197(2).</b> There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a clarificatory question and the Minister shall reply at the end to all such questions: Provided that names of not more than five members shall be shown in the list of business</p>		
<p><b>67. Notices to lapse.</b>– All notices of questions which are not included in the List of Business on a day immediately following the said notice shall lapse, and notices which, although brought on the agenda, are not disposed of because of expiry of time fixed for the purpose shall also lapse.</p> <p>Provided that the questions brought on the List of Business for which the Speaker fixes another day, either himself or on the request of the Chief Minister or the Minister concerned, shall not lapse</p>	<p><b>197(5).</b> All the notices which have not been taken up during the week for which they have been given, shall lapse at the end of the week unless the Speaker has admitted any of them for a subsequent sitting: Provided that a notice referred for facts to a Minister shall not lapse till it is finally disposed of by the Speaker.</p>		
<b>Priviledges</b>			

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<p><b>68. Question of privilege.</b>– A member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a member or of the Assembly or of a Committee.</p> <p><b>69. Notice of question of privilege.</b>– (1) A member wishing to raise a question of privilege shall give notice in writing to the Secretary not less than one hour before the commencement of the sitting on the day the question is proposed to be raised.</p> <p>(2) If the question raised is based on a document, the notice shall be accompanied by the document.</p> <p>(3) The Speaker may, if he is satisfied about the urgency of the matter, allow a question of privilege to be raised at any time during the course of a sitting after the disposal of questions.</p> <p><b>70. Conditions of admissibility of question of privilege.</b>– The right to raise a question of privilege shall be governed by the following conditions; namely–</p> <p>(a) the question shall relate to a privilege granted by the Constitution, the law or the rules made under any law;</p> <p>(b) not more than one question shall be raised by the same member at the same sitting;</p>	<p><b>222.</b> A member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a member or of the House or of a Committee thereof.</p> <p><b>223.</b> A member wishing to raise a question of privilege shall give notice in writing to the Secretary-General [by 10.00 hours]on the day the question is proposed to be raised. If the question raised is based on a document, the notice shall be accompanied by the document.</p> <p>Provided that notices received after 10.00 hours shall be deemed to have been received at 10.00 hours on the next day on which the House sits.</p> <p><b>224.</b> The right to raise a question of privilege shall be governed by the following conditions, namely:-</p> <p>(i) not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting;</p> <p>(ii) the question shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence; and</p> <p>(iii) the matter requires the intervention of the House.</p>		

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<p>(c) the question shall relate to a specific matter and shall be raised at the earliest opportunity;</p> <p>(d) the matter shall be such as requires the intervention of the Assembly; and</p> <p>(e) the question shall not reflect on the personal conduct of the Governor.</p>			
<p><b>71. Mode of raising a question of privilege.</b>— (1) Where a notice raising a question of privilege has been admitted, the Speaker shall, after the disposal of questions, if any, and before other business on the List of Business is entered upon, call upon the member who gave the notice and thereupon the member shall raise the question of privilege and make a short statement relevant thereto.</p> <p>(2) Where a member is allowed to raise a question of privilege during the course of a sitting under the sub-rule (3) of rule 69, he shall raise the question immediately on his being allowed to do so, or at such other time as the Speaker may direct.</p> <p>(3) A Minister or the Parliamentary Secretary concerned shall have a right to reply.</p>	<p><b>225.</b> (1) The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 222 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall call the member concerned, who shall rise in his place and, while asking for leave to raise the question of privilege, make a short statement relevant thereto:</p> <p>Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 222 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may, if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of question of privilege and state that he refuses consent or holds that the notice of question of privilege is not in order: Provided further that the Speaker may, if he is satisfied about the urgency of the matter, allow a question of privilege to be raised at any time during the course of a sitting after the disposal of questions.</p> <p>(2) If objection to leave being granted is taken, the Speaker shall request those members who are in favour of leave</p>		

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	being granted to rise in their places, and if not less than twenty-five members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall declare that leave is granted. If less than twenty-five members rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.		
<b>72. Precedence of question of privilege.</b> — A question of privilege shall have precedence over adjournment motions.	NIL		
<p><b>73. Consideration by the Assembly or reference to the Committee.</b>— If the Speaker holds the motion to be in order, the Assembly may consider and decide a question of privilege or may, on a motion either by the member who raised the question or by any other member, refer it for report to the Committee on Privileges.</p> <p><b>74. Reference by the Speaker.</b>— Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Speaker may refer any question of privilege to the Committee on Privileges for examination, investigation and report.</p>	<p><b>226.</b> If leave under rule 225 is granted, the House may consider the question and come to a decision or refer it to a Committee of Privileges on a motion made either by the member who has raised the question of privilege or by any other member.</p> <p><b>227.</b> Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Speaker may refer any question of privilege to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation or report.</p>		
<b>75. Consideration of the report of the Committee.</b> — (1) After the report has been presented, a member may move that the report be taken into consideration whereupon the Speaker may put the question to the Assembly.	<b>228.</b> The Speaker may issue such directions as may be necessary for regulating the procedure in connection with all matters connected with the consideration of the question of privilege either in the Committee of		

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<p>(2) A member may move an amendment that the matter be recommitted to the Committee for examination of a point or points which may have been left out of consideration by the Committee. (3) The Assembly may agree with the report, with or without amendments, or may disagree with it and may itself decide the question of privilege.</p>	<p>Privileges or in the House.</p>		
<p><b>77. Intimation to Speaker by Magistrate, and others, of arrest, detention, etc. of members.</b>— When a member is arrested on a criminal charge or for a criminal offence or is sentenced to imprisonment by a court or is detained under an executive order, the committing judge, magistrate or executive authority, as the case may be, shall immediately intimate such fact to the Speaker indicating the reasons for the arrest, detention or conviction, as the case may be, as also the place of detention or imprisonment of the member in the appropriate form set out in the Fourth Schedule.</p> <p><b>78. Intimation to the Speaker on release of members.</b>— When a member is released on bail before or after conviction or is otherwise released, such fact shall be intimated to the Speaker by the authority concerned in</p>	<p><b>229.</b> When a member is arrested on a criminal charge or for a criminal offence or is sentenced to imprisonment by a court or is detained under an executive order, the committing judge, magistrate or executive authority, as the case may be, shall immediately intimate such fact to the Speaker indicating the reasons for the arrest, detention or conviction, as the case may be, as also the place of detention or imprisonment of the member in the appropriate form set out in the Third Schedule.</p> <p><b>230.</b> When a member is arrested and after conviction released on bail pending an appeal or otherwise released, such fact shall also be intimated to the Speaker by the authority concerned in the appropriate form set out in the Third Schedule.</p>		

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the appropriate form set out in the Fourth Schedule.			
<p><b>79. Treatment of communications received from Magistrates, etc.</b>— As soon as may be, after the Speaker has received a communication referred to in rule 77 or rule 78, he shall read it out in the Assembly if it is in session or, if the Assembly is not in session, direct that it may be circulated for the information of the members.</p>	<p><b>231.</b> As soon as may be, the Speaker shall, after he has received a communication referred to in rule 229 or rule 230, read it out in the House if in session, or if the House is not in session, direct that it may be published in the Bulletin for the information of the members: Provided that if the intimation of the release of a member either on bail or by discharge on appeal is received before the House has been informed of the original arrest, the fact of his arrest, or his subsequent release or discharge may not be intimated to the House by the Speaker</p> <p><b>232.</b> No arrest shall be made within the precincts of the House without obtaining the permission of the Speaker.</p> <p><b>233.</b> A legal process, civil or criminal, shall not be served within the precincts of the House without obtaining the permission of Speaker</p>		
<b>Adjournment Motion</b>			
<p><b>80. Speaker’s consent.</b>— Subject to the provisions of these rules, a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussion on a definite matter of urgent public</p>	<p>56. Subject to the provisions of these rules, a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be</p>		

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importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker.	made with the consent of the Speaker.		
<p><b>81. Notice of a motion.</b>— The notice of a motion under rule 80, explaining the matter proposed to be discussed, shall be given in writing, in triplicate, to the Secretary not less than one hour before the commencement of the sitting in which the motion is proposed to be moved, and the Secretary shall thereupon bring the notice to the knowledge of the Speaker, the Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs and the Minister concerned.</p>	<p><b>57.</b> Notice of an adjournment motion shall be given by 10.00 hours on the day on which the motion is proposed to be made to the Secretary-General and copies thereof shall be endorsed to:-            (i) the Speaker;            (ii) the Minister concerned            (iii) the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs:            Provided that notices, received after 10.00 hours shall be deemed to have been received at 10.00 hours on the next day on which the House sits:            Provided further that no member shall give more than one such notice for any one sitting.            Explanation.- (i) Where a notice is signed by more than one member, it shall be deemed to have been given by the first signatory only:            (ii) A ballot shall be held to determine the relative priority of all notices on the same subject for the sitting for which they are valid.]</p>	<p><b>25.</b> When a motion shall have been made by a Minister of the Crown for the adjournment of the House for a specified period or periods, the question thereon shall be put forthwith and may be decided at any hour, though opposed.</p>	
<p><b>82. Restrictions on right to make adjournment motion.</b>— Notwithstanding anything in these rules, not more than one such motion shall be admitted on any one day but motions, if any, remaining unconsidered</p>	<p><b>58.</b> The right to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely:-            (i) not more than one such motion shall</p>	<p><b>34.</b> When a motion is made for the adjournment of a debate or of the House during any debate or of further consideration of a bill or of the Lords amendments to a bill or that the chair do report progress, or do leave the</p>	

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<p>as regards their admissibility shall be held over for the next day and shall be taken up in the same order in which they were received, but before the motions of which notices are received subsequently.</p>	<p>be made at the same sitting;  (ii) not more than one matter shall be discussed on the same motion;  (iii) the motion shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence  *2[involving responsibility of the Government of India;].  (iv) the motion shall not raise a question of privilege;  (v) the motion shall not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session;  (vi) the motion shall not anticipate a matter, which has been previously appointed for consideration. In determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by the Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time;  (vii) the motion shall not deal with any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India; and  (viii) the motion shall not raise any question which under the Constitution or these rules can only be raised on a distinct motion by a notice given in writing to the Secretary-General.</p>	<p>chair, the debate thereupon shall be confined to the matter of such motion; and no Member, having made any such motion, shall be entitled to make any similar motion during the same debate.  <b>35.</b> (1)If the Speaker, or the chair, shall be of the opinion that a dilatory motion is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may forthwith put the question thereupon from the chair, or he may decline to propose the question thereupon to the House or the committee.  (2)For the purposes of this order the expression 'dilatory motion' shall include a motion for the adjournment of a debate, or of the House, during any debate, or of further consideration of a bill or of the Lords amendments to a bill, or that the occupant of the chair do report progress or do leave the chair.</p>	

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<p><b>83. Conditions of Admissibility of a motion.</b>— A motion shall not be admissible unless it satisfies the following conditions; namely—</p> <p>(a) it shall raise an issue of urgent public importance;</p> <p>(b) it shall relate substantially to one definite issue;</p> <p>(c) it shall be restricted to a matter of recent occurrence;</p> <p>(d) it shall not repeat in substance motions for which consent has been refused by the Speaker or which have been found to be inadmissible or for which leave has been refused by the House or which have already been discussed by the Assembly;</p> <p>(e) it shall not anticipate a matter for the consideration of which a date has been previously appointed;</p> <p>(f) it shall relate to a matter which is primarily the concern of the Government or a statutory body under the control of the Government or to a matter in which the Government have a substantial financial interest;</p> <p>(g) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements;</p> <p>(h) it shall not refer to the conduct or character of a person except in his official or public capacity;</p>	<p>59. No motion which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate, any matter shall ordinarily be permitted to be moved: Provided that the Speaker may in his discretion allow such matter being raised in the House as is concerned with the procedure or subject or stage of enquiry if the Speaker is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by the statutory tribunal, statutory authority, commission or court of enquiry.</p>	<p><b>36.</b> (1) After a question has been proposed a Member rising in his place may claim to move, 'That the question be now put,' and, unless it shall appear to the chair that such motion is an abuse of the rules of the House, or an infringement of the rights of the minority, the question 'That the question be now put,' shall be put forthwith.</p> <p>(2) When a question 'That the question be now put' has been decided in the affirmative, and the question consequent thereon has been decided, a Member may claim that any further question be put which may be requisite to bring to a decision any question already proposed from the chair, and if the assent of the chair, as aforesaid, be not withheld, any question so claimed shall be put forthwith.</p> <p>(3) This order shall apply in committee only when the Chairman of Ways and Means or either Deputy Chairman is in the chair.</p> <p><b>37.</b> If a division be held upon a question for the closure of debate under Standing Order No. 36 (Closure of debate) or for the proposal of the question under Standing Order No. 29 (Powers of chair to propose question), that question shall not be decided in</p>	

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<p>(i) it shall not deal with a matter in respect of which a resolution could not be moved;</p> <p>(j) it shall not relate to a matter of privilege;</p> <p>(k) it shall not deal with a hypothetical case;</p> <p>(l) it shall not relate to a matter which can only be remedied by legislation;</p> <p>(m) it shall not raise discussion which is detrimental to the public interest;</p> <p>(n) it shall not deal with any matter which is sub-judice; and</p> <p>(o) it shall not be moved on a day – (i) fixed for general discussion of the Budget or the Supplementary Budget; (ii) fixed for consideration or passage of the Finance Bill; (iii) fixed after general election for making of oath by members generally; (iv) fixed for the election of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker; (v) fixed for moving of a resolution for vote of confidence in the Chief Minister; (vi) fixed for the election of the Chief Minister;] (vii) fixed for moving or consideration and voting of a resolution of no-confidence in the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker and the Chief Minister; and (viii) fixed for address by the Governor.</p>		<p>the affirmative unless it appears by the numbers declared from the chair that not fewer than one hundred Members voted in the majority in support of the motion.</p>	
<p><b>85. Procedure.</b>– (1) If the Speaker is of the opinion that the matter proposed to</p>	<p><b>60.</b> (1) The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 56 and holds that the matter</p>	<p><b>38.</b> (1) If the opinion of the Speaker or the chair as to the decision of a</p>	

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<p>be discussed is in order, he shall read the statement to the Assembly and ask whether the member has the leave of the Assembly to make the adjournment motion and if objection is taken, he shall request such of the members as may be in favour of leave being granted to rise in their seats.</p> <p>(2) If members less than one-sixth of the total membership of the Assembly rise in their seats, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the Assembly.</p> <p>(3) If members not less than one-sixth of the total membership of the Assembly so rise, the Speaker shall announce that leave is granted and the motion shall be taken up for discussion in the same session for not more than two hours on such day, as soon as possible, within three days after the leave is granted, as the Speaker may fix: Provided that the Speaker may of his own or on a motion made by a member extend the sitting of the Assembly on such day by two hours.</p>	<p>proposed to be discussed is in order, shall call the member concerned who shall rise in his place and ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House: Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 56 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may, if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of motion and state the reasons for refusing consent or holding the motion as being not in order: Provided further that where the Speaker is not in possession of full facts about the matter mentioned therein, he may before giving or refusing his consent read the notice of the motion and hear from the Minister and/or members concerned a brief statement on facts and then give his decision on the admissibility of the motion.</p> <p>(2) If objection to leave being granted is taken, the Speaker shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and if not less than fifty members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall intimate that leave is granted. If less than fifty members rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.</p>	<p>question is challenged he shall direct that the lobby be cleared.</p> <p>(2) Not more than two minutes from this direction he shall put the question again, and, if his opinion is again challenged, he shall announce the names of tellers.</p> <p>(3) After the lapse of at least eight minutes from the direction to clear the lobby he shall direct that the doors giving access to the division lobbies be locked.</p> <p><b>39.</b> (1) A Member may vote in a division although he did not hear the question put.</p> <p>(2) A Member is not obliged to vote.</p>	

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<p><b>86. Time limit for determination of admissibility.</b>– In a sitting, the aggregate time for the asking of leave under rule 84 and the granting or withholding of leave under rule 85, shall not exceed half an hour.</p> <p><b>88. Time limit for speeches.</b>– A speech during the debate on a motion for adjournment shall not exceed ten minutes in duration: Provided that the mover and the Minister or Parliamentary Secretary concerned may speak for twenty minutes each.</p>	<p>61. The motion 'that the House do now adjourn' shall be taken up at 16.00 hours or at an earlier hour if the Speaker, after considering the state of business in the House, so directs.</p> <p>63. The Speaker shall prescribe a time limit for speeches</p>	<p><b>40.</b> The Speaker or the chair may, after the lapse of two minutes, if in his opinion the division is unnecessarily claimed, take the vote of the House, or committee, by calling upon the Members who support, and who challenge, his decision, successively to rise in their places; and he shall thereupon, as he thinks fit, either declare the determination of the House or committee, or name tellers for a division.</p> <p><b>41.</b> (1) If it should appear that fewer than forty Members (including the occupant of the chair and the tellers) have taken part in a division, the business under consideration shall stand over until the next sitting of the House and the next business shall be taken.</p> <p>(2) The House shall not be counted at any time.</p>	
		<p><b>48.</b> This House will receive no petition for any sum relating to public service or proceed upon any motion for a grant or charge upon the public revenue, whether payable out of the Consolidated Fund or the National Loans Fund or out of money to be provided by Parliament, or for releasing or compounding any sum of money owing to the Crown, unless</p>	

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		<p>recommended from the Crown.</p> <p><b>49.</b> Any charge upon the public revenue whether payable out of the Consolidated Fund or the National Loans Fund or out of money to be provided by Parliament including any provision for releasing or compounding any sum of money owing to the Crown shall be authorised by resolution of the House.</p> <p><b>50.</b> (1)A bill (other than a bill which is required to be brought in upon a ways and means resolution) the main object of which is the creation of a public charge may either be presented, or brought in upon an order of the House, by a Minister of the Crown, and, in the case of a bill so presented or brought in, the creation of the charge shall not require to be authorised by a resolution of the House until the bill has been read a second time, and after the charge has been so authorised the bill shall be proceeded with in the same manner as a bill which involves a charge that is subsidiary to its main purpose.</p>	

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		<p><b>52.</b> (1) The Speaker shall put the questions necessary to dispose of proceedings on motions authorising expenditure in connection with a bill and on ways and means motions in connection with a bill</p> <p>(a) forthwith, if such a motion is made at the same sitting as that at which the bill has been read a second time; or</p> <p>(b) not later than three quarters of an hour after the commencement of those proceedings, if the motion is made otherwise.</p> <p>(2) Business to which this order applies may be proceeded with at any hour, though opposed.</p> <p><b>53.</b> In relation to private bills, provisional order bills and bills introduced under the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act 1936, or the Statutory Orders (Special Procedure) Act 1945, the standing orders relating to public money shall have effect subject to any exceptions prescribed by the standing orders of this House relating to private business.</p>	
<b>Legislation</b>			
	<p>64. The Speaker may, on request being made to him, order the publication of any Bill (together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the memorandum regarding delegation of legislative</p>	<p><b>23.</b> (1) On Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and, if given by a Minister of the Crown, on Mondays and Thursdays, notices of motions for leave to bring in bills, and for the nomination of select</p>	<p>Before the Government submits a proposal for a new law to the Riksdag it generally needs to examine the various alternatives available. This task is assigned to a specially appointed</p>

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	<p>power and the financial memorandum accompanying it) in the Gazette, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill. In that case, it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill, and, if the Bill is afterwards introduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again.</p>	<p>committees, may be set down for consideration at the commencement of public business. The Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the Member who makes and from a Member who opposes any such motion respectively, shall put either the question thereon, or the question, 'That the debate be now adjourned'.</p>	<p>commission of inquiry. The commission can comprise one or several people and may include experts, public officials or politicians. When it appoints a commission of inquiry the Government also provides the commission with a set of guidelines for its work. The guidelines are known as terms of reference, and they set out the questions to be examined by the commission, any problems that need to be solved and the date by which the Government wants the commission to complete its inquiry. The commission of inquiry submits its proposals in the form of a report to the Government. The report is then published as part of a series called the Swedish Government Official Reports (SOU). If a Government ministry has carried out the inquiry, the report is published in a series called the Ministry Publications Series (Ds). After a commission of inquiry has submitted its proposals and recommendations in a report, the Government forwards the report to relevant public agencies, organisations, and/or municipalities in order to receive their comments. This is known as the referral of a report for consideration. Anyone, including private individuals, is</p>

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			<p>entitled to obtain a copy of the report and submit comments to the Government. Representatives of various non-governmental organisations often want the opportunity to present their comments to the Government face-to-face.</p> <p>Those wishing to comment on a report normally have three months in which to do so. Their answers should as a rule be given in writing so that all parties involved can access them.</p>
<p><b>89. Notice of private member's Bills.—</b>  (1) Subject to sub-rule (2), a private member may move for leave to introduce a Bill after giving to the Secretary fifteen days' written notice of his intention to do so.  (2) The Speaker may admit a Bill at a shorter notice.  (3) The notice shall be accompanied by a copy of the Bill together with a statement of objects and reasons, signed by the member, and if the Bill is a Bill that, under the Constitution, requires consent of the Government for its introduction, the notice shall also be accompanied by a request that such consent may be obtained.  (4) If a Bill is accompanied by a request under sub-rule (3), the Secretary shall cause a copy of the Bill to be</p>	<p>65. (1) Any member, other than a Minister, desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill, shall give notice of his intention, and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the Bill and an explanatory Statement of Objects and Reasons which shall not contain arguments:  Provided that the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, revise the Statement of Objects and Reasons  (2) If the Bill is a Bill which under the Constitution cannot be introduced without the previous sanction or recommendation of the President, the member shall annex to the notice such sanction or recommendation conveyed through a Minister, and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with</p>	<p><b>23. (2)</b> With respect to a private Member's motion for leave to bring in a bill under this order  (a) notice shall be given in the Public Bill Office by the Member in person or by another Member on his behalf, but on any one day not more than one notice shall be accepted from any one Member;  (b) no notice shall be given for a day on which a notice of motion under this order already stands on the paper;  (c) no notice shall be given for a day earlier than the fifth or later than the fifteenth sitting day after the day on which it is given;  (d) not more than one such notice shall stand on the paper in the name of any one Member for a day within any period of fifteen sitting days.</p>	

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<p>transmitted to the Department concerned for obtaining orders of the Government thereon, and shall, on receipt of such orders, communicate the same to the member concerned.</p> <p>(5) If a question arises whether or not a Bill or an amendment of a Bill requires the consent of the Government, the question shall be decided by the Speaker, and his decision shall be final</p> <p>(6) The Speaker may disallow a Bill if in his opinion it cannot be introduced in the Assembly or is otherwise not in order.</p>	<p>(3) The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this rule shall be one month unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made at shorter notice.</p> <p>(4) The Speaker may disallow a notice of a Bill in case the Bill does not comply with the requirement of sub-rule (2) of this rule, or rule 69 or 70</p>	<p>(3) No notice may be given under this order for a day on which Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer has declared his intention of opening his Budget; but</p> <p>(i) notices proposed to be given for such day, and</p> <p>(ii) notices so given for a day in respect of which such intention is subsequently declared,</p> <p>shall be treated as having been given for the first Monday on which the House shall sit after the Budget is opened, and may be proceeded with on that day as though it were a Tuesday or a Wednesday.</p>	
<p><b>90. Introduction of private member's Bills.</b>— (1) Motions for leave to introduce private members' Bills, which have been admitted by the Speaker, shall be set down in the List of Business for a day meant for private members' business.</p> <p>(2) A motion for leave to introduce a private member's Bill shall not be made if a similar Bill of another private member has been introduced and is pending decision by the Assembly or if a motion for leave to introduce a similar Bill has been refused in the same session.</p> <p>(3) If a motion for leave to introduce a private member's Bill is opposed, the</p>		<p>Private Bills are usually promoted by organisations, like local authorities or private companies, to give themselves powers beyond, or in conflict with, the general law. Private Bills only change the law as it applies to specific individuals or organisations, rather than the general public. Groups or individuals potentially affected by these changes can petition Parliament against the proposed Bill and present their objections to committees of MPs and Lords.</p> <p><b>How Private Bills start</b></p> <p>Bills can start in either House. The formal stages of Private Bills are broadly the same as Public Bills.</p>	

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<p>Speaker, after permitting, if he so thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement by the member seeking leave and by the member or the Minister opposing it, may without further debate put the question.</p> <p>(4) If leave is granted, the member-in-charge shall move forthwith to introduce the Bill, and on the motion being made, the Bill shall stand introduced.</p>		<p><b>Letting the public know</b> Parliament requires that Private Bills are publicised through newspaper adverts, official gazettes of local areas, and in writing to all interested parties. People directly affected by a Private Bill - for example, residents near a proposed site for a new cemetery - should also be informed.</p> <p><b>Petitioning against Private Bills</b> Any group or individual directly affected by a Bill's proposals can object to it through petitions, examined and considered by committees of MPs and of Lords. Further details on drafting a petition are available from the Private Bill Offices in the Commons and Lords.</p>	
	<p><b>66.</b> A Bill, which is dependent wholly or partly upon another Bill pending before the House, may be introduced in the House in anticipation of the passing of the Bill on which it is dependent: Provided that the second Bill shall be taken up for consideration and passing in the House only after the first Bill has been passed by the Houses and assented to by the President.</p> <p><b>67.</b> When a Bill is pending before the House, notice of an identical Bill, whether received before or after the introduction of the pending Bill, shall be removed from, or not entered in, the</p>		

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	<p>list of pending notices, as the case may be, unless the Speaker otherwise directs.</p> <p><b>69.</b> (1) A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law.</p> <p>(2) Clauses or provisions in Bills involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall be printed in thick type or in italics: [Provided that where a clause in a Bill involving expenditure is inadvertently not printed in thick type or in italics, the member in charge of the Bill shall, with the permission of the Speaker, bring such clauses to the notice of the House.].</p>		

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<p><b>91. Notice of Government Bills.</b>– (1) A Minister may introduce a Bill after giving to the Secretary a written notice of his intention to do so.</p> <p>(2) The notice shall be accompanied by a copy of the Bill together with a statement of objects and reasons, signed by the Minister.</p> <p>(4) The introduction of a Bill, other than the Bill which stands introduced under clause (3) of Article 128 of the Constitution, shall ordinarily be included in the List of Business for a day meant for Government business.</p> <p>(5) When the item is called, the member-in-charge shall move to introduce the Bill and on the motion being made, the Bill shall stand introduced.</p> <p>(6) An Ordinance laid before the Assembly under clause (2) of Article 128 of the Constitution shall be deemed to be a Bill introduced in the Assembly on the day it is so laid.</p> <p>(7) A statement of objects and reasons shall not be required for a Bill which stands introduced under clause (3) of Article 128 of the Constitution.</p> <p>(8) The Secretary shall make such adaptations in an Ordinance as are necessary to convert it into a Bill and shall, unless otherwise required by the</p>	<p><b>74.</b> When a Bill is introduced or on some subsequent occasion, the member in charge may make one of the following motions in regard to his Bill namely:-</p> <p>(i) that it be taken into consideration; or</p> <p>(ii) that it be referred to a Select Committee of the House; or</p> <p>(iii) that it be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council; or</p> <p>(iv) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon:</p> <p>Provided that no such motion as is referred to in clause (iii) shall be made with reference to a Bill *3[if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (g) of clause (1) of article 110 of the Constitution:].</p> <p>Provided further that no such motion shall be made until after copies of the Bill have been made available for the use of members, and that any member may object to any such motion being made unless copies of the Bill have been so made available for two days before the day on which the motion is made and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made</p> <p><b>73.</b> As soon as may be after a Bill has</p>	<p><b>57.</b> (1)A Member may, after notice, present a bill without previously obtaining leave from the House to bring in the same.</p> <p>(2)When a bill is presented either in pursuance of an order of the House or under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this order, the bill shall be read the first time without any question being put, shall be ordered to be read a second time on such day as the Member presenting it shall appoint, and shall be ordered to be printed.</p> <p><b>57A.</b> (1)If a Member informs the Clerks at the Table of his intention to take charge of a bill which has been brought from the Lords, the bill shall be deemed to have been read the first time on the day on which the Member so informs the Clerks, and to have been ordered to be read a second time on such day as he shall appoint, and shall be recorded in the Journal of the House as having been read the first time and ordered to be read a second time on the day so appointed, and shall be ordered to be printed.</p> <p>(2)If a public bill is passed by the Lords and carried to the office of the Clerk of the House at a time when this House is not sitting, then, provided that a Member shall have notified the Clerks</p>	<p>The Government presents its proposal for a new law in what is called a Government bill. Before presenting a new bill, the Government has normally assigned a commission of inquiry to conduct a thorough examination of the issue at hand and has consulted various groups in society to hear their opinions on the proposal.</p> <p>If the Government does choose to proceed, it writes down its own proposals in the form of a Government bill. The Government bill is normally sent to the Council on Legislation which examines whether the proposed legislation contains any problems of a legal nature. It may, for example, conflict with the Swedish Constitution or other Swedish laws, or may go against the rule of law and lead to the unfair treatment of the country's citizens. The Council on Legislation is made up of judges from the Supreme Court and the Supreme Administrative Court.</p> <p>It is not only the Government that can send legislative proposals to the Council on Legislation. The parliamentary committees can also do so.</p> <p>Once the Government has completed its bill, it sends it to the Riksdag. Each parliamentary year, the Government</p>

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<p>member-in-charge, include in the Ordinance so adapted, a clause repealing the Ordinance.</p>	<p>been introduced, the Bill, unless it has already been published, shall be published in the Gazette</p> <p><b>71.</b> (1) Whenever a Bill seeking to replace an Ordinance with or without modification is introduced in the House, there shall be placed before the House along with the Bill a statement explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by Ordinance.</p> <p>(2) Whenever an Ordinance, which embodies wholly or partly or with modification the provisions of a Bill pending before the House is promulgated a statement explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by Ordinance shall be laid on the Table at the commencement of the session following the promulgation of the Ordinance.</p>	<p>at the Table, in writing, of his intention to take charge of the bill</p> <p>(a)the Clerk of the House shall arrange for the printing and circulation of copies of the bill, and</p> <p>(b)the bill shall be recorded in the Journal of the House as having been read the first time on the next sitting day and as having been ordered to be printed pursuant to this standing order and to be read a second time on such day as the Member shall have appointed.</p>	<p>submits around 200 bills to the Riksdag.</p>

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	<p>72. (1) If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, brief statements from the member who opposes the motion and the member who moved the motion, may, without further debate, put the question: Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon:</p> <p>Provided further that the Speaker shall forthwith put to vote the motion for leave to introduce a Finance Bill or an Appropriation Bill.</p> <p>(2) Notice to oppose introduction of a Bill shall be addressed to the Secretary-General *7[specifying clearly and precisely the objections to be raised] and given by 10.00 hours on the day on which the motion for leave to introduce the Bill is included in the list of business.].</p>	<p>58. (1) In this order 'a consolidation bill' means a public bill which falls to be considered by the select committee appointed under Standing Order No. 140 (Joint Committee on Consolidation, &amp;c., Bills).</p> <p>(2) Notices of amendments, new clauses and new schedules to be moved in committee in respect of a consolidation bill may be received by the Clerks at the Table before the bill has been read a second time.</p> <p>(3) When a motion shall have been made for the second reading, or for the third reading, of a consolidation bill, the question thereon shall be put forthwith.</p> <p>(4) If a motion that a consolidation bill be not committed is made by a Minister of the Crown immediately after the bill has been read a second time, the motion shall not require notice and the question thereon shall be put forthwith and may be decided at any hour, though opposed.</p>	<p>The members of the Riksdag can submit proposals to the Riksdag in the form of private members' motions. These proposals may be submitted by one member or by a group of members.</p> <p>There are rules that govern what topics private members' motions may deal with and when they can be submitted. According to these rules, members can submit a counter-proposal no later than 15 days after a Government bill has been presented to the Riksdag. The motion must concern the same issue as the bill.</p> <p>Once a year, during the period for the submission of private members' motions, members of the Riksdag can write motions on virtually any subject. The general period for the submission of private members' motions begins when the Riksdag opens in the autumn and ends 15 days after the Government has presented the Budget Bill to the Riksdag.</p>

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<p><b>94. Reference of Bills to Standing Committees.</b>– Upon introduction, a Bill other than a Finance Bill, shall be referred by the Speaker to the appropriate Standing Committee with directions to submit its report by a date fixed by him in this behalf: Provided that the member-in-charge may move that the requirements of this rule may be dispensed with, and if the motion is carried, the provisions of rule 95 shall apply to the Bill as if the report of the Standing Committee on the Bill were presented on the day on which the motion is carried but it shall not be necessary again to supply copies of such Bills to the members.</p>			
<p><b>95. Time of consideration of Bills.</b>– (1) After the report of the Standing Committee on the Bill has been presented to the House or the report is deemed to have been presented as a result of suspension of the requirement of rule 94, the Secretary shall— (a) cause the copies of the Bill as introduced, together with modifications, if any, recommended by the Standing Committee, to be supplied to each member, as soon as may be, after the receipt of the report; and (b) shall set down the Bill on the List of Business for a day meant for</p>		<p><b>62.</b> (1) If on an amendment to the question ‘That a bill be now read a second time (or the third time)’ it is decided that the word ‘now’ stand part of the question, the Speaker shall forthwith declare the bill to be read a second or the third time as the case may be. (2) When the question has been proposed ‘That a bill be now read a second time (or the third time)’ and the question on any amendment to leave out all the words after ‘That’ and insert other words has passed in the negative, the main question shall be put</p>	<p>After the Government and members of the Riksdag have submitted their proposals to the Riksdag the Chamber defers its decision until the proposal has been thoroughly considered by a parliamentary committee. However, before the Government's and members' proposals are presented to the Chamber, they are entered into a record. The record also contains a schedule for the Riksdag's continued processing of the proposals. The Chamber's deferral of its decision is known as the "tabling" of the proposal. The act of submitting a proposal to a</p>

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<p>Government business or on a day meant for private members' business, as the case may be, if the notice of a motion under rule 96 has been received.</p> <p>(2) If a Standing Committee does not make a report or an interim report within the prescribed time in respect of a Bill, the Secretary shall, as soon as may be, intimate the fact to the members.</p> <p>(3) The day on which a motion under rule 96 has been included in the List of Business shall be such that at least three clear days shall intervene between the issue of copies of the Bill to members and the consideration of a motion under rule 96.</p>		<p>forthwith.</p> <p><b>63.</b> (1) When a public bill (other than a Consolidated Fund or an Appropriation Bill, or a tax law rewrite bill, or a bill for confirming a provisional order) has been read a second time, it shall stand committed to a public bill committee unless the House otherwise orders.</p> <p>(2) A motion</p> <p>(a) to commit a bill to a committee of the whole House or to a select committee, or a motion that it is expedient that a bill be committed to a joint committee of Lords and Commons; or</p> <p>(b) to give a public bill committee to which a bill has been committed under this order power to send for persons, papers and records, may be made by any Member and if made immediately after the bill has been read a second time shall not require notice, and, though opposed, may be decided after the expiration of the time for opposed business, and the question thereon shall be put forthwith.</p> <p>(3) A motion to commit a bill to a public bill committee in respect of some of its provisions and to a committee of the whole House in respect of other provisions may be made by the Member in charge of the bill and, if</p>	<p>parliamentary committee is known a "referral" to a committee.</p> <p>Normally no debate is held when the Chamber tables a proposal, i.e., defers its decision. However, a member of the Riksdag can ask for the floor, and the debate that follows is then known as a tabling debate.</p> <p>Members can also ask for the floor when proposals are referred to a committee, even if this is not a common occurrence. The debate that follows is then known as a referral debate.</p>

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		<p>made immediately after the bill has been read a second time, shall not require notice, and may, though opposed, be decided after the expiration of the time for opposed business. If such a motion is opposed, the Speaker after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the Member who makes and from a Member who opposes the motion shall, without permitting any further debate, put the question thereon.</p> <p>(4) If the question on a motion made under paragraph (2) or paragraph (3) of this order is negatived, the Speaker shall forthwith declare that the bill stands committed to a public bill committee.</p>	
<p><b>96. Motions to be made by member-in-charge.</b>— On the day appointed under rule 95 or on any subsequent day to which the matter might have been adjourned, the member-in-charge may make any of the following motions in regard to his Bill—</p> <p>(a) that it be taken into consideration at once; or</p> <p>(b) that it be taken into consideration on a date to be fixed forthwith; or</p> <p>(c) that it be referred to a Select Committee; or</p> <p>(d) that it be circulated for the purpose</p>	<p><b>76.</b> No motion that a Bill be taken into consideration or be passed shall be made by any member other than the member in charge of the Bill and no motion that a Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House, or a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council, or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon shall be made by any member other than the member in charge except by way of amendment to a motion made by the member in charge:</p>	<p>Committee stage is where detailed examination of the Bill takes place. It usually starts within a couple of weeks of a Bill's second reading, although this is not guaranteed.</p> <p>Government Bills are usually formally timetabled after they have received a second reading.</p> <p><b>What happens at committee stage?</b></p> <p>Most Bills are dealt with in a Public Bill Committee.</p> <p>If the Bill starts in the Commons the committee is able to take evidence from experts and interest groups from</p>	<p>Before the Chamber of the Riksdag decides whether to adopt a proposed law or amendment the proposal must be considered by members of the Riksdag in a parliamentary committee. There are fifteen committees, each with its own area of responsibility, such as transport or education.</p> <p>A considerable share of the work in the Riksdag is carried out by the members of the Riksdag in the various parliamentary committees. The members come from the different parties represented in the Riksdag. The</p>

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<p>of eliciting opinion thereon.</p>	<p>Provided that if the member in charge of a Bill is unable, for reasons which the Speaker considers adequate, to move the next motion in regard to his Bill at any subsequent stage after introduction, he may authorise another member to move that particular motion with the approval of the Speaker. Explanation- Notwithstanding the provisions contained in the proviso the member who introduced the Bill shall continue to be the member in charge.</p>	<p>outside Parliament. Amendments (proposals for change) for discussion are selected by the chairman of the committee and only members of the committee can vote on amendments during committee stage. Amendments proposed by MPs to the Bill will be published daily and reprinted as a marshalled list of amendments for each day the committee discusses the Bill. Every clause in the Bill is agreed to, changed or removed from the Bill, although this may happen (particularly under a programme order) without debate. A minority of Bills are dealt with by a Committee of the Whole House (takes place on the floor of the House of Commons), with every MP able to take part. Bills fast tracked through the House of Commons will receive less consideration. Consolidated Fund Bills do not have a committee stage at all. <b>What happens after committee stage?</b> If the Bill has been amended the Bill is reprinted before its next stage. Once committee stage is finished, the Bill returns to the floor of the House of Commons for its report stage, where the amended Bill can be debated and</p>	<p>larger parties have more members than smaller parties. In this way, the composition of the committees often reflects the balance of power in the Chamber. The members of a committee start by reading up on the various proposals, i.e. Government bills and private members' motions. They often invite experts and representatives of different organisations to obtain further information and to ask their opinions. Such meetings are sometimes open to the public and can also be viewed via the Riksdag webcast service. Other committee meetings are held behind closed doors.</p>

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<p><b>98. Discussion of principles of Bills.–</b> (1) On the day on which any of the motions referred to in rule 96 is made, or on any subsequent day to which discussion thereof is postponed, the principles of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed, but the details of the Bill shall not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principles.</p> <p>(2) At this stage, amendments to the Bill may not be moved, but–</p> <p>(a) if the member-in-charge moves that the Bill be taken into consideration, any member may move an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by a date to be specified in the motion; or</p> <p>(b) if the member-in-charge moves that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, any member may move an amendment that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by a date to be specified in the motion.</p> <p>(3) Where a motion that a Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon is carried and the Bill is circulated in accordance with that direction, and opinions are received thereon, the member-in-charge may, if</p>	<p>75. (1) On a motion referred to in rule 74 being made, the principle of the Bill and its provisions may be discussed generally, but the details of the Bill shall not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principles.</p> <p>(2) At this stage no amendments to the Bill may be moved, but–</p> <p>(a) if the member in charge moves that the Bill be taken into consideration any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House, or a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council, or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by a date to be specified in the motion;</p> <p>(b) if the member in charge moves that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House, or a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council or a Select Committee, as the case may be, or that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by a date to be specified in the motion.</p>	<p>further amendments proposed</p>	

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<p>he wishes to proceed with the Bill thereafter, move that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee concerned or to a Select Committee or that it be taken into consideration.</p>	<p>(3) Where a motion that a Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon is carried, and the Bill is circulated in accordance with that direction and opinions are received thereon, the member in charge, if he wishes to proceed with the Bill thereafter, shall move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House or a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council, unless the Speaker allows a motion to be made that the Bill be taken into consideration:            Provided that if an amendment or a motion for appointment of a Select Committee or a Joint Committee has been moved under this Rule, any member may move that the House give instructions to the Select Committee or to the Joint Committee to which the Bill is proposed to be referred to make some particular or additional provision in the Bill and if necessary or convenient to consider and report on amendments which may be proposed to the original Act which the Bill seeks to amend:</p>		

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<p><b>100. Procedure after presentation of report.</b>— (1) Where a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee, the member-in-charge may, after the presentation of the final report by the Select Committee, move—</p> <p>(a) that the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration; or</p> <p>(b) that the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, be referred to the same Committee again either—</p> <p>(i) as a whole; or</p> <p>(ii) with respect to particular clauses or amendments only; or</p> <p>(iii) with instructions to the Select Committee to make some particular or additional provisions in the Bill; or</p> <p>(c) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be circulated or re-circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion or further opinion thereon.</p> <p>(2) If the member-in-charge moves that the Bill be taken into consideration under paragraph (a) of sub-rule (1), a member may object to its being so taken into consideration, if a copy of the report of the Select Committee has not been made available to members at least three days before the motion is made and the objection shall prevail unless the Speaker allows the report to</p>	<p><b>77.</b> (1) After the presentation of the final report of a Select Committee of the House or a Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, on a Bill, the member in charge may move -</p> <p>(a) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, be taken into consideration; or</p> <p>(b) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, be re-committed to the same Select Committee or to a new Select Committee, or to the same Joint Committee or to a new Joint Committee with the concurrence of the Council, either-</p> <p>without limitation, or</p> <p>with respect to particular clauses or amendments only, or</p> <p>with instructions to the Committee to make some particular or additional provision in the Bill, or</p> <p>(c) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses, be circulated or recirculated, as the case may be, for the purpose of eliciting opinion or further opinion thereon:</p> <p>Provided that any member may object</p>	<p>Report stage gives MPs an opportunity, on the floor of the House, to consider further amendments (proposals for change) to a Bill which has been examined in committee.</p> <p>There is no set time period between the end of committee stage and the start of the report stage.</p> <p><b>What happens at report stage?</b></p> <p>All MPs may speak and vote - for lengthy or complex Bills the debates may be spread over several days.</p> <p>All MPs can suggest amendments to the Bill or new clauses (parts) they think should be added.</p> <p><b>What happens after report stage?</b></p> <p>Report stage is normally followed immediately by debate on the Bill's third reading.</p> <p><b>What happens at third reading?</b></p> <p>Debate on the Bill is usually short, and limited to what is actually in the Bill, rather than, as at second reading, what might have been included.</p> <p>Amendments (proposals for change) cannot be made to a Bill at third reading in the Commons.</p> <p>At the end of the debate, the House decides (votes on) whether to approve the third reading of the Bill.</p> <p><b>What happens after third reading?</b></p> <p>If the Bill started in the Commons it</p>	<p>he members of the committee discuss what they think of the various proposals. When the committee has decided what stand to take, employees at the committee secretariat draft the committee report. The committee report contains the committee's recommendation as to the Chamber's decision on the matter. It is the members of the committee who decide the contents of the report.</p> <p>There is often a minority of the members of the committee who disagree with the majority position. Members wishing to present alternative proposals to the Chamber can do so in what is known as reservations. These are included as part of the committee report.</p>

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<p>be taken into consideration.            (3) If the member-in-charge moves that the Bill, as reported upon by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration, any member may move an amendment that the Bill be referred to the same Committee again or be circulated or re-circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion or further opinion thereon.</p>	<p>to any such motion being made if a copy of the report has not been made available for the use of members for two days before the day on which the motion is made and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made.            (2) if the member in charge moves that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, be taken into consideration, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be re-committed or be circulated or recirculated for the purpose of eliciting opinion or further opinion thereon.</p>	<p>goes to the House of Lords for its first reading.            If the Bill started in the Lords it returns to the House of Lords for consideration of any amendments the Commons has made.</p>	
	<p><b>78.</b> The debate on a motion that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, be taken into consideration shall be confined to consideration of the report of the Committee and the matters referred to in that report or any alternative suggestions consistent with the principle of the Bill.</p>		<p>Together the members of a party form the parliamentary party group. In the party group the members of a parliamentary committee can discuss and consult their party colleagues on matters that are raised in the committee.            There are eight parties in the Riksdag today: the Social Democratic Party (Soc Dem), the Moderate Party (Mod), the Green Party (Grn), the Liberal Party (Lib), the Centre Party (Cen), the Sweden Democrats (Swe Dem), the Christian Democrats (Chr Dem) and the Left Party (Lft).</p>

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			<p>Each party has a party group in the Riksdag which discusses and prepares the matters dealt with by the parliamentary committees. The members of the various committees consult their party groups. Each member has an individual seat in the Riksdag, and there are no rules that compel the members to follow the party line and do what the party thinks.</p>
<p><b>101. Consideration of a Bill clause by clause.</b>– Notwithstanding anything in these rules, the Speaker may, when a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, submit the Bill, or any part of the Bill, to the Assembly clause by clause. The Speaker may call each clause separately, and when the amendments relating to it have been dealt with, he shall put the question: “That this clause (or, as the case may be, that this clause as amended) do stand part of the Bill”.</p> <p><b>102. Postponement of clause.</b>– The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, postpone the consideration of a clause.</p> <p><b>103. Schedule.</b>– The consideration of the schedule or schedules, if any, shall follow the consideration of clauses. Schedules shall be put from the Chair, and may be amended, in the same manner as clauses, and the</p>	<p><b>88.</b> Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Speaker may, when a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, submit the Bill, or any part of the Bill to the House clause by clause. The Speaker may call each clause separately, and, when the amendments relating to it have been dealt with, shall put the question: "That this clause (or, that this clause as amended, as the case may be) do stand part of the Bill".</p> <p><b>89.</b> The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, postpone the consideration of a clause.</p> <p><b>90.</b> The consideration of the schedule or schedules, if any, shall follow the consideration of clauses. Schedules shall be put from the Chair, and may be amended, in the same manner as clauses, and the consideration of new schedules shall follow the consideration of the original schedules. The question</p>	<p><b>68.</b> If, during the consideration of a bill in a committee of the whole House, the chair is of opinion that the principle of a clause or schedule and any matters arising thereon have been adequately discussed in the course of debate on the amendments proposed thereto, he may, after the last amendment to be selected has been disposed of, state that he is of this opinion and shall then forthwith put the question ‘That the clause (or, the clause, as amended) stand part of the bill’ or ‘That this schedule (or this schedule, as amended) be the schedule to the bill’, as the case may be.</p> <p><b>69.</b> When a Member has brought up a clause or schedule in committee on a bill or on consideration of a bill on report, it shall be read the first time without any question being put.</p>	<p>A committee has presented its recommendations - committee report - to the Chamber and stated what decision the Riksdag should take with regard to the Government's and members' proposals. Now it is time for all the members of the Riksdag to debate and take a decision on the proposed law.</p> <p>Before the committee's recommendations are discussed in the Chamber, the members receive a copy of the report to give them time to read it and prepare themselves. In cases where all members are agreed there is no need for a debate in the Chamber.</p> <p>If a debate is held, the members of the committee that has considered the proposal begins by presenting its views. All members are entitled to take part in the debate. The official reporters of the</p>

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<p>consideration of new schedules shall follow the consideration of the original schedules. The question shall then be put: "That this schedule (or, as the case may be, that this schedule as amended) do stand part of the Bill".</p> <p><b>104. Clause one, preamble and title of the Bill.</b>– Clause one, the preamble, if any, and the title of a Bill shall stand postponed until the other clauses and schedules (including new clauses and new schedules) have been disposed of and the Speaker shall then put the question: "That clause one, or the preamble or the title (or, as the case may be that clause one or the preamble or the title as amended) do stand part of the Bill".</p>	<p>shall then be put: "That this schedule (or, that this schedule as amended, as the case may be) do stand part of the Bill":</p> <p>Provided that the Speaker may allow the schedule or schedules, if any, being considered before the clauses are disposed of or along with a clause or otherwise as he may think fit.</p> <p><b>91.</b> The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, put as one question clauses and or schedules, or clauses and or schedules as amended, as the case may be, together to the vote of the House: Provided that if a member requests that any clause or schedule, or any clause or schedule as amended, as the case may be, be put separately, the Speaker shall put that clause or schedule, or clause or schedule as amended, as the case may be, separately</p> <p><b>92.</b> Clause one, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble, if any, and the Title of a Bill shall stand postponed until the other clauses and schedules (including new clauses and new schedules) have been disposed of and the Speaker shall then put the question: "That clause one, or the Enacting Formula, or the Preamble or the Title (or, that clause one Enacting Formula, Preamble or Title as amended, as the case may be) do</p>		<p>parliamentary record write down everything that is said in the Chamber. The record and debates are all open to the public.</p> <p>The Chamber takes a decision</p> <p>Once the members have concluded their debate it is time for a decision. If there is only one proposal the Speaker, who presides over the Chamber, asks whether the Chamber can accept the proposal. If there are several proposals a vote is held. The record shows how the parties have voted on the proposal.</p> <p>The Riksdag then sends a brief written communication to the Government to inform it of its decision.</p>

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<p><b>105. Amendments.</b>— (1) When a motion that the Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, any member may propose such amendment to the Bill as is within the scope of, and relevant to, the subject matter of the Bill.</p> <p>(2) If a notice of a proposed amendment has not been given two clear days before the day on which the Bill, the relevant clause or the Schedule is to be considered, any member may object to the moving of the amendment and such objection shall prevail unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved.</p> <p>(3) If the amendment is an amendment which, under the Constitution, requires the consent of the Government before it is moved, the notice shall be accompanied by a request that such consent may be obtained and the Secretary shall cause a copy of the amendment to be transmitted to the Department concerned for obtaining orders of the Government thereon and shall, on receipt of such orders from that Department, communicate the same to the member concerned</p> <p>(4) If a question arises whether or not an amendment requires the consent of the Government, the question shall be</p>	<p>stand part of the Bill"</p> <p><b>79.</b> (1) If notice of an amendment to a clause or schedule of the Bill has not been given one day before that day on which the Bill is to be considered any member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved: Provided that, in the case a Government Bill, an amendment, of which notice has been received from the member in charge, shall not lapse by reason of the fact that the member in charge has ceased to be a Minister or a member and such amendment shall be printed in the name of the new member in charge of the Bill.</p> <p>(2) The Secretary-General shall, if time permits, make available to the members from time to time lists of amendments of which notices have been received.</p> <p><b>81.</b> If any member desires to move an amendment which under the Constitution cannot be moved without the previous sanction or recommendation of the President, he shall annex to the notice required by these rules such sanction or recommendation conveyed through a Minister and the notice shall not be</p>	<p><b>64.</b> Whenever the House is adjourned for more than one day, notices of amendments to bills, new clauses or new schedules or of amendments to Lords amendments received in the Public Bill Office at any time not later than halfpast four o'clock on the last day on which the House is not sitting (excluding any Saturday, Sunday, bank holiday or public holiday in England) may be accepted as if the House were sitting.</p> <p><b>65.</b> All committees to which bills may be committed or referred for consideration on report shall have power to make such amendments therein as they shall think fit, provided they be relevant to the subject matter of the bill: but if any such amendments shall not be within the long title of the bill, they shall amend the long title accordingly, and report the same specially to the House.</p> <p><b>66.</b> Whenever an order of the day is read for the House to resolve itself into a committee on a bill, the Speaker shall leave the chair without putting any question, and the House shall thereupon resolve itself into such committee, unless notice of an instruction to such committee has been given, when such instruction shall be</p>	

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<p>decided by the Speaker and his decision shall be final.</p> <p>(5) The Secretary shall, as far as practicable, cause a list of the amendments of which notices have been received to be made available to every member.</p>	<p>valid until this requirement is complied with:</p> <p>Provided that no previous sanction or recommendation of the President shall be required, if an amendment seeks to-</p> <p>(a) abolish or reduce the limits of the tax proposed in the Bill or amendment, or</p> <p>(b) increase such tax upto the limits of an existing tax.</p> <p><b>82.</b> The order of the President, granting or withholding the sanction or recommendation to an amendment to a Bill, shall be communicated to the Secretary-General by the Minister concerned in writing</p>	<p>first disposed of, or unless the committee is discharged in pursuance of paragraph (8) of Standing Order No. 60 (Tax law rewrite bills).</p>	
<p><b>106. Conditions of admissibility of amendments.</b>— The following conditions shall govern the admissibility of amendments—</p> <p>(a) an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates;</p> <p>(b) an amendment shall not be inconsistent with any previous decision of the Assembly on the same question;</p> <p>(c) an amendment shall not be such as to make the clause which it proposes to amend unintelligible or ungrammatical;</p> <p>(d) if an amendment refers to, or is not intelligible without, a subsequent</p>	<p>80. The following conditions shall govern the admissibility of amendments to clauses or schedules of a Bill :-</p> <p>(i) An amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates.</p> <p>(ii) An amendment shall not be inconsistent with any previous decision of the House on the same question.</p> <p>(iii) An amendment shall not be such as to make the clause which it proposes to amend unintelligible or ungrammatical.</p> <p>(iv) If an amendment refers to, or is not intelligible without a subsequent amendment or schedule, notice of the</p>	<p>29. (1) When a Member is in the course of making a motion or moving an amendment at any stage of proceedings on a bill, a Member rising in his place may claim to move, 'That the question be now proposed', and, unless it shall appear to the chair that such motion is an abuse of the rules of the House, the question, 'That the question be now proposed', shall be put forthwith.</p> <p>(2) This order shall apply in committee only when the Chairman of Ways and Means or either Deputy Chairman is in the chair.</p>	

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<p>amendment or schedule, notice of the subsequent amendment or schedule shall be given before the first amendment is moved, so as to make the series of amendments intelligible as a whole:</p> <p>Provided that in order to save time and repetition of arguments a single discussion may be allowed to cover a series of interdependent amendments;</p> <p>(e) the Speaker shall determine the place at which an amendment shall be moved; (f) the Speaker may refuse to propose an amendment which, in his opinion, is frivolous or meaningless; and (g) an amendment may be moved to an amendment which has already been proposed by the Speaker.</p>	<p>subsequent amendment or schedule shall be given before the first amendment is moved, so as to make the series of amendments intelligible as a whole.</p> <p>(v) The Speaker shall determine the place at which an amendment shall be moved.</p> <p>(vi) The Speaker may refuse to propose an amendment which is, in his opinion, frivolous or meaningless.</p> <p>(vii) An amendment may be moved to an amendment which has already been proposed by the Speaker.</p>		

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<p><b>107. Orders of amendments.</b>— (1) Amendments shall ordinarily be considered in the order of the clauses of the Bill to which they respectively relate; and in respect of any such clause a motion shall be deemed to have been made: “That this clause do stand part of the Bill”.</p> <p>2) An amendment shall be moved by the member who has given its notice.</p> <p><b>108. Withdrawal of amendments.</b>— An amendment moved may, by leave of the Assembly, but not otherwise, be withdrawn at the request of the member moving it. If an amendment has been proposed to an amendment, the original amendment shall not be withdrawn until the amendment proposed to it has been disposed of.</p>	<p><b>83.</b> The Speaker shall have power to select the new clauses or amendments to be proposed, and may, if he thinks fit, call upon any member who has given notice of an amendment to give such explanation of the object of the amendment as may enable him to form a judgment upon it.</p> <p><b>84.</b> Amendments of which notice has been given shall, as far as practicable, be arranged in the list of amendments, issued from time to time, in the order in which they may be called. In arranging amendments raising the same question at the same point of a clause, precedence may be given to an amendment *5[proposed].1 by the member in charge of the Bill. Subject as aforesaid, amendments may be arranged in the order in which notices thereof are received.</p> <p><b>85.</b> (1) Amendments shall ordinarily be considered in the order of the clauses of the Bill to which they respectively relate; and in respect of any such clause a motion shall be deemed to have been made: "That this clause do stand part of the Bill".</p> <p>(2) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, put as one question similar amendments to a clause: Provided that if a member requests that</p>	<p><b>32.</b> (1) In respect of any motion or any bill under consideration on report or any Lords amendment to a bill, the Speaker shall have power to select the amendments, new clauses or new schedules to be proposed thereto.</p> <p>(2) In committee of the whole House, the Chairman of Ways and Means and either Deputy Chairman shall have the like power to select the amendments, new clauses or new schedules to be proposed.</p> <p>(3) The Speaker, or in a committee of the whole House, the Chairman of Ways and Means or either Deputy Chairman, may, if he think fit, call upon any Member who has given notice of an amendment, new clause or new schedule to give such explanation of the object thereof as may enable him to form a judgment upon it.</p> <p>(4) For the purposes of this order, motions for instructions to committees on bills, motions to commit or re-commit bills and motions relating to the proceedings on bills shall be treated as if they were amendments under paragraph (1) of this order.</p> <p>(5) The powers conferred on the Speaker by this order shall not be exercised by the Deputy Speaker save during the consideration of the</p>	

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	<p>any amendment be put separately, the Speaker shall put that amendment separately.</p> <p><b>86.</b> When a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, any member may, when called upon by the Speaker, move an amendment to the Bill of which he has previously given notice:</p> <p>Provided that in order to save time and repetition of arguments, a single discussion may be allowed to cover a series of inter-dependent amendments</p> <p><b>87.</b> An amendment moved may, by leave of the House, but not otherwise be withdrawn on the request of the member moving it. If an amendment has been proposed to an amendment; the original amendment shall not be withdrawn until the amendment proposed to it has been disposed of.</p>	<p>estimates.</p>	
<p><b>109. Passing of Bills.</b>— (1) When a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried and the Bill has been considered clause by clause, the member-in-charge may at once move that the Bill be passed.</p> <p>(2) If amendments have been made in a Bill (other than the Finance Bill), the Speaker, of his own motion or on a motion made by a member, may direct that the Bill be examined with a view to</p>	<p><b>93.</b> (1) When a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried and no amendment of the Bill is made, the member in charge may at once move that the Bill be passed.</p> <p>(2) Where a Bill has undergone amendments the motion that the Bill as amended be passed shall not be moved on the same day on which the consideration of the Bill is concluded, unless the Speaker allows the motion to</p>	<p><b>69.</b> When a Member has brought up a clause or schedule in committee on a bill or on consideration of a bill on report, it shall be read the first time without any question being put.</p> <p><b>70.</b> When the chair of a committee of the whole House has been ordered to make a report to the House, he shall leave the chair without putting any question. Every such report shall be brought up without any question being</p>	<p>A committee has presented its recommendations - committee report - to the Chamber and stated what decision the Riksdag should take with regard to the Government's and members' proposals. Now it is time for all the members of the Riksdag to debate and take a decision on the proposed law.</p> <p>Before the committee's recommendations are discussed in the</p>

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p>reporting what amendments of a formal or consequential character should be made in the Bill as a matter of drafting by a Drafting Committee to be appointed by the Assembly and the report of the Committee shall be presented within such period not exceeding seven days as the Speaker may direct.</p> <p>(3) When the report referred to in sub-rule (2) has been presented and the decision of the Assembly on the consequential amendments proposed has been made or if the Bill has not been referred to the Drafting Committee, the member-in-charge may at once move that the Bill be passed.</p> <p>(4) When a motion that the Bill be passed has been made, the general provisions of the Bill may be discussed but only with reference to the amendments, if any, made in the Bill.</p>	<p>be made.</p> <p>(3) To such a motion no amendment may be moved which is not either formal, verbal or consequential upon an amendment made after the Bill was taken into consideration</p> <p><b>94.</b> The discussion on a motion that the Bill or the Bill as amended, as the case may be, be passed shall be confined to the submission of arguments either in support of the Bill or for the rejection of the Bill. In making his speech a member shall not refer to the details of the Bill further than is necessary for the purpose of his arguments which shall be of a general character.</p> <p><b>95.</b> Where a Bill is passed by the House, the Speaker shall have power to correct patent errors and make such other changes in the Bill as are consequential upon the amendments accepted by the House.</p> <p><b>96.</b> (1) When a Bill is passed by the House, it shall be transmitted to the Council for concurrence with a message to that effect</p> <p>(2) The Secretary-General shall certify, on top of the first page of the Bill so transmitted to the Council, in the following form:--</p> <p>'This Bill has been passed by the House of the People on the ..... 19</p>	<p>put.</p> <p><b>71.</b> At the close of the proceedings of a committee of the whole House on a bill, the chair shall report the bill forthwith to the House, and when amendments shall have been made thereto, a day shall be appointed for taking the bill, as amended, into consideration, unless the House shall order it to be taken into consideration forthwith.</p> <p><b>72.</b> When the order of the day for the consideration of a bill, as amended in a committee of the whole House, has been read, the House shall proceed to consider the same without question put, unless the Member in charge thereof nominates a future day for its consideration or a motion shall be made to recommit the bill in whole or in part.</p> <p><b>73.</b> Save as provided in Standing Order No. 92 (Consideration on report of certain bills by a general committee) every bill committed to and reported from a public bill committee, whether amended or not, shall be considered on report by the House, and the provisions of Standing Order No. 72 (Consideration of bill as amended in committee of whole House) shall apply to such consideration.</p> <p><b>74.</b> If a motion to recommit a bill as a whole be made, the Speaker shall</p>	<p>Chamber, the members receive a copy of the report to give them time to read it and prepare themselves. In cases where all members are agreed there is no need for a debate in the Chamber. If a debate is held, the members of the committee that has considered the proposal begins by presenting its views. All members are entitled to take part in the debate. The official reporters of the parliamentary record write down everything that is said in the Chamber. The record and debates are all open to the public.</p> <p>Once the members have concluded their debate it is time for a decision. If there is only one proposal the Speaker, who presides over the Chamber, asks whether the Chamber can accept the proposal. If there are several proposals a vote is held. The record shows how the parties have voted on the proposal.</p> <p>The Riksdag then sends a brief written communication to the Government to inform it of its decision. For a full background to the decision it is necessary to read the committee report.</p>

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>Dated the 19 Secretary-General'.            Provided that if it is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution the certificate by the Speaker shall be endorsed at the end of the Bill in the following form:            'I hereby certify that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India.            Dated the 19 Speaker.'</p>	<p>permit a brief explanatory statement of the reasons for such recommittal from the Member who makes, and a brief statement from a Member who opposes, any such motion, and shall then put the question thereon.  <b>75.</b> Upon the consideration of a bill on report no amendment which could not have been proposed in committee without an instruction from the House may be proposed unless it has been authorised by a resolution of the House.  <b>76.</b> When a bill has been committed to a public bill committee, or has been so committed in respect of some of its provisions, then, on consideration on report of the bill or such of its provisions as were so committed, the rule against speaking more than once shall not apply to the Member in charge of the bill or to the mover of any amendment or new clause or schedule in respect of that amendment or clause or schedule.  <b>77.</b> (1) No amendments, not being merely verbal, shall be made to any bill on the third reading.            (2) The third reading of a bill brought in upon a ways and means resolution may be taken at the same sitting of the House as its consideration on report.</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	Article 97-108 deals with discussion & amendments in bill in second chamber i.e, Council of States	Article 78-80 deals with deliberation of bills in house of lords	
<p><b>110. Withdrawal of Bills.</b>– The member-in-charge of a Bill may, at any stage of the Bill, move for leave to withdraw the Bill, and if such leave is granted, the Bill shall stand withdrawn and no further motion shall be made with reference to the Bill.</p>	<p>109. At any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House, a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the Speaker.</p> <p>110. The member in charge of a Bill may at any stage of the Bill move for leave to withdraw the Bill on the ground that-</p> <p>(a) the legislative proposal contained in the Bill is to be dropped; or</p> <p>(b) the Bill is to be replaced subsequently by a new Bill which substantially alters the provisions contained therein; or</p> <p>(c) the Bill is to be replaced subsequently by another Bill which includes all or any of its provisions in addition to other provisions; and if such leave is granted no further motion shall be made with reference to the Bill:</p> <p>Provided that where a Bill is under consideration by a Select Committee of the House or a Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, notice of any motion for the withdrawal of the Bill shall automatically stand referred to the Committee and after the Committee has expressed its opinion in</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>a report to the House, the motion shall be set down in the list of business: Provided further that where a Bill has originated in the Council and is pending before the House, the member in charge shall move a motion in the House recommending to the Council that the Council do agree to leave being granted by the House to withdraw the Bill and after the motion is adopted by the House and concurred in by the Council, the member in charge shall move for leave to withdraw the Bill.</p>		
	<p><b>111.</b> If a motion for leave to withdraw a Bill is opposed, the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, permit the member who opposes the motion and the member who moved] the motion to make brief explanatory statements and may thereafter, without further debate, put the question.</p> <p><b>112.</b> (1) Where any of the following motions made by the member in charge under these rules in regard to a Bill is rejected by the House, no further motion shall be made with reference to the Bill and such Bill shall be removed from the Register of Bills pending in the House:- (i)that leave be granted to introduce the Bill; (ii)that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee;</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>(iii) that the Bill be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council;</p> <p>(iv) that the Bill, be taken into consideration;</p> <p>(v) that the Bill as reported by Select Committee of the House or Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, be taken into consideration; and</p> <p>(vi) that the Bill (or, that the Bill as amended, as the case may be) be passed.</p> <p>(2) A Bill pending before the House shall also be removed from the Register of Bills pending in the House in case a Bill substantially identical is passed by the House or the Bill is withdrawn under rule 110.</p> <p>Explanation.- A Bill pending before the House shall include-</p> <p>(i) a Bill introduced in the House which does not fall within the categories of Bills mentioned in this rule or rule 113;</p> <p>(ii) a Bill transmitted to the Council and returned by the Council with amendment, or recommendation, as the case may be, and laid on the Table under rule 98 or 104;</p> <p>(iii) a Bill originating in the Council and transmitted to the House and laid on the Table under rule 114 or 122; and</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	(iv) a Bill returned by the President with a message under article 111 of the Constitution.		
	113. A private member's Bill pending before the House shall also be removed from the Register of Bills pending in the House in case- (a) the member in charge ceases to be a member of the House; (b) the member in charge is appointed a Minister.		
	Article 114-127 deals with discussion & amendments on bills originating in second chamber i.e, Council of States and transmitted in House of People		
		<p>When a Bill has passed through third reading in both Houses it is returned to the first House (where it started) for the second House's amendments (proposals for change) to be considered.</p> <p>Both Houses must agree on the exact wording of the Bill.</p> <p>There is no set time period between the third reading of a Bill and consideration of any Commons or Lords amendments.</p> <p><b>'Ping Pong'</b></p> <p>If the Commons makes amendments to the Bill, the Lords must consider them and either agree or disagree to the amendments or make alternative proposals.</p> <p>If the Lords disagrees with any</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
		<p>Commons amendments, or makes alternative proposals, then the Bill is sent back to the Commons.</p> <p>A Bill may go back and forth between each House ('Ping Pong') until both Houses reach agreement.</p> <p><b>What happens after consideration of amendments?</b></p> <p>Once the Commons and Lords agree on the final version of the Bill, it can receive Royal Assent and become an Act of Parliament (the proposals of the Bill now become law).</p> <p>In exceptional cases, when the two Houses do not reach agreement, the Bill falls. If certain conditions are met, the Commons can use the Parliament Acts to pass the Bill, without the consent of the Lords, in the following session.</p>	
<p><b>111. Assent by Governor.</b>— When a Bill is passed by the Assembly, an authenticated copy thereof signed by the Speaker and, in the case of a Money Bill, along with a certificate signed by him under clause (5) of Article 115 of the Constitution, shall be transmitted to the Governor by the Secretary for action under Article 116 of the Constitution.</p>	<p><b>128.</b> (1) When a Bill is passed by the Houses and is in possession of the House, the Bill shall be signed in duplicate by the Speaker and presented to the President:</p> <p>Provided that in the absence of the Speaker from New Delhi, the Secretary-General may, in case of urgency, authenticate the Bill on behalf of the Speaker.</p> <p>(2) One copy of the Bill so assented to by the President shall be preserved for</p>	<p>Once the Commons and Lords agree on the final version of the Bill, it can receive Royal Assent and become an Act of Parliament (the proposals of the Bill now become law).</p> <p>In exceptional cases, when the two Houses do not reach agreement, the Bill falls. If certain conditions are met, the Commons can use the Parliament Acts to pass the Bill, without the consent of the Lords, in the following session.</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>verification and record and shall not be allowed to pass out of the custody of the House without the permission of the speaker</p>	<p>The legislation within the Bill may commence immediately, after a set period or only after a commencement order by a Government minister.</p> <p>A commencement order is designed to bring into force the whole or part of an Act of Parliament at a date later than the date of the Royal Assent.</p> <p>If there is no commencement order, the Act will come into force from midnight at the start of the day of the Royal Assent.</p> <p>The practical implementation of an Act is the responsibility of the appropriate government department, not Parliament.</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>113. Bills returned by Governor.</b>– (1) When a Bill passed by the Assembly is returned by the Governor to the Assembly with a message requesting that the Bill, or any specified provision thereof, be reconsidered or that any amendment specified in the message be considered, the Secretary shall circulate the message to the members and shall also send an intimation to that effect to the Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs and to the Minister-in-charge.</p> <p>(2) The Minister-in-charge or a member may give notice in writing to the Secretary for reconsideration of the Bill or any provision thereof or any amendments suggested therein on the basis of the message.</p> <p>(3) The Secretary shall, as soon as may be, include the item of reconsideration or consideration, as the case may be, in the List of Business.</p> <p>(4) On the day on which such a motion is fixed, the Minister-in-charge or the member concerned shall move that the message may be taken into consideration at once.</p> <p>(5) When after reconsideration or consideration, as the case may be, the Bill is again passed by the Assembly, it shall be dealt with in accordance with rule 111</p>	<p><b>129.</b> (1) When a Bill passed by the Houses is returned to the House by the President with a message requesting that the House should reconsider the Bill or any specified provisions thereof or any such amendments as are recommended in his message, the Speaker shall read the message of the President in the House if in session, or if the House is not in session, direct that it may be published in the Bulletin for the information of the members.</p> <p><b>130.</b> At any time after the Bill has been so laid on the Table, any Minister in the case of a Government Bill, or, in any other case, any member may give notice of his intention to move that the amendments recommended by the President be taken into consideration.</p> <p><b>131.</b> On the day on which the motion for consideration is set down in the list of business which shall, unless the Speaker otherwise directs, be not less than two days from the receipt of the notice, the member giving notice may move that amendments be taken into consideration.</p> <p><b>132.</b> The debate on such a motion shall be confined to consideration of matters referred to in the message of the President or to any suggestion relevant to the subject matter of the</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>amendments recommended by the President.</p> <p><b>133.</b> If the motion that the amendments recommended by the President be taken into consideration is carried, the Speaker shall put the amendments to the House in such manner as he thinks most convenient for their consideration.</p> <p><b>134.</b> An amendment relevant to the subject matter of an amendment recommended by the President may be moved, but no further amendment shall be moved to the Bill unless it is consequential upon, incidental or alternative to, an amendment recommended by the President.</p> <p><b>135.</b> When all the amendments have been disposed of, the member giving notice of the motion under rule 130 may move that the Bill as originally passed by the Houses be passed again, or passed again as amended, as the case may be .</p> <p><b>136.</b> If the motion that the amendments recommended by the President be taken into consideration is not carried, the member giving notice of the motion under rule 130 may at once move that the Bill as originally passed by the Houses be passed again without amendment.</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<b>Subordinate Legislation</b>			
	<p><b>234.</b> (1) Where a regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. framed in pursuance of the Constitution or of the legislative functions delegated by Parliament to a subordinate authority is laid before the House, the period specified in the Constitution or the relevant Act for which it is required to be laid shall be completed before the House is adjourned sine die and later prorogued, unless otherwise provided in the Constitution or the relevant Act.</p> <p>(2) Where the specified period is not so completed the regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. shall be relaid in the succeeding session or sessions until the said period is completed in one session.</p> <p><b>235.</b> The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, fix a day or days or part of a day as he may think fit for the consideration and passing of an amendment to such regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. of which notice may be given by a member: Provided that notice of the amendment shall be in such form as the Speaker may consider appropriate and shall comply with these rules.</p> <p><b>239.</b> If a regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. is modified in accordance with the amendment passed by both Houses</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	( Article 236, 237, 238), the amended regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. shall be laid on the Table.		
<b>Resolutions</b>			
<p><b>114. Right to move resolution.</b>– Subject to the provisions of these rules, a member or a Minister may move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest.</p>		<p>In the House of Lords resolutions are a type of motion that may be laid by a Member who wishes the House to make a decision on a subject. This may mean that they have a vote on the subject. If a resolution is passed it constitutes the formal opinion or decision of the House on a matter. Resolutions begin with the words "To move to resolve" or "To move that this House" in order to incorporate statements of opinion or the demonstration of a point of view.</p>	
<p><b>115. Notice of resolution.</b>– (1) A private member who wishes to move a resolution shall give seven days' notice and shall submit together with the notice a copy of the resolution which he intends to move. (2) A Minister who wishes to move a resolution shall give three days' notice and shall submit together with the notice a copy of the resolution which he intends to move.</p>	<p>170. A member other than a Minister who wishes to move a resolution on a day allotted for private members' resolutions, shall give a notice to that effect at least two days before the date of ballot. The names of all members from whom such notices are received shall be balloted and those members who secure the first three places in the ballot for the day allotted for private members' resolutions shall be eligible to give notice of one resolution each within two days after the date of the ballot.</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>116. Form and contents of resolution.–</b>  (1) A resolution may be in the form of a declaration of opinion or a recommendation, or convey a message, or commend, urge or request an action, or call attention to a matter or situation for consideration by the Government, or in such other form as the Speaker may consider appropriate.  (2) Subject to sub-rule (3), a resolution shall relate to a matter which is primarily the concern of the Government or to a matter in which the Government has substantial financial interest.  (3) A resolution seeking to make a recommendation to the Federal Government or to the National Assembly or to communicate the views of the Assembly to that Government or Assembly in a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government shall be admissible.  (4) It shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall raise substantially one definite issue.  (5) It shall not– (a) contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements; (b) refer to the conduct or character of a person except in his official or public capacity; (c) relate to any matter which is</p>	<p><b>171.</b> A resolution may be in the form of a declaration of opinion, or a recommendation; or may be in the form so as to record either approval or disapproval by the House of an act or policy of Government, or convey a message; or commend, urge or request an action; or call attention to a matter or situation for consideration by Government; or in such other form as the Speaker may consider appropriate.  <b>172.</b> Subject to the provisions of these rules, a member or a Minister may move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest  <b>173.</b> In order that a resolution may be admissible, it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely:- (i)it shall be clearly and precisely expressed; (ii)it shall raise substantially one definite issue; (iii)it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements; (iv)it shall not refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity; and (v)it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India. Speaker to decide admissibility</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p>pending before any court; (d) contain a reflection on the Governor or a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court; or (e) raise discussion which is detrimental to the public interest.</p>			
<p><b>119. Moving and withdrawal of resolution.</b>— (1) The member or the Minister in whose name a resolution stands in the List of Business shall, when called upon, either—  (a) move the resolution, in which case he shall commence his speech by formal motion in the terms appearing in the List of Business; or  (b) decline to move the resolution, in which case he shall confine himself to a mere statement to that effect.  (2) The member may, with the permission of the Speaker, authorise in writing any other member to move it on his behalf and the member so authorised may move the resolution</p>	<p>76. (1) A member in whose name a resolution stands on the list of business shall, except when he wishes to withdraw it, when called upon, move the resolution, and shall commence his speech by a formal motion in the terms appearing in the list of business.  (2) A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, authorise any other member, in whose name the same resolution stands lower in the list of business, to move it on his behalf, and the member so authorised may move it accordingly.  (3) If a member other than a Minister when called on is absent, any other member authorised by him in writing in his behalf may, with the permission of the Speaker, move the resolution standing in his name.</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>120. Amendment of resolution.</b>— After a resolution has been moved, a member may, subject to these rules, move an amendment to the resolution.</p> <p><b>121. Notice of amendment.</b>— (1) If notice of an amendment has not been given two clear days before the day on which it is moved, a member may object to the moving of the amendment and thereupon the objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker, in his discretion, allows the amendment to be moved.</p> <p>(2) The Secretary shall, if time permits, cause a copy of each amendment to be made available to every member.</p> <p><b>122. Withdrawal of resolution or amendment after having been moved.</b>— The member or the Minister, who has moved a resolution or an amendment to a resolution, shall not withdraw the resolution or, as the case may be, the amendment except by leave of the Assembly.</p>	<p>177. (1) After a resolution has been moved any member may, subject to the rules relating to resolutions move an amendment to the resolution.</p> <p>(2) If notice of such amendment has not been given one day previous to the day on which the resolution is moved, any member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved.</p> <p>(3) The Secretary-General shall, if time permits, make available to members from time to time lists of amendments of which notices have been received.</p>		
<p><b>123. Time limit for speeches.</b>— Save with the permission of the Speaker, a speech on a resolution shall not exceed ten minutes but the mover of a resolution, when moving it, and the Minister concerned may speak for twenty minutes each.</p>	<p>178. No speech on a resolution shall, except with the permission of the Speaker, exceed fifteen minutes in duration: Provided that the mover of a resolution, when moving the same and the Minister concerned when speaking for the first time, may speak for thirty minutes or for such longer time as the</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	Speaker may permit.		
<p><b>125. Restriction on moving of resolutions.</b>— When a resolution has been moved and the decision of the Assembly given on it, or when a resolution has been withdrawn, no resolution or amendment raising substantially the same question shall be moved in the same session</p>	<p>182. When a resolution has been moved no resolution or amendment raising substantially the same question shall be moved within one year from the date of the moving of the earlier resolution: Provided that when a resolution has been withdrawn with the leave of the House, no resolution raising substantially the same question shall be moved during the same session</p>		
<p><b>126. Voting and transmission of copies.</b>— (1) Subject to sub-rule (2) of rule 124, on the conclusion of the discussion, the Speaker shall put the resolution or, as the case may be, the resolution as amended, to the vote of the Assembly and if passed by the Assembly, a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the Department concerned or, as the case may be, to the Federal Government or the National Assembly.</p> <p>(2) The Department concerned shall, within a period of three months from the date of communication of the resolution by the Assembly Secretariat, apprise the Assembly of the action taken on the resolution.</p>	<p>183. A copy of every resolution which has been passed by the House shall be forwarded to the Minister concerned</p>		
<b>Petitions</b>			

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p><b>160.</b> Petitions may be presented or submitted to the House with the consent of the Speaker on-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) a Bill which has been published under rule 64 or which has been introduced in the House;</li> <li>(ii) any matter connected with the business pending before the House; and</li> <li>(iii) any matter of general public interest provided that it is not one:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) which falls within the cognizance of a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India or a court of enquiry or a statutory tribunal or authority or a quasi-judicial body, or a commission;</li> <li>(b) which should ordinarily be raised in a State Legislature;</li> <li>(c) which can be raised on a substantive motion or resolution; or</li> <li>(d) for which remedy is available under the law, including rules, regulations, bye-laws made by the Government of India or an authority to whom power to make such rules, regulations, etc. is delegated.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>160A.</b> A petition, dealing with any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 or involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, shall not be presented to the House unless recommended by the President.</p>	<p><b>153.</b> Every Member offering to present a petition to the House, not being a petition for a private bill, or relating to a private bill before the House, shall confine himself to a statement of the parties from whom it comes, the number of signatures attached to it, and the material allegations contained in it, and to reading the prayer of such petition.</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p><b>161.</b> (1) The general form of petition set out in the First Schedule, with such variations as the circumstances of each case require, may be used, and, if used, shall be sufficient.</p> <p>(2) Every petition shall be couched in respectful, decorous and temperate language.</p> <p>(3) Every petition shall be either in Hindi or in English. If any petition in any other Indian language is made, it shall be accompanied by a translation either in Hindi or in English, and signed by the petitioner.</p> <p><b>162.</b> (1) The full name and address of every signatory to a petition shall be set out therein and shall be authenticated by his signature, and if illiterate by his thumb impression.</p> <p>(2) Where there is more than one signatory to a petition, at least one person shall sign, or, if illiterate, affix his thumb impression, on the sheet on which the petition is inscribed. If signatures or thumb impressions are affixed to more than one sheet, the prayer of the petition shall be repeated at the head of each sheet.</p>	<p><b>154.</b> (1) Every petition presented under Standing Order No. 153 (Presentation of petitions) not containing matter in breach of the privileges of this House, and which according to the rules or usual practice of this House can be received, shall be presented after a member of the government shall have signified his intention to move 'That this House do now adjourn', for the purpose of bringing the sitting to a conclusion.</p> <p>(2) Proceedings under paragraph (1) of this order shall not be interrupted at the moment of interruption.</p> <p>(3) The Speaker shall not allow any debate, or any Member to speak upon, or in relation to, such petition; but it may be read by the Clerk if required.</p> <p><b>155.</b> In the case of a petition presented under Standing Order No. 153 (Presentation of petitions) and complaining of some present personal grievance, for which there may be an urgent necessity for providing an immediate remedy, the matter contained in such petition may be brought into discussion on the presentation thereof and proceedings under this order may be proceeded with, though opposed, until any hour.</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p><b>169.</b> Every petition shall, after presentation by a member or report by the Secretary-General as the case may be, stand referred to the Committee on Petitions.</p>	<p><b>156.</b> All petitions presented under Standing Order No. 153 (Presentation of petitions), and not proceeded with under Standing Order No. 155 (Petition as to present personal grievance), shall be published in the Official Report, and the Clerk of the House shall transmit all such petitions to a Minister of the Crown and any observations made by a Minister or Ministers in reply to such petitions shall be published in the Official Report.</p> <p><b>157.</b> Petitions against any resolution or bill imposing a tax or duty for the current service of the year shall be henceforth received, and the usage under which the House has refused to entertain such petitions shall be discontinued.</p>	
<p><b>128. Recommendations of National Finance Commission.</b>— (1) A Minister shall lay in the House the recommendations of the National Finance Commission together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken on the recommendations. (2) The Minister for Finance shall, biannually, lay the report in the House regarding implementation of the Award of the National Finance Commission in terms of clause (3B) of Article 160 of the Constitution.</p>			

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>129. Report of Auditor-General.</b>– The annual report of the Auditor-General relating to the accounts of the Province of the Punjab, when received, shall be laid in the House by a Minister.</p> <p><b>130.</b> Report on observance of principles of policy.– The annual report on the observance and implementation of the principles of policy in relation to the affairs of the Province of the Punjab shall be laid in the House by a Minister.</p> <p><b>131.</b> Report of the Council of Islamic Ideology.– The report of the Council of Islamic Ideology, whether interim or final, when received, shall be laid in the House by a Minister.</p> <p><b>132.</b> Other Reports.– Any other report required to be laid in the House under any law for the time being in force shall be so laid by a Minister.</p>			
<p><b>133. Discussion of Reports.</b>– (1) After a report referred to in rules 130, 131 or 132 is laid in the House, the Speaker shall fix a day for its discussion.</p> <p>(2) On the day fixed under sub-rule (1), the Minister concerned may move that the report be discussed by the Assembly and may make a brief statement explaining the salient features of the report.</p> <p>(3) The Assembly may, by a resolution, express its opinion or make any</p>			

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p>observation or recommendation on the report.</p> <p>(4) Once a report has been discussed in the Assembly, no other motion shall lie for its discussion or further discussion.</p>			
<b>Financial Business</b>			
<p><b>133-A. Pre-budget discussion.</b>-(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs, in consultation with the Finance Minister, shall include, in the list of business, the general discussion seeking proposals of the Members for the next budget in a session of the Assembly which is held during the months of January to March each year.</p> <p>(2) The general discussion on budget proposals shall take place for at least four days during the session.</p> <p>(3) The Assembly may recommend the proposals to the Government for the next budget on a resolution moved by the Finance Minister after the conclusion of the discussion.</p>			
<p><b>134. Budget.</b> (1) The Budget shall be presented to the Assembly on such day and at such time as the Governor may appoint. (2) No demand for grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the Government.</p>	<p><b>204.</b> (1) The Annual Financial Statement or the Statement of the Estimated Receipts and Expenditure of the Government of India in respect of each financial year (hereinafter referred to as 'the Budget') shall be presented to the House on such day as the President may</p>	<p>The Budget, or Financial Statement, is a statement made to the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the nation's finances and the Government's proposals for changes to taxation. The Budget also includes forecasts for the economy by</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>direct.</p> <p>(2) The Budget shall be presented to the House in such form as the Finance Minister may, after considering the suggestions, if any, of the Estimates Committee, settle.</p>	<p>the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR).</p>	
<p><b>135. Demands for grants.</b> (1) A separate demand shall be made in respect of the grant proposed for each Department: Provided that the Government may cause to be included in one demand, grants proposed for two or more Departments or a demand to be made in respect of expenditure which cannot readily be classified under a particular Department. (2) Each demand shall contain a statement of the total grant proposed and a statement of the detailed estimate under each grant divided into items.</p>	<p><b>206.</b> (1) A separate demand shall ordinarily be made in respect of the grant proposed for each Ministry, provided that the Finance Minister may include in one demand grants proposed for two or more Ministries or Departments or make a demand in respect of expenditure which cannot readily be classified under particular Ministries. (2) Each demand shall contain first a statement of the total grant proposed and then a statement of the detailed estimate under each grant divided into items.</p>		
<p><b>136. Presentation of the Budget.</b>(1) The Budget shall be presented by the Finance Minister or, in his absence, by a Minister acting on his behalf. (2) The only proceeding on the day on which the Budget is presented shall be the speech of the Finance Minister or a Minister acting on his behalf and the introduction of the Finance Bill, if any. (3) There shall be no discussion on the Budget on the day on which it is</p>	<p><b>207.</b> (1) On a day to be appointed by the Speaker subsequent to the day on which the Budget is presented and for such time as the Speaker may allot for this purpose, the House shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but no motion shall be moved nor shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the House. (2) The Finance Minister shall have a</p>	<p>The Budget and the Finance Bill are annual events, in part because income tax and corporation tax are annual taxes which have to be renewed by legislation each year. By contrast, most UK taxes including all indirect taxes, petroleum revenue tax and taxes on capital are 'permanent'. The Budget usually takes place in March or April of each year. Some measures, such as any changes to</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p>presented to the Assembly. (4) The Budget shall not be referred to a Standing Committee or to a Select Committee and no other motion shall be made with reference to it except as provided in the rules contained in this Chapter.</p> <p><b>137. Stages of the Budget.</b> The Budget shall be dealt with by the Assembly in the following stages (a) general discussion on the Budget as a whole, including discussion on expenditure charged upon the Provincial Consolidated Fund; and (b) discussion and voting on demands for grants (in respect of expenditure other than charged expenditure), including voting on motions for reduction, if any.</p>	<p>general right of reply at the end of the discussion.</p> <p>(3) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches.</p>	<p>the rates of duty on alcohol and tobacco, come into effect on Budget day or soon after.</p> <p>The power to make these changes on an interim basis, before the Finance Bill is passed, comes from the House of Commons approving a motion for the provisional collection of these taxes. After the Chancellor finishes his speech but before the Leader of the Opposition responds, the Chairman of Ways and Means puts a single motion to the Commons asking for agreement to these changes.</p> <p>This is called the 'Provisional Collection of Taxes' and is by convention agreed to by the House, meaning that the changes can come into effect at 6pm on Budget day.</p> <p>The Chancellor of the Exchequer delivers his Budget statement to Members of Parliament in the House of Commons. The first part of the statement typically begins with a review of the nation's finances and the economic situation. The statement then moves on to proposals for taxation. In election years, after a change of Government, a Budget will usually be introduced by the incoming Chancellor of the Exchequer, even if the outgoing Chancellor has already delivered one.</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>138. Allotment of days.</b> (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-rules (2) and (3), the Speaker shall allot days for different stages of the Budget referred to in rule 137.</p> <p>(2) At least two days shall elapse between the day the Budget is presented and the first day allotted by the Speaker for the general discussion of the Budget.</p> <p>(3) Not less than four days shall be allotted by the Speaker for the general discussion of the Budget.</p> <p><b>139. General discussion.</b> (1) On the days allotted for general discussion on the Budget, the Assembly may discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but no motion shall be moved at that stage, nor shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the Assembly. (2) The Finance Minister or a Minister acting on his behalf shall have a right of reply at the end of the discussion. (3) The Speaker may prescribe a time-limit for speeches.</p>	<p>208. (1) The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot so many days as may be compatible with the public interest for the discussion and voting of demands for grants.</p> <p>(2) On the last day of the allotted days at 17.00 hours or at such other hour as the Speaker may fix in advance, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants.</p> <p>(3) Motions may be moved to reduce any demand for grant.</p> <p>(4) No amendments to motions to reduce any demand for grant shall be permissible.</p> <p>(5) When several motions relating to the same demand for grant are offered, they shall be discussed in the order in which the heads to which they relate appear in the Budget.</p>	<p>Traditionally the Leader of the Opposition, rather than the Shadow Chancellor replies to the Budget Speech.</p> <p>The Budget is usually followed by four days of debate on the Budget Resolutions, these are the tax measures announced in the Budget. Each day of debate covers a different policy area such as health, education and defence. The Shadow Chancellor makes his response the day after the Budget statement during the Budget debates. Budget Resolutions can come into effect immediately if the House of Commons agrees to them at the end of the four days of debate but they require the Finance Bill to give them permanent legal effect.</p> <p>Traditionally, the Chairman of Ways and Means (Deputy Speaker) chairs the Budget debates rather than the Speaker;</p> <p><b>The Finance Bill</b></p> <p>A new Finance Bill is presented to Parliament each year, it enacts the proposals for taxation made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget statement and brings them into law.</p> <p>Once the House of Commons has agreed the Budget Resolutions, the</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
		<p>Finance Bill starts its passage through Parliament in the same way as any other bill.</p> <p>The House of Lords has a limited role in respect of Finance Bills. The House of Commons has the sole right to initiate and amend bills whose main purpose is to levy taxes or authorise expenditure. The House of Lords will have a second reading debate on the Finance Bill but they will not consider the Bill clause by clause and will not amend the Bill.</p>	
		<p><b>Scrutiny of the Budget by Committees</b></p> <p>The Commons Treasury Select Committee is a cross-party committee of MPs whose role is to scrutinise the work of the Treasury.</p> <p>Following each Budget statement the Treasury Committee conducts an inquiry into the Government's proposals, gathering evidence from expert witnesses and publishing a report with its conclusions and recommendations.</p> <p>The Government then produces a report in response to the Committee's findings, often with a contribution from the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR).</p> <p>The House of Lords Economic Affairs Sub-Committee examines selected aspects of the Finance Bill, including tax</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
		administration, clarification and simplification.	
<p><b>140. Cut motions.</b> A member may move a cut motion to reduce the amount of a demand in any of the following ways</p> <p>(a) That the amount of the demand be reduced to Re.1.00 representing disapproval of the policy underlying the demand. Such a motion shall be known as Disapproval of Policy Cut. A member giving notice of such a motion shall indicate in precise terms the particulars of the policy which he proposes to discuss. The discussion shall be confined to the specific point or points mentioned in the notice and it shall be open to members to advocate an alternative policy.</p> <p>(b) That the amount of the demand be reduced by a specified amount representing the economy that can be effected. Such specified amount may be either a lump sum reduction in the demand or omission or reduction of an item in the demand. The motion shall be known as Economy Cut. The notice shall indicate briefly and precisely the particular matter on which discussion is sought to be raised and speeches shall be confined to the discussion as to how economy can be effected.</p> <p>(c) That the amount of the demand be</p>	<p>209. A motion may be moved to reduce the amount of a demand in any of the following ways:-</p> <p>(a) 'that the amount of the demand be reduced to Re.1/-' representing disapproval of the policy underlying the demand. Such a motion shall be known as 'Disapproval of Policy Cut'. A member giving notice of such a motion shall indicate in precise terms the particulars of the policy which he proposes to discuss. The discussion shall be confined to the specific point or points mentioned in the notice and it shall be open to members to advocate an alternative policy;</p> <p>(b) 'that the amount of the demand be reduced by a specified amount' representing the economy that can be effected. Such specified amount may be either a lump sum reduction in the demand or omission or reduction of an item in the demand. The motion shall be known as 'Economy Cut'. The notice shall indicate briefly and precisely the particular matter on which discussion is sought to be raised and speeches shall be confined to the discussion as to how economy can be effected;</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p>reduced by Rs.100.00 in order to ventilate a specific grievance which is within the sphere of the responsibility of the Government. Such a motion shall be known as Token Cut and the discussion thereon shall be confined to the particular grievance specified in the motion.</p>	<p>(c) 'that the amount of the demand be reduced by Rs.100/-' in order to ventilate a specific grievance which is within the sphere of the responsibility of the Government of India. Such a motion shall be known as 'Token Cut' and the discussion thereon shall be confined to the particular grievance specified in the motion.</p>		
<p><b>142. Conditions for admissibility of cut motions.</b> In order that a notice of motion for reduction of the amount of demand may be admissible, it shall satisfy the following conditions; namely            (a) it shall relate to one demand only;            (b) it shall not seek to increase a grant or alter the destination of a grant;            (c) it shall not relate to expenditure charged on the Provincial Consolidated Fund;            (d) it shall be clearly expressed and shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations, epithets or defamatory statements;            (e) it shall be confined to one specific matter which shall be stated in precise terms;            (f) it shall not reflect on the character or conduct of any person whose conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion;            (g) it shall not make suggestions for the</p>	<p>210. In order that notice of motion for reduction of the amount of demand may be admissible, it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely:-            (i) it shall relate to one demand only;            (ii) it shall be clearly expressed and shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations, epithets or defamatory statements;            (iii) it shall be confined to one specific matter which shall be stated in precise terms;            (iv) it shall not reflect on the character or conduct of any person whose conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion;            (v) it shall not make suggestions for the amendment or repeal of existing laws;            (vi) it shall not refer to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of India;            (vii) it shall not relate to expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p>amendment or repeal of any existing law;</p> <p>(h) it shall not refer to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government;</p> <p>(i) it shall not relate to a matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of Pakistan;</p> <p>(j) it shall not raise a question of privilege;</p> <p>(k) it shall not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session and on which a decision has been taken;</p> <p>(l) it shall not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration in the same session; nor shall it relate to a trifling matter; and</p> <p>(m) it shall not relate to any matter which is pending before any court or other authority performing judicial or quasi-judicial functions: Provided that the Speaker may, in his discretion, allow such matter being raised in the Assembly as is concerned with the procedure or subject or stage of enquiry if he is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of the matter by such court or authority.</p>	<p>India;</p> <p>(viii) it shall not relate to a matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India;</p> <p>(ix) it shall not raise a question of privilege;</p> <p>(x) it shall not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session and on which a decision has been taken;</p> <p>(xi) it shall not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration in the same session;</p> <p>(xii) it shall not ordinarily seek to raise a discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate any matter:</p> <p>Provided that the Speaker may in his discretion allow such matter being raised in the House as is concerned with the procedure or stage of enquiry, if the Speaker is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by the statutory tribunal, statutory authority, commission or court of enquiry; and</p> <p>(xiii) it shall not relate to a trivial matter.</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>141. Notice of cut motions.</b> If notice of a motion for reduction in any grant has not been given two clear days before the day on which the demand is taken up for consideration, a member may object to the moving of the motion and the objection shall prevail unless the Speaker suspends this rule and allows the motion to be made.</p>	<p><b>212.</b> If notice of a motion to reduce any demand for grant has not been given one day previous to the day on which the demand is under consideration, any member may object to the moving of the motion, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made.</p> <p><b>213.</b> Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent the presentation of the Budget to the House in two or more parts and when such presentation takes place, each part shall be dealt with in accordance with these rules as if it were the Budget.</p>		
<p><b>144. Voting on demands for grants.</b>(1) Each demand for grant referred to in clause (b) of rule 137 shall be discussed separately.</p> <p>(2) When notices of several cut-motions relating to the same demand are given, the motions shall be discussed in the order in which the heads to which they relate appear in the Budget.</p> <p>(3) Subject to sub-rule (4), before a question is put in respect of a demand for grant, all cut-motions in respect of that demand shall be discussed and voted upon.</p> <p>(4) On the last day of the days allotted under rule 138 for stage (ii) mentioned in rule 137 at the time when the sitting</p>			

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p>is to terminate, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants.</p>			
<p><b>146. Vote on Account.</b>(1) A motion for vote on account shall state the total sum required to be voted and the various amounts needed for each Department or item of expenditure which compose that sum shall be stated in a schedule appended to the motion. (2) Amendment may be moved for the reduction of the whole demand for grant or for the reduction or omission of the items of which the demand is composed. (3) Discussion of a general character may be allowed on the motion or any amendments moved thereto but the details of the grant shall not be discussed further than is necessary to develop the general points. (4) In other respects, a motion for vote on account shall be dealt with in the same way as if it were a demand for grant. (5) The schedule referred to in sub-rule (1) shall also separately specify the several sums required to meet the expenditure charged on the Provincial Consolidated Fund.</p>	<p>214. (1) A motion for vote on account shall state the total sum required and the various amounts needed for each Ministry, Department or item of expenditure which compose that sum shall be stated in a schedule appended to the motion. (2) Amendments may be moved for the reduction of the whole grant or for the reduction or omission of the items whereof the grant is composed. (3) Discussion of a general character may be allowed on the motion or any amendments moved thereto, but the details of the grant shall not be discussed further than is necessary to develop the general points. (4) In other respects, a motion for vote on account shall be dealt with in the same way as if it were a demand for grant.</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>147. Supplementary Budget.</b> (1) The procedure for dealing with supplementary estimates of expenditure and excess demands shall, as far as possible, be the same as prescribed for the budget, except that if, on a demand for a supplementary grant, funds to meet the proposed expenditure on a new purpose are available by re-appropriation, a demand for the grant of a token sum may be submitted to the vote of the Assembly and if the Assembly assents to the demand, funds may be made available. (2) Not more than two days shall be allotted for general discussion of the Supplementary Budget.</p>	<p>215. Supplementary, additional, excess and exceptional grants and votes of credit shall be regulated by the same procedure as is applicable in the case of demands for grants subject to such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as the Speaker may deem to be necessary or expedient.</p> <p>216. The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion.</p>	<p><b>The Autumn Statement</b></p> <p>The Chancellor of the Exchequer makes an Autumn Statement each year in November or December.</p> <p>The Autumn Statement provides an update on the government's plans for the economy based on the latest forecasts from the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR). The OBR forecasts are published twice each year, at the Budget and at the Autumn Statement.</p>	
	<p><b>217.</b> When funds to meet proposed expenditure on a new service can be made available by reappropriation, a demand for the grant of a token sum may be submitted to the vote of the House and, if the House assents to the demand, funds may be so made available.</p>		
	<p><b>Procedure regarding Appropriation Bill</b></p> <p><b>218.</b> (1) Subject to the provision of the Constitution, the procedure in regard to an Appropriation Bill shall be the same as for Bills generally with such modifications as the Speaker may consider necessary.</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>The debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by the Bill which have not already been raised while the relevant demands for grants were under consideration</p> <p>(3) The Speaker may, in order to avoid repetition of debate, required members desiring to take part in discussion on an Appropriation Bill to give advance intimation of the specific points they intend to raise, and he may withhold permission for raising such of the points as in his opinion appear to be repetitions of the matters discussed on a demand for grant or as may not be of sufficient public importance.</p> <p>(4) If an Appropriation Bill is in pursuance of a supplementary grant in respect of an existing service, the discussion shall be confined to the items constituting the same, and no discussion shall be raised on the original grant nor the policy underlying it save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate a particular item under discussion.</p> <p>(5) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches.]</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p><b>219.</b> (1) In this rule "Finance Bill" means the Bill ordinarily introduced in each year to give effect to the financial proposals of the Government of India for the next following financial year and includes a Bill to give effect to supplementary financial proposals for any period.</p> <p>(2) At any time after the introduction in the House of a Finance Bill, the Speaker may allot a day or days, jointly or severally, for the completion of all or any of the stages involved in the passage of the Bill by the House, and when such allotment has been made, the Speaker shall *4[may, at the specified hour] on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days, as the case may be, forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the stage or stages for which the day or days have been allotted:</p> <p>Provided that if a Minister has a right of reply to the debate on the motion which is under discussion *5[an hour before the specified hour] and has not commenced his reply at that hour, the Speaker shall inquire how much time not exceeding one hour he requires for his reply, and shall call upon any member for the time being addressing</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>the House to resume his seat at such time as will leave available before *6[the specified hour] the amount of time which the Minister has stated that he requires for his reply.</p> <p>(3) Where the question or one of the questions required by sub-rule (2) to be put at *7[the specified hour] on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days is that the Bill be passed, sub-rule (2) shall have effect notwithstanding that amendments to the Bill have been made.</p> <p>(4) Subject to the proviso to sub-rule (2), the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches at all or any of the stages for which a day or days have been allotted under that sub-rule.</p> <p>(5) On a motion that the Finance Bill be taken into consideration, a member may discuss matters relating to general administration, local grievances within the sphere of the responsibility of Government of India or monetary or financial policy of Government.</p> <p>(6) In other respects the rules applicable to Bills in Chapter X of these rules shall apply.</p>		
<b>Committees</b>			

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>148. Standing Committees.</b>– (1) In addition to the Standing Committees constituted under rules 176, 180, 182, 183 and 185, there shall be elected by the Assembly after a general election there are Standing Committees set for various provincial departments.</p> <p>(2) Except as otherwise provided in these rules, a Committee shall only deal with a matter which may be referred to it by the Assembly</p>	<p>331C. (1) There shall be departmentally related Standing Committees of the Houses (to be called the Standing Committees).</p> <p>(2) The Ministries/Departments covered under the jurisdiction of each of the Standing Committees shall be as specified in the Fifth Schedule: Provided that the Chairman, Rajya Sabha and the Speaker may alter the said Schedule from time to time in consultation with each other.</p>	<p>in UK, Select Committees is referred to what is standing committee in Punjab Assembly and Lok Sabah and it work in both Houses. They check and report on areas ranging from the work of government departments to economic affairs. The results of these inquiries are public and many require a response from the government. There is a Commons Select Committee for each government department, examining three aspects: spending, policies and administration.</p>	
<p><b>49. Composition of Standing Committees.</b>– (1) Each Standing Committee shall consist of ten members to be elected by the Assembly.</p> <p>(2) The Minister and the Parliamentary Secretary concerned shall be ex-officio members of the Committee.</p> <p>(3) The member-in-charge of the Bill, and in the case of any other matter referred by the Assembly to the Standing Committee, the member who has proposed the subject or matter for reference to, or study by, the Committee, may attend the meetings of the Committee but shall not vote unless he is an elected member of the Committee.</p> <p>(4) The Secretary of the Department</p>	<p><b>331D.</b> (1) Each of the Standing Committees constituted under Rule 331C shall consist of not more than 31 members, 21 members to be nominated by the Speaker from amongst the members of Lok Sabha and 10 members to be nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, from amongst the members of Rajya Sabha.</p> <p>(2) A Minister shall not be nominated as a member of the Committee, and if a member after his nomination to the Committee is appointed a Minister, he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.</p> <p>(3) The Chairman of Committees as specified in Part I of Fifth Schedule shall be appointed by the Chairman, Rajya</p>	<p><b>121.</b> (1) Any Member intending to propose that certain Members be members of a select committee, or be discharged from a select committee, shall give notice of the names of Members whom he intends so to propose, shall endeavour to ascertain previously whether each such Member will give his attendance on the committee, and shall endeavour to give notice to any Member whom he proposes to be discharged from the committee.</p> <p>(2) No motion shall be made for the nomination of members of select committees appointed under the standing orders of this House (with the exception of the Liaison Committee, the Committee of Selection, the Committee</p>	<p>Each committee has one chair and one deputy chair who are chosen by the committee. The chairs preside over committee meetings.</p> <p>If a member from one of the government parties heads a committee, the deputy chair will normally be a member of one of the opposition parties. If the chair comes from the opposition, the deputy chair will instead be a member of one of the government parties.</p> <p>In the event of a tied vote, the chair has the casting vote. This means, in other words, that if the votes are evenly divided between two proposals, it is the proposal supported by the committee chair that wins.</p>

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p>concerned and the Secretary of the Law &amp; Parliamentary Affairs Department or an officer designated by each of them in this behalf shall attend the meeting of a Committee as expert advisers.</p>	<p>Sabha and Chairman of Committees as specified in Part II of the Schedule shall be appointed by the Speaker, from amongst the members of the Committees.</p> <p>(4) The term of office of the members of the Committees shall not exceed one year.</p>	<p>on Standards, the Committee of Privileges and any Committee established under a temporary standing order), or for their discharge, unless</p> <p>(a) notice of the motion has been given at least two sitting days previously, and</p> <p>(b) (i) in the case of a motion to agree with a report from the Liaison Committee to appoint and nominate Members to a National Policy Statement Committee under Standing Order No. 152H (Planning: national policy statements) the motion is made on behalf of the Liaison Committee by the chair or another member of the committee; or</p> <p>(ii) in other cases the motion is made on behalf of the Committee of Selection by the chair or another member of the committee.</p> <p><b>122.</b> Lists shall be fixed in some conspicuous place in the Committee Office and in the lobby of the House of all Members serving on each select committee.</p> <p><b>122A.</b> Unless the House otherwise orders, no select committee may have as its chair any Member who has served as chair of that committee for the two previous Parliaments or a continuous period of eight years, whichever is the greater period.</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p><b>331E.</b> (1) The functions of each of the Standing Committees shall be-</p> <p>(a) to consider the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministries/Departments and make a report on the same to the Houses. The report shall not suggest anything of the nature of cut motions;</p> <p>(b) to examine such Bills pertaining to the concerned Ministries/Departments as are referred to the Committee by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha or the Speaker, as the case may be, and make report thereon;</p> <p>(c) to consider annual reports of Ministries/Departments and make reports thereon;</p> <p>(d) to consider national basic long term policy documents presented to the Houses, if referred to the Committee by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha or the Speaker, as the case may be, and make reports thereon.</p> <p>(2) The Standing Committees shall not consider the matters of day to day administration of the concerned Ministries/Departments.</p>		<p>The committees hold a number of hearings that are open to the public. The idea is to provide members of the parliamentary committees with more information on a specific subject. The Riksdag first started to hold public hearings in the late 1980s. Today the committees hold some 40 public hearings every year.</p> <p>When a hearing is held the committee invites experts and representatives of various interest groups in society to answer questions from the members. The Committee on Education may, for example when considering a Government bill on higher education, decide to hold a public hearing attended by representatives of the academic sector.</p>

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p><b>Applicability of provisions relating to functions</b></p> <p><b>331F.</b> Each of the functions of these Committees as provided in clauses (a) to (d) of sub-rule(1) of rule 331E shall be applicable to the Committees from the date as may be notified by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha and the Speaker in respect of applicability of a particular function.</p> <p><b>331G.</b> The following procedure shall be followed by each of the Standing Committees in their consideration of the Demands for Grants and making a report thereon to the Houses:-  (a) after the general discussion on the Budget in the Houses is over, the Houses shall be adjourned for a fixed period; (b) the Committees shall consider the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministries during the aforesaid period;  (c) the Committees shall make their report within the period and shall not ask for more time;  (d) the Demands for Grants shall be considered by the House in the light of the reports of the Committees; and  (e) there shall be a separate report on the Demands for Grants of each Ministry.</p> <p><b>331H.</b> The following procedure shall be</p>		<p>A significant part of the committees' work involves taking a position on various proposals. Most proposals are presented in Government bills or private members' motions from members of the Riksdag.</p> <p>After a bill has been referred to a committee, the members are given time to read it. They then discuss the proposals in the bill with their party colleagues at the party group meetings. They also write follow-up motions to the bills submitted by the Government. In the follow-up motions, the members present their views on the subject. For natural reasons, most follow-up motions are submitted by the opposition parties, since they often have a different opinion from that of the Government.</p> <p>The party groups have an important role to play in the work of the Riksdag. A party group consists of all the members of a party in the Riksdag. The Centre party group, for example, comprises the 22 Centre Party members of the Riksdag.</p> <p>The party groups meet on Tuesday afternoons. A common question at the meetings of the opposition party groups is what position to take on Government bills. Should they say yes to the</p>

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>followed by each of the Standing Committees in examining the Bills and making report thereon:-</p> <p>(a) the Committee shall consider the general principles and clauses of the Bills referred to them and make report thereon;</p> <p>(b) the Committee shall consider only such Bills introduced in either of the Houses as are referred to them by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha or the Speaker, as the case may be;</p> <p>(c) the Committee shall make report on the Bills in the given time.</p>		<p>proposal or present their own alternatives in what are known as follow-up motions?</p> <p>Once the members have read and discussed the proposals with their party colleagues it is time for a discussion in the committee. The proposal is presented by an official at the committee secretariat. The members then discuss what position they are going to take and any follow-up motions to the bill.</p> <p>Does a majority of the members of the committee want the Riksdag to approve the proposals from the Government? Is there a committee majority that wants to say yes to any of the follow-up motions? Can the committee present a unanimous decision? Is it necessary for the parties to reach a compromise solution?</p> <p>Sometimes the members adopt a position at their first meeting, but often, they need to meet several times before the committee can present a proposal for a decision by the Riksdag. The committee's proposal is based on the position held by the majority of the committee's members. Any member, or group of members, that does not share the view of the majority can enter a reservation.</p>

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
			<p>In the reservation, the minority put forward their opinion. When the committee has reached its decision, the report is made public. The committee reports with proposals for decisions by the Riksdag are, in other words, available for anyone to read. It is the committee's proposal, together with any reservations, that make up a committee report.</p> <p>The media take up any reports of special public interest. The Information Department of the Riksdag also disseminates press releases about major items of business considered by the committees.</p>
	<p><b>331I.</b> (1) The Reports of the Committees shall be based on broad consensus.  (2) A Member of a Standing Committee may give note of dissent on the report of the Committee.  (3) The note of dissent shall be presented to the House along with the report.</p> <p><b>331J.</b> Except for matters for which special provision is made in the rules relating to the Standing Committees, the general rules applicable to another Parliamentary Committees in Rajya Sabha shall apply mutatis mutandis to the Standing Committees specified in Part I of the Fifth Schedule and the</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>general rules applicable to other Parliamentary Committees in Lok Sabha shall apply to Standing Committees as specified in Part II of the Schedule</p> <p><b>331.</b> The Standing Committees shall not work in any other place except the precincts of Parliament House, unless otherwise specifically permitted by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha or the Speaker, as the case may be.</p> <p><b>331L.</b> The Committee may avail of the expert opinion or the public opinion to make the report.</p> <p><b>331M.</b> The Standing Committees shall not generally consider the matters which are considered by the other Parliamentary Committees.</p> <p><b>331N.</b> The report of the Standing Committees shall have persuasive value and shall be treated as considered advice given by the Committees.]</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p><b>331O.</b> (1) There shall be a Committee on the Empowerment of Women-</p> <p>(2) The Committee shall consist of not more than 30 Members, 20 Members to be nominated by the Speaker from amongst the Members of Lok Sabha and 10 Members to be nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, from amongst the Members of Rajya Sabha.</p> <p>(3) A Minister shall not be a Member of the Committee, and if a Member; after his nomination to the Committee, is appointed as Minister he shall cease to be a Member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.</p> <p>(4) The Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst the Members of the Committee.</p> <p>(5) The term of office of Members of the Committee shall not exceed one year.</p> <p><b>331P.</b> (1) The functions of the Committee shall be-</p> <p>(2) to consider the reports submitted by the National Commission for women and to report on the measures that should be taken by the Union Government for improving the status/conditions of women in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government including the</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>Administrations of the Union Territories;</p> <p>(3) to examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure for women equality, status and dignity in all matters;</p> <p>(4) to examine the measures taken by the Union Government for comprehensive education and adequate representation of women in Legislative bodies/services and other fields;</p> <p>(5) to report on the working of the welfare programmes for the women;</p> <p>(6) to report on the action taken by the Union Government and Administrations of the Union Territories on the measures proposed by the Committee; and</p> <p>(7) to examine such other matters as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker and the Rajya Sabha or the Chairman, Rajya Sabha.</p> <p><b>331Q.</b> The other Parliamentary Committees, including the Departmentally related standing Committees, shall not, as far as possible, consider the matters which are exclusively assigned to this Committee under the rules.</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>150. Method of election.</b>— (1) Unless otherwise provided in these rules, members of all the Committees shall be elected, as far as possible, in accordance with the agreement of the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition and in the absence of a Leader, his Deputy.</p> <p>(2) In case there is no agreement mentioned in sub-rule (1), the members of each Committee shall be elected by the Assembly from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Fifth Schedule.</p>	<p><b>254.</b> (1) The members of a Committee shall be appointed or elected by the House on a motion made, or nominated by the Speaker as the case may be.</p> <p>(2) No member shall be appointed to a Committee if he is not willing to serve on it. The proposer shall ascertain whether the member whose name is proposed by him is willing to serve on the Committee.</p> <p>(3) Casual vacancies in a Committee shall be filled by appointment or election by the House on a motion made, or nomination by the Speaker, as the case may be, and any member appointed, elected or nominated to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired portion of the term for which the member in whose place he is appointed, elected or nominated would have normally held office.</p>	<p><b>122B.</b> (1)The chairs of the following select committees shall be elected by the House in accordance with paragraphs (2)to (14) below:</p> <p>(a)select committees appointed under Standing Order No. 152 (Select committees related to government departments);</p> <p>(b)the Environmental Audit Committee;</p> <p>(c)the Petitions Committee;</p> <p>(d)the Select Committee on Public Administration;</p> <p>(e)the Committee of Public Accounts;</p> <p>(f)the Procedure Committee; and</p> <p>(g)the Committee on Standards.</p> <p>(2)The day following his election at the start of a new Parliament, the Speaker shall communicate to the leaders of each party represented in the House the proportion of chairs of select committees to be elected under this order falling to each such party which would reflect the composition of the House.</p> <p>(6)If the House has agreed a motion allocating chairs to parties the election of the chairs shall take place in accordance with the remaining provisions of this order.</p> <p>(7)The ballots shall take place fourteen days after the approval of the motion allocating chairs to parties.</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
		<p>(8)(a) Nominations of candidates shall be in writing and shall be received by the Clerk of the House by 5.00 pm on the day before the ballot.</p> <p>(b) Each nomination shall consist of a signed statement made by the candidate declaring his willingness to stand for election, accompanied by the signatures of fifteen Members elected to the House as members of the same party as the candidate or ten per cent. of the Members elected to the House as members of that party, whichever is the lower.</p> <p>(c) Statements may be accompanied by signatures of up to five Members elected to the House as members of any party other than that to which the candidate belongs, or members of no party.</p> <p>(d) No Member may sign the statement of more than one candidate for chair of the same select committee.</p> <p>(e) No Member may be a candidate for the chair of a select committee which has not been allocated to his party under paragraph (3) of this order or otherwise, or for which he is ineligible under Standing Order No. 122A (Term limits for chairs of select committees).</p> <p>(f) No Member may be a candidate for the chair of the Committee of Public</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
		<p>Accounts or the Committee on Standards unless his party is that of the official Opposition.</p> <p>(g) No Member may be a candidate for more than one chair elected under this order.</p> <p>(h) As soon as practicable following the close of nominations, lists of the candidates and their accompanying signatories shall be published.</p> <p>(9) Election of chairs of select committees under this order shall be by secret ballot.</p> <p>(10) Preparatory arrangements for the ballots shall be made under the supervision of the Clerk of the House.</p> <p>(11)(a) If there is only one candidate for the chair of a select committee, that candidate shall be declared elected without a ballot.</p> <p>(b) The ballot shall take place in a place appointed by the Speaker.</p> <p>(c) Each Member intending to vote shall be provided with a ballot paper for each select committee bearing the names of the candidates listed in alphabetical order.</p> <p>(d) Members will vote by ranking as many candidates as they wish in order of preference, marking 1 by the name of their first preference, 2 by the name of their second preference, and so on.</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
		<p>Any candidate who receives more than half the first preferences shall be elected. If no candidate is so elected, the candidate or candidates with the lowest number of first preferences shall be eliminated and their votes distributed among the remaining candidates according to the preferences on them. If no candidate has more than half the votes, the process of elimination and distribution is repeated, until one candidate has more than half the votes.</p> <p>(e) The ballot shall be open between 10.00 am and 5.00pm and counting shall take place under arrangements made by the Clerk of the House.</p> <p>(12) The Speaker shall have power to give directions on any matter of doubt arising from the conduct of a ballot or from an individual ballot paper and to vary the timings given in paragraphs (6) to (11) of this order.</p> <p>(13) As soon as practicable after the closing of the ballot the results shall be published under the direction of the Speaker.</p> <p>(14) A chair elected under this order is a member of the committee of which he is elected chair.</p>	

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

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

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	specified by him or until a new Committee is nominated.		
<p><b>151. Chairman of a Committee.</b>— (1) The Chairman of a Committee shall be elected by the Committee from amongst the members of the Committee.</p> <p>(2) If the Chairman is absent from a sitting, the Committee shall choose one of its members present to act as Chairman for that sitting.</p>	<p><b>258.</b> (1) The Chairman of a Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee: Provided that if the Deputy Speaker is a member of the Committee, he shall be appointed Chairman of the Committee.</p> <p>(2) If the Chairman is for any reason unable to act, the Speaker may appoint another Chairman in his place.</p> <p>(3) If the Chairman is absent from any sitting the Committee shall choose another member to act as Chairman for that sitting.</p>		
<p><b>153. Casual vacancies.</b>— (1) Casual vacancies in a Committee shall be filled, as soon as possible after such vacancies occur, in the manner provided in rule 150 or, as the case may be, in rule 151.</p> <p>(2) A member elected under sub-rule (1), shall hold office for the period for which the member in whose place he is elected would have held office.</p> <p>(3) Subject to the requirement of a quorum, a Committee shall have power to act notwithstanding any vacancy in its membership.</p>	<p><b>260.</b> If a member is absent from two or more consecutive sittings of a Committee without the permission of the Chairman, a motion may be moved in the House for the discharge of such member from the Committee: Provided that where the members of the Committee are nominated by the Speaker such member may be discharged by the Speaker.</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>154. Functions of Committees.</b>– (1) A Committee shall examine a Bill or other matter referred to it by the Assembly and shall submit its report to the Assembly with such recommendations, including suggestion for legislation, if any, as it may deem necessary.</p> <p>(2) In the case of a Bill, the Committee shall also examine whether or not the Bill violates, disregards or is otherwise not in accordance with the Constitution.</p> <p>(3) The Committee may propose such amendments as are within the scope of the Bill, but the Committee shall have no power o.f preventing the Bill from being considered by the Assembly.</p> <p>(4) The amendments will be shown in its report along with the original provisions of the Bill.</p> <p>(5) A Committee may, with the approval of the Speaker, appoint a sub-committee, for a specified function arising out of the matter referred to the Committee.</p> <p>(6) If a Committee does not present its report within the specified period, or within the extended period, if any, the Bill or the matter referred to it may, on a motion by a member, or a Minister, be considered by the Assembly without waiting for the report</p>			

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>156. Sittings of Committees.–</b> (1) Subject to sub-rule (2), a sitting of a Committee shall be held on such day and at such hour as the Chairman of the Committee, in consultation with the Secretary, may determine.</p> <p>(2) If the Chairman of a Committee is not readily available, the Secretary may fix the date and time of a sitting: Provided that the sitting of a Committee for election of its Chairman shall be fixed by the Secretary in consultation with the Speaker.</p> <p>(3) Subject to sub-rules (4) and (5), the sittings of a Committee shall, so far as possible, continue from day to day till the completion of the business assigned to it.</p> <p>(4) A Committee shall not sit for more than two times in a month except with the prior written approval of the Speaker.</p> <p>(5) Unless otherwise permitted by the Speaker, the sittings of the House Committee and the Library Committee shall be held during a session.</p> <p>(6) The sittings of the Committees shall be held at Lahore.</p> <p>(7) On a requisition made by three members of the Committee, the Chairman shall call a sitting of the Committee within twenty-one days</p>	<p><b>264.</b> The sittings of a Committee shall be held on such days and at such hour as the Chairman of the Committee may fix:</p> <p>Provided that if the Chairman of the Committee is not readily available, the Secretary-General may fix the date and time of a sitting:</p> <p>Provided further that in the case of Select or Joint Committee on a Bill, if the Chairman of the Committee is not readily available, the Secretary-General may, in consultation with the Minister concerned with the Bill, fix the date and time of a sitting.</p> <p><b>265.</b> A Committee may sit whilst the House is sitting provided that on a division being called in the House, the Chairman of the Committee shall suspend the proceedings in the Committee for such times as will in his opinion enable the members to vote in a division.</p> <p><b>267.</b> The sittings of a Committee shall be held within the precincts of the Parliament House, and if it becomes necessary to change the place of sitting outside the Parliament House, the matter shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
from the date of the receipt of the requisition if some Bill or matter referred to it is pending			
<p><b>158. Sittings in camera.</b>— The sittings of a Committee shall be held in private unless the Committee, by a majority, decides otherwise.</p>	<p><b>266.</b> The sittings of a Committee shall be held in private.</p> <p><b>268.</b> All persons other than members of the Committee and officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat shall withdraw whenever the Committee is deliberating.</p>		
<p><b>159. Quorum.</b>— (1) The quorum for the election of the Chairman of a Committee shall be the majority of the elected members thereof.</p> <p>(2) Subject to sub-rule (1), the quorum for a sitting of a Committee shall be three elected members: [Provided that the quorum for a sitting of a Public Accounts Committee or Committee on Privileges shall be four elected members.]</p>	<p><b>259.</b> (1) The quorum to constitute a sitting of a Committee shall be, as near as may be, one-third of the total number of members of the Committee.</p> <p>(2) If at any time fixed for any sitting of the Committee, or if at any time during any such sitting, there is no quorum the Chairman of the Committee shall either suspend the sitting until there is a quorum or adjourn the sitting to some future day.</p> <p>(3) When the Committee has been adjourned in pursuance of sub-rule (2) on two successive dates fixed for sittings of the Committee, the Chairman shall report the fact to the House: Provided that where the Committee has been appointed by the Speaker, the Chairman shall report the fact of such adjournment to the Speaker.</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>160. Voting.</b>– (1) Subject to rule 159, all questions at a sitting of a Committee shall be determined by the majority of its elected members present and voting. (2) The Chairman or the member presiding in his absence shall not vote except in the event of equality of votes.</p>	<p><b>261.</b> All questions at any sitting of a Committee shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting.  <b>262.</b> In the case of an equality of votes on any matter, the Chairman or the person acting as such, shall have a second or casting vote.</p>		
<p>Nil</p>	<p><b>263.</b> (1) A Committee may appoint one or more sub-Committees, each having the powers of the undivided Committee, to examine any matters that may be referred to them, and the reports of such sub-Committees shall be deemed to be the reports of the whole Committee, if they are approved at a sitting of the whole Committee.  (2) The order of reference to a sub-Committee shall clearly state the point or points for investigation. The report of the sub-Committee shall be considered by the whole Committee.</p>		
<p><b>161. Power of Committees to examine Government officials and record.</b>– (1) A Committee shall have power to summon and examine any person and the records of the Government and of statutory bodies, autonomous or semi-autonomous, under the Government: Provided that a Committee shall have no power to send for any paper or record relating to a proposed taxation.</p>	<p><b>269.</b> (1) A witness may be summoned by an order signed by the Secretary-General and shall produce such documents as are required for the use of a Committee.  (2) It shall be in the discretion of the Committee to treat any evidence given before it as secret or confidential.  (3) No document submitted to the Committee shall be withdrawn or</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p>(2) When a Department is of the opinion that in the interest of security of State or the maintenance of public order or generally in the public interest or on account of any other sufficient reason, any particular record summoned from any office of or authority under the Government or set up or established by the Government should not be furnished to any Committee or a person in the service of the State should not be summoned or compelled to give evidence, the Department may claim privilege for that record or exemption for the public servant, as the case may be: Provided that in such case the Committee may, through the Speaker, obtain orders of the Governor whether the privilege or exemption, as the case may be, has been properly claimed and the orders of the Governor in this behalf shall be final.</p>	<p>altered without the knowledge and approval of the Committee.  <b>270.</b> A Committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records: Provided that if any question arises whether the evidence of a person or the production of a document is relevant for the purposes of the Committee, the question shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final: Provided further that Government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would be prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State.</p>		
	<p><b>271.</b> A Committee may, under the direction of the Speaker, permit a witness to be heard by a counsel appointed by him and approved by the Committee.  <b>272.</b> (1) A Committee may administer oath or affirmation to a witness examined before it.  (2) The form of the oath or affirmation</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>shall be as follows:  'I, A.B., swear in the name of God/solemnly affirm that the evidence which I shall give in this case shall be true, that I will conceal nothing, and that no part of my evidence shall be false'.</p> <p><b>273.</b> The examination of witnesses before a Committee shall be conducted as follows:-</p> <p>(i) The Committee shall, before a witness is called for examination, decide the mode of procedure and the nature of questions that may be asked of the witness.</p> <p>(ii) The Chairman of the Committee may first ask the witness such question or questions as he may consider necessary with reference to the subject matter under consideration or any subject connected therewith according to the mode of procedure mentioned in clause (i) of this rule.</p> <p>(iii) The Chairman may call other members of the Committee one by one to ask any other questions.</p> <p>(iv) A witness may be asked to place before the Committee any other relevant points that have not been covered and which a witness thinks are essential to be placed before the Committee.</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>(v) A verbatim record of proceedings of the Committee shall, when a witness is summoned to give evidence, be kept.</p> <p>(vi) The evidence given before the Committee may be made available to all members of the Committee.</p>		
<p><b>162. Evidence, report and proceedings treated confidential.</b>— (1) A Committee may direct that the whole or a part of the evidence or a summary thereof may be laid on the Table. If the Committee so decides, the Speaker may direct that such evidence be confidentially made available to members before it is formally laid on the Table.</p> <p>(2) The part of the evidence, oral or written, report or proceedings of the Committee, which has not been laid on the Table, shall not be open to inspection by any one except under the authority of the Speaker.</p> <p>(3) The evidence given before a Committee shall not be published by any member of the Committee or by any other person until it has been laid on the Table.</p>	<p><b>275.</b> (1) A Committee may direct that the whole or a part of the evidence or a summary thereof may be laid on the Table.</p> <p>(2) No part of the evidence, oral or written, report or proceedings of the Committee which has not been laid on the Table shall be open to inspection by any one except under the authority of the Speaker.</p> <p>(3) The evidence given before a Committee shall not be published by any member of the Committee or by any other person until it has been laid on the Table:</p> <p>Provided that the Speaker may, in his discretion, direct that such evidence be confidentially made available to members before it is formally laid on the Table.</p>		
<p><b>164. Record of the proceedings of Committees.</b>— (1) A summary of the record of the proceedings of each Committee shall be maintained.</p> <p>(2) The summary of evidence tendered before a Committee shall be made</p>	<p><b>274.</b> A record of the decisions of a Committee shall be maintained and circulated to members of the Committee under the direction of the Chairman.</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
available to a member of the Committee concerned if so requested by him.			
<p><b>166. Reports of Committees.</b> (1) The report of a Committee shall be presented within the limit fixed by the Speaker under rule 94 or within thirty days from the date on which reference was made to it by the Assembly unless the Assembly, on a motion being made, directs that the time for presentation of the report be extended to a date specified in the motion.</p> <p>(2) The report shall—</p> <p>(a) incorporate the views of the Minister or the Parliamentary Secretary concerned, if furnished;</p> <p>(b) set forth the recommendations of the Committee together with the views of the minority, if any; and</p> <p>(c) be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the Committee or, if the Chairman is absent or is not readily available, by any other member of the Committee.</p>	<p><b>277.</b> (1) Where the House has not fixed any time for the presentation of a report by a Committee the report shall be presented within one month of the date on which reference to the Committee was made:</p> <p>Provided that the House may at any time, on a motion being made, direct that the time for the presentation of the report by the Committee be extended to a date specified in the motion.</p> <p>(2) Reports may be either preliminary or final.</p> <p>(3) The report of the Committee shall be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the Committee:</p> <p>Provided that in case the Chairman is absent or is not readily available the Committee shall choose another member to sign the report on behalf of the Committee.</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>167. Presentation of report.</b>– (1) The report of a Committee shall be presented to the Assembly by the Chairman or, in his absence, by any other member of the Committee or by the member-in-charge.</p> <p>(2) The Secretary shall cause every report of the Committee together with the views of the minority, if any, to be printed and a copy thereof made available to members.</p>	<p><b>278.</b> A Committee may, if it thinks fit, make available to Government any completed part of its report before presentation to the House. Such reports shall be treated as confidential until presented to the House.</p> <p><b>279.</b> (1) The report of a Committee shall be presented to the House by the Chairman or in his absence by any member of the Committee.</p> <p>(2) In presenting the report the Chairman or, in his absence, the member presenting the report shall, if he makes any remarks, confine himself to a brief statement of fact, but there shall be no debate on that statement at this stage.</p> <p><b>280.</b> The Speaker may, on a request being made to him and when the House is not in session, order the printing, publication or circulation of a report of a Committee although it has not been presented to the House. In that case the report shall be presented to the House during its next session at the first convenient opportunity.</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>169. Decision of Speaker on procedure.</b>– If any doubt arises on any point of procedure or interpretation of the rules, the Chairman may, if he thinks fit, refer the point to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.</p>	<p><b>281.</b> A Committee shall have power to pass resolutions on matters of procedure relating to that Committee for the consideration of the Speaker, who may make such variations in procedure as he may consider necessary.</p> <p><b>282.</b> A Committee may with the approval of the Speaker make detailed rules of procedure to supplement the provisions contained in the rules in this Chapter.</p> <p><b>283.</b> (1) The Speaker may from time to time issue such directions to the Chairman of a Committee as he may consider necessary for regulating its procedure and the organization of its work.</p> <p>(2) If any doubt arises on any point of procedure or otherwise, the Chairman may if he thinks fit, refer the point to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.</p>		
<p><b>170. Business before Committees not to lapse on prorogation of Assembly.</b>– Any business pending before a Committee shall not lapse by reason only of the prorogation of the Assembly and the Committee shall continue to function notwithstanding such prorogation.</p>	<p>284. Any business pending before a Committee shall not lapse by reason only of the prorogation of the House and the Committee shall continue to function notwithstanding such prorogation.</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>171. Unfinished work of Committees.–</b>  (1) A Committee, which is unable to complete its work before the expiration of its term or before the expiration of the term of the Assembly, may report to the Assembly that the Committee has not been able to complete its work. Any report, memorandum or note that the Committee may have prepared, or any evidence that the Committee may have taken, shall be transmitted to the Secretary, who shall make it available to the Committee that succeeds it.  (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, a Public Accounts Committee may proceed from the stage where the previous Committee left the proceedings before the dissolution of the Assembly.  (3) A report or a part of the report of a Public Accounts Committee may be presented before a successor Assembly in accordance with rule 167 even if the time for presentation of the report has expired.</p>	<p>285. A Committee which is unable to complete its work before the expiration of its term or before the dissolution of the House may report to the House that the Committee has not been able to complete its work. Any preliminary report, memorandum or note that the Committee may have prepared or any evidence that the Committee may have taken shall be made available to the new Committee.</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>172. Composition and functions of select committee.</b> (1) The Minister incharge of the Department to which the Bill relates, the Chairman of the Committee concerned with the Bill, the member-in-charge and the Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs shall be included in a Select Committee and it shall not be necessary to include their names in any motion for election of such a Committee.</p> <p>(2) The other members of the Committee shall be nominated by the Assembly from amongst its members when a motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee is adopted.</p> <p>(3) The Chairman of the Committee concerned with the Bill shall be the Chairman of the Select Committee.</p> <p>(4) If the Chairman is not present at any sitting, the members of the Committee present shall elect one of its members to act as Chairman for that sitting.</p> <p>(5) The Chairman, or the member presiding in his absence, shall not vote except in the event of equality of votes.</p> <p>(6) A Select Committee may hear expert evidence and representatives of special interests affected by the Bill.</p>	<p><b>298.</b> The members of a Select Committee on a Bill shall be appointed by the House when a motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee is made.</p> <p><b>299.</b> Members who are not members of the Select Committee may be present during the deliberations of the Committee but shall not address the Committee nor sit in the body of the Committee:</p> <p>Provided that a Minister may with the permission of the Chairman address the Committee of which he may not be a member.</p>	<p><b>84.</b> In house of common, rather than select committee, it is the General Committees that has to consider proposed legislation in detail. This committee system allows faster processing of Bills and is unique to the House of Commons; the Lords meet as a whole House in this function. The committees reflect the political makeup of the House. The government always has a majority.</p> <p><b>84A.</b> (1) A public bill committee shall be appointed for the consideration of each bill committed to such a committee, subject to paragraphs (4) and (5).</p> <p>(2) A public bill committee to which a bill is, or certain provisions of a bill are, committed by means of a programme order under Standing Order No. 83A (Programme motions) shall have the power to send for persons, papers and records.</p> <p>(3) A public bill committee given the power (under paragraph (2) of this order or paragraph (2)(b) of Standing Order No. 63 (Committal of bills not subject to a programme order)) to send for persons, papers and records may hear oral evidence at such meetings as the committee may appoint, and, unless the committee otherwise orders, all such evidence shall be given in public.</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
		<p>The oral evidence shall be printed in the official report of the committee's debates and the committee shall have power to report written evidence to the House as if it were a select committee.</p> <p><b>85.</b> (1) The chair or chairs of each general committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from the Panel of Chairs.</p> <p>(2) The Speaker may change the chairs so appointed from time to time.</p> <p>(3) When more than one chair is appointed to a general committee any of the chairs so appointed may exercise the powers conferred by paragraph (3) of Standing Order No. 89 (Procedure in general committees).</p> <p>(4) The Panel of Chairs, of which three shall be a quorum, shall have power to consider matters of procedure relating to general committees and to report its opinion thereupon to the House from time to time.</p> <p>(5) Any member of a general committee may, at the request of the chair of the committee, act as chair for not more than a quarter of an hour on any one occasion: Provided that such member shall not exercise the powers conferred on the chair of a general committee by paragraph (3) of Standing Order No. 89 (Procedure in general committees).</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>173. Quorum.</b>— (1) The quorum for a sitting of a Select Committee shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Committee.</p> <p>(2) If at the time fixed for a sitting of the Select Committee, or at any time during any such sitting, there is no quorum, the Chairman shall either suspend the sitting until a quorum is present or adjourn the sitting to some future day.</p> <p>(3) If, for want of quorum, the sitting of a Select Committee is adjourned on two successive dates, the next sitting may be held even if the Committee is not in quorum.</p>		<p><b>86.</b> the Committee of Selection shall nominate not fewer than sixteen nor more than fifty Members to serve on each general committee for the consideration of each bill allocated or referred to it, or for the consideration of instruments (whether or not in draft) referred to it.</p> <p>(2) In nominating such Members the Committee of Selection shall have regard to the qualifications of those Members nominated and to the composition of the House, and shall have power to discharge Members from time to time and appoint others in substitution for those discharged: Provided that</p> <p>(iii) for the consideration of any bill a draft of which, or of parts of which, has been considered by a committee of this House, the Committee of Selection shall treat a Member's membership of that committee as one of the qualifications to which it shall have regard.</p> <p><b>87.</b> (1)The Attorney General, the Advocate General and the Solicitor General, or any of them, being Members of the House, though not members of a general committee, may take part in the deliberations of the committee, but shall not vote or make any motion or move any amendment</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
		<p>other than a motion in the Scottish Grand Committee under Standing Order No. 93 (Scottish Grand Committee (composition and business)) or a motion in the Welsh Grand Committee under Standing Order No. 102 (Welsh Grand Committee (composition and business)) or a motion in the Northern Ireland Grand Committee under Standing Order No. 109 (Northern Ireland Grand Committee (composition and business)) or a motion or an amendment in a European Committee under Standing Order No. 119 (European Committees) or be counted in the quorum.</p>	
<p><b>174. Amendments proposed by Select Committee.</b>— A Select Committee shall have power to propose such amendments in the Bill as are not beyond the scope of the Bill.</p>	<p><b>300.</b> (1) If notice of a proposed amendment has not been given before the day on which the Bill is taken up by the Select Committee, any member may object to the moving of the amendment and such objection shall prevail unless the Chairman allows the amendment to be moved.</p> <p>(2) In other respects, the procedure in a Select Committee shall, as far as practicable, be the same as is followed in the House during the consideration stage of a Bill, with such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.</p>	<p><b>88.</b>—(1) A general committee to which a bill or other business has been or stands committed shall meet to consider such business on the day and at the hour named by the Member appointed chair of the committee in respect of that business. If the consideration of the business is not completed at that sitting, and subject to the proviso in paragraph (5) of Standing Order No. 84A (Public bill committees), the committee shall meet further to consider the business on such days of the week and at such times as may be appointed by the committee: Provided that no general committee shall sit at</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p><b>301.</b> When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee any notice given by a member of any amendment to a clause in the Bill shall stand referred to the Committee provided that where notice of amendment is received from a member who is not a member of the Select Committee such amendment shall not be taken up by the Committee unless moved by member of the Committee.</p> <p><b>302.</b> A Select Committee may hear expert evidence and representatives of special interests affected by the measure before them.</p>	<p>Westminster, on a day on which the House sits, between the hours of one o'clock and half past three o'clock in the afternoon on Mondays, between the hours of twenty five minutes past eleven o'clock in the morning and half past one o'clock in the afternoon on Tuesdays or Wednesdays or between the hours of twenty five minutes past nine o'clock in the morning and half past eleven o'clock in the morning on Thursdays, except as hereinafter provided.</p> <p><b>89.</b> The quorum of a general committee shall be seventeen or one third of the number of its members excluding the chair, whichever is the less; and in calculating the quorum fractions shall be counted as one.</p> <p>(2)The public shall be admitted to a general committee unless the committee otherwise orders.</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
		<p><b>90.</b> (1) A motion, of which at least ten days' notice has been given, may be made by a Minister of the Crown at the commencement of public business, that a public bill be referred to a second reading committee, and the question thereupon shall be put forthwith; and if, on the question being put, not fewer than twenty Members rise in their places and signify their objection thereto, the Speaker shall declare that the noes have it: Provided that no such notice shall be given until the bill has been printed and delivered to the Vote Office.</p> <p>(2) A motion, of which at least ten days' notice has been given, may with the leave of the House be made by the Member in charge of a private Member's bill at the commencement of public business on any day when private Members' bills have precedence under the provisions of Standing Order No. 14 (Arrangement of public business), that the said bill be referred to a second reading committee, and the question thereupon shall be put forthwith. If such a motion be agreed to, any order that the said bill be read a second time which stands on the paper for that or any subsequent day shall be discharged. No such motion shall be made before</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
		<p>the eighth Friday on which private Members' bills have precedence and no such notice shall be given until the bill has been printed and delivered to the Vote Office.</p> <p>(3) A second reading committee shall report to the House either that it recommends that the bill ought to be read a second time or that it recommends that the bill ought not to be read a second time, and in the latter case it shall have power to state its reasons for so recommending.</p> <p>(4) When a second reading committee shall have made a report to the House in respect of a bill referred to it under paragraph (2) above, the bill shall be ordered to be read a second time upon a future day.</p> <p>(5) Upon a motion being made for the second reading of a bill reported from a second reading committee, the question thereon shall be put forthwith.</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>175. Report.</b>— (1) A Select Committee shall make a report on the Bill within the period specified by the Assembly.</p> <p>(2) The report of the Select Committee on a Bill shall be presented to the Assembly by the Chairman or, in his absence, by any other member of the Committee or by the member-in-charge, and there shall be no debate on it at that stage.</p> <p>(3) The report of a Select Committee along with the minority view, if any, shall be printed and a copy thereof shall be made available to the members.</p>	<p><b>303.</b> (1) As soon as may be, after a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee, the Select Committee shall meet from time to time in accordance with rule 264 to consider the Bill and shall make a report thereon within the time fixed by the House:</p> <p>Provided that where the House has not fixed any time for the presentation of the report by a Select Committee, the report shall be presented before the expiry of three months from the date on which the House adopted the motion for the reference of the Bill to the Select Committee:</p> <p>Provided further that the House may at any time, on a motion being made, direct that the time for the presentation of the report by the Select Committee be extended to a date specified in the motion.</p> <p>(2) The Select Committee shall in their report state whether the publication of the Bill directed by these rules has taken place, and the date on which the publication has taken place.</p> <p>(3) Where a Bill has been altered, the Select Committee may, if they think fit, include in their report a recommendation to the member incharge of the Bill that his next motion should be a motion for circulation, or,</p>	<p><b>92.</b> (1) A bill which has been considered by a second reading committee or by the Scottish Grand Committee in relation to the principle of the bill may be referred for consideration on report to a committee to consider bills on report or to the Scottish Grand Committee, as the case may be, upon a motion made after notice by a Minister of the Crown at the commencement of public business, and the question on such motion shall be put forthwith; and if, on the question being put, not fewer than twenty Members rise in their places and signify their objection thereto, the Speaker shall declare that the noes have it.</p> <p>(2) A committee to consider bills on report shall consist of not fewer than twenty nor more than eighty Members, to be nominated by the Committee of Selection to serve on the committee for the consideration of each bill referred to it; and in the nomination of such Members, the Committee of Selection shall have regard to their qualifications and to the composition of the House:</p> <p>Provided that, for the consideration of all public bills relating exclusively to Wales, the committee shall be so constituted as to include all Members sitting for constituencies in Wales.</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>where the Bill has already been circulated, for re-circulation.</p> <p>(4) Any member of the Select Committee may record a minute of dissent on any matter or matters connected with the Bill or dealt with in the report.</p> <p>(5) A minute of dissent shall be couched in temperate and decorous language and shall not refer to any discussion in the Select Committee nor cast aspersion on the Committee.</p> <p>(6) If in the opinion of the Speaker a minute of dissent contains words, phrases or expressions which are unparliamentary or otherwise inappropriate, he may order such words, phrases or expressions to be expunged from the minute of dissent.</p>	<p>(3) Any committee to which a bill is referred under this order shall report to the House that it has considered the bill and has made amendments or has made no amendment thereunto, as the case may be; and the bill so reported shall be ordered to be read the third time upon a future day.</p>	
	<p><b>304.</b> The report of the Select Committee on a Bill together with the minutes of dissent, if any, shall be presented to the House by the Chairman or in his absence by any member of the Committee.</p> <p><b>305.</b> The Secretary-General shall cause every report of a Select Committee to be printed, and a copy of the report shall be made available for the use of every member of the House. The report, and the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, shall be published in</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>176. Composition of PAC.</b> (1) There shall be constituted, after a general election, two Public Accounts Committees for the duration of the Assembly.</p> <p>(2) Each Committee shall consist of [thirteen] members to be elected by the Assembly and the Finance Minister shall be its ex-officio member.</p>	<p>the Gazette.</p> <p><b>309.</b> (1) The Committee shall consist of not more than [22 members comprising 15 members] who shall be elected by the House every year from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote 2A[and not more than 7 members of Rajya Sabha to be nominated by that House for being associated with the Committee:]</p> <p>Provided that a Minister shall not be elected a member of the Committee, and that if a member, after his election to the Committee, is appointed a Minister he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.</p> <p>(2) The term of office of members of the Committee shall not exceed one year.</p>	<p><b>148.</b> (1) There shall be a select committee to be called the Committee of Public Accounts for the examination of the accounts showing the appropriation of the sums granted by Parliament to meet the public expenditure, and of such other accounts laid before Parliament as the committee may think fit, to consist of not more than sixteen members. The committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records, to sit notwithstanding any adjournment of the House, to report from time to time, to appoint specialist advisers either to supply information which is not readily available or to elucidate matters of complexity within the committee's order of reference, and to adjourn from place to place.</p> <p>(2) Unless the House otherwise orders, each Member nominated to the committee shall continue to be a member of it for the remainder of the Parliament.</p>	
<p><b>177. Functions.</b>– (1) The Committees shall deal with the Appropriation Accounts of the Government and the report of the Auditor-General thereon and such other matters as the Assembly or the Speaker or the Finance Minister</p>	<p><b>308.</b> (1) There shall be a Committee on Public Accounts for the examination of accounts showing the appropriation of sums granted by the House for the expenditure of the Government of India, the annual finance accounts of</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p>may refer to the Committees.</p> <p>(2) Subject to sub-rule (1), the Committees shall deal with the business assigned to them by the Speaker out of the business referred to the Committees under the said sub-rule.</p> <p>(3) In scrutinizing the Appropriation Accounts of the Government and the report of the Auditor-General thereon, it shall be the duty of the Committees to satisfy themselves that—</p> <p>(a) the moneys shown in the accounts as having been disbursed were legally available for, and applicable to, the service or purpose to which they have been applied or charged;</p> <p>(b) the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it; and</p> <p>(c) every re-appropriation had been made in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Government.</p> <p>(4) It shall also be the duty of the Committees to—</p> <p>(a) examine the statement of accounts showing the income and expenditure of state corporations, trading and manufacturing schemes, concerns and projects together with the balance sheets and statements of profit and loss accounts which the Governor may have required to be prepared or are prepared under the provisions of the</p>	<p>the Government of India and such other accounts laid before the House as the Committee may think fit.</p> <p>(2) In scrutinising the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of India and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, it shall be the duty of the Committee to satisfy itself-</p> <p>(a) that the moneys shown in the accounts as having been disbursed were legally available for, and applicable to, the service or purpose to which they have been applied or charged;</p> <p>(b) that the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it; and</p> <p>(c) that every re-appropriation has been made in accordance with the provisions made in this behalf under rules framed by competent authority.</p> <p>(3) It shall also be the duty of the Committee-</p> <p>(a) to examine the statement of accounts showing the income and expenditure of state corporations, trading and manufacturing schemes, concerns and projects together with the balance sheets and statements of profit and loss accounts which the President may have required to be prepared or are prepared under provisions of the statutory rules regulating the financing of a particular corporation, trading or</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p>statutory rules regulating the financing of a particular corporation, a trading concern or project, and the report of the Auditor-General thereon;(b) examine the statements of Accounts showing the income and expenditure of autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies the audit of which may be conducted by the Auditor-General under the directions of the Governor or under any law; and (c) consider the report of the Auditor-General in case where the Governor may have required him to conduct the audit of any receipts or to examine the accounts of stores and stocks.</p> <p>(5) If any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted by the Assembly for that purpose, the Committee shall examine with reference to the facts of each case the circumstances leading to such an excess and make such recommendations as it may deem fit</p>	<p>manufacturing scheme or concern or project and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon;</p> <p>(b) to examine the statement of accounts showing the income and expenditure of autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies, the audit of which may be conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India either under the directions of the President or by a statute of Parliament; and (c) to consider the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General in cases where the President may have required him to conduct an audit of any receipts or to examine the accounts of stores and stocks.</p> <p>(4) If any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted by the House for that purpose, the Committee shall examine with reference to the facts of each case the circumstances leading to such an excess and make such recommendation as it may deem fit: Provided that the Committee shall not exercise its functions in relation to such public undertakings as are allotted to the Committee on Public Undertakings by these rules or by the Speaker.</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>178. Reports.</b>– (1) The report of each Committee shall be presented within a period of one year from the date on which reference is made to it by the Assembly unless the Assembly, on a motion being made, directs that the time for the presentation of the report be extended to a date specified in the motion.</p> <p>(2) A Committee may present an interim report or a report in parts</p>			
<p><b>179. Sittings.</b> (1) The sittings of the Committees shall ordinarily be held at Lahore.</p> <p>(2) If necessary in the public interest, a sitting may be held outside Lahore, with the prior permission of the Speaker and the Finance Minister.</p> <p>(3) Unless otherwise permitted by the Speaker, one of the Public Accounts Committees shall meet during the first fortnight of a month and the other, during the second fortnight of a month to dispose of the pending business: Provided that a Committee shall not meet for more than three days in a week without approval of the Speaker.</p>			

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>180. Composition of Committee of Priviledges.</b>– (1) There shall be a Committee on Privileges for the duration of the Assembly.</p> <p>(2) The Committee shall consist of [22][thirteen] members to be elected by the Assembly and the Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs shall be its ex-officio member</p>	<p><b>313.</b> At the commencement of the House or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker shall nominate a Committee of Privileges consisting of not more than fifteen members.</p>	<p><b>148A.</b> (1) There shall be a select committee, called the Committee of Privileges, to consider specific matters relating to privileges referred to it by the House.</p> <p>(2) The committee shall consist of ten Members, of whom five shall be a quorum.</p> <p>(3) Unless the House otherwise orders, each Member nominated to the committee shall continue to be a member of it for the remainder of the Parliament.</p>	<p>Anyone who feels that they have received unfair treatment by a public agency can lodge a complaint with the Parliamentary Ombudsmen (JO). The Office of the Parliamentary Ombudsmen is an authority under the Riksdag and it is responsible for part of the Riksdag's parliamentary control functions. The Parliamentary Ombudsmen exist to guarantee that the treatment of all individuals by public agencies is in accordance with Swedish law. Fair treatment by public agencies is one of the fundamental rights and freedoms contained in the Swedish Constitution.</p> <p>A person does not have to be a Swedish citizen or even live in Sweden to lodge a complaint with the Parliamentary Ombudsmen. There is no minimum age and complaints can also be made on behalf of somebody else.</p> <p>Complaints should concern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central government agencies (including courts of law)</li> <li>Municipal agencies</li> <li>Officials employed at central government and municipal agencies</li> <li>Other institutions which are entrusted to exercise public authority</li> </ul>

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>181. Functions.</b>– The Committee shall examine every question referred to it and determine with reference to the facts of each case whether a breach of privilege is involved and, if so, the nature of the breach and the circumstances leading to it, and make such recommendations as it may deem fit.</p>	<p><b>314.</b> (1) The Committee shall examine every question referred to it and determine with reference to the facts of each case whether a breach of privilege is involved and, if so, the nature of the breach, the circumstances leading to it and make such recommendations as it may deem fit. (2) The report may also state the procedure to be followed by the House in giving effect to the recommendations made by the Committee.</p> <p><b>315.</b> (1) After the report has been presented, the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member may move that the report be taken into consideration whereupon the Speaker may put the question to the House. (2) Before putting the question to the House, the Speaker may permit a debate on the motion, not exceeding half an hour in duration, and such debate shall not refer to the details of the report further than is necessary to make out a case for the consideration of the report by the House. (3) After the motion made under sub-rule (1) is agreed to, the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member, as the case may be, may move that the House agrees, or</p>	<p><b>148A.</b> (4)The committee shall have power to appoint sub-committees consisting of no more than seven Members, of whom three shall be a quorum, and to refer to such sub-committees any of the matters referred to the committee. (5) The committee and any sub-committee shall have power (a)to send for persons, papers and records, to sit notwithstanding any adjournment of the House, to adjourn from place to place and to report from time to time; (b ) to appoint legal advisers, and to appoint specialist advisers either to supply information which is not readily available or to elucidate matters of complexity within the committee’s order of reference. (6) The committee shall have power to order the attendance of any Member before the committee and to require that specific documents or records in the possession of a Member relating to its inquiries be laid before the committee or any sub-committee. (7) The committee shall have power to refer to unreported evidence of the former Committees on Standards and Privileges and to any documents circulated to any such committee.</p>	<p>The Parliamentary Ombudsmen give criticism and advice It is up to the Parliamentary Ombudsmen to decide whether or not to consider incoming reports. If a Parliamentary Ombudsman discovers that a public agency or a court has violated a law, the Ombudsman may deliver a statement containing criticism and suggest what could have been done instead. The public agencies generally observe the recommendations of the Parliamentary Ombudsmen. Since the Office of the Ombudsmen is not a court the decisions are only recommendations and cannot be appealed. In many cases the Parliamentary Ombudsmen will conclude that there is no reason to criticise the handling of the matter. Should the Parliamentary Ombudsmen suspect that someone has committed a serious violation in his or her handling of a matter they may bring charges against the individual. If they suspect that a minor breach has been committed, they may issue a warning to the person in question. The Parliamentary Ombudsmen may also conclude that an amendment needs to be made to an existing law, in which</p>

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>disagrees or agrees with amendments, with the recommendations contained in the report.</p> <p><b>316.</b> A motion that the report of the Committee be taken into consideration shall be accorded the priority assigned to a matter of privilege under sub-rule (1) of rule 225, unless there has been undue delay in bringing it forward: Provided that when a date has already been fixed for the consideration of the report, it shall be given priority as a matter of privilege on the day so appointed.</p>	<p>(8) The committee shall have power to refuse to allow proceedings to which the public are admitted to be broadcast.</p> <p>(9) The Attorney General, the Advocate General and the Solicitor General, being Members of the House, may attend the committee, may take part in deliberations, may receive committee papers and may give such other assistance to the committee as may be appropriate, but shall not vote or make any motion or move any amendment or be counted in the quorum.</p>	<p>case they may propose this to the Riksdag or the Government.</p> <p>First in the world</p> <p>The Parliamentary Ombudsmen receive some 7000 complaints every year. They are politically neutral. The Ombudsmen are chosen by the Riksdag. There are currently four Ombudsmen. The Parliamentary Ombudsmen have existed in Sweden since 1809. Sweden was the first country in the world to establish an Office of the Parliamentary Ombudsmen. Today there are similar institutions in hundreds of countries. They are also referred to using the Swedish word "ombudsman" in English and several other languages.</p>
	<p><b>COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION</b></p> <p><b>317.</b> There shall be a Committee on Subordinate Legislation to scrutinize and report to the House whether the powers to make regulations, rules, sub-rules, bye-laws etc., conferred by the Constitution or delegated by Parliament are being properly exercised within such delegation.</p> <p><b>318.</b> (1) The Committee shall consist of not more than fifteen members who shall be nominated by the Speaker: Provided that a Minister shall not be</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>nominated a member of the Committee, and that if a member, after his nomination to the Committee is appointed a Minister he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.</p> <p>(2) The term of office of members of the Committee shall not exceed one year.</p>		
	<p><b>319.</b> Each regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. framed in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution or the legislative functions delegated by Parliament to a subordinate authority, and which is required to be laid before the House, hereinafter referred to as "Order", shall, subject to such rules as the Speaker may in consultation with the Leader of the House prescribe, be numbered centrally and published in the Gazette immediately after it is promulgated.</p> <p>20. After each such Order referred to in rule 319 is laid before the House, the Committee shall, in particular, consider-</p> <p>(i) whether it is in accord with the general objects of the Constitution or the Act pursuant to which it is made;</p> <p>(ii) whether it contains matter which in the opinion of the Committee should more properly be dealt with in an Act of Parliament.</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>(iii) whether it contains imposition of any tax;</p> <p>(iv) whether it directly or indirectly bars the jurisdiction of the courts;</p> <p>(v) whether it gives retrospective effect to any of the provisions in respect of which the Constitution or the act does not expressly give any such power;</p> <p>(vi) whether it involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India or the public revenues;</p> <p>(vii) whether it appears to make some unusual or unexpected use of the powers conferred by the Constitution or the Act pursuant to which it is made;</p> <p>(viii) whether there appears to have been unjustifiable delay in its publication or in laying it before Parliament; and</p> <p>(ix) whether for any reason its form or purport calls for any elucidation.</p>		
	<p><b>321.</b> (1) If the Committee is of opinion that any Order should be annulled wholly or in part, or should be amended in any respect, it shall report that opinion and the grounds thereof to the House</p> <p>(2) If the Committee is of opinion that any other matter relating to any Orders should be brought to the notice of the House, it may report that opinion and matter to the House.</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p><b>322.</b> The Speaker may issue such directions as he may consider necessary for regulating the procedure in connection with all matters connected with the consideration of any question of Subordinate Legislation either in the Committee or in the House.</p>		
<p><b>182. Composition and functions of Committee on Government Assurances</b>          .– (1) There shall be a Committee on Government Assurances to scrutinize the assurances, promises and undertakings given, on the floor of the Assembly, by a Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary and to report on all questions relating thereto which are referred to it under sub-rule (3).          (2) The Committee shall consist of ten members to be elected by the Assembly for its duration.          (3) A member who feels that an assurance or a promise given to him or an undertaking made by a Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary has not been implemented within a reasonable time, he may in writing, propose that the matter may be referred to the Committee. If the Speaker is satisfied that a reasonable time has elapsed and that the matter should be enquired into by the Committee, he may refer the matter to the Committee.</p>	<p><b>324.</b> (1) The Committee shall consist of not more than fifteen members who shall be nominated by the Speaker: Provided that a Minister shall not be nominated a member of the Committee, and that if a member, after his nomination to the Committee is appointed a Minister he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.          (2) The term of office of members of the Committee shall not exceed one year.  <b>323.</b> There shall be a Committee on Government Assurances to scrutinize the assurances, promises, undertakings, etc., given by Ministers, from time to time, on the floor of the House and to report on-          (a) the extent to which such assurances, promises, undertakings, etc. have been implemented; and          (b) where implemented whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p>(4) The Committee shall scrutinize such assurances, promises and undertakings as are given during the term of the Assembly.</p> <p>(5) The Committee shall submit its report within such time as may be fixed by the Speaker or as may be extended by him.</p>	<p>purpose.</p>		
	<p><b>COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE</b></p> <p><b>325.</b> The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House shall consist of fifteen members nominated by the Speaker and shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year.</p> <p><b>326.</b> (1) The functions of the Committee shall be:-</p> <p>(i) to consider all applications from members for leave of absence from the sittings of the House; and</p> <p>(ii) to examine every case where a member has been absent for a period of sixty days or more, without permission, from the sittings of the House and to report whether the absence should be condoned or circumstances of the case justify that the House should declare the seat of the member vacant.</p> <p>(2) The Committee shall perform such other functions in respect of attendance</p>	<p><b>Committee on Standards</b></p> <p><b>149.</b> (1) There shall be a select committee, called the Committee on Standards</p> <p>(a) to oversee the work of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards; to examine the arrangements proposed by the Commissioner for the compilation, maintenance and accessibility of the Register of Members' Financial Interests and any other registers of interest established by the House; to review from time to time the form and content of those registers; and to consider any specific complaints made in relation to the registering or declaring of interests referred to it by the Commissioner; and</p> <p>(b) to consider any matter relating to the conduct of Members, including specific complaints in relation to alleged breaches in any code of conduct to which the House has agreed and which have been drawn to the committee's</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>of members in the House as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.</p>	<p>attention by the Commissioner; and to recommend any modifications to such code of conduct as may from time to time appear to be necessary.</p> <p>(2) The committee shall consist of seven Members, and seven lay members.</p> <p>(3) Unless the House otherwise orders, each Member nominated to the committee shall continue to be a member of it for the remainder of the Parliament.</p> <p>(4) The committee shall have power to appoint sub-committees and to refer to such sub-committees any of the matters referred to the committee.</p> <p>(5) Lay members may take part in proceedings of the committee and of any sub-committee to which they are appointed and may ask questions of witnesses, but lay members may not move any motion or any amendment to any motion or draft report, and may not vote.</p> <p>(6) The quorum of the committee shall be three members who are Members of this House and three lay members, and the quorum of any sub-committee shall be three, of whom at least one shall be a Member of this House and at least one a lay member.</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p><b>327.</b> Where the Committee recommends that leave of absence be granted to a member or the absence be condoned, as the case may be, the pleasure of the House shall be taken by the Speaker in the following terms on a day as soon as may be after the presentation of the report:- 'The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in its.... report has recommended that leave of absence be granted or absence be condoned (as the case may be) in respect of Shri ..... for the period indicated in the report. The member is being informed accordingly.'</p> <p><b>28.</b> Where leave of absence is not recommended by the Committee in respect of any application, a motion may be moved by any member that the House agrees or agrees with amendment or disagrees with the recommendations of the Committee in respect of that application.</p>	<p><b>149.—(7)</b>The committee and any sub-committee shall have power</p> <p>(a) to send for persons, papers and records, to sit notwithstanding any adjournment of the House and to adjourn from place to place;</p> <p>(b) subject to the provisions of paragraph (8) of this order, to report from time to time;</p> <p>(c) to appoint legal advisers, and to appoint specialist advisers either to supply information which is not readily available or to elucidate matters of complexity within the committee's order of reference.</p> <p>(8) Any lay member present at a meeting at which a report has been agreed shall have the right to submit a paper setting out that lay member's opinion on the report. The Committee shall not consider a motion that the Chair make a report to the House until it has ascertained whether any lay member present wishes to submit such a paper; and any such paper shall be appended to the report in question before it is made to the House.</p> <p>(9) The committee shall have power to order the attendance of any Member before the committee or any sub-committee and to require that specific documents or records in the possession</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
		<p>of a Member relating to its inquiries, or to the inquiries of a sub-committee or of the Commissioner, be laid before the committee or any sub-committee.</p> <p>(10) The committee, or any sub-committee, shall have power to refer to unreported evidence of the former Committees on Standards and Privileges and to any documents circulated to any such committee.</p> <p>(11) The committee shall have power to refuse to allow proceedings to which the public are admitted to be broadcast.</p> <p>(12) The Attorney General, the Advocate General and the Solicitor General, being Members of the House, may attend the committee or any sub-committee, may take part in deliberations, may receive committee or sub-committee papers and may give such other assistance to the committee or sub-committee as may be appropriate, but shall not vote or make any motion or move any amendment or be counted in the quorum.</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
		<p><b>149A.</b> (1) Lay members shall be appointed to the Committee on Standards by a resolution of the House on a motion made under the provisions of this order and shall remain as lay members in accordance with the provisions of this order.</p> <p>(2) The period of appointment of a lay member shall be specified in the resolution of the House for appointment and shall not exceed six years. The appointment of a lay member is not terminated by any dissolution of Parliament.</p> <p>(3) No person who has once been a lay member may be appointed for a further term.</p> <p>(4) No person may be appointed as a lay member if that person is or has been a Member of this House or a Member of the House of Lords; and any person so appointed shall cease to be a lay member upon becoming a Member of this House or of the House of Lords.</p> <p>(5) No person may be appointed as a lay member unless that person has been selected on the basis of a fair and open competition.</p> <p>(6) A person appointed as a lay member may resign as a lay member by giving notice to the House of Commons Commission.</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
		<p>(7) A person appointed as a lay member shall be dismissed from that position only following a resolution of the House, after the House of Commons Commission has reported that it is satisfied that the person should cease to be a lay member; and any such report shall include a statement of the Commission's reasons for its conclusion.</p> <p>(8) No motion may be made under the provisions of this order unless</p> <p>(a) notice of the motion has been given at least two sitting days previously, and</p> <p>(b) the motion is made on behalf of the House of Commons Commission by a Member of the Commission.</p> <p>(9) The Speaker shall put the questions necessary to dispose of proceedings on motions made under the provisions of this order not later than one hour after the commencement of those proceedings.</p> <p>(10) Business to which this order applies may be proceeded with at any hour, though opposed.</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
		<p><b>150.</b> (1) There shall be an Officer of this House, called the Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards, who shall be appointed by the House.</p> <p>(2) The principal duties of the Commissioner shall be</p> <p>(a) to maintain the Register of Members' Financial Interests and any other registers of interest established by the House, and to make such arrangements for the compilation, maintenance and accessibility of those registers as are approved by the Committee on Standards or an appropriate subcommittee thereof;</p> <p>(b) to provide advice confidentially to Members and other persons or bodies subject to registration on matters relating to the registration of individual interests;</p> <p>(c) to advise the Committee on Standards, its subcommittees and individual Members on the interpretation of any code of conduct to which the House has agreed and on questions of propriety;</p> <p>(d) to monitor the operation of such code and registers, and to make recommendations thereon to the Committee on Standards or an appropriate subcommittee thereof; and</p> <p>(e) to investigate, if he thinks fit, specific</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
		<p>matters which have come to his attention relating to the conduct of Members and to report to the Committee on Standards or to an appropriate sub-committee thereof, unless the provisions of paragraph (4) apply.</p> <p>(3) In determining whether to investigate a specific matter relating to the conduct of a Member the Commissioner shall have regard to whether in his view there is sufficient evidence that the Code of Conduct or the rules relating to registration or declaration of interests may have been breached to justify taking the matter further.</p> <p>(4) No report shall be made by the Commissioner</p> <p>(a) in any case where the Member concerned has agreed that he has failed to register or declare an interest, if it is the Commissioner's opinion that the interest involved is minor, or the failure was inadvertent, and the Member concerned has taken such action by way of rectification as the Commissioner may have required within any procedure approved by the Committee for this purpose; and</p> <p>(b) in any case involving parliamentary allowances, or the use of facilities or</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
		<p>services, if the Commissioner has with the agreement of the Member concerned referred the matter to the relevant Officer of the House for the purpose of securing appropriate financial reimbursement, and the Member has made such reimbursement within such period of time as the Commissioner considers reasonable.</p> <p>(5) The Commissioner may at any time in the course of investigating a complaint, and if so requested by the Committee on Standards shall, appoint an Investigatory Panel to assist him in establishing the facts relevant to the investigation.</p> <p>(6) An Investigatory Panel shall</p> <p>(a) consist of the Commissioner, who shall be Chair of the Panel, and two assessors, one of whom shall be a legally qualified person appointed by the Commissioner and the other shall be a Member, who shall not be a member of the Committee on Standards, appointed by the Speaker; and</p> <p>(b) meet in private.</p> <p>(7) The Commissioner</p> <p>(a) shall determine the procedures of the Panel, subject to the provisions of this order; and</p> <p>(b) may appoint counsel for the purpose</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
		<p>of assisting the Panel.</p> <p>(8) Any report that the Commissioner may have made to the Committee on Standards in relation to the complaint before the appointment of the Panel shall be made available to the Panel by the Committee.</p> <p>(9) Any Member who is the subject of the complaint under investigation shall, if he so requests, be heard by the Panel; may call witnesses; and may examine other witnesses.</p> <p>(10) When the Panel has completed its proceedings</p> <p>(a) the Commissioner shall report as in paragraph (2)(e);</p> <p>(b) the legal assessor shall report to the Committee on Standards his opinion as to the extent to which its proceedings have been consistent with the principles of natural justice; and</p> <p>(c) the Member assessor may report to the Committee on Standards his opinion as to the extent to which its proceedings have had regard to the customs and practice of the House and its Members.</p> <p>(11) The Commissioner shall report each year to the House on the exercise by him of his functions.</p> <p>(12) The Commissioner shall have leave to publish from time to time</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
		<p>(a) information and papers relating to            (i) matters resolved in accordance with paragraph (4) of this order; and            (ii) complaints not upheld;and            (b) information about complaints received and matters under investigation.</p> <p>(13) The Commissioner may be dismissed only following a resolution of the House, moved for by a Member of the House of Commons Commission, after the Committee on Standards has reported to the House that it is satisfied that the Commissioner is unfit to hold his office or unable to carry out his functions; and any such report shall include a statement of the Committee’s reasons for its conclusion.</p>	
	<p><b>RULES COMMITTEE</b>  <b>329.</b> There shall be a Committee on Rules to consider matters of procedure and conduct of business in the House and to recommend any amendments or additions to these rules that may be deemed necessary.  <b>330.</b> The Committee on Rules shall be nominated by the Speaker and shall consist of fifteen members including the Chairman of the Committee. The Speaker shall be the ex-officio Chairman of the Committee  <b>331.</b> (1) The recommendations of the</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>Committee shall be laid on the Table and within a period of seven days, beginning with the day on which they are so laid, any member may give notice of any amendment to such recommendations.</p> <p>(2) Any notice given by a member of any amendment to the recommendations of the Committee shall stand referred to the Committee who shall consider it and make such changes in their recommendations as the Committee may consider fit. The final report of the Committee after taking into consideration the amendments suggested by the members shall be laid on the Table. Thereafter, on the House agreeing to the report on a motion made by a member of the Committee, the amendments to the rules as approved by the House, shall be promulgated by the Speaker in the Bulletin.</p> <p>(3) If notice of such amendment has not been given within seven days, the recommendations of the Committee shall be deemed to have been approved by the House and on the expiry of the said period the Speaker shall promulgate in the Bulletin the amendments to the rules as recommended by the Committee.</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	(4) The amendments to the rules shall come into force on their publication in the Bulletin unless otherwise specified.		
<p><b>185. Composition and functions of Finance Committee.</b>– (1) There shall be a Finance Committee for the duration of the Assembly, consisting of the Speaker, the Finance Minister and seven other members to be elected by the Assembly in the manner prescribed in rule 150.</p> <p>(2) The Speaker shall be the Chairman and the Secretary shall be the Secretary of the Committee.</p> <p>(3) The Committee shall approve the Annual and Supplementary Budget Estimates of the Assembly and its Secretariat, which shall respectively be included in the Annual Budget Statement and the Supplementary Budget Statement by the Government: Provided that if at the relevant time, the Assembly stands dissolved or there is no Finance Committee, such approval may be given by the Speaker in anticipation of the approval of the Finance Committee.</p> <p>(4) The Committee may, from time to time, approve incurring of additional or new expenditure in anticipation of provision of funds, for the Assembly or its Secretariat and the amount or amounts so approved shall be included</p>			

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p>in the Supplementary Budget.  (5) The Committee may make recommendations in regard to any financial matter relating to the Assembly or its Secretariat referred to it by the Assembly or the Speaker.  (6) Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the procedure of the Committee shall be regulated by the rules made by the Committee and until such rules are made, the business of the Committee shall be conducted in such manner as the Speaker may direct.</p>			
<p><b>186. Composition and functions of Business Advisory Committee.</b>– (1) At the commencement of the Assembly or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker may, in consultation with the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition, nominate a Business Advisory Committee consisting of not more than twelve members including the Speaker who shall be the Chairman of the Committee.  (2) It shall be the function of the Committee to recommend the time that should be allocated for the discussion of the stage or stages of such Government Bills and other business as the Speaker, in consultation with the Leader of the House, may direct for being referred to the Committee.</p>	<p><b>287.</b> At the commencement of the House or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker may nominate a Committee called the Business Advisory Committee consisting of not more than fifteen members including the Speaker who shall be the Chairman of the Committee.  288. (1) It shall be the function of the Committee to recommend the time that should be allocated for the discussion of the stage or stages of such Government Bills and other business as the Speaker, in consultation with the Leader of the House, may direct for being referred to the Committee.  (2) The Committee shall have the power to indicate in the proposed time-table the different hours at which the various</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p>(3) The Committee shall have the power to indicate in the proposed time table, the different hours at which the various stages of the Bill or other business shall be completed.</p> <p>(4) The Committee shall have such other functions as may, from time to time, be assigned to it by the Speaker.</p>	<p>stages of the Bill or other business shall be completed.</p> <p>(3) The Committee shall have such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.</p> <p>Explanation.- The expression other business referred to in this rule and rules 290A and 291 means business, other than private members' Bills under rule 65 and private members' resolutions under rule 170.</p>		
	<p><b>289.</b> The recommendations of the Committee shall be presented to the House in the form of a report.</p> <p><b>290.</b> At any time after the report has been presented to the House a motion may be moved that the House agrees or agrees with amendments or disagrees with the report: Provided that an amendment may be moved that the report be referred back to the Committee either without limitation or with reference to any particular matter: Provided further that not more than half an hour shall be allotted for the discussion of the motion and no member shall speak for more than five minutes on such motion.</p> <p><b>290A.</b> The allocation of time in respect of Bills and other business as approved by the House shall take effect as if it</p>		

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	<p>were an order of the House and shall be notified in the Bulletin.</p> <p><b>291.</b> At the appointed hour, in accordance with the Allocation of Time Order for the completion of a particular stage of a Bill or other business, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with that stage of the Bill or other business.</p> <p><b>292.</b> No variation in the Allocation of Time Order shall be made except on a motion made, with the consent of the Speaker, and accepted by the House: Provided that the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the House, increase the time, not exceeding one hour, without any motion being moved.</p>		
		<p><b>Committee on Human Rights</b></p> <p><b>152B.</b> (1) There shall be a select committee, to consist of six Members, to join with the committee appointed by the Lords as the Joint Committee on Human Rights.</p> <p>(2) The committee shall consider</p> <p>(a) matters relating to human rights in the United Kingdom (but excluding consideration of individual cases);</p> <p>(b) proposals for remedial orders, draft remedial orders and remedial orders made under section 10 of and laid under Schedule 2 to the Human Rights</p>	

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		<p>Act 1998; and</p> <p>(c) in respect of draft remedial orders and remedial orders, whether the special attention of the House should be drawn to them on any of the grounds specified in Standing Order No. 151 (Statutory Instruments (Joint Committee)).</p> <p>(3) The committee shall report to the House</p> <p>(a) in relation to any document containing proposals laid before the House under paragraph 3 of the said Schedule 2, its recommendation whether a draft order in the same terms as the proposals should be laid before the House; or</p> <p>(b) in relation to any draft order laid under paragraph 2 of the said Schedule 2, its recommendation whether the draft order should be approved; and the committee may report to the House on any matter arising from its consideration of the said proposals or draft orders.</p> <p>(4) The committee shall report to the House in respect of any original order laid under paragraph 4 of the said Schedule 2, its recommendation whether</p> <p>(a) the order should be approved in the form in which it was originally laid</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
		<p>before Parliament; or</p> <p>(b) that the order should be replaced by a new order modifying the provisions of the original order; or</p> <p>(c) that the order should not be approved,</p> <p>and the committee may report to the House on any matter arising from its consideration of the said order or any replacement order.</p> <p>(5) The quorum of the committee shall be two.</p> <p>(6) Unless the House otherwise orders, each Member nominated to the committee shall continue to be a member of it for the remainder of the Parliament.</p> <p>(7) The committee shall have power</p> <p>(a) to send for persons, papers and records, to sit notwithstanding any adjournment of the House, to adjourn from place to place, and to report from time to time; and</p> <p>(b) to appoint specialist advisers either to supply information which is not readily available or to elucidate matters of complexity within the committee's order of reference.</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
		<p><b>Committee on Members' Expenses.</b>  <b>152G.</b> (1) There shall be a select committee, called the Committee on Members' Expenses, to consider such matters relating to Members' expenses as may be referred to it by the House;  (2) The committee shall consist of eight members;  (3) Unless the House otherwise orders, each Member nominated to the committee shall continue to be a member of it for the remainder of the Parliament;  (4) The committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records, to sit notwithstanding any adjournment of the House, to appoint specialist advisers and to report from time to time.</p>	
		<p><b>Backbench Business Committee</b>  <b>152J.</b> (1) There shall be a select committee, called the Backbench Business Committee, to determine the backbench business to be taken in the House and in Westminster Hall on days, or parts of days, allotted for backbench business.  (2) The committee shall consist of a chair and seven other Members, of whom four shall be a quorum.  (3) The chair of the committee shall continue as chair for the remainder of the Session in which that person is</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
		<p>elected as chair unless the chair is declared vacant by the Speaker under the provisions of Standing Order No. 122C (Resignation or removal of chairs of select committees) as applied by paragraph (2) of Standing Order No. 122D (Election of Chair of Backbench Business Committee).</p> <p>(4) The chair of the committee shall be elected in accordance with the provisions of Standing Order No. 122D (Election of Chair of Backbench Business Committee).</p> <p>(5) No Member who is a Minister of the Crown or parliamentary private secretary or a principal opposition front-bench spokesperson shall be eligible to be the chair or a member of the committee: the Speaker's decision shall be final on such matters.</p> <p>(6) The committee shall have power to invite Government officials to attend all or part of any of its meetings and to hear representations from Members of the House in public.</p> <p>(7) The Committee shall have power to invite Members of the House who are not members of the Committee and who are of a party not represented on the Committee or of no party to attend its meetings and, at the discretion of the chair, take part in its proceedings,</p>	

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
		<p>but</p> <p>(a) no more than one Member may be so invited to attend in respect of the same meeting;</p> <p>(b) a Member so invited shall not move any motion or amendment to any motion, vote or be counted in the quorum.</p> <p>(8) The committee shall determine the backbench business to be taken</p> <p>(a) in the House on any day, or any part of any day, allotted under paragraph (4) of Standing Order No. 14 (Arrangement of public business), and</p> <p>(b) in Westminster Hall, in accordance with paragraph (7) of Standing Order No. 10 (Sittings in Westminster Hall), and shall report its determinations to the House.</p>	
SPECIAL COMMITTEE, HOUSE COMMITTEE, LIBRARY COMMITTEE	NIL		
<b>General Rules</b>			
	<p><b>333.</b> (1) A member may give notice of a motion or resolution or Bill which he may desire to be taken up on the conclusion of other business on which that motion is contingent and if such a notice is admitted by the Speaker it may be included in the list of business under the heading; contingent notice of motion or resolution or Bill, as the case may be</p>		

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	(2) A contingent notice shall be in such form as the Speaker may prescribe and shall be taken up in the House only after the business on which the notice is contingent is disposed of.		
	<p>335. On the prorogation of the House, all pending notices, other than notices of intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill, shall lapse and fresh notices shall be given for the next session:  Provided that a fresh notice shall be necessary of intention to move for leave to introduce any Bill in respect of which sanction or recommendation has been granted under the Constitution if the sanction or recommendation, as the case may be, has ceased to be operative.</p> <p><b>336.</b> A motion, resolution or an amendment, which has been moved and is pending in the House, shall not lapse by reason only of the prorogation of the House</p>		
<p><b>191.</b> Decisions by motions.— A matter requiring the decision of the Assembly shall be brought forward by means of a question put by the Speaker on a motion moved by a member.</p> <p><b>194.</b> Repetition of motion.— (1) Except as otherwise provided by these rules, a motion shall not raise a question</p>	338. A motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session.		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p>substantially identical with one on which the Assembly has given a decision in the same session.</p> <p>(2) The provisions of sub-rule (1) shall not be deemed to prevent the making of any of the following motions; namely—</p> <p>(a) a motion for taking into consideration, or reference to a Select Committee of a Bill where an amendment has been carried on a previous motion of the same kind to the effect that the Bill be circulated or recirculated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon; or</p> <p>(b) a motion for the amendment of a Bill which has been recommitted to a Select Committee or recirculated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon; or</p> <p>(c) a motion for the amendment of a Bill which is consequential or is designed merely to alter the drafting of another amendment which has been carried; or</p> <p>(d) a motion which has to be or may be made within a period determined by or under these rules.</p>			

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	<p><b>340.</b> At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned.</p> <p><b>341.</b> (1) If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may either forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question.</p> <p>(2) If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for re-circulation of a Bill to elicit further opinion thereon is in the nature of a dilatory motion in abuse of the rules of the House inasmuch as the original circulation was adequate or comprehensive or that no circumstance has arisen since the previous circulation to warrant the re-circulation of the Bill, he may, forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question.</p> <p>(3) If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for recommittal of a Bill to a Select Committee of the House or a Joint Committee of the Houses or circulation or re-circulation of the Bill after the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses has reported thereon, is in the nature of a dilatory motion in abuse of the rules of the House inasmuch as the Select Committee of the House or the</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, has dealt with the Bill in a proper manner or that no unforeseen or new circumstance has arisen since the Bill emerged from such Committee, he may forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question.</p> <p><b>342.</b> A motion that the policy or situation or statement or any other matter be taken into consideration shall not be put to the vote of the House, but the House shall proceed to discuss such matter immediately after the mover has concluded his speech and no further question shall be put at the conclusion of the debate at the appointed hour unless a member moves a substantive motion in appropriate terms to be approved by the Speaker and the vote of the House shall be taken on such motion.</p>		
<p><b>201. Mode of address.</b>— A member desiring to speak on any matter before the Assembly or to raise a point of order or a point of privilege shall speak only when called upon by the Speaker to do so, shall speak from his place, shall rise when he speaks and shall address the Speaker: Provided that a member disabled by sickness or infirmity may be permitted</p>	<p><b>350.</b> When a member rises to speak, his name shall be called by the Speaker. If more members than one rise at the same time, the member whose name is so called shall be entitled to speak.</p> <p><b>351.</b> A member desiring to make any observations on any matter before the House shall speak from his place, shall rise when he speaks and shall address the Speaker:</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p>to speak while sitting:            Provided further that the speech of a member who speaks without the permission of the Speaker shall not be recorded and it shall not form part of the proceedings of the Assembly.</p>	<p>Provided that a member disabled by sickness or infirmity may be permitted to speak sitting.</p>		
<p><b>202. Rules to be observed while speaking.</b>– (1) The subject matter of every speech shall be relevant to the matter before the Assembly.            (2) Except with the permission of the Speaker, a member may not read his speech but may refresh his memory by reference to his notes.            (3) A member while speaking shall not –            (a) discuss any matter which is sub-judice; (b) reflect upon the Governor in his personal capacity:            Provided that nothing in this clause shall preclude any reference, subject to the provisions of the Constitution, to the President or the Governor in relation to any act done by him in his official capacity;            (c) discuss the conduct of any judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties; (d) make a personal charge against a member, a Minister or the holder of a public office, except in so far as it may be relevant in regard to the matter before the Assembly; (e) use his right of speech</p>	<p><b>352.</b> A member while speaking shall not-            (I) refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending;            (ii) make personal reference by way of making an allegation imputing a motive to or questioning the bona fides of any other member of the House unless it be vimperatively necessary for the purpose of the debate being itself a matter in issue or relevant thereto;]            (iii) use offensive expressions about the conduct or proceedings of Parliament or any State Legislature;            (iv) reflect on any determination of the House except on a motion for rescinding it;            (v) reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms;            Explanation:-The words 'persons in high authority' mean persons whose conduct can only be discussed on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms under the Constitution or such other persons</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p>for the purpose of wilfully and persistently obstructing the business of the Assembly; (f) use offensive expressions about the conduct of proceedings in the National Assembly, the Senate or the Provincial Assemblies; (g) reflect on any determination of the Assembly except on a motion for rescinding it; (h) use the name of the President or the Governor for the purpose of influencing the debate; (i) utter treasonable, seditious or defamatory words or make use of offensive or unparliamentary expression;</p>	<p>whose conduct, in the opinion of the Speaker, should be discussed on a substantive motion drawn up in terms to be approved by him;  (vi) use the President's name for the purpose of influencing the debate;  (vii) utter treasonable, seditious or defamatory words;  *5[*** ** **]  (viii) use his right of speech for the purpose of obstructing the business of the House.  (ix) make any reference to the strangers in any of the galleries;  (x) refer to Government officials by name; and  (xi) read a written speech except with the previous permission of the Chair.]</p>		
	<p><b>353.</b> No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given *7[adequate advance notice] to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply:  Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	interest is served by making such allegation.		
<p><b>205. Order of speeches and right of reply.</b>– (1) After the member who makes a motion has spoken, other members may speak on the motion in the order in which the Speaker may call upon them and if any member, who is so called upon, does not speak, he shall not be entitled, except with the permission of the Speaker, to speak on the motion at any later stage of the debate.</p> <p>(2) Except in the exercise of a right of reply or as otherwise provided by these rules, a member shall not speak more than once on any motion, save with the permission of the Speaker, for the purpose of making a personal explanation but in that case no debatable matter may be brought forward.</p> <p>(3) A member who has made a motion may speak by way of reply, and if the motion has been made by a private member, the Minister or the Parliamentary Secretary concerned may speak after the mover has replied.</p> <p>(4) The provision of sub-rule (3) shall not be deemed to give any right of reply to the mover of a cut motion or to the mover of an amendment to a Bill, a</p>	<p>358. (1) After the member who moves a motion has spoken, other members may speak to the motion in such order as the Speaker may call upon them. If any member who is so called upon does not speak, he shall not be entitled except with the permission of Speaker, to speak to the motion at any later stage of the debate</p> <p>(2) Except in the exercise of right of reply or as otherwise provided by these rules, no member shall speak more than once to any motion, except with the permission of the Speaker.</p> <p>(3) A member who has moved a motion may speak again by way of reply, and if the motion is moved by a private member, the Minister concerned may, with the permission of the Speaker, speak (whether he has previously spoken in the debate or not) after the mover has replied:</p> <p>Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall be deemed to give any right of reply to the mover of an amendment to a Bill or a resolution save with the permission of the Speaker.</p> <p><b>359.</b> Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (3) of rule 358 the reply of the mover of the original motion shall in all</p>		

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resolution or a motion, save with the permission of the Speaker.	cases conclude the debate.		
	<p>360. The Speaker may himself, or on a point being raised or on a request made by a member, address the House at any time on a matter under consideration in the House with a view to aid members in their deliberations, and such expression of views shall not be taken to be in the nature of a decision.</p> <p>361. (1) Whenever the Speaker rises he shall be heard in silence and any member who is then speaking or offering to speak shall immediately resume his seat.</p> <p>(2) No member shall leave his seat while the Speaker is addressing the House.</p>		
<p><b>206. Limitation on Debate.–</b> (1) Whenever the debate on any motion in connection with a Bill or on any other motion becomes protracted, the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the Assembly, fix a time limit for the conclusion of discussion on any stage or all stages of the Bill or the motion, as the case may be.</p> <p>(2) At the appointed hour, in accordance with the time limit fixed for the completion of a particular stage of a Bill or a motion, the Speaker shall, unless the debate is sooner concluded, forthwith put every question necessary</p>	<p><b>362.</b> (1) At any time after a motion has been made, any member may move: 'That the question be now put', and unless it appears to the Speaker that the motion is an abuse of these rules or an infringement of the right of reasonable debate, the Speaker shall then put the motion 'That the question be now put'.</p> <p>(2) Where the motion: 'That the question be now put' has been carried, the question or questions consequent thereon shall be put forthwith without further debate:</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p>to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with that stage of the Bill or the motion. (3) The Speaker may fix time limit for a speech on a Bill or a motion.</p>	<p>Provided that the Speaker may allow a member any right of reply which he may have under these rules <b>363.</b> (1) Whenever the debate on any motion in connection with a Bill or on any other motion becomes unduly protracted, the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the House, fix a time limit for the conclusion of discussion on any stage or all stages of the Bill or the motion, as the case may be. (2) At the appointed hour, in accordance with the time limit fixed for the completion of a particular stage of a Bill or a motion, the Speaker shall, unless the debate is sooner concluded, forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with that stage of the Bill or the motion.</p>		
<p><b>208. Procedure for voting.</b>— (1) Save as otherwise provided, the votes of members on any question put by the Speaker may be taken by voice by inviting those in favour of the motion to say “Aye” and those against it, “No” and the Speaker will say “I think the ‘Ayes’ (or the ‘Noes’) have it”. If this opinion of the Speaker goes unchallenged, he will then say “The ‘Ayes’ (or the Noes) have it”, and the question before the Assembly shall stand decided</p>	<p><b>364.</b> A matter requiring the decision of the House shall be decided by means of a question put by the Speaker on a motion made by a member. <b>365.</b> When a motion has been made, the Speaker shall propose the question for consideration, and put it for the decision of the House. If a motion embodies two or more separate propositions, those propositions may be proposed by the Speaker as separate questions.</p>		

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<p>accordingly.</p> <p>(2) If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of the question is challenged and Division is demanded, he may direct that the votes be taken by Division in the manner set out in the Sixth Schedule or the Speaker may ask the members who are for "Ayes" and those for "Noes", respectively, to rise in their places and on a count being taken he shall declare the decision of the Assembly in which case, names of the voters shall not be recorded.</p> <p>(3) The result of voting by a Division shall be announced by the Speaker and shall not be challenged.</p> <p>(4) A member, who is unable to go to the Division lobby may, with the permission of the Speaker, have his vote recorded either in his seat in the Assembly Chamber or in the Lobby.</p>	<p><b>366.</b> A member shall not speak on a question after the Speaker has collected the voices both of the Ayes and of the Noes on that Question.</p> <p><b>367.</b> (1) On the conclusion of a debate, the Speaker shall put the question and invite those who are in favour of the motion to say 'Aye' and those against the motion to say 'No'.</p> <p>(2) The Speaker shall then say: 'I think the Ayes (or the Noes, as the case may be) have it.' If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is not challenged, he shall say twice: 'The Ayes (or the Noes, as the case may be) have it' and the question before the House shall be determined accordingly.</p> <p>(3) (a) If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is challenged, he shall order that the Lobby be cleared.</p> <p>(b) After the lapse of*8 [three minutes and thirty seconds] he shall put the question a second time and declare whether in his opinion the 'Ayes' or the 'Noes' have it.</p> <p>(c) If the opinion so declared is again challenged, he shall direct that the votes be recorded either by operating the automatic vote recorder or by using 'Aye' and 'No' Slips in the House or by the Members going into the Lobbies:</p>		

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	<p>Provided that, if in the opinion of the Speaker, the Division is unnecessarily claimed, he may ask the members who are for 'Aye' and those for 'No' respectively to rise in their places and, on a count being taken, he may declare the determination of the House. In such a case, the names of the voters shall not be recorded.</p>		
<p><b>210. Power to order withdrawal of members or suspend sitting.</b>— (1) The Speaker shall preserve order and shall have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his orders.  (2) The Speaker may direct any member whose conduct is, in his opinion, grossly disorderly, to withdraw immediately from the Assembly, and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the sitting.  (3) If any member is ordered to withdraw a second or subsequent time in the same session, the Speaker may direct the member to absent himself from the sittings of the Assembly for any period not exceeding fifteen days and the member so directed shall absent himself accordingly.  (4) The Speaker may, in the case of grave disorder in the Assembly, suspend a sitting for a time to be named by him</p>			

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p>or adjourn the Assembly.  (5) The Speaker or, before his election, the outgoing Speaker or, in his absence, the Secretary may appoint a Sergeant-at-Arms and such other officers as he may consider necessary to assist the Sergeant-at-Arms in carrying out the orders of the Speaker.  (6) If a member who has been ordered by the Speaker to withdraw from the Assembly refuses to do so, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall himself or with the assistance of such other officers as are appointed under sub-rule (5) carry out such orders as he may receive from the Speaker.</p>			
<p><b>213. Secret sitting.</b>– (1) On a request made by the Leader of the House or a Minister acting on his behalf, the Speaker may, in his discretion, fix a day or part thereof for sitting of the Assembly in secret.  (2) When the Assembly sits in secret, no stranger shall be permitted to be present in the Chamber, Lobby or Galleries, except the Secretary and such other officers of the Assembly or other persons as the Speaker may direct.</p>	<p><b>248.</b> (1) On a request made by the Leader of the House, the Speaker shall fix a day or part thereof for sitting of the House in secret.  (2) When the House sits in secret no stranger shall be permitted to be present in the Chamber, Lobby or Galleries:  <b>249.</b> The Speaker may cause a report of the proceedings of a secret sitting to be issued in such manner as he thinks fit, but no other person present shall keep a note or record of any proceedings or decisions of a secret sitting, whether in part or full, or issue any report of, or purport to describe, such proceedings.</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>Provided that members of the Council may be present in their Gallery:  Provided further that persons authorized by the Speaker may be present in the Chamber, Lobby or Galleries.</p> <p><b>251.</b> (1) When it is considered that the necessity for maintaining secrecy in regard to the proceedings of a secret sitting has ceased to exist and subject to the consent of the Speaker, a motion may be moved by the Leader of the House or any member authorized by him that the proceedings in the House during a secret sitting be no longer treated as secret.</p> <p>(2) On adoption by the House of the motion under sub-rule (1), the Secretary-General shall cause to be prepared a report of the proceedings of the secret sitting, and shall, as soon as practicable, publish it in such form and manner as the Speaker may direct.</p> <p><b>252.</b> Subject to the provisions of rule 251, disclosure of proceedings or decisions of a secret sitting by any person in any manner shall be treated as a gross breach of privilege of the House.</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>219. Report of proceedings.</b>– (1) The Secretary shall cause to be prepared a report of the proceedings of the Assembly at each of its sittings, and shall, as soon as practicable, publish it in such form and manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct.</p> <p>(2) The report so published shall be the authentic record of the proceedings of the Assembly and shall not be questioned or challenged on any ground whatsoever</p>	<p><b>379.</b> The Secretary-General shall cause to be prepared a full report of the proceedings of the House at each of its sittings and shall, as soon as practicable, publish it in such form and manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct</p>		
<p><b>221. Expunction of words.</b>– If the Speaker is of the opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory, indecent, unparliamentary or undignified, he may, at any time, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the Assembly.</p> <p><b>222. Indication in printed debates of expunged proceedings.</b>– The portion of the proceedings of the Assembly so expunged shall be marked by asterisk and an explanatory footnote shall be inserted in the proceedings as “Expunged as ordered by the Speaker”.</p>	<p><b>380.</b> If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House.</p> <p><b>381.</b> The portion of the proceedings of the House so expunged shall be marked by asterisks and an explanatory footnote shall be inserted in the proceedings as follows: 'EXPUNGED AS ORDERED BY THE CHAIR'</p>		
	<p><b>382.</b> (1) The Speaker may authorise printing, publication, distribution or sale of any paper, document or report in connection with the business of the House or any paper, document or report laid on the Table or presented to</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>the House or a Committee thereof.</p> <p>(2) A paper, document or report printed, published, distributed or sold in pursuance of sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to have been printed, published, distributed or sold under the authority of the House within the meaning of clause (2) of article 105 of the Constitution.</p> <p>(3) If a question arises whether a paper, document or report is in connection with the business of the House or not, the question shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.</p> <p><b>383.</b> The Secretary-General shall have custody of all records, documents and papers belonging to the House or any of its Committees or Lok Sabha Secretariat and he shall not permit any such records, documents or papers to be taken from the Parliament House without the permission of the Speaker.</p>		
<p><b>225. Lapse of pending notices on prorogation.</b>— (1) On the prorogation of the Assembly, all pending notices, other than notices of Questions and notices relating to Bills, shall lapse and fresh notices therefor shall be given for the next session.</p> <p>(2) The Bills which have been introduced shall be carried over to the pending List of Business of the next</p>	<p><b>335.</b> On the prorogation of the House, all pending notices, other than notices of intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill, shall lapse and fresh notices shall be given for the next session:</p> <p>Provided that a fresh notice shall be necessary of intention to move for leave to introduce any Bill in respect of which sanction or recommendation has been</p>		

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session. If the member-in-charge makes no motion in regard to the Bill during two consecutive sessions, the Bill shall lapse, unless the Assembly, on a motion by the member-in-charge in the next session, makes a special order for the continuance of the Bill.	granted under the Constitution if the sanction or recommendation, as the case may be, has ceased to be operative.		
<b>226. Motion, resolution or amendment moved not to lapse.</b> – The motion, the resolution or the amendment which has been moved and is pending in the Assembly, shall not lapse by reason only of the prorogation of the Assembly.	<b>336.</b> A motion, resolution or an amendment, which has been moved and is pending in the House, shall not lapse by reason only of the prorogation of the House		
<b>227. Effect of dissolution of Assembly.</b> – Subject to rule 171, on the dissolution of the Assembly, all pending business shall lapse.			
<b>230. Speaker to amend notices and motions.</b> – If in the opinion of the Speaker, any notice or motion contains words, phrases or expressions which are argumentative, unparliamentary, ironical, irrelevant, verbose or otherwise inappropriate, he may, in his discretion, amend such notice or motion before it is circulated.	337. If in the opinion of the Speaker, any notice contains words, phrases or expressions which are argumentative, unparliamentary, ironical, irrelevant, verbose, or otherwise inappropriate, he may, in his discretion, amend such notice before it is circulated.		
<b>231. No speech after question is put.</b> – A member shall not speak on a question after the Speaker has put the question to the Assembly.	<b>366.</b> A member shall not speak on a question after the Speaker has collected the voices both of the Ayes and of the Noes on that Question.		
<b>232. Casting vote.</b> – The Speaker shall not vote except in the event of an			

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equality of votes.			
<p><b>233. Validity of proceedings.</b>– (1) The validity of the proceedings of the Assembly shall not be called in question on the ground of any irregularity of procedure.</p> <p>(2) The Assembly shall have power to act notwithstanding any vacancy in the membership thereof and no proceedings in the Assembly shall be invalid by reason only that a person who was disqualified for being or continuing as member, or a person who was otherwise not entitled to do so, was present at or voted or otherwise took part in the proceedings.</p>			
<p><b>234. Suspension of rules.</b>– Whenever any inconsistency or difficulty arises in the application of these rules, a member may, with the consent of the Speaker, move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before the Assembly, and if the motion is carried, the rule in question shall stand so suspended.</p>	<p><b>388.</b> Any member may, with the consent of the Speaker, move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before the House and if the motion is carried the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being.</p>		
<p><b>235. Residuary powers of the Speaker.</b>– All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct.</p>	<p>389. All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct.</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p><b>236. Papers to be laid on the Table.</b>— If a Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table:  Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by a Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary to be of such nature that their production would be against the public interest:  Provided further that where a Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper, it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant paper on the Table.</p>	<p><b>368.</b> If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table:  Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest:  Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table.</p>		
<p><b>237. Treatment of papers laid on the Table.</b>— (1) A paper or document to be laid on the Table shall be duly authenticated by the member or the Minister or the Parliamentary Secretary by whom it is so laid.  (2) All papers and documents laid on the Table shall be considered public.</p>	<p>369. (1) A paper or document to be laid on the Table shall be duly authenticated by the member presenting it.  (2) All papers and documents laid on the Table shall be considered public.  370. If, in answer to a question or during debate, a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority, he shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of document containing that opinion or advice, or a summary thereof on the Table.</p>		

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
	<p>371. If the vote of a member in a division in the House is challenged on the ground of personal, pecuniary or direct interest in the matter to be decided, the Speaker may, if he considers necessary, call upon the member making the challenge to state precisely the grounds of his objection and the member whose vote has been challenged to state his case and shall decide whether the vote of the member should be disallowed or not and his decision shall be final:</p> <p>Provided that the vote of a member or members is challenged immediately after the division is over and before the result is announced by the Speaker.</p> <p>Explanation.- For the purposes of this rule the interest of the member should be direct, personal or pecuniary and separately belong to the person whose vote is questioned and not in common with the public in general or with any class or section thereof or on a matter of State policy.</p>		
<p><b>238. Procedure when a Minister discloses source of advice or opinion given to him.</b>— If, in answer to a question or during debate, a Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any officer of the Government or by any</p>			

Pakistan (Punjab Assembly)	India Lok Sabah	House of Commons (UK)	Riksdag (Sweden)
<p>other person or authority, he shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of documents containing that opinion or advice or a summary thereof on the Table.</p>			
<p><b>239. Statements on matters of public importance.</b>— A Minister may, with the consent of the Speaker, make a statement on a matter of public importance but no question shall be asked nor discussion take place thereon at the time the statement is made.</p>	<p>372. A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made.</p>		
<p><b>244-A. Procedure for amendment.</b>— (1) Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, not less than fifteen clear days' notice of a motion for leave to amend these rules shall be given to the Secretary along with the proposed amendment. (2) The Secretary shall, as soon as may be, circulate the notice to the members. (3) The motion shall be included in the List of Business, if the Assembly is in session, within seven days of the expiry of the period of notice given under sub-rule (1) or if the Assembly is not in session, within seven days of the commencement of the next session. (4) When the motion is reached, the Speaker shall read out the proposed amendment to the Assembly and ask whether the member has the leave of the Assembly. If objection is taken, the</p>			

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<p>Speaker shall call such of the members as may be in favour of leave being granted to rise in their seats, and, if the majority of the members present does not so rise, he shall declare that the member has not the leave of the Assembly, or if no objection is taken or such membership so rises, the Speaker shall declare that the member has the leave of the Assembly.</p> <p>(5) When a member has the leave of the Assembly under sub-rule (4), he may move that the proposed amendment be taken into consideration and to such a motion any other member may move an amendment that the proposed amendment be referred to the Standing Committee on Law and Parliamentary Affairs.</p> <p>(6) If the motion for consideration is carried, the proposed amendment will be put to the Assembly immediately for decision. If the amendment to refer the proposed amendment to the Committee is carried, the matter shall be referred to the Committee.</p> <p>(7) After the proposed amendment has been referred to the Committee, the procedure in regard to a Bill similarly committed shall be, as far as may be, followed with such variations as the Speaker may consider necessary.</p>			

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(8) Unless otherwise decided by the Assembly, the rule or the amendment of a rule that has been passed by the Assembly, shall come into force on the day the same is notified in the Official Gazette.]			

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