CHAPTER III

THE PROCEDURE

Parliamentary processes and procedures evolve over a period of time. In fact, these are continuous and ever-evolving phenomena. The private members' Bills procedure too falls in this category. For better understanding of this procedure the issues discussed in the present Chapter are: How and where the system first originated? When did the Bills originate in India and how has the system evolved over the years? What is the composition of the Committee on Private Members’ Bills and Resolutions in the Lok Sabha? What are its functions? The important decisions taken/recommendations made by this Committee so far? What is the current procedure regarding private members' Bills? Whether there are any special features of the procedure regarding private members' Bills as contra-distinguished from that of the Government Bills? Lastly, whether there is any difference in the procedure regarding private members' Bills in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha?

Origin of Bills

What is regarded as a Bill now in its present form, originated in the United Kingdom in the form of a petition from Parliament to the King. During the period of the constitutional struggle between Parliament and the King, Parliament was summoned to make it easier for the King to levy taxes upon the
subjects. Whenever Parliament was called, the members used to bring petitions in respect of local grievances and submit them to the King. Sometimes these petitions were talked out in Parliament and sometimes these were accepted by the King. But what the King did in respect of petitions was often not liked by the members. The members, therefore, decided that instead of presenting petitions to the King, they should present these in the form of Bills and ask the King to pass orders exactly in terms thereof. That is how the Bills got originated in U.K.¹

In India, the right to introduce a Bill was for the first time conferred on non-official members by the Rules framed under the Government of India Act, 1919. Provisions had accordingly been made in the Rules and the Standing Orders of the Central Legislative Assembly which came into being in 1921 for regulating non-official Legislation. The allotment of the time for non-official business was made by the Governor-General after considering the state of business. Until 1922 there was no provision for separate days for non-official Bills and Resolutions but as the demand for more time for the discussion of Bills grew, the procedure was altered in 1922 and separate days were allotted for the purpose.²

Evolution of Procedure

The next significant development took place with the advent of independence in 1947. The Rules and Standing Orders were then amalgamated and new Rules of Procedure of the House were made by the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) under Section 38 (1) of the Government of India Act,

1935, which came into force with effect from September 1, 1948. The most important change was that the Speaker was now empowered to allot time for non-official business. Also the words "Private Members" were substituted for the word "Non-official".\(^1\)

From 1921 to 1952, on an *ad hoc* basis only two or three or sometimes four days in a full session of two months were allotted for Private Members' Business. In 1953, the question of allotment of time to Private Members' Business on Fridays was raised by the then Secretary, Lok Sabha (M. N. Kaul) for the consideration of the Rules Committee of the Lok Sabha. The Rules Committee at its sitting held on April 14, 1953 adopted an amendment to the then existing Rules.\(^2\) In accordance with this amendment, the last two-and-a-half hours of the sitting of the Lok Sabha on Fridays are now allotted for Private Members' Business.\(^3\) To begin with, the first Friday of the session was set apart for Resolutions and the second for Bills or alternatively thereafter. From the fourth session of the Third Lok Sabha, Bills are put down on the first Friday of the session and Resolutions on the second Friday and so on, in order to give maximum notice of private members' Resolutions to the Government.

According to the Rules framed in 1921, on a day allotted for the disposal of non-official members' Bills, all motions with reference to Bills which had already been introduced by non-official members had precedence over motions


In Australia, Canada, Lebanon, Mauritius, Netherlands, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Switzerland, Members' Bills have precedence over Government legislation on certain hours or days of each week. In the United Kingdom, twenty Fridays and four other half days in each session are given over to their consideration. In Canada, Fiji, New Zealand, Solomon Islands, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe Private Members' Business is given priority one day per week. In Ireland priority is granted for one-and-a-half hours twice a week and in Malta on alternate Thursdays. Inter-Parliamentary Union, *Parliaments of the World : A Comparative Reference Compendium*, Second Edition, (England, Gower Publishing Company Ltd., 1986), Vol.II, pp. 393-394.
for leave to introduce new Bills. Motions for introduction of Bills which had gained place in the ballot for any particular private members' Bills day, therefore, were placed at the bottom of the List of Business for that day with the result that no private member's Bill could be introduced until the earlier business had been disposed of. This was a handicap to members who wished to introduce their Bills. Several attempts were made by members in the Central Legislative Assembly and again in the Provisional Parliament to get over this procedural difficulty but to no avail. On March 13, 1953, the question of according priority to the introduction of private members' Bills was raised again in the House. Later, on April 24, 1953 a petition signed by several members was presented to the Chair on the floor of the House praying that the Rules might be amended to enable private members to introduce their Bills as was the practice in the case of Government Bills. The proposal was considered by the Rules Committee at its sitting held on August 13, 1953 and the Committee adopted the necessary amendment to the Rules of Procedure.¹

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

According to earlier practice, private members' Bills after introduction were put down for consideration and passing strictly in accordance with the order or priority gained at the ballot held for the purpose. In this process, a comparatively less important Bill which gained priority at the ballot sometimes occupied all the private members' time blocking the more important Bills.

On March 13, 1953 a suggestion was made in the Lok Sabha that a Standing Committee on Private Members' Bills might be constituted to examine all Bills tabled by private members and to categorise them according to their relative importance. The matter was placed before the Rules Committee for their

consideration. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Rules Committee adopted by the House, the Committee on Private Members' Bills was constituted for the first time on December 1, 1953 with an initial membership of 10. On May 13, 1954 membership was increased from 10 to 15 and the functions were enlarged so as to cover private members' Resolutions also within its ambit. The Committee was accordingly designated as the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.1 The Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst the Members of the Committee. So far Deputy Speaker is being nominated to this Committee and, therefore, he is appointed as Chairman of the Committee also.

Scope and Functions of the Committee

The functions2 of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions are:

(a) to examine every Bill seeking to amend the Constitution notice of which has been given by a private member, before a motion for leave to introduce the Bill is included in the List of Business;

(b) to examine all private members' Bills after they are introduced and before they are taken up for consideration in the House and to classify them according to their nature, urgency and importance into two categories viz., category 'A' and category 'B';

(c) to recommend the time that should be allocated for the discussion of the stage or stages of each private member's Bill and also to indicate in the time table, so drawn up, the different hours at which various stages of the Bill in a day shall be completed;

(d) to examine every private member's Bill which is opposed in the House on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, and the Speaker considers such objection prima facie tenable;

2. Rule 294.
(e) to recommend time limit for the discussion of private members' Resolutions and other ancillary matters; and

(f) to perform such other functions in respect of private members' Bills and Resolutions as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.

The Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions, generally speaking, performs the same functions in relation to private members' Bills and Resolutions as the Business Advisory Committee does in regard to Government Business.

The work done by the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions during the first eight Lok Sabhas is indicated in Table 1 below:

**TABLE 1**

WORK DONE BY THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS (1952 - 89)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lok Sabha</th>
<th>Sittings held</th>
<th>Reports Presented</th>
<th>Classification of Bills Recommended</th>
<th>Constitution (Amendment) Bills Examined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FIRST</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1952-57)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECOND</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(57-62)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THIRD</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(62-67)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOURTH</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(67-70)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIFTH</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(71-77)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIXTH</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(77-79)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEVENTH</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(80-84)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIGHTH</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(85-89)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recommendations of the Committee: Some of the important decisions taken/recommendations made by the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions are as follows:

(a) For the performance of its functions, the Committee have, inter alia, laid down the following principles regarding examination of the Constitution (Amendment) Bills by private members:

(i) The Constitution should be considered as a sacred document – a document which should not be lightly interfered with and it should be amended only when it is found absolutely necessary to do so. Such amendments may generally be brought forward when it is found that the interpretation of the various articles and provisions of the Constitution has not been in accordance with the intention behind such provisions and cases of lacunae or glaring inconsistencies have come to light.

(ii) Whenever a private member's Bill raises issues of far-reaching importance and public interest, the Bill might be allowed to be introduced so that public opinion is ascertained and gauged to enable the House to consider the matter further. In determining whether a matter is of sufficient public importance it should be examined whether the particular provisions in the Constitution are adequate to satisfy the current ideas and public demand at the time. In other words, the Constitution should be adapted to the current needs and demands of the progressive society and any rigidity which may impede progress should be avoided.¹

(b) The general principles laid down by the Committee to guide them in their task of categorising private members' Bills under categories 'A' and 'B' are as under:

(i) that in the light of public opinion there is a general necessity and demand for the measure proposed;

¹ Lok Sabha Secretariat, First Report, Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions, First Lok Sabha, (New Delhi, Lok Sabha Secretariat, 1953), p. 2.
(ii) that the Bill seeks to remove a lacuna or to remedy a defect in an existing legislation;

(iii) that it is not opposed to the Directive Principles of State Policy as defined in the Constitution or to the secular nature of the State or to public policy and opinion;

(iv) that there is already a Bill in the legislative programme due for consideration by the House;

(v) that there is a possibility of a comprehensive measure being introduced by Government at a later date; and

(vi) that the Bill proposed is of such importance and urgency that, irrespective of a more comprehensive Bill being introduced later, its consideration earlier will at least bring about a statement of Government policy or help in settling an important issue.

The general principle followed in categorising a Bill under category ‘A’ is its public importance and urgency. The Bills that are generally classified under category ‘B’ are mostly Bills which contain a lesser element of urgency.

(c) The Committee have also laid down restrictions that the members should not give notice of more than four Bills during a session.¹

(d) In regard to a Bill which has been introduced and is to be taken up for consideration in the House, the Committee have recommended that the maximum allotment of time for its consideration and subsequent stages should be four hours.²

Current Procedure

The current procedure is basically the same as was evolved in the early fifties. According to it, the last two-and-a-half hours of a sitting on every Friday are generally allotted for transaction of Private Members’ Business. If there is no

². Lok Sabha Secretariat, First Report, Committee on Private Members’ Bills and Resolutions, First Lok Sabha, op. cit. p. 3.
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.\footnote{Rule 26}

Private Members' Business set down for a day and not disposed of on that day, is not set down for any subsequent day unless it has gained priority at the ballot with reference to that day. Business which was, however, under discussion at the end of the day has precedence over all other business set down for the next allotted day.

The procedure used for the consideration of the private members' Bills and the Government Bills is the same and is similar to the procedure used in Great Britain for over four hundred years. Both types of Bills are subjected to three readings\footnote{The practice of each Bill being submitted to three readings came into being as a result of a dispatch issued by the Court of Directors to the Government of India under the Act of 1833. The dispatch suggested general principles to be followed in framing laws. These principles being: Each law should be passed only after mature deliberation and discussion; Each law should travel through a definite succession of stages before it is finally adopted and that at each stage it should be amply discussed and that the intervals between discussions should be such as to allow to each member adequate opportunity; Intended law should be publicised to enable the affected persons or classes to offer their comments or complaints to the legislature. (Chowdhuri Charu C., Development of Parliamentary Procedure in India : I Parliamentary Institutions and Procedures in India (1833-61), \textit{Journal of Parliamentary Information}, Vol.II, No. 2, October, 1956, pp. 191-192.)} and consideration in a Select/Joint Committee, if appointed, and each stage is restricted to specific examination of some aspect(s).

Three Readings

\textbf{First Reading} : A Bill can be introduced in either House of Parliament - Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha - by a private member.

It is necessary for member-in-charge of a Bill to ask for leave to introduce the Bill. If leave is granted by the House, the Bill is introduced. This stage is known as the First Reading of the Bill. If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill
is opposed, the Speaker may, in his discretion, allow brief explanatory statements
to be made by the member who opposes the motion and the member-in-charge
who moved the motion. If the introduction of a private member's Bill is opposed
on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative
competence of the House and the Speaker considers such objection *prima
facie* tenable, it may be referred to the Committee on Private Members' Bills and
Resolutions.

**Publication in Gazette** : After a Bill has been introduced, it is published
in the Official Gazette. Even before introduction, a Bill might, with the permission
of the Speaker, be published in the Gazette. In such cases, leave to introduce the
Bill in the House is not necessary and it is straightaway introduced.

**Second Reading** : The Second Reading consists of consideration of the
Bill which is in two stages. The *first stage* consists of general discussion on the Bill
as a whole when the principle underlying the Bill is discussed. At this stage it
is open to the House to refer a Bill to a Select Committee of the House or a Joint
Committee of the two Houses or to circulate it for the purpose of eliciting
opinion thereon or straightaway take it into consideration. If a Bill is referred to
a Select/Joint Committee, the Committee considers the Bill clause by clause just
as the House does. Amendments can be moved to the various clauses by
Members of the Committee. The Committee can also take evidence of associations,
public bodies or experts who are interested in the measure. After the Bill has
thus been considered, the Committee submits its report to the House which
considers the Bill again as reported by the Committee.

If a Bill is circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon,
such opinions are obtained through the Governments of the States and the Union
Territories.
Where a Bill has been circulated for eliciting opinion and opinions have been received and laid on the Table of the House, the next motion in regard to the Bill must be for its reference to a Select/Joint Committee. It is not ordinarily permissible at this stage to move a motion for consideration of the Bill. The second stage of the Second Reading consists of clause by clause consideration of the Bill as introduced or as reported by Select/Joint Committee. Discussion takes place on each clause of the Bill. Amendments to clauses can be moved at this stage. Each amendment which has been moved but not withdrawn and each clause is put to the vote of the House. The amendments become part of the Bill if they are accepted by a majority of members present and voting. After the clauses, the schedules, if any, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title of the Bill have been adopted by the House, the Second Reading is deemed to be over.

Third Reading: Thereafter, the member-in-charge can move that the Bill be passed. This stage is known as the Third Reading of the Bill. At this stage debate is confined to arguments, either in support of the Bill or its rejection, without referring to the details thereof any further than is absolutely necessary. Only formal, verbal or consequential amendments are allowed to be moved at this stage.

In passing an ordinary Bill, a simple majority of members present and voting is necessary. But in the case of a Bill to amend the Constitution, a majority of the total membership of the House and a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting is required in each House of Parliament.
Bill in the Other House: After the Bill is passed by one House, it is sent to the other House for concurrence with a message to that effect, and there also it goes through the three readings described above.

Consideration of the Bill at a Joint Sitting: If a Bill passed by one House is rejected by the other House, or, the Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the Bill, or more than six months elapse from the date of the receipt of the Bill by the other House without the Bill being passed by it, the President may call a joint sitting of the two Houses to resolve the deadlock. If, at the joint sitting of the Houses, the Bill is passed by a majority of the total number of members of both the Houses present and voting, with the amendments, if any, accepted by them, the Bill is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses.

There cannot be a joint sitting of both the Houses on a Constitution (Amendment) Bill.

Assent of the President: When a Bill is passed by both the Houses, the Secretariat of the House which is last in possession of the Bill obtains the assent of the President. The Bill becomes an Act only after the President's assent has been given thereto.

The President may give his assent or withhold his assent to a Bill. The President may also return the Bill with his recommendations to the Houses for reconsideration, and if the Houses pass the Bill again with or without amendments, the Bill has to be assented to by the President. However, in the case of a Bill to amend the Constitution, after it is passed by the Houses by the requisite special majority and, where necessary, ratified by the States, the President has to accord his assent thereto.
Special Procedural Features regarding Private Members’ Bills

Notice of Bills

The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a private member’s Bill is one month unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made at shorter notice.¹

The notice of a Bill from a private member, as in the case of a Government Bill, is to be accompanied by a copy of the Bill together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons².

Where a Bill, if enacted, is likely to involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, a financial memorandum giving an estimate of the expenditure involved has to be appended to the Bill by the member. In case the Bill contains proposals for delegated legislation, a memorandum regarding delegated legislation is also required to be appended to the Bill.

President’s recommendation, if necessary, for introduction and/or consideration of the Bill has also to be applied for by the member. Where President’s recommendation is required for introduction of the Bill, the period of notice is reckoned from the date of receipt of the recommendation in the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

After a Bill is complete in all respects, it is got printed and circulated to all members of the Lok Sabha at least two days before the date fixed for its introduction.

1. Rule 65 (3).
   In the case of a Government Bill, the Minister desiring to move for leave to introduce it has to give seven days notice. The Speaker may, however, allow the motion for leave to introduce to be made at a shorter notice. Dir. 19A.

Notice of Identical Bills: When different members' give notice separately or conjointly to introduce an identical Bill, the names of all members are appended to the Bill in the order in which the notices have been received in point of time, and are included in the List of Business against the motion for leave to introduce the Bill. However, if two or more members have given notices of an identical Bill at the same point of time, a ballot is held to determine their *inter se* priority. The member whose name appears first is called to move the motion for leave to introduce the Bill. In case the first member is absent, the second member or the third member and so on, as the case may be, who is present moves the motion. The member who moves the motion becomes the member-in-charge of the Bill.

When a Bill is pending before the Lok Sabha, notice of an identical Bill is not admitted. Bills dealing with the same subject have, however, been allowed to be introduced. There is no bar to a Bill being introduced in the Lok Sabha when an identical Bill is pending before the Rajya Sabha.

Introduction of Bills

On a day allotted for the disposal for private members' Bills, the first item put down in the List of Private Members' Business for that day relates to the Bills

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1 According to traditional parliamentary practice, every individual member of Parliament has the right to introduce Bills. As a general rule, there is nothing to prevent several members from combining their efforts where they agree upon a particular proposal and wish to make what amounts to a collective presentation of a Bill. Although most Parliaments allow individual members to present a Bill, others require them to combine for this purpose. The principle underlying this requirement is, no doubt, the desire for Bills to be sifted at the outset so that only those supported by a considerable weight of opinion go forward. In Kuwait and Nicaragua, a Bill must be supported by at least five members, a figure which rises to eight in Austria, ten in the Japanese House of Councillors and the Syrian Arab Republic, fifteen in Poland, twenty in Algeria, Indonesia, the Japanese House of Representatives, the Republic of Korea, Somalia and Thailand, thirty-seven in Democratic Yemen and forty-five in Tunisia. *Parliaments of the World: A Comparative Reference Compendium*, op. cit., p. 863.

2 Direction 28.
in respect of which the motion is that leave be granted for their introduction.\textsuperscript{1} A Bill in respect of which the motion is that leave be granted to withdraw the Bill, is set down in the List of Business for that day immediately after the Bills for introduction.\textsuperscript{2}

A member who has given notice of introduction of a Bill may authorise another member to introduce it on his behalf provided the authority is given in writing and specifically states that all subsequent motions in respect of the further stages of the Bill will be made by the member so authorised.\textsuperscript{3}

By convention the motion for introduction of a Bill is not opposed, but there have been several instances where motions for introduction of private members' Bills have been opposed and also negatived by the House.\textsuperscript{4}

\textbf{After Introduction of Bills}

After Bills have been introduced and before these are taken up for consideration in the House, the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions classify the Bills according to their nature, urgency and importance in two categories i.e. category 'A' and category 'B'. The time for their discussion is also allocated by the Committee. Bills classified as category 'A' have precedence over Bills classified as category 'B' for the purpose of consideration in the House.

The relative precedence of Bills in a particular category is determined by Ballot.\textsuperscript{5} One Ballot is held for two consecutive days allotted for Bills in a session. The Ballot is held at least seven days before the first day so allotted.\textsuperscript{6}

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{enumerate}
\item Rule 27 (1) (a).
\item Direction 47.
\item Direction 29.
\item Kaul and Shakdher, op. cit., p. 535.
\item Rule 27 (2).
\item Direction 3.
\end{enumerate}
\end{footnotesize}
fixed for the Ballot, all Bills pending before the House are balloted in the following order:

(a) Bills which have been classified as category ‘A’;
(b) Bills which have been classified as category ‘B’;
(c) Bills which have been introduced but not yet classified by the Committee.

Of the Bills balloted, it is the practice to include in the List of Business only four Bills (excluding any part-discussed Bill, or Bills for withdrawal or requiring the President’s recommendation), in the order of priority determined by Ballot, in respect of which the next motions have been received and for the moving of which the members-in-charge have also intimated their intention to be present in the House.2

In all other respects, the private members’ Bills pass through the same stages as Government Bills which have already been discussed in the preceding pages.

Procedural Differences: Rajya Sabha vis-a-vis Lok Sabha

Procedure in regard to private members’ Bills is essentially the same in the two Houses of Parliament. There are, however, some minor differences. These, in brief, are as follows:

(i) Notices of Bills are balloted in the Rajya Sabha even for the purpose of deciding the order of their introduction. In the Lok Sabha, the Bills are introduced in the order of their point of receipt.

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1 Direction 5.
2 See Dir. 7 and Fiftieth and Sixty-fifth Reports of the Committee on Private Members’ Bills and Resolutions, First Lok Sabha (New Delhi, Lok Sabha Secretariat, 1956), pp. 2 and 7, respectively.
(ii) In the Rajya Sabha, a ballot is held in respect of each allotted day. In the Lok Sabha only one ballot is held in respect of two consecutive days allotted for private members' Bills during a month.

(iii) In the Rajya Sabha, ballot to determine the relative precedence of notices of Bills given by private members is held fifteen days before each allotted day. In the Lok Sabha, such ballot is held seven days before the first day so allotted.

(iv) A private member in the Lok Sabha may give notice of not more than four Bills for introduction in a session. In the Rajya Sabha the corresponding restriction is that not more than three Bills may be given notice of for introduction by a private member on any given day.

(v) The Bill of a private member, if he becomes a Minister, is automatically removed from the Register of Pending Bills in the Lok Sabha. In the Rajya Sabha such member has to move a motion to that effect.

(vi) In the Lok Sabha there is a separate Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions, whose functions have already been indicated in the preceding pages. In the Rajya Sabha there is no such Committee, either to examine the Constitutional Bills or to classify other Bills. In the Rajya Sabha the Business Advisory Committee recommends the time that should be allocated for the discussion of stage or stages of private members' Bills and Resolutions.

On the whole, there is not much variance in the procedure followed for Government and private members' Bills, except minor technicalities. Similarly, the procedure regarding private members' Bills in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha is basically the same but for small technical differences.

\[1\text{ Rule 113.}\]