



THE TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY RULES

[Under clause (1) of Article 208 of the Constitution]

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(Corrected upto 3rd April 2012)

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PREFACE

The Committee on Rules of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly scrutinised the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules and Presented Reports. In pursuance of the reports, the amendments suggested to the rules, thereof as on 3-04-2012 were carried out in this Publication.

Chennai - 600 009,
3rd April, 2012.

A.M.P. JAMALUDEEN,
Secretary,
Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

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THE TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY RULES.
[Under Clause (1) of Article 208 of the
Constitution of India]

CHAPTER I

SHORT TITLE AND DEFINITIONS

1. These rules may be called the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules. **Short title.**

2. (1) In these Rules—

(a) “Assembly” means the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. **Definitions.**

(b) “Committee” means a Committee appointed or elected by the Assembly or nominated by the Speaker under these rules and includes a Select committee.

(c) “Constitution” means the Constitution of India.

(d) “Finance Minister” means the Minister in-charge of Finance and includes any Minister.

(e) “Gazette” means the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.

(f) “Government” means the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(g) “Governor” means the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

(h) “House” means the Assembly.

(i) “Information” means the Information of the Assembly containing—

(i) “brief” record of the proceedings of the Assembly at each of its sittings;

(ii) information on any matter relating to or connected with the business of the Assembly or its Committees; or

(iii) any other matter which in the opinion of Speaker may be included therein.

(j) "Leader of the House" means the Minister appointed as Leader of the Assembly.

(k) "Leader of the Opposition" means Leader of a Legislature Party having the largest number of members other than the party which has formed the Government and having more than the quorum strength prescribed and recognised by the Speaker as such:

Provided that if more than one party has got equal number of members competing for recognition, the number of votes polled by the members of each group in the General Election shall be calculated and the Group which has polled more number of votes shall be recognised as the official opposition and its leader as the Leader of the Opposition:

Provided further that if the total number of votes polled by both the groups is equal, then the office of the Leader of the Opposition party shall be held alternatively and the order in which they will hold office shall be decided by drawing lots.

(l) "Legislature Group" means a group of members belonging to a Legislature Party which fulfils any one of the conditions, viz.—

(a) It has a strength of not less than eight members;

(b) that the total number of valid votes polled by all the contesting candidates set up by such Legislature Party at the General Election in the State to the Legislative Assembly is not less than four per cent of the total number of valid votes polled by all the contesting candidates at such General Election.

(m) "Legislature Party" means any party which has been recognised by the Election Commission for the purpose of contesting election to the Legislative Assembly and allotted a common symbol and has been elected to the House and having not less than the prescribed quorum strength.

(n) "Lobbies" means the covered corridors both on the eastern and western sides of the Assembly Chamber.

(o) "Member" means a member of the Assembly :

Provided that a Minister who is not a member of the Assembly shall be deemed to be a member for the purposes mentioned in Article 177 of the Constitution, but in this context "Minister" shall not include a Parliamentary Secretary.

(p) "Member in-charge of a Bill" means—

(i) in the case of a Government Bill, any Minister ;

(ii) in any other case, the Member who has introduced the Bill in the Assembly.

(q) "Minister" includes any Deputy Minister or Parliamentary Secretary.

(r) "Motion" means any subject matter brought before the Assembly for consideration in accordance with these rules.

(s) "Precincts of the House" means—

(i) In the case of members of the Legislative Assembly, the Assembly Chamber, Lobbies and the rooms in which the associated offices are situated, the Ministers rooms, the Library, the Canteen and the Committee room in Secretariat, the Committee room in the MLA's Residential Complex and the Legislature Library in the Government Estate, Anna Salai and such other places or buildings as might be named by the Speaker from time to time together with verandahs and steps to these buildings and the pathways leading from the Assembly Chamber to the other aforesaid buildings and shall be applicable only while the Assembly or any of its Committees or Sub-Committees sits and one hour before and after such a sitting;

(ii) in the case of strangers the Assembly Chamber with the galleries, its verandahs and steps and shall be applicable only to those to whom tickets have been issued by the office for admission to the galleries ; and

(iii) in the case of persons summoned by a Committee of the House for any purpose whatsoever, they shall be deemed to be within the "Precincts of the House" so long as they are within the Committee rooms, its verandahs and its steps.

(t) "Private Member" means a Member other than a Minister.

(u) "Private Members' Business" means business of which notice is given by private members, but does not include statutory motions made in pursuance of any statute or enactment, or motions for discussion of reports required to be laid on the Table of the House under any law on the Motion of Thanks for the Governor's Address or motions for the amendment of the Rules.

(v) "Rules" means the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules.

(w) "Secretary" means Secretary to the Assembly and includes any Officer of the Assembly authorized by him with the consent of the Speaker to perform the duties of the Secretary.

(x) "Session" means the period of time between the first meeting of the Assembly upon the summons of the Governor under Article 174(1) of the Constitution and its prorogation or dissolution under clause (2) thereof.

(y) "Sitting" means the meeting of the Member of the House for transaction of business on any day from its commencement till the House rises for the day.

(aa) "Speaker" means Speaker of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

(bb) "Statutory Motion" means a motion made in pursuance of any statute or enactment for the time being in force.

(cc) "Table" means the Table of the House.

2.(2) Words and expressions used in the Constitution and not defined in the Rules shall, unless the context otherwise requires have the meanings assigned to them in the Constitution.

CHAPTER II

SUMMONING OF THE ASSEMBLY, ROLL OF MEMBERS, OATH OR AFFIRMATION AND SEATING OF MEMBERS.

3.(a) Whenever the Governor summons the Assembly a notification shall be published in the Gazette appointing the day, the hour and place for the meeting of the Assembly. **Summoning of Assembly.**

(b) The Secretary shall intimate to each Member, the date, hour and place appointed for the meeting of the Assembly :

Provided that when a meeting 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 meeting shall be published in the Gazette and in the press and Members shall be informed by telegram or any other method of communication and by broadcast.

4.(1) Every member of the Assembly shall before taking his seat, make and subscribe an oath or affirmation as provided for in Article 188 of the Constitution. **Oath or Affirmation.**

(2) If the Member has not already made and subscribed an oath or affirmation as aforesaid in sub-rule (1) he may do so either at the commencement of a sitting or at any other time or place as the Speaker may direct on any day after giving previous notice to the Secretary.

5. There shall be a Roll of Members of the House which shall be signed in the presence of the Secretary by every member, after making an oath or affirmation and before taking his seat. **Roll of Members.**

6. The Members shall sit in such order as the Speaker may determine. **Seating of Members.**

CHAPTER III

ELECTION OF SPEAKER AND DEPUTY SPEAKER AND NOMINATION OF PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

**Election of
Speaker.**

7. (1) The election of a Speaker shall be held on such date as the Governor may fix and the Secretary shall send to every member notice of this date giving them a reasonable time.

(2) At any time before noon on the date preceding the date so fixed, any member may nominate another member for election. The nomination paper shall contain the name of the member nominated, shall be signed by the proposer and seconder and also contain a declaration by the nominee that he is willing to serve as Speaker, if elected. It shall be delivered to the Secretary in person either by the proposer or the seconder or the candidate nominated:

Provided that a member shall not propose or second his own name or propose or second in more than one nomination paper.

(3) The election shall take place at a meeting of the Assembly.

(4) On the date fixed for election, the Deputy Speaker, the Chairman nominated under rule 9(1) or the person determined by the Assembly or appointed by the Governor under clause (I) of Article 180 of the Constitution, as the case may be, shall read out to the Assembly the names of members who have been duly nominated together with those of their proposers and seconders and if only one member has been so nominated, shall declare that member to have been elected. If more than one member has been nominated, the Assembly shall proceed to elect a Speaker by ballot.

(5) For the purpose of sub-rule (4), a member shall not be deemed to have been duly nominated or be entitled to vote if he or his proposer or seconder has not, before the reading out of the names by the person presiding made the oath or affirmation as a member of the Assembly.

(6) Where more than two candidates have been nominated and at the first ballot no candidate obtains more votes than the

aggregate votes obtained by the other candidates, the candidate who has obtained the smallest number of votes shall be excluded from the election and balloting shall proceed, the candidate obtaining the smallest number of votes at each ballot being excluded from the election until one candidate obtains more votes than the remaining candidate or than the aggregate votes of the remaining candidates, as the case may be.

(7) Where at any ballot any of two or more candidates obtain an equal number of votes and one of them has to be excluded from the election under sub-rule (6) the question shall be decided by the drawing of lots.

(8) When there are only two candidates duly nominated an election by ballot shall be held and the candidate obtaining the larger number of votes shall be declared elected. In the case of an equality of votes, the determination of the successful candidate shall be by the drawing of lots.

8.(1) The election of the Deputy Speaker shall be held on such date as the Speaker or when there is no Speaker, the Governor, may fix and the Secretary shall send to every member notice of this date giving them a reasonable time.

**Election of
the Deputy
Speaker.**

(2) The provision of sub-rules (2) to (8) of rule 7 shall so far as may be, apply to the "election of the Deputy Speaker".

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN

9.(1) At the commencement of every session or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker may nominate from amongst the members of the Assembly a panel of not more than six Chairmen any one of whom may preside, over the Assembly in the absence of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker when so requested by the Speaker or in his absence by the Deputy Speaker or in his absence also, by the Chairman presiding:

**Panel of
Chairmen.**

Provided that, when both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are absent, and no request as above has been made,

the Leader of the House may nominate any member in the panel to preside over the Assembly;

(2) The Chairman nominated under sub-rule 1 shall hold office until a new panel of Chairman is nominated.

Powers of person presiding

10. The Deputy Speaker or any other member competent to preside over a sitting of the Assembly shall have the same powers as the Speaker when so presiding and all references to the Speaker in the rules, shall in these circumstances, be deemed to be references to the person so presiding.

CHAPTER IV

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

11. At the first sitting of the Assembly after the Governor has addressed the House under Article 176 or under Article 175 of the Constitution a copy of the Governor's address shall be placed on the Table of the House.

Governor's Address.

12.(1) Under Article 176(2) of the Constitution, the Speaker shall, in consultation with the Business Advisory Committee allot the time necessary for the discussion of the matters referred to in the Governor's Address under Article 176(1):

Discussion on the Address.

Provided that, if the Business Advisory Committee has not been Constituted or is not functioning the Speaker shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot the time referred to in the above sub-rule.

(2) Such discussion may take place on a Motion of Thanks moved by a member and seconded by another member.

(3) Amendment may be moved to such motion in such form as may be considered appropriate by the Speaker.

13.(1) Notwithstanding that a day has been allotted for discussion on the Governor's Address—

(a) a motion or motions for leave to introduce a Bill may be made and a Bill or Bills may be introduced on such day, and

(b) other business of a formal character may be transacted on such day before the House commences or continues the discussion on the Address.

Other business that may be taken up.

(2) The discussion on the Address may be postponed in favour of a Government Bill or other Government Business on a motion being made in that behalf. The Speaker shall forthwith put the question, no amendment or debate being allowed.

(3) The discussion on the Address may be interrupted in the course of a sitting by an adjournment motion under rule 56.

14. The rules of debate relating to Government Motions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the debate on the Governor's Address:

Rules of Debate on Governor's Address.

Provided that the Chief Minister or any other Minister whether he has previously taken part in the discussion or not shall, on behalf of the Government, have a general right to speak at the end of the discussion.

Governor's Reply. 15. The Speaker shall report to the Assembly the Governor's reply, if any, to the Motion of Thanks, and, if the Assembly is not sitting the reply shall be communicated to the members of the House.

Allotment of time. 16. The Speaker may allot time for the discussion of the matters referred to in the Governor's Address under Article 175(1) of the Constitution.

Observance of order during Governor's Address. 17. When the Legislative Assembly is assembled under Article 175 or Article 176 of the Constitution, no member shall obstruct or interrupt the Address either before or after the address or during its duration with any speech or point of order or in any other manner ; and such obstruction or interruption shall be regarded as a gross breach of order of the House and shall be dealt with by the Speaker as such at the next sitting of the Assembly.

PROROGATION OF ASSEMBLY.

Prorogation of Assembly. 18.(a) A session of the Assembly is terminated by prorogation. Such prorogation shall, in addition to its being published in the Gazette, be intimated to the members.

(b) On the prorogation of a session all pending notices and business shall lapse, except questions, statutory motions, Bills which have been introduced and resolutions which have been moved in the House. Such business which have not lapsed shall be carried over to the next session from the stage reached by it in the expiring session:

Provided that except in the case of questions, fresh notice of appropriate motions shall be given therefor.

(c) Prorogation shall not affect the work of any Committee or Select Committee under these Rules.

CHAPTER V

LEAVE OF ABSENCE, RESIGNATION AND VACATION OF SEATS IN THE HOUSE

19. The Secretary shall keep a list showing the attendance of each member at every sitting and such list shall be made available to members for inspection. **Attendance list.**

20.(1) Leave of absence from the sittings of the House may be granted by the House to a member on a motion made by him or any other member in his behalf stating the period of absence, and such motion shall be voted upon without amendment or debate. **Leave of absence and vacation of seats.**

(2) If without such leave, a member is absent from all meetings of the Assembly for sixty days computed in accordance with clause (4) of article 190 of the Constitution, any member of the House may move that his seat be declared vacant, and such motion shall be voted upon without amendment or debate.

21.(1) A member who desires to resign his seat in the House shall intimate in writing under his hand addressed to the Speaker his intention to resign his seat in the House in the form prescribed in Appendix "F". **Resignation of seats in the House.**

(2) The Secretary shall, as soon as may be, after the Speaker has accepted the resignation of a member, cause the information to be published in the Information Sheet and the Gazette and forward a copy of the Notification to the Election Commission for taking steps to fill the vacancy thus caused:

Provided that where the resignation is to take effect from a future date, the information shall be published in the Information Sheet and the Gazette not earlier than the date from which it is to take effect.

22. If a member hands over the letter of resignation to the Speaker personally and informs him that the resignation is voluntary and genuine and the Speaker has no information or knowledge to the contrary, the Speaker may accept the resignation. **Acceptance of resignation.**

Intimation
of resignation
to the
House.

23. The Speaker shall, as soon as may be, after he has accepted the resignation of a member, inform the House that the member has resigned his seat in the House and he has accepted the resignation.

Explanation.—When the House is not in Session, the Speaker shall inform the House immediately after the House re-assembles.

Speaker to
enquire
about
resignation.

24. If the Speaker receives a letter of resignation either by post or through someone else, the Speaker shall make such enquiry as he thinks fit to satisfy himself that the resignation is voluntary and genuine. If the Speaker, after making summary enquiry either himself or through the agency of Assembly Secretariat or through such other agency as he may deem fit, is satisfied that the resignation is not voluntary or genuine, he shall not accept the resignation.

Explanation.—Such a summary enquiry may be either through a written communication addressed to the member resigning or by enquiring him in person.

CHAPTER VI

SITTINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY AND ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

25.(1). Subject to the provisions of rule 122 the Speaker shall at the closing hour fixed under these rules, or by the House from time to time, adjourn the House to the next sitting in the same meeting or *sine die*:

Adjournment
of meetings.

Provided that the Speaker may, considering the state of business before the House and after taking the sense of the House adjourn the House to a later hour on the same day :

Provided further that the House shall not be adjourned *sine die* or to a day beyond the next sitting except on a motion adopted by the House.

(2) In case of any announcement of adjournment of the House in contravention of the above provisions, the House may continue its sitting either with the Deputy Speaker or a member of the panel of Chairmen or any other member elected, ad hoc by the House, in the Chair.

26.(1) When the Assembly has been adjourned *sine die* the Speaker shall have powers to summon the Assembly to meet on any date.

Change in
the date of
meetings.

(2) When the Assembly has been adjourned to a particular date or to a particular hour on a particular date, the Speaker shall have power to summon the Assembly for an earlier or later date or for an earlier or later hour on such date.

27. The presence of atleast one-tenth of the total number of members inclusive of the Speaker or person presiding shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Assembly for the exercise of its powers.

Quorum.

28. If at any time it is brought to the notice of the Chair that a quorum is not present, the quorum bells shall be rung and if after an interval of not less than fifteen minutes a quorum is still not present, the person presiding shall adjourn the House to the next day on which the Assembly ordinarily sits or to a later hour on the same date to be named by him.

Adjournment
for want of
Quorum.

Ordinary hours of sitting. 29. A sitting of the House shall, ordinarily commence at 10.00 a.m. and conclude at 2.00 p.m:

Provided that the hour of commencement and conclusion of the sitting of the House for the first day when it is summoned to meet after an adjournment without fixing a date and time, shall be fixed by the Speaker.

List of business and papers placed on the table. 30.(1) A list of business for each day shall be prepared by the Secretary and circulated to all members.

(2) Except as provided in these rules, no business not included in the list of business for the day shall be transacted at any sitting except business of a formal or ceremonial nature.

(3) The order of business as arranged in the list shall not be revised except on a motion accepted by the House.

(4) Except as provided in these rules, no business requiring notice shall be set down in the list of business for a day earlier than the period of the necessary notice.

(5) A paper shall be deemed to have been placed on the table of the Assembly or laid before the Assembly on the date on which a note to that effect is entered in the list of business for the day or is found in the proceedings of the Assembly. Copies of all such papers shall be made available to members.

Provided that in case there is any delay in laying the Annual Reports on the working and affairs of the companies together with a copy of Audit Report referred to in sub-section 1 of section 619-A of the Companies Act, 1956 (Central Act 1 of 1956), or any other Act a statement explaining the reasons for delay in laying the copies on the Table of the House shall accompany:

(6) A paper or document to be laid on the Table shall be duly authenticated by the Minister or Member seeking to lay it.

(7) All papers and documents laid on the Table shall be considered public.

Discussion in the House. 31. Any paper laid on the Table of the House under any provision of law may be discussed by the House on an

appropriate motion given by any Member as provided for in these rules and admitted by the Speaker.

Time for questions.

32. The first hour of every sitting shall unless the House unanimously resolves otherwise be available for the asking and answering of questions. The Speaker may in his discretion extend the time for questions :

Provided that the Speaker may dispense with the 'Question hour' on the first day of the meeting if necessary.

33.(1) On all Thursdays on which the Assembly sits except Thursdays allotted for the discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the Governor's Address and Thursdays allotted for the discussion of financial matters under Articles 202 to 206 of the constitution the business of Private Member shall have precedence :

Allotment of time for private Members' Business and precedence of business.

Provided that the Speaker may in consultation with the Leader of the House allot in lieu thereof a day or days respectively, as the case may be, after completion of the discussions on the Motion of Thanks to the Governor's Address and financial matters, for transacting Private Members' business ;

Provided further that on a motion made by a Minister for the suspension of this rule, the Assembly may resolve to give precedence to Government business even on those Thursdays on which Private Members 'business' has precedence under this rule ;

Provided further that where a Thursday has been taken over for the transaction of Government business under the above proviso, the Speaker may allot another day in lieu thereof in the same or subsequent week for the Private Members' business.

(2) On other days, no business other than Government business shall be transacted, except with the consent of the Leader of the House.

34. The arrangement of Government business shall be in the order determined by the Leader of the House.

Arrangement of Government Business.

Arrangement of Private Members' Business.

35.(1) The arrangement of the business of Private Members' shall be in the following order :—

(a) Bills in the order of the stage to which they have advanced, namely :—

(i) Bills returned by the Governor, with a message under Article 200 of the Constitution ;

(ii) Bills in respect of which a motion has been carried that the Bills be taken into consideration ;

(iii) Bills in respect of which the Report of the Select committee has been presented ;

(iv) Bills which have been circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion ;

(v) Bills introduced and in respect of which no further motion has been made or carried ;

(vi) Bills in respect of which the motion is that leave be granted to introduce the bill ; and

(b) Resolutions:

(2) As among Bills falling under the same class precedence shall be determined according to the priority of their introduction in the Assembly.

(3) The relative precedence of Bills to be introduced and resolution shall be determined by separate ballots.

(4) The ballot shall be for the names of the members who have given notices of motions for leave to introduce Bills or of resolution which are eligible for discussion at the meeting in respect of which the ballot is held.

(5) No member can ballot for more than one Bill and one resolution. The Bill or the resolution to be entered against the name of a member shall be in accordance with the preference indicated by him and in the absence of such indication in accordance with the order of priority of the receipt of notice.

(6) The ballot shall be held at such time and as often may be determined by the Speaker.

(7) All Private Members' business appointed for any day and not taken up on that day shall stand over until the next day of a continuous meeting available for business of the class to which it belongs and shall be included in the same member's name in any ballot held for any other day of a subsequent meeting and if selected set down in the list of business for such other day according to the priority gained at the ballot held with reference to that day:

Provided that any matter which is under the actual consideration of the Assembly at the time of an adjournment shall be placed in the list of business for the next day available for Private Members' business of the same class and shall be placed as the first item in that class of business according to the precedence given to that class by this rule.

(8) Whenever any difficulty arises in applying this rule, it shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.

36.(1) Except as otherwise provided, every notice required by these rules shall be given in writing addressed to the Secretary and shall be left at the office of the Assembly Secretariat which shall be opened for this purpose between the hours of 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. during meeting days and on other days between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on every day except Sundays or other public holidays.

(2) A Member, before he takes his oath or affirmation under Article 188 of the Constitution can give notice of motion under this rule. But it shall not be included in the list of business before he takes oath or affirmation.

(3) A notice left on a holiday or after 2 p.m. on meeting days or after 3 p.m. on non-meeting days shall be treated as notice given on the next working day.

(4) Every notice or communication by a member to the Secretary shall be written legibly on good paper and signed by him and shall contain the name of the member otherwise, it shall be liable to be rejected.

(5) A notice shall not be given publicity by any member or any other person until it has been admitted by the Speaker and circulated to the Members.

Notice to Assembly.

Provided that the contents of a question shall not be given any publicity until the day on which the question is included in the list of questions for answering in the House.

(6) Every notice under these rules unless otherwise specified, shall be delivered to the office of the Assembly Secretariat within the time specified in these rules. Any notice not so delivered shall not be a valid notice.

Notices and Communications to Members.

37. Unless otherwise requested by a member in writing every notice or other communication issued to him by the Assembly Secretariat shall—

(a) on meeting days and two days before the commencement of a meeting be sent to his address at the place of meeting of the Assembly ; and

(b) on other days be sent to his permanent address as registered in the Assembly Secretariat :

Provided that on meeting days, such notice or other communications may be placed on the seats allotted to the members or distributed to them in the House.

**CHAPTER VII
QUESTIONS**

38. Any member may ask a question to elicit information of a definite matter of Public importance within the cognizance of the Minister to whom it is addressed.

Subject-matter of questions.

39. A member who desires an oral answer to his question shall distinguish it as a starred question by an asterisk and if he does not so distinguish it by an asterisk, the question shall if admitted be printed in the list of questions as an unstarred question for written answer.

Starred and unstarred questions.

40. If in the opinion of the Speaker any question given notice of as a starred question or any question put down for oral answer is of such a nature that a written answer would be more appropriate, the Speaker may direct that such question be treated as an unstarred question and placed in the list of questions for written answer, the decision of the Speaker in this regard shall be final :

Speaker to decide whether a question is to be starred or unstarred.

Provided that the Speaker may, after a question has been admitted as a starred question if he thinks fit, call upon the member who has given notice of a question for oral answer to state in brief the reasons for desiring an oral answer and after considering the same, may direct that the question be included in the list of questions for written answer.

41. A question must relate to public affairs with which the Minister to whom it is addressed is officially connected or to a matter of administration for which he is officially responsible or in respect of which he has information.

Matters to which questions must relate.

42. In order that a question may be admissible, it must satisfy the following conditions namely :—

Forms and contents of questions.

(1) it must be permissible under the Constitution and the rules ;

(2) it must not publish any name or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible ;

(3) if a question contains a statement the member asking must make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement;

(4) it must not contain extracts from newspapers ;

(5) it must not contain arguments, inferences, imputations, ironical expressions or defamatory statements ;

(6) it must not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of an abstract legal question or of a hypothetical proposition ;

(7) it must not refer to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity ;

(8) it must not relate to a private matter or purely parochial grievance ;

(9) it must not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by any court of law or to the conduct of a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in his judicial capacity;

(10) it must not be excessive length ;

(11) it shall not repeat in substance a question already answered or to which an answer has been refused in the Assembly ;

(12) it shall not raise a question of policy too large to be dealt with within the limits of an answer to a question ;

(13) it shall not seek information about matters relating to the proceedings of the Council of Ministers ;

(14) it shall not ask for information on trivial matters ;

(15) it shall not ordinarily seek information on matters of past history ;

(16) it shall not require information set forth in accessible documents or in ordinary works of reference ;

(17) it shall not ordinarily require information about matters pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission

or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into or investigate any matter but may refer to matters concerned with procedure or subject or stage of enquiry if it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of the matters by the tribunal or commission or court of enquiry ;

(18) it must not be repeated with slight variation on the same point ;

(19) it shall not ordinarily ask for information on matters which are under consideration of a Legislature Committee or a Government Committee until a report of the Committee is published ; and

(20) it shall not seek information about matters which are in their nature confidential or secret which it may not be desirable to make in public interest.

43. When a member's question has been admitted and other members give notice of questions on the same subject the names of all the members may be bracketted and one common answer may be given.

Questions on same subject.

44. (1) The Speaker shall decide on the admissibility of a question and shall disallow any question when, in his opinion it is an abuse of the right of questioning or is in contravention of the rules.

Speaker to decide admissibility of questions.

(2) Where the form or the subject-matter of a question is, in the opinion of the Speaker, in contravention of the rules, he may amend the question to secure its compliance with the rules and inform the member concerned accordingly.

45. Question shall ordinarily be admitted and forwarded to the departments within fifteen days from the date of receipt of notice thereof by the Secretary. Admitted questions shall be entered in the list of questions on the forty-second day at the latest after the day on which the question has been admitted by the Speaker :

List of questions.

Provided that in case the answer to a question cannot be sent to the Secretary within forty-two days from the date of admission, the Speaker may, if sufficient cause is shown extend

the time therefor not exceeding two weeks and after the expiry of such extended time the question shall be included in the list of questions.

Order of calling starred questions.

46.(1) Starred questions entered in the list of questions for a day shall be called, in the order in which they stand in the list ;

(2) Not more than two starred questions by the same member shall be placed on the list of questions for oral answers on any one day:

Provided that if names of more than one member are clubbed in any one of the questions listed for the day for the purpose of this rule, the member whose name appears first in the group would be deemed to have given the question.

(3) If on a question being called, a member in whose name it stands is absent, the Speaker at the request of any member may direct that the answer to it be given.

(4) When all the questions, for which an oral answer is desired have been called, the Speaker may, if time permits, call again any question which has not been asked by reason of the absence of the member in whose name it stands and may permit the member, if present, to ask the question.

(5) All starred questions which are not called and all unstarred questions with their answers shall be included in the printed proceedings of the Assembly.

(6) The Speaker may, at the request of the Minister concerned postpone one or more questions entered in the list of questions for a day to a subsequent date.

Questions requiring long statements or statistics.

47.(a) Questions requiring long statements or statistics shall not be starred.

(b) The Speaker may direct that lengthy answers or statistics given in answer to a starred question shall be laid on the table and printed in the official report of the proceedings of the Assembly instead of being given orally.

Questions how to put.

48. Subject to the rules questions shall be put and answers given in such manner as the Speaker, may, in his discretion, determine.

49.(1) Any member who has given notice of the question may ask a supplementary question or questions for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact, regarding which an oral answer has been given :

Supplementary questions and their admission.

Provided that the Speaker may in his discretion permit other members to ask supplementary questions.

(2) The Speaker may disallow any supplementary question:—

(a) If in his opinion, it infringes the rules regarding questions; or

(b) If a sufficient or reasonable number of supplementary questions have already been put in respect of the same question.

50. (a) A Minister to whom a question or a supplementary question is put may decline to answer it on the ground that to answer it would be against public interest.

Minister may decline to answer question or supplementary question without notice.

(b) A Minister to whom a supplementary question is put may decline to answer it without notice.

51. The Speaker may, in his discretion, unstar such of those questions that are pending answer at the end of a session or at the end of a meeting and order to place such answers on the Table of the House.

Question pending at the end of a session or meeting.

52. (1) A question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked, with shorter notice than 7 clear days and with the consent of the Minister concerned.

Short notice Question.

(2) Such questions shall be answered on a day to be indicated by the Minister concerned within the said 7 days and shall be called immediately after questions which have appeared on the list of questions for oral answers have been disposed of.

(3) No notice of a Short Notice question shall be entertained without a date for meeting of the Assembly having been fixed and not earlier than 10 days of the day so fixed and not more than one notice shall be entertained from each member for a day.

(4) Where two or more members give Short Notice questions on the same subject and one of the questions is accepted for answering at short notice the names of not more than four members, other than the one whose notice has been admitted, in

accordance with the time of the receipt of their notices, shall be shown against the admitted questions.

(5) If the Minister is unable to answer the question at short notice and the Speaker is of opinion that the question is of sufficient public importance to be orally answered in the House, he may direct that the question be included in the list of questions for the day on which it would be due for answer under Rule 45.

(6) A member who gives notice of a Short Notice question shall briefly state the reasons for asking the question with shorter notice. If no reasons have been assigned in the notice of the question, the question shall be returned to the member.

Restriction on discussion. 53. No discussion shall be permitted at question time in respect of a question or of any answer given to a question :

Provided that on a request made to the Speaker at question time, the Speaker may, in his discretion, allow half-an-hour after the conclusion of the business of the day or any other day as may be fixed by him to enable a Member to raise a debate on any matter of urgent importance which has been the subject of a question on that day. No vote shall be taken on such debate and such time shall not be available for the transaction of any other business.

Half-an-hour discussion. 54.(1) The Speaker may allot half-an-hour on three sittings in a week for raising a discussion on a matter of sufficient public importance which has been the subject matter of a question, oral or written, the answer to which was given within five days prior to the date of notice and which needs elucidation on a matter of fact.

(2) A member wishing to raise a matter shall give notice in writing to the Secretary two days in advance of the date on which the matter is desired to be raised and shall briefly specify the point or points that he wishes to raise, together with the reasons for raising the discussion on the matter in question :

Provided that if a notice is signed by more than one member it shall be deemed to have 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.

(3) The Speaker shall decide whether the matter is of sufficient public importance to warrant the discussion and his decision shall be final.

(4) If more than one notice has been received and admitted by the Speaker the Secretary shall hold a ballot with a view to drawing one notice and the notice so drawn shall be put down for discussion on that day.

(5) There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting and the discussion shall terminate at the end of half-an-hour.

CHAPTER VIII

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance.

55.(1) A member may, by giving notice in writing, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance :

Provided that if the member who has given notice is unavoidably absent any other member, with the permission of the Speaker may call the attention of the Minister on his behalf:

Provided further that the Speaker may suo motu direct that the statements on the matter may be made if the importance of the subject so warrants.

(2) No notice shall be entertained on a day earlier than seven days prior to the date of sitting on which it is proposed to be raised.

(3) Such notice shall be taken up within seven days from the date of admission of such notice.

(4) Such notice shall be taken up after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon and the Minister may make a brief statement on the matter.

(5) There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made but the Speaker may in his discretion, permit not more than two questions by the member who has called the attention of the Minister by way of elucidation or clarification :

Provided that where the names of more than five members are included in the list of business for any matter the Speaker may at his discretion allow any five members included in the list to put one or two questions by way of elucidation or clarification.

(6) Not more than two matters shall be raised under this rule for the same day and the second matter shall not be raised by the same member who has raised the first matter.

(7) In the event of more than two matters being presented for the same day, priority shall be given to the two matters which, in the opinion of the Speaker, are more urgent and important. The other notices may either be taken up on any subsequent day to be fixed by the Speaker, or if such notices could not be taken up within the duration of the sittings, the statements in respect of the notice not taken up may be circulated to the members.

(8) If notices admitted under this rule were pending on the last day of the sitting, the Speaker may in his discretion, permit more than two matters to be raised under this rule.

(9) All other notices that may be pending on the last day of the sittings shall lapse :

Provided that the statements of Ministers which have been received already shall be circulated to the members.

CHAPTER IX

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT ON A MATTER OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Motion for adjournment.

56. A motion for an adjournment of the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made in accordance with the rules in this chapter.

Speaker's consent to asking for leave.

57. A member desirous of moving a motion for adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite urgent matter of public importance shall hand over, three copies of such notice together with a brief statement of the matter to be discussed to the office at least an hour before or if it is to be handed over to the Secretary or Speaker at least half-an-hour before the commencement of the sitting on the day on which the motion is proposed to be made for being sent to the Leader of the House and Speaker and the consent of the Speaker shall be obtained to ask for leave of the House to make the motion.

Power to withhold consent and communication to members.

58. The Speaker may withhold consent to the matter being raised before the House and in that case it shall be communicated to the member together with the reasons therefor and the member shall not raise the matter as such in the House.

Speaker to decide admissibility of the motion.

59. The Speaker may if he is not in possession of sufficient facts about the matter mentioned in the notice before giving or refusing his consent read the notice and hear from the Minister and the member concerned a brief statement of facts and then give his decision on the admissibility of the motion:

Provided that not more than one such matter be taken up in the House on any one day :

Provided further that if more than one notice have been received, the Speaker, in his discretion, select one of such notices which he considers most important to be brought before the House :

Provided further that if the Speaker considers that any matter sought to be raised by way of adjournment motion could be more appropriately dealt with in any other form under the rules,

he can order such conversion and fix the date on which it will be taken up and intimate the member of the same and his decision thereon shall be final and the matter shall not be raised on the floor of the House in any other manner whatsoever.

60. If the Speaker holds that the motion is not in order, he may, in his discretion state reasons for his opinion.

Speaker's discretion to state reasons for ruling out motions.

61. If the Speaker holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, the member shall ask the leave of the House to make the motion for the adjournment of the business of the House.

Time of asking for leave.

62. After the member has asked for the leave of the House, the Speaker shall ask whether the member has the leave of the House. If objection is taken by any member the Speaker shall request those members who support the motion to rise in their places. If twenty-four or more members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall declare that the member has the leave of the House. If less than twenty-four members rise, the Speaker shall declare that the member has not the leave of the House.

Mode of asking for leave of the House.

63. If leave of the House has been given for making the motion, the Speaker shall intimate to the House that the motion will be taken up the same day an hour and-a-half before the time fixed for termination of business.

Time for taking up the motions.

64. A motion which fails to obtain the requisite support shall not, during the same session, be brought up again under rule 56.

Repetition of motions.

65. The right to move the adjournment of the business of Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, viz :—

Restrictions on right to make motions.

(i) Not more than one such motion shall be discussed under rule 62 at the same sitting.

(ii) Not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion.

(iii) The motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence.

(iv) The motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed on an adjournment motion or otherwise in the same session.

(v) The motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given, regard being had to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time.

(vi) The motion shall not raise a question of privilege.

(vii) The motion shall not raise any question which under the Constitution or the rules can be raised only on a distinct motion after giving notice.

(viii) The matter to be discussed must involve more than the ordinary administration of the law.

(ix) The motion must not refer to grievances which can be remedied only by legislation.

(x) The motion must refer to a matter in which the responsibility of the Government is clearly involved.

(xi) The motion shall not deal with any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law.

Motion for discussions on matters before tribunals, commissions, etc.

66. 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 to be raised in the House if it is concerned with the procedure or subject or stage of enquiry before the tribunal or

commission or court of enquiry and if the Speaker is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by such tribunal, statutory authority, commission or court of enquiry.

67. The debate on a motion to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, if not earlier concluded, shall automatically terminate at the end of two hours after the commencement of the debate and thereafter no question can be put.

Termination of debate on the motion.

CHAPTER X

RESOLUTION FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE SPEAKER OR DEPUTY SPEAKER

Resolution for removal of Speaker or Deputy Speaker. 68. A member wishing to move a resolution under clause (c) of Article 179 of the Constitution for the removal of the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker shall do so in writing with the text of the resolution giving fourteen days' notice to the Secretary with a copy to the Speaker.

Time of discussion. 69. On receipt of notice under rule 68 motion for leave to move the resolution shall be entered in the list of business in the name of the member concerned on the day of the meeting immediately after the expiry of the fourteen days' notice as required under Article 179 of the Constitution.

The motion shall be taken up for consideration immediately after the Question Hour.

Leave of the House. 70.(1) On that day, the person presiding over the Assembly shall read the resolution to the Assembly and request the members who are in favour of leave being granted to move the resolution to rise in their places. If not less than thirty-five members rise, the person presiding over the Assembly shall declare that leave has been granted. If less than thirty-five members rise, he shall inform the member giving notice of the resolution that he has not the leave of the Assembly to move it.

(2) If leave of the House is granted discussion on the resolution may follow immediately or the House may fix for its discussion a date not being more than seven days from the day on which leave is granted.

Special provision when Rules 69 and 70 are not complied with. 71. If the provisions of the rules 69 and 70 are not complied with the House may on a motion made by any member of the Assembly elect any person to preside over the Assembly to conduct the proceedings of the House under rule 70.

CHAPTER XI

MOTION EXPRESSING WANT OF CONFIDENCE IN THE MINISTRY AND EXPLANATION BY A MINISTER WHO HAS RESIGNED

72.(1) A motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry or a motion disapproving the policy of the Ministry in a particular respect may be made with the consent of the Speaker and subject to the following restrictions, namely:

Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry.

(a) leave to make the motion must be asked for after questions and before the further business set down in the list of business for the day is entered upon;

(b) the member asking for leave must before the commencement of the sitting of the day leave with the Secretary a written notice of the motion which he proposes to make.

(2) If the Speaker is of opinion that the motion is in order he shall read the motion to the House and shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places and if not less than twenty four members rise accordingly the Speaker shall intimate that leave is granted and that the motion will be taken on such day not being more than ten days from the date on which leave is asked for as he may appoint. If less than twenty four members rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.

73.(1) A member who has resigned the office of Minister may, with the consent of the Speaker, make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation.

Explanation by a member who has resigned the office of Minister.

(2) (a) Such statement shall be made after questions and before the further business set down in the list of business for the day is entered upon.

(b) A copy of the statement shall be forwarded to the Speaker and the Leader of the House one day in advance of the day on which it is to be made:

Provided that in the absence of a written statement the points or the gist of such statement shall be conveyed to the

Speaker and the Leader of the House one day in advance of the day on which it is to be made.

(3) There shall be no debate on such statement, but after it is made, a Minister may make a statement pertinent thereto.

CHAPTER XII

DISCUSSION FOR SHORT DURATION NOT EXCEEDING ONE HOUR ON URGENT MATTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

74.(1) Any member desirous of raising a discussion on an urgent matter of administration may give notice in writing to the Secretary specifying clearly and precisely the matter to be raised.

Notice of raising discussion.

(2) The notice shall be accompanied by an explanatory note stating reasons for raising a discussion on the matter in question.

75. If the Speaker is satisfied that the matter is urgent and is of sufficient importance to be raised in the House at an early date, he may admit the notice and in consultation with the Leader of the House fix the date on which such matter may be taken up for discussion and allow such time for discussion not exceeding one hour.

Speaker to decide admissibility.

76. In order that a matter may be admissible under this Chapter for discussion, it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely that:

Conditions of admissibility.

(i) it shall raise substantially one definite issue;

(ii) it shall be restricted to a matter of recent occurrence;

(iii) it shall not raise a question of privilege;

(iv) it shall not revive discussion of a matter which has been discussed in the same session;

(v) it shall not anticipate discussion of a matter which has been previously decided for consideration or is likely to be discussed in the same session;

(vi) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India; and

(vii) it shall not relate to any matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or

quasi-judicial function or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into or investigate any matter.

**Time limit
for
speeches.**

77. The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-limit for the speeches.

CHAPTER XIII

NO-DAY-YET-NAMED-MOTIONS

78. Save in so far as otherwise provided in the Constitution or in these rules, no discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place, except on a motion made with the consent of the Speaker.

**Discussion
on a matter
of public
interest.**

79. Notice of a motion shall be given in writing addressed to the Secretary.

**Notice of
motion.**

80. In order that a motion may be admissible it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely:—

**Conditions of
admissibility
of motion.**

(i) it shall raise substantially one definite issue ;

(ii) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements ;

(iii) it shall not refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their public capacity ;

(iv) it shall be restricted to a matter of recent occurrence;

(v) it shall not raise a question of privilege ;

(vi) it shall not revive discussion of a matter which has been discussed in the same session ;

(vii) it shall not anticipate discussion of a matter which is likely to be discussed in the same session; and

(viii) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India.

81. The Speaker shall decide whether a motion or part thereof is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any motion or a part thereof when, in his opinion it is an abuse of the right of moving a motion or is calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules.

**Speaker to
decide
admissibility
of motion.**

Motion for raising discussion on matters before Tribunals, Commissions, etc.

82. 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 it 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.

Circulation of No-Day-yet-Named Motions.

83. If the Speaker admits notice of a motion and no date is fixed for the discussion of such motion, it shall be immediately notified in the Information with the heading

“No-Day-Yet-Named-Motions”.

Allotment of time and discussion of motions.

84. The Speaker may, after considering the state of business in the House and in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of any such motion.

Speaker to put questions at the appointed time.

85. The Speaker shall, at the appointed hour on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days, as the case may be forthwith put every question necessary, to determine the decision of the House on the original question.

CHAPTER XIV

GENERAL RULES OF PROCEDURE

86. The Business of the Assembly shall be transacted in English or in Tamil or in both:

Language of the Assembly.

Provided that any member may address the Assembly in any recognized language of the State or in Hindi:

Provided further that the Speaker may permit any member who cannot adequately express himself in any of the aforesaid languages to address the Assembly in his mother-tongue.

Explanation.—For purposes of this rule “recognised language”, shall mean any one of the following languages namely, Telugu, Malayalam or Kannada.

87. A member present at a sitting of the House and not speaking—

Rules to be observed by members while present in the House.

(i) shall not read any newspaper except in connection with the business of the House;

(ii) shall maintain silence;

(iii) shall not interrupt a member while speaking by disorderly expressions or noise or in any other disorderly manner;

(iv) shall bow to the Chair when taking or leaving his seat;

(v) shall not pass between the Chair and any member who is speaking;

(vi) shall not stand in the House when the Speaker is addressing the House;

(vii) shall not obstruct the proceedings hiss or interrupt and avoid making running commentaries when speeches are being made in the House;

(viii) shall not while speaking make any reference to the strangers in any of the galleries

(ix) shall not applaud when a stranger enters any of the galleries unless a reference is made to his presence from the Chair ; and

Members to rise when Speaking. (x) Members shall not carry any Mobile Phones into the House.

88. (1) Any member who desires to speak on any matter before the House shall rise in his seat and on being called by the Speaker address his remarks to him from his place :

Provided that a member disabled by sickness or infirmity may be permitted to speak sitting;

(2) Whenever the Speaker rises, no member shall speak or continue his speech but immediately resume his seat;

(3) No member shall leave his seat while the Speaker addresses the House.

Question for elucidation on matters under discussion. Limitations on Debate. 89. When, for the purpose of elucidating a point during discussion, any member has occasion to ask a question of another member who is speaking, he may ask the question with the permission of the Speaker.

Language in statements to be temperate. 90. Every speech must be strictly relevant to the matter before the Assembly.

91. Any statement under these rules may be made with the consent of Speaker. Copy of the statement shall be forwarded to the Secretary at least one day in advance of the day on which it is to be made. Such statement shall not contain any extraneous matters, any aspersions, or personal charges and shall be couched in temperate and decorous language. If in the opinion of the Speaker any portion of the statement is violative of this Rule, he may order that portion or portions be deleted from the statement, and his decision shall be final.

Rules to be observed by members while speaking. 92. A member, while speaking must not—

(i) give his opinion about or refer to any matter on which a judicial decision is pending ;

(ii) make a personal charge against a member ;

(iii) use offensive expression about the conduct of proceedings of the Parliament or any State Legislature ;

(iv) reflect on any decision of the House except on a motion for rescinding it ;

(v) reflect upon the conduct of the Speaker, except on a substantive motion for his removal ;

(vi) reflect upon the office of the Speaker or attribute any motive to the Legislature Secretariat ;

(vii) reflect upon the conduct of President or any Governor or any Court of Justice or use the Governor's or President's name for the purpose of influencing a debate ;

(viii) utter treasonable, seditious, defamatory or unparliamentary words ; or

(ix) use his right of speech for the purpose of obstructing the business of the Assembly.

93. No personal allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any member or any official unless the member has given previous intimation, in writing, to the Speaker, the Minister or the member concerned so that the Minister or the member may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply :

Provided that such notice may be served on the member or Minister concerned through Legislative Assembly Secretariat, or personally :

Provided further that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation or such allegation is not directly connected with the business before the House.

94. When for the purpose of explanation during discussion or for any other sufficient reason, any member has occasion to ask a question of another member on any matter then under consideration of the House, he shall ask the question through the Speaker.

Personal allegation against a member or an official.

Question by one member to another to be put through the Speaker.

Motions.

Publication of motions. 95. A matter requiring the decision of the Assembly is brought forward by means of a motion proposed by a member and a question stated or read out by the Speaker thereon.

Seconding of motions. 96. No motion shall be published before it has been admitted by the Speaker.

97. (1) Every motion must be proposed by one Member and seconded by another though the seconder of a substantive motion may reserve his right of speech till a later stage of the debate ;

(2) A motion not seconded is forthwith dropped :

Order of speeches. Provided that a motion need not be seconded if the motion is one which is moved by a Minister or if the motion is one for the reduction of any Budget grant.

Method of taking votes. 98. After the Speaker has stated or read out the motion, members may speak on it in the order in which they are called by the Speaker.

99. (1) Unless otherwise provided in the Constitution or Acts or these Rules, on the conclusion of the debate on a motion, the Speaker shall put the question to the vote of the House and decide it by votes and invite those who are in favour of the motion to say 'Aye' and those against the motion to say "No".

(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 the House 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.

(3) If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of the House is challenged, he shall take the votes of the House by division.

(4) The Speaker shall determine the method of taking votes by division.

(5) If the Speaker decides to take the votes of the House by division, he will order the division bells to be rung and after the lapse of two minutes, he shall direct that all doors of entry

shall be closed and he shall put the question for a second time in the manner stated in sub-rule (2). If his opinion is again challenged, he shall ask the Members who are for 'Aye' and those for 'No' respectively to rise in their places and the names of the voters shall be recorded.

(6) The result of a division shall be announced by the Speaker and shall not be challenged.

(7) Before the Speaker announces the result of a division, the Speaker, if satisfied that any mistake has been committed in the recording of the votes, may allow the same to be corrected. The result of a division shall not be challenged on the ground that the division bells were not heard by any member.

(8) 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.

(9) 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 who makes the challenges to state precisely the ground of the objection and the Member whose vote has been challenged to state his case and shall decide whether the vote of the Member should be disallowed or not and his decision shall be final:

Provided that the vote of a Member or Members is challenged immediately after the division is over and before the result is announced by the Speaker.

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 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.

100. A motion must not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the Assembly has given a decision in

Restrictions on motions.

the same session.

Explanation.—(1) The Assembly shall not be deemed to have given a decision in respect of a Bill unless it has either passed the Bill or has rejected the Bill.

(2) A Bill shall be deemed to have been rejected for the purpose of this rule if any of the following motions under these rules has been rejected by the House:—

- (i) that leave be granted to introduce the Bill;
- (ii) that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, where such motion had been made by the member-in-charge of the Bill;
- (iii) that the Bill be taken into consideration;
- (iv) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration ; or
- (v) that the Bill be passed.

Withdrawal of motions.

101. (1) A member who has moved a motion or an amendment to a motion may withdraw the same with the leave of the Assembly expressed without a dissentient voice :

Provided that if an amendment has been proposed to the motion, the original motion shall not be withdrawn until the amendment has been disposed of.

(2) If at the time of putting the question on a motion to the vote of the House, the mover of the motion is absent, it shall be considered to have been withdrawn by him, unless any member of the House asks that the question on the motion be put.

Second speech and right of reply.

102. Except in the exercise of a right of reply or as otherwise provided, no member shall speak more than once on any motion provided that any member to whom a reference has been made or against whom a reflection has been cast in the debate may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal explanation; but such explanation must be strictly relevant to the reference

or reflection sought to be explained and should not introduce new or debatable matter.

Movers right of reply.

103.(1) A member who has moved a substantive motion may speak again by way of reply and the mover of an adjournment motion under rule 56 shall have a right of reply ; if the motion is moved by a Private Member, the Minister to whose department the matter relates shall after the mover has replied, have the right of speaking whether he has previously spoken in the debate or not.

Explanation.— A “Substantive motion” shall not include—

- (i) a cut motion on a budget, supplementary, additional or excess grant, or a Vote on Account ; or
- (ii) an amendment to a resolution ; or
- (iii) an amendment to a Motion of Thanks on the Governor’s Address.

(2) A member may speak on an amendment though he may have spoken on the original motion or on another amendment.

(3) A member when replying shall confine himself to matters raised during the debates and shall not introduce new debatable matter.

Rules regarding amendments.

104.(1) An amendment must be relevant to and within the scope of the subject-matter of the Bill or motion to which it relates.

(2) An amendment may not be moved which has merely the effect of a negative vote.

(3) After a decision has been given on an amendment to any part of a Bill, clause or motion, no amendment which arises at an earlier part of the Bill, clause or motion shall, except with the leave of the House, be moved.

(4) An amendment on a question must be not inconsistent with any previous decision on the same question given at any stage of the same Bill or motion.

(5) The Speaker may put the amendments in such order as he may think fit :

Provided that the amendment given notice of by the member-in-charge of the Bill shall have precedence if notices of more than one amendment of a similar or identical nature have been given :

Provided further that the Speaker may refuse to put an amendment which in his opinion is frivolous.

(6) If an amendment refers to, or is not intelligible without a subsequent amendment or schedule, notice of the subsequent amendment or schedule shall be given before the first amendment is moved, so as to make the series of amendments intelligible as a whole.

(7) An amendment may be moved to an amendment which has already been proposed.

(8) In the case of a Government Bill an amendment of which notice has been received from the member-in-charge shall not lapse by reason of the fact that the member-in-charge has ceased to be a Minister.

Selection of amendments for discussion.

105. In respect of any motion or any Bill under consideration—

(1) the Speaker may select one of several identical or substantially identical amendments to be proposed ;

(2) he 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 judgement on it.

Closure.

106.(1) At any time, after a motion has been made any member may move "That the question be now put" and, unless it appears to the Speaker that the motion is an abuse of these rules or an infringement of the right of reasonable debate, the Speaker shall then put the motion "That the question be now put".

(2) Where the motion "That the question be now put" has been carried, the question or questions consequent thereon shall be put forthwith without further debate :

Provided that the Speaker may allow a member any right of reply which he may have under these rules. **Adjournment**

107. A motion that any meeting or business be adjourned or postponed or that the House pass on the business next in order in the list of business may be moved at any time and without previous notice as a distinct question, but not so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion is carried, the meeting or business shall subject to the provisions of sub-rule (3) of rule 30 be adjourned or postponed accordingly or if the motion be carried so that the House pass on to the business, next in order in the list of business, the business then under discussion shall be considered to be disposed of :

Provided that nothing in this rule shall enable a member to move that any meeting or business fixed by a special order of the Speaker or the Governor for a purpose for which they have power to appoint a day under the Constitution or rules, shall be adjourned or postponed :

Provided further that if the Speaker is of opinion that a motion under this rule is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may forthwith put the question thereupon from the Chair, or may decline to propose the question thereupon to the House :

Provided further that a motion under this rule cannot be made more than once during the debate on any matter. **Duration of speeches.**

108. The Speaker may prescribe a time limit for speeches on Bills or resolutions or amendments to Bills or resolutions, or on adjournment motions under rule 56 or on any other matter under discussion in the House. **Personal explanation.**

109. A member may, with the permission of the Speaker make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House, but in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward and no debate shall arise. **Statement by Minister.**

110.(1) A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker.

(2) There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made.

Correction
Statements
by a
Minister.

(3) A Minister desiring to make a statement under sub-rule (1) shall intimate in advance the date on which the statement is proposed to be made and also send a copy of the statement in advance to the Secretary for being placed before the Speaker.

111.(1) When any statement made by a Minister on the floor of the House either by way of answer to a question (main or supplementary) or under rule 110 or otherwise is found to be incorrect by the Minister, he may, with the permission of the Speaker make a further statement either in the same sitting or at any time thereafter.

(2) There shall be no discussion on such a statement at the time when it is made.

(3) A Minister desiring to make a statement under sub-rule (1) shall intimate in advance the date on which the statement is proposed to be made and also send a copy of the statement in advance to the Secretary for being placed before the Speaker.

Advance
copies of
correction
statements
by Minis-
ters and
procedure
after
statements
made.

112. (1) Copies of the statement proposed to be made by a Minister correcting the answer given by him to a Starred/Short Notice Question or any other statement made or placed before the House shall be placed in the Notice/Office/Library half-an-hour before the sitting of the Assembly on the day on which the statement is to be made for the information of the Members.

(2) Copies of such statements shall be considered as confidential and shall not be released for publication until the statement is actually made by the Minister concerned.

(3) After the statement has been made the Speaker may permit the members to ask supplementary questions which are strictly relevant to the subject-matter of the correction made by the Minister if it relates to an answer given to a Starred/Short Notice Question.

Procedure
for point-
ing out
mistake or
inaccuracy
made in a
statement by
Ministers or
Members.

113. (1) A Member wishing to point out any mistake or inaccuracy in a statement made by a Minister or any other Member shall, before referring to the matter in the House, write to the Speaker pointing out the particulars of the mistake or inaccuracy and seek his permission to raise the matter in the House.

(2) The Member may place before the Speaker such evidence as he may have in support of his allegation.

(3) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, bring the matter to the notice of the Minister or the Member concerned for the purpose of ascertaining the factual position in regard to the allegation made.

(4) The Speaker may then, if he thinks it necessary, permit the Member who made the allegation to raise the matter in the House and the Member so permitted shall, before making the statement, inform the Minister or the Member concerned.

(5) The Minister or the Member concerned may make a statement in reply with the permission of the Speaker and after having informed the other Member concerned.

(6) The item regarding statement to be made by the Member and the statement to be made by the Minister in reply thereto shall not be put down in the list of business unless copies thereof have been submitted in writing to the Speaker sufficiently in advance and the Speaker has approved them. Words, phrases and expressions which are not in the statement as approved by the Speaker, if spoken, shall not form part of the proceedings of the House.

Papers
quoted to
be laid.

114. 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.

Document
containing
advice or
opinion
disclosed
to be laid.

115. 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 :

Points of order and decision thereon.

Provided that this rule shall not apply where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such advice for opinion.

116.(1) Any Member may at any time submit a point of order for the decision of the Speaker but in doing so shall confine himself to stating the point.

(2) The Speaker shall decide all points of order which may arise, and his decision shall be final.

(3) A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such Articles of the Constitution as to regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker.

(4) A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment :

Provided that the Speaker may permit a Member to raise a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item of business and the commencement of another if it relates to maintenance of order in, or arrangement of business before the House.

(5) No debate shall be allowed on a point of order, but the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, hear Members before he gives his decision thereon.

(6) A point of order is not a point of privilege.

(7) A Member shall not raise a point of order—

(a) to ask for information ; or

(b) to explain his position ; or

(c) when a question on any motion is being put to the House; or

(d) which may be hypothetical ; or

(e) to seek clarification and introduce new points under

the pretext of raising a point of order ;

(f) that Division Bells did not ring or were not heard.

(8) The Speaker may order the expunction of any portion of proceedings of the House relating to any point of order by the Members, when in his opinion it is an abuse of the right of raising a point of order.

117. The Speaker shall have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing the rules and preventing disorder.

118. The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a Member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other Members in debate or is speaking for the purpose of obstructing business, may direct him to discontinue his speech.

119. If the Speaker is of opinion that such words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified or incriminatory or charges levelled against another Member without the Speaker's prior permission as provided for in the rules, he may, in his discretion order that such words or part of the proceedings be expunged from the proceedings of the House.

120. The Speaker may direct any Member whose conduct is, in his opinion, grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the House, and any Member so ordered to withdraw shall do so, forthwith and absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting. If any Member is ordered to withdraw a second time in the same session the Speaker may direct the Member to absent himself from the meetings of the Assembly for any period not longer than the remainder of the session, and the Member so directed shall absent himself accordingly. If such Member refuses to withdraw, the Speaker may order his removal by force by the Sergeant of the Assembly. The Member so directed to be absent shall not be deemed to be absent for the purposes of clause (4) of Article 190 of the Constitution.

121.(1) The Speaker may, if he deems it necessary, name a Member who disregards the authority of the Chair or abuses

Preservation of order.

Irrelevance or repetition.

Expunging of words.

Power to order withdrawal of Member.

Naming of a Member.

the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business thereof.

(2) If a member is so named by the Speaker, the Speaker, shall, on a motion being made forthwith without any discussion put the question that the member (naming him) be suspended from the service of the House for a period not exceeding the remainder of the session:

Provided that the House may, at any time, on a motion being made resolve that such suspension be terminated.

(3) A member suspended under this rule shall forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the House and shall do so till the expiry of the period of suspension.

Power to suspend sitting. If such member refuses to withdraw, the Speaker may order his removal from the House or prevent his entry into the House by force by the Sergeant of the Assembly.

122. The Speaker may in case of grave disorder arising in the House, adjourn the House to the next sitting or suspend a sitting until a specified hour on the same day.

CHAPTER XV

LEGISLATION

Notice of motion for introduction.

123. Any member who desires, to move for leave to introduce a Bill, shall give five day's notice in the prescribed form (Appendix D) of his intention and shall together with the notice, submit to the Secretary a copy of the Bill and a full statement of Objects and Reasons:

Provided that in case of a Government Bill, along with the notice sufficient number of copies of the Bill shall be sent to the Secretary for circulation to the Members ;

Provided further that in the case of a private Member who gives notice for leave to introduce a Bill, the Speaker may, if he thinks necessary modify the statement of Objects and Reasons in consonance with the clauses in the Bill.

Bill dependent on another pending Bill.

124. 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 House and assented to by the President or the Governor as the case may be.

Identical Bill.

125. 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 list of pending notices, as the case may be, unless the Speaker otherwise directs.

Financial memorandum to Bills and money clauses in Bills.

126. 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:

Provided that the clauses in a Bill involving expenditure shall

Explanatory memorandum to bills delegating legislative power.

be printed in thick type or in italics so as to draw the attention of the Members to the same.

127. A Bill involving proposals for the delegation of legislative powers shall further be accompanied by a memorandum explaining such proposals and drawing attention to their scope and stating also whether they are of normal or exceptional character:

Provided that if any clause in the Bill involving proposals for the delegation of legislative powers either to the Government or to the subordinate authority, does not conform to the norms or principles laid down by the Committee on Delegated Legislation, the Speaker may return the same for complying with the recommendations made by the Committee :

Recommendation or previous sanction for introduction of Bills.

Provided further that the clauses involving proposals for the delegation of legislative power shall be underlined or sidelined.

128. If notice is given of any motion in respect of a Bill or an amendment which, in the opinion of the Speaker cannot be made except on the recommendation of the Governor or with the previous sanction of the President, the Speaker shall as soon as may be after the receipt of the notice, refer the Bill or the amendment to the authority who would have the power to grant the recommendation or sanction, and the motion shall not be placed on the list of business unless the recommendation or previous sanction required has been granted.

Motion for leave to introduce a Bill.

129.(1) If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed the Speaker after permitting if he thinks fit a brief statement from the member who moves and from a member who opposes the motion may without further debate, put the question thereon.

Publication.

(2) If such a motion is agreed to, the Bill may be introduced.

130. As soon as may be after introduction, the Bill with the Statement of Objects and Reasons shall be published in the Gazette :

Provided that the Speaker may order the publication of any Bill with the Statement of Objects and Reasons in the Gazette although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill and in such a 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.

131. 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 or be circulated or recirculated 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 :

Provided that if the Member-in-charge of the Bill is unable for reasons which the Speaker considers adequate to move the next motion in regard to this 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.

132.(1) At any time after the publication of the Bill in the Gazette, the Member-in-charge of the Bill may, after giving five days notice make one of the following motions in regard to the Bill, viz.—

(a) that it be taken into consideration ;

(b) that it be referred to a Select Committee of the House;

(c) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon :

Provided that any member may object to any such motion being made unless copies of the Bill have been made available to the members for atleast 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) On such a motion the member-in-charge of the Bill shall explain briefly the scope of the Bill but the details of the Bill must not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principle.

Persons by whom motions in respect of Bills may be made.

Introduction and motion thereafter.

Motions after eliciting opinion.

Proposal of amendments. 133. 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 the direction and opinions are received thereon, the Member-in-charge if he wishes to proceed with this Bill thereafter must move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, unless the Speaker allows a motion to be made that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Notice of amendments. 134. When a motion has been agreed to by the Assembly that the Bill be taken into consideration any member may propose an amendment of such Bill.

135.(1) Notice of a proposed amendment shall be sent to the Secretary atleast three clear days before the sitting of the Assembly at which the Bill is to be considered.

Order of consideration of amendments (2) The Secretary shall, if time permits cause to be made available for the use of members every notice of amendments received in respect of a Bill.

Submission of Bills clause by clause. 136. Amendment shall, unless the Speaker otherwise directs, be considered in the order of the clauses to which they respectively relate.

137. It shall be in the discretion of the Speaker, when a motion that the Bill be taken into consideration has been carried to submit the Bill or any part of the Bill to the Assembly clause by clause. When this procedure is adopted the Speaker shall call each clause separately and when the amendments relating to it have been dealt with shall put the question that such clause or as the case may be, such clause as amended stand part of the Bill.

Order of consideration of clause 138. The order in which the clauses of the Bill should be taken up for consideration shall be as follows :—

(i) The clauses in order, except the clause relating to the short title of the Bill ;

(ii) the schedules, in their order ;

(iii) the clause relating to the short title ;

(iv) the preamble ;

(v) the long title :

Provided that the Speaker may if he thinks fit postpone the consideration and voting of any clause until some or all of the subsequent clauses have been considered.

Passing of bills.

139.(1) If during the consideration of a Bill in the Assembly no amendment is made the member-in-charge of it may, at the conclusion of such consideration move that the Bill be passed.

(2) If, during the consideration of a Bill in the Assembly any amendment is made, any member may at the conclusion of the consideration of bill object to a motion being made at the same sitting for its being passed. Thereupon, the Speaker shall unless he considers that the request is frivolous or unreasonable not allow a motion that the Bill be passed to be moved at the same sitting but the bill shall be brought up for further consideration at a subsequent sitting.

(3) When the Bill is so brought up for further consideration at the subsequent sitting, no amendment, not being of a verbal or consequential nature shall be made by the Assembly.

(4) At any time after the conclusion of such further consideration, if any, the Member-in-charge of the Bill may move that the Bill be passed.

(5) Sub-rules (2), (3) and (4) shall not apply to Money Bills.

Scope of debate.

140. 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.

Authentication of Bills.

141. When a Bill is passed by the Assembly the Bill shall be signed by the Speaker and submitted to the Governor for his assent :

Power to correct patent errors. Provided that in the case of Money Bills it shall be endorsed with a certificate from the Speaker that the Bill is a Money Bill.

Reconsideration of Bills returned by Governor. 142. Where a bill is passed by the House, the Speaker shall have power to correct patent errors and make such other changes as are consequential upon the amendments accepted by the House.

Constitution of Select Committee. 143. When a Bill which has been passed by the Assembly is returned by the Governor to the Assembly for reconsideration the point or points referred for reconsideration or the amendments recommended by the Governor shall be put before the Assembly by the Speaker and shall be discussed and voted upon in the same manner as amendments to a Bill, or in such other manner as the Speaker may consider most convenient for their consideration by the Assembly.

144.(1) The Minister-in-charge of the department to which the Bill relates and the member who introduced the Bill shall be members of the Select Committee.

(2) No Select Committee on a Bill shall, without the leave of the House, consist of more than twenty-five members and no select committee shall, in any case, consist of more than forty members. Such leave shall be asked for by motion made in the House and shall specify the number of members (not exceeding forty) which the Select Committee shall contain. In calculating the number of members of a Select Committee, any person appointed to it under Article 177 of the Constitution shall be excluded.

(3) In the case of a Government Bill, when the House is not actually sitting if there is any change in the distribution of portfolios among the Ministers and if there is any change in the Minister-in-charge of the Department to which the Bill relates referred to in sub-rule(1) the speaker may nominate the Minister-in-charge of the department to which the bill relates as a Member of the Committee.

(4) Casual vacancies in a Committee shall be filled by nomination by the Speaker and any member so nominated to fill

such vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired portion of the term for which the member in whose place he has been nominated would have normally held office.

(5) If a member is absent for three consecutive meetings of any committee, the Secretary shall bring it to the notice of Speaker who may, if he thinks fit, discharge such member from such committee.

Explanation— For the purpose of this rule the meeting of the Committee held on consecutive days shall be reckoned as one meeting.

145.(1) Every member intending to move for the appointment of a Select Committee shall endeavour to ascertain previously whether each member proposed to be named by him on such Committee will give his attendance thereupon.

(2) No member shall be appointed to a Select Committee if he is not willing to serve on it.

146.(1) The Speaker shall nominate one of the members of the Committee to be its Chairman. The person so nominated shall preside at the meetings of the Committee and in his absence one of the members of the Committee elected by the Committee shall preside.

(2) If the Chairman of the Committee resigns, the Speaker shall nominate one of the Members of the Committee to be its Chairman. If there is any change in the Minister-in-charge of the Department to which the Bill relates in the case of a Government Bill, and if the Chairman of the Committee either resigns or desires that the Minister-in-charge of the department may be nominated as Chairman, such a request shall be considered by the Speaker, and the Speaker shall have power to nominate a new Chairman.

(3) A Select Committee may proceed with its work notwithstanding the absence of any of its members and any vacancy which may have occurred in it after its Constitution.

147. The sittings of the Committee shall be held within the precincts of the Legislative Assembly and if it becomes

Prior consent of nominee for Select Committee.

Chairman of Select Committee.

Place of sitting of Select Committee.

Sitting of the Committee. necessary to change the place of sitting outside the precincts of the Legislative Assembly or to undertake study tour inside the State the matter shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.

148. The sitting of the Committee shall be held on such days and at such hour as the Chairman of the Committee may fix :

Provided that when circumstances warrant and if the Chairman of the Committee is not readily available, the Secretary may fix or change the date and time of sitting :

Sub-Committee. Provided further that in the case of a Select Committee on a Bill if the Chairman of the Committee is not readily available the Secretary may, in consultation with the Minister concerned with the Bill fix the date and time of the sitting.

Power of Select Committee to hear evidence. 149. A Select Committee may appoint sub-committee to examine any special point or points connected with the Bill. The order of reference to such sub-committee shall clearly state the point or points for investigation. The report of the sub-committee shall be considered by the whole Committee.

150.(1) A Select Committee may hear expert evidence and the representatives of any special interest likely to be affected by the measure before it.

(2) It may for this purpose require any person residing within the limits of the State to attend before it as witness or to produce before it such records and documents as it may think necessary and thereupon a requisition in writing shall be sent to the person concerned over the signature of the Secretary:

Provided that the Government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would not be in the public interest ;

Provided further that if any question of relevancy of a document required to be produced is raised the same shall be referred to the Speaker and his decision shall be final.

(3) If in the opinion of the Committee any memoranda or written statement submitted to it or evidence tendered before it is

unduly lengthy or contains tedious or irrelevant arguments or defamatory statement or extraneous matters the same may either be rejected wholly, if after deletion of objectionable portions is not useful, or order objectionable portions be deleted.

(4) The Committee may administer oath or affirmation to a witness examined before it.

151. All questions at any sittings of a Committee shall be determined by a majority of the members eligible to vote present and voting.

152. In the case of equality of votes on any matter, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

153. Strangers shall not be permitted to be present at a meeting of Select Committee except when it is engaged in examining witnesses when the Select Committee by majority decide to allow strangers to be present :

Provided that a Minister may with permission of the Chairman address the Committee of which he may not be a member.

154. The rules of procedure in the Assembly shall apply to procedure in a Select Committee except—

(i) that previous notice of an amendment is not necessary;

(ii) that a motion or amendment need not be seconded ;
and

(iii) that a member may with the consent of the Chairman speak more than once on the same question.

155. Every Select Committee on a Bill has power to make such amendments therein as it may think fit:

Provided that such amendments are relevant to the subject matter of the Bill, but that if any such amendments shall not be within the title of the Bill, they may amend the title accordingly and report the same specially to the House.

156.(1) The Select Committee to which a Bill has been referred shall present a report therein, to the House by the Chairman or in his absence by any member of the Committee within the time-

Voting in Committee.

Chairman's Casting Vote. Presence of Strangers at meetings of Select Committee.

Procedure in Select Committee.

Power of Select Committee to make amendments.

Report by Select Committee.

limit fixed by the House :

Provided that where the House has not fixed any time limit for the presentation of the Report, the Report shall be presented before the expiry of six months from the date on which the House adopted the motion for the reference of the Bill to the Select Committee:

Provided further that the House may at any time on a motion being made direct that the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee be extended to a date specified in the motion.

(2) Reports may be either preliminary or final and shall be authenticated by the signature of the person presiding.

(3) (a) The minutes of dissent, if any, as are received within the time fixed by the Select Committee in that behalf shall be printed separately along with the report of the Committee.

(b) 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 any aspersion on the Committee.

(c) A member who has not attended any of the meetings of a Committee shall not be entitled to give a minute of dissent.

(d) If in the opinion of the Speaker, a minute contains words, phrases or expressions which are inappropriate, he may order such words, phrases or expressions to be expunged from the minute of dissent.

Printing and publication of reports.

Circulation and publication of report when the House is not in session.

157. The report of the Committee together with the minutes of dissent, if any, the Bill as amended by the Committee and the minutes of the proceedings of the Committee shall be printed and copies furnished to each member of the Assembly. The report, the minutes of dissent, if any, and the Bill as reported by the Committee shall be published in the Gazette.

158. The Speaker may on a request being made to him when the House is not sitting 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 sitting or thereafter.

Secretary shall be Secretary to every Committee.

159. The Secretary shall act as Secretary to every Committee and shall arrange for the conduct of all correspondence connected with its business or nominate any other officer for the above purpose.

To issue directions to Chairman of Committee.

160. (1) The Speaker may from time to time issue such directions to the Chairman of a Committee as he may consider necessary for regulating its procedure and the organisation of its work.

Procedure on report after presentation.

(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.

161.(1) After the Select Committee has made its report the Member-in-charge may move—

(i) in case the Select Committee has not made any changes in the Bill, that the Bill as introduced and in case where it has made any changes in the Bill, as referred to it, that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration:

Provided that any member of the House may object to its being so taken into consideration if a copy of the report of the Select Committee and of the Bill, in case where it has been amended, has not been made available to the members for five days ; and such objection shall prevail unless the Speaker allows the Bill to be taken into consideration, or

(ii) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be recommitted either—

- (a) as a whole or
- (b) with respect to particular clauses or amendments only, or
- (c) with instructions to the Select Committee to make

Scope of debate on report of the Select Committee.

provisions in regard to any specified particular.

(2) If the Member-in-charge moves that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be recommitted.

Withdrawal of bill.

162. The debate on a motion that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the House 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.

163. 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, no further motion shall be made with reference to the Bill :

Provided that the Member-in-charge of a Bill gives notice of withdrawal of the Bill in writing which shall be accompanied with a brief note as to the reasons for the withdrawal and the same shall be circulated to Members :

Speaker's power to dispense with notice.

Provided further that during the course of discussion of a Bill, if the Member in-charge seeks to withdraw the Bill, he shall inform the House the reasons therefor.

164. The Speaker may, in his discretion, dispense with the provision of this Chapter regarding notice, periods of notice, or interval between any two stages of legislation, and may, in his discretion, allow any motion regarding a Bill or any amendment to be moved without notice, or after such shorter interval, as he may think fit.

CHAPTER XVI

GOVERNOR'S ORDINANCES

165. As soon as possible after an Ordinance is promulgated by the Governor under clause (1) of Article 213 of the Constitution printed copies of such Ordinance shall be laid on the Table.

166. Within six weeks from the re-assembly of the House any member may after giving three clear days notice to the Secretary, move a motion disapproving the Ordinance.

167. Whenever an Ordinance, which embodies wholly or partly or with modification the provisions of a Bill pending before the Assembly, 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.

168. 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.

Placing copies of ordinances on the Table.

Motion for disapproval of Ordinances.

Statement explaining the circumstances for promulgation of ordinances.

Replacement of Ordinances.

Ratification of amendments to the Constitution.

CHAPTER XVII

RATIFICATION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

169.(1) As soon as a message for ratification of the amendment to the Constitution is received from a House of Parliament a copy of the message, together with the Bill, shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Discussion on the amendments to the Constitution.

(2) The Secretary shall forward a copy of the message together with the Bill, to the State Government at the first convenient opportunity.

170.(1) After the message has been laid on the Table, under rule 169 any member may, after giving three days notice move a resolution that the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the Bill be ratified.

Message to Parliament.

(2) The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, fix a date for discussion on the resolution.

(3) No amendment shall be proposed to such a resolution.

171.(1) If the resolution is passed by the House, a message shall be sent to the House of Parliament, from which the message referred to in rule 169 was received that the Assembly ratifies the amendment.

(2) If the resolution is rejected by the House, message shall be sent as aforesaid that the Assembly does not ratify the amendment.

(3) If no resolution is moved during the session in which the message of the House of Parliament is laid on the Table, the Secretary shall send information to that effect to the House of Parliament from which the message was received.

Notice of Resolutions.

CHAPTER XVIII

RESOLUTIONS

172. A member who wishes to move a resolution shall give fifteen clear days' notice of his intention to move the resolution and shall, together with the notice submit the text of the resolution which he wishes to move :

Provided that the Speaker, with the consent of the Minister in-charge of the department concerned may allow a resolution to be entered on the list of business with shorter notice than fifteen days and without the procedure of a ballot under rule 35 and also fix its order of precedence in such list.

173. Subject to the restrictions contained in the Constitution and the rules, any member may move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest within the cognizance of the State Government :

Provided that no resolution shall be admissible which does not comply with the following conditions, namely:—

(a) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall raise a definite issue ;

(b) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements, nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity ;

(c) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law ;

(d) it shall not raise a question of privilege; and

(e) it shall not revive discussion of a matter which has

Conditions of admissibility of Resolutions.

Form of resolutions.

Speaker to decide admissibility of Resolutions.

been discussed in the same session.

174. A resolution may be in the form of a recommendation addressed to Government or of a declaration of opinion by the House or in the form of a motion for the appointment of a Committee of the House for any purpose or in any other form suitable to the subject matter of the resolution.

Moving and withdrawal of Resolutions.

175. The Speaker shall decide on the admissibility of resolution. Where the resolution, or a part thereof is, in the opinion of the Speaker, in contravention of the rules, he may in his discretion give the member concerned an opportunity of amending it or disallow the same.

176.(1) A member in whose name a resolution appears on the list of business shall, when called on, either—

(a) withdraw the resolution, in which case he shall confine himself to a mere statement to that effect; or

(b) move the resolution.

Amendments.

(2) If the member when called on is absent the resolution standing in his name shall be considered to have been withdrawn.

Notice of Amendments.

(3) It shall be open to the Assembly to allow a resolution withdrawn under clause (a) of sub-rule (1) or deemed to have been withdrawn under sub-rule (2) of this rule, to be moved by any other member.

177. After a resolution has been moved any member may, subject to all the restrictions regarding the admissibility of resolutions move an amendment to such resolution.

Splitting of resolutions.

178.(1) If a copy of such amendment has not been sent to the Secretary one clear day before the day fixed for the discussion of the resolution, any member may object to the moving of the amendment and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker, in the exercise of his power to suspend the operation of this sub-rule allows the amendment to be moved.

Copy to Government.

(2) The Secretary shall, if time permits, cause every amendment to be printed and copies thereof made available to the members.

179. When any resolution involving several points has been discussed, the Speaker may divide the resolution, and put each or any point separately to the vote, as he may think fit.

180. A copy of every resolution which has been passed by the Assembly shall be forwarded to the Government by the Secretary.

Presentation of Budget.

CHAPTER XIX

FINANCIAL BUSINESS

181.(1) The Annual Financial Statement or the statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State in respect of every financial year (hereinafter referred to as "the Budget"), shall be presented to the Assembly on such day as the Governor may appoint.

Demands for grants.

(2) There shall be no discussion of the Budget in the Assembly on the day on which it is presented to it.

182.(1) A separate demand shall ordinarily be made in respect of the grant proposed for each Department provided that the Finance Minister may include in one Demand grants proposed for two or more Departments or make a demand in respect of expenditure which cannot readily be classified under particular Departments.

Discussion of Budget.

(2) Each Demand shall contain first a statement of the total grant proposed and then the details of each grant shown by sub-heads of appropriation under each grant.

183.(1) The Budget shall be dealt with by the Assembly in two stages, namely:—

(i) a general discussion ; and

(ii) the voting of demands for grants.

(2) The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Business Advisory Committee, fix and appoint sufficient number of days for each of these stages :

Allotment of time for discussion.

Provided that not more than ten days shall be fixed for the

general discussion of the Budget and that not more than thirty days shall be fixed for the voting of demands for grants.

Voting of demands.

184.(1) During the days appointed under rule 183 (2) for the general discussion of the Budget the Assembly shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but no motion shall be moved at this stage, nor shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the Assembly.

(2) The Finance Minister shall have the right of a general reply at the end of the discussion.

(3) The Speaker may if he thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches during the discussion.

185.(1) The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Business Advisory Committee, fix the time to be allotted for the discussion of each demand and also determine the order in which the demands are to be taken up.

(2) On the days allotted under sub-rule (2) of rule 183 for the voting of demands for grants, no other business shall be taken up before 2.00 p.m. except with the consent of the Speaker:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed to prohibit the asking and answering of questions during the time allowed under rule 32.

Budget motions.

(3) At the expiry of the time allotted under sub-rule (1) for the discussion of any demand, the Speaker shall put every question necessary for the disposal of that demand and at 2.00 p.m. on the last day of the days allotted for the voting of demands for grants the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants, including the motion for reducing the grant, if any, then under discussion.

186.(1) The Minister who moves a demand for a grant may make a statement explaining the policy underlying the demand.

(2) Any member may then make a motion to reduce the demand by a specified sum. No motion shall, however, be made

which will have the effect of increasing, or altering the destination of the demand :

Provided that no member shall give more than ten cut motions on each demand. If notice for more than ten cut motions are received the first ten such notices shall be considered, and the rest deemed to have been rejected.

Conditions of admissibility of cut motions.

(3) Notice of motions under sub-rule (2) should reach the office of the Assembly not later than 3 p.m. on the day fixed by the Speaker, for each demand or group of demands.

(4) When several motions have been given notice of proposing reductions in the same demand, they shall be arranged and discussed in such order as the Speaker may determine.

(5) In order that a cut motion shall be admissible it shall satisfy the conditions hereunder mentioned, 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 suggestion 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 ;

(vii) it shall not relate to expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of Tamil Nadu ;

(viii) it shall not relate to a matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India ;

(ix) it shall not raise a question of privilege;

(x) it shall not revive discussions on a matter which has been discussed in the same session and on which a decision has been taken ;

(xi) it shall not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration in the same session ;

(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 :

Further Demands for Grants.

Provided that the Speaker may in his discretion allow such matter being raised in the House as 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, and

(xiii) it shall not relate to a trivial matter.

187. On a day fixed by the Speaker before the last of the days allotted by him for the moving of demands for grants, further demands for grants may be moved ;

Provided that—

Appropriation Bills.

(i) they are required for purposes which in the opinion of the Governor are of an emergent nature ;

(ii) they are for new matters which have not been included in the original estimates of the year.

Such demands shall be classified according to the original demands for grants the details being shown by sub-heads of account and detailed heads of appropriation under each grant.

188.(1) Subject to the provisions 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.

(2) 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.

Supplementary or additional demands.

189.(1) The Governor may at any time during a financial year appoint a day for the presentation of a statement of supplementary or additional expenditure under Article 205.

(2) The Speaker shall allot one or more days after the day allotted for such presentation for the discussion of and the voting on the demands for supplementary or additional expenditure.

(3) At 2.00 p.m. on the day or the last of the days, as the case may be allotted under sub-rule (2) all discussions shall terminate and the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for supplementary grants.

Procedure for dealing with supplementary or additional demands.

190. The demands for supplementary or additional grants shall be dealt with as if they were demands for grants :

Provided that the discussion of a demand for a supplementary or additional grant shall be confined to the details of which it is composed ;

Provided further that notice of motions for reduction of a demand for a supplementary or additional grant shall be given not later than 3 p.m. on the day following that on which the supplementary or additional statement of expenditure has been presented.

Scope of discussion on Appropriation Bill in respect of Supplementary Grant.

191. If an Appropriation Bill is in pursuance of 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.

Excess grants.

192. The rules of procedure relating to demands for supplementary or additional grants shall apply to demands for excess grants under Article 205, with such adaptations as the Speaker may deem necessary.

Votes on Account, Votes of Credit and Exceptional Grants.

193.(1) The rules of procedure regarding the Budget shall generally apply to the grants called votes on account, votes of credit and exceptional grants referred to in Article 206 of the Constitution.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions the following rules shall apply to vote on account—

(i) A motion for a vote on account shall state the total sum required and shall contain a schedule containing the details of expenditure of which that sum is composed and the various amounts needed for each department;

(ii) Discussion of a general character may take place on the motion as a whole;

(iii) Amendments may be moved for the reduction of the whole grant or for reduction or omission of the items of which it is composed.

CHAPTER XX

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

(1) Committee on Estimates

194. There shall be a Committee on Estimates for the examination of such of the estimates as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House. The functions of the Committee shall be—

(a) to report what economics, improvements in organization, efficiency or administrative reform, consistent with the policy, underlying the estimates may be effected ;

(b) to suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration;

(c) to examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimate ; and

(d) to suggest the form in which the estimates shall be presented to the Legislature :

Provided that the Committee shall not exercise its function in relation to such Public Undertakings as are allotted to the Committee on Public Undertakings by these Rules or by the Speaker.

195. The Committee shall consist of sixteen members elected by the Assembly from among its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote in addition to the Finance Minister, the Chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts and the Chairman of the Committee on Public Undertakings who shall be members *ex-officio*.

Committee
on Estimates and
its Functions.

Constitution
of the
Committee.

Chairman of the Committee. (2) The term of office of the Members of the Committee shall not exceed one year. There shall be a fresh election before the end of the year for constituting a Committee for the ensuing year ; and if under any circumstances such an election is not held, the existing members of the Committee will continue to hold office until new members are elected.

Quorum. 196. The Chairman of the Committee shall be nominated by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee. The person so nominated shall preside at the meetings of the Committee and in his absence, one of the members of the Committee elected by the Committee shall preside.

Sub-Committees. 197. In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee the quorum shall be five including the Chairman or the member presiding.

Reports by the Committee. 198. The Committee may appoint one or more sub-Committees to examine any matter that may be referred to them and the reports of such Sub-Committee or Sub-Committees shall be deemed to be the reports of the whole Committee if they are approved at a meeting of the whole Committee.

Examination of Estimates. 199. The Committee may, if it thinks fit, make available to Government any completed part of its report before presentation to the Assembly. Such reports shall be treated as confidential until presented to the Assembly.

Minute of dissent. 200. The Committee may continue its examination of the estimates throughout the financial year and report to the House from time to time as its examination proceeds. It shall not be incumbent on the Committee to examine the entire estimate of any one year. The demands for grants may be voted upon notwithstanding the fact that the Committee has made no report.

Procedure to be followed. 201. There shall be no minute of dissent to the reports of the Committee.

Committee on Public Accounts and its Constitution. 202. Except as aforesaid the rules applicable to a Select Committee of the Assembly shall apply.

(2) Committee on Public Accounts

203. (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 State Government, the annual finance accounts of the State Government and such other accounts laid before the House as the Committee may think fit.

(2) The Committee on Public Accounts shall consist of sixteen members elected by the Assembly from among its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, in addition to the Finance Minister, the Chairman of the Committee on Estimates and the Chairman of the Committee on Public Undertakings who shall be members *ex-officio*.

(3) The term of office of members shall not exceed one year. There shall be fresh election before the end of the year for constituting the Committee for the ensuing year and if, under any circumstances such an election is not held, the existing members of the Committee will continue to hold office until new members are elected.

204. The Chairman of the Committee shall be nominated by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee, preferably from those belonging to the opposition :

Provided that if there is more than one party in the opposition then, the Speaker may alternate the office of the Chairman of the Committee yearly from among the leaders of such opposition parties or if they so desire, any other member belonging to those parties:

Provided further that if the accounts to be examined by the Committee relate to a period during which the Chairman to be so nominated belonged to the party which was in the Government, then the Speaker may nominate the Chairman from any other party;

(2) The person so nominated shall preside at the meetings

Chairman of the Committee.

Quorum.

Sub-Committees. of the Committee and in his absence, one of the members of the Committee elected by the Committee shall preside.

205. In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee the quorum shall be five including the Chairman or the member presiding.

Functions of the Committee.

206. The Committee may appoint one or more sub-Committees to examine any matter that may be referred to them, and the report of such sub-Committee or sub-Committees shall be deemed to be the reports of the whole Committee, if they are approved at a meeting of the whole Committee.

207.(1) In scrutinizing the appropriation accounts of the State and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, it shall be the duty of the Public Accounts Committee to satisfy itself—

(a) that the moneys shown in the accounts as having been disbursed were legally available for and applicable to the service or purpose to which they have been applied or charged;

(b) that the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it ; and

(c) that every re-appropriation has been made in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Governor or by the Finance Department, as the case may be.

The Committee shall bring to the notice of the Assembly—

(i) every case in which it is not so satisfied ; and

(ii) all expenditure which the Finance Department has requested should be brought to the notice of the Assembly.

(2) It shall also be a duty of the Public Accounts Committee—

(a) to examine such trading, manufacturing and profit and loss accounts and balance sheets, as the Governor may have required to be prepared and the Comptroller and Auditor-General's report thereon ; and

(b) to consider the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General in cases where the Governor may have required him to conduct an audit of any receipts or to examine the accounts of stores and stock.

(3) 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 recommendations 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.

208. The Committee may, if it thinks fit, make available to Government any completed part of its report before presentation to the Assembly. Such reports shall be treated as confidential until presented to the Assembly.

209. There shall be no minute of dissent to the reports of the Committee.

210. Except as aforesaid, the rules applicable to a Select Committee of the Assembly shall apply.

(3) Committee on Public Undertakings

211.(1) There shall be a Committee on Public Undertakings for the examination of the working of the Public Undertakings specified in Appendix-E and such other undertakings as may be notified by the Speaker from time to time.

(2) The Committee on Public Undertakings shall consist of sixteen members elected by the Assembly from among its members, according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote in addition to the Chairman of the Committee on Estimates and the Chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts who shall be members ex-officio :

Report to Government before presentation.

Minute of dissent.

Procedure to be followed.

Committee on Public Undertakings and its Constitution.

Provided that a Minister shall not be elected as a member of the Committee, and that if a member, after his election to the Committee is appointed as a Minister he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

Formation of new Public Undertakings to be communicated to the House/ Speaker.

(3) The term of office of the members of the Committee shall not exceed one year. There shall be fresh election before the end of the year for constituting a Committee for the ensuing year ; and if under any circumstances such an election is not held, the existing members of the Committee will continue to hold office until new members are elected.

Chairman of the Committee.

212. If any new Public Undertakings is formed by the Government, the same shall be intimated to the Speaker immediately after such constitution together with a memorandum of objects of its formation and the need for such formation if the House is not in session. If the House is in session a statement shall be made or shall be placed on the Table of the House by the Minister concerned on the first opportunity, explaining the objects and need for such formation.

Quorum.

213. The Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from among the members of the Committee. The person so appointed shall preside at the meetings of the Committee and in his absence one of the members of the Committee elected by the Committee shall preside.

Sub-Committees.

214. In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee the quorum shall be five including the Chairman or the member presiding.

Functions of the Committee.

215. The Committee may appoint one or more Sub-Committees to examine any matter that may be referred to them and the reports of such Sub-Committee or Sub-Committees shall be deemed to be the reports of the whole Committee if they are approved at a meeting of the whole Committee.

216. The functions of the Committee shall be—

(a) to examine the Reports and Accounts of the Public Undertakings specified in the Appendix-E and such other undertakings as may be notified by the Speaker from time to

time ;

(b) to examine the reports, if any of the Comptroller and Auditor-General on the Public Undertakings ;

(c) to examine, in the context of the autonomy and efficiency of the Public Undertakings, whether the affairs of the Public Undertakings are being managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices ; and

(d) to exercise such other functions vested in the Committee on Public Accounts and the Committee on Estimates in relation to the Public Undertakings specified in Appendix-E as are not covered by sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) above and as may be allotted to the Committee by the Speaker from time to time :

Provided that the Committee shall not examine and investigate any of the following matters, namely:—

(i) matters of major Government policy as distinct from business or commercial functions of the Public Undertakings;

(ii) matters of the day to day administration;

(iii) matters for the consideration of which special machinery is established by any special statute under which a particular Public Undertaking is established.

Reports by the Committee.

217.(1) The Committee may, if it thinks fit, make available to Government any completed part of its report before presentation to the Assembly. Such reports shall be treated as confidential until presented to the Assembly.

Procedure to be followed.

(2) There shall be no minute of dissent to the report of the Committee.

218. Except as aforesaid, the rules applicable to a Select Committee of the Assembly shall apply.

Raising of a Question of privilege.

(4) Committee of Privileges

219. A member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a

Notice of the matter proposed to be raised.

question involving a breach of privilege, either of a Member or of the House or of a Committee thereof.

220. Notice of a motion to raise a question of privilege together with a brief statement shall be given at least one hour before the commencement of the sitting on the day on which the question is proposed to be raised to (i) the Speaker (ii) the Secretary and (iii) the Leader of the House. If the question raised is based on a document, the notice shall be accompanied by the document :

Provided that the notice intended for the Leader of the House may be handed over to the Secretary for being forwarded to the Leader of the House :

Time of raising.

Provided further that if it is against any other Member of the House (including a Minister) a copy of such notice shall be given to him through the Legislative Assembly Secretariat :

Provided further that in respect of a matter of privilege arising during the sitting of the House the Speaker may waive such notice and deal with the matter as he deems fit.

Conditions for admissibility.

221. On the Speaker giving his consent to raise a question of privilege it must be raised after the questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon :

Provided that a question of privilege arising during the sitting of the House shall be entitled to immediate precedence over all other business.

222. The right to raise a question of privilege shall be governed by the following conditions, namely:—

Raising the matter after consent.

(1) The question shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence;

(2) The matter, in the opinion of the Speaker requires the intervention of the House.

If these conditions are satisfied the Speaker may give his consent under rule 219.

223. The Speaker if he gives his consent under Rule 219 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed warrants

intervention of the House he may at his discretion call the Member concerned to make a short statement relevant thereto:

Provided that in a fit case before deciding whether the matter warrants intervention of the House, he may give an opportunity to the Member to explain briefly why the matter requires the intervention of the House :

Refusal for consent.

Provided further the Speaker may give an opportunity to the Member against whom the matter is sought to be raised to briefly explain his case.

Moving of motion.

224. The Speaker, if he refuses consent or is of opinion that the matter does not warrant cognizance by the House, the same shall be communicated to the Member concerned and that the matter shall not be raised in the House in any form thereafter.

Suo motu reference to Committee by Speaker.

225. If the Speaker, holds that the matter raised affects the privilege or amounts to a contempt of the House and requires the intervention of the House he may allow a motion to be made by any Member that the alleged breach of privilege be referred to the Committee of privileges or in the alternative that it be dealt with by the House itself.

Constitution of the Committee.

226. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Speaker may suo motu refer any question of privilege to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.

227.(1) A Committee of Privileges shall be constituted which will consist of the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition and the Deputy Speaker who shall be Members ex-officio and fourteen other members to be elected by the Assembly on a date to be fixed by the Speaker according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and in accordance with the regulations framed in this behalf by the Speaker.

(2) The Members of the Committee so elected will cease to hold office at the end of each financial year but any member

Chairman of the Committee.

Disabilities of members of the Committee. **Quorum.** shall be eligible for re-election. There shall be a fresh election before the end of the financial year for constituting the Committee for the ensuing financial year. If under any circumstances such an election is not held the existing members of the Committee will continue to hold office until new members are elected.

(3) The Deputy Speaker shall be the ex-officio Chairman of the Committee.

(4) In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee the quorum shall be five including the Chairman or the member presiding.

Procedure after presentation of the report. 228.(1) A member of the Committee who has a personal or direct interest of such a character that it may prejudicially affect the consideration of the matter of privilege to be considered by the Committee shall not sit on the Committee when the matter is under consideration.

(2) Whether a member of the Committee has a personal or direct interest as stated in sub-rule (1) shall be decided by the Chairman of the Committee; if it involves the Chairman of the Committee himself the matter shall be referred to the Speaker and his decision shall be final.

229.(a) The report of the Committee of Privileges shall be presented to the Assembly by the Chairman of the Committee or by any member of the Committee so authorised;

(b) As soon as may be, after the report has been presented a motion in the name of the Chairman of the Committee or any member of the Committee may be made that the report be taken into consideration;

(c) Any member may give notice of amendment to the motion for consideration of the report referred to above in such form as may be considered appropriate by the Speaker:

Procedure to be followed in the Committee. Provided that an amendment may be moved that the question be recommitted to the Committee either without limitation or with reference to any particular matter;

(d) After the motion for consideration of the report has

been carried, the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member as the case may be, move that the Assembly agrees, or disagrees, or agrees with amendments, with the recommendations contained in the report.

Constitution of the Committee.

230. Except as aforesaid the rules applicable to a Select Committee of the Assembly shall apply.

(5) Business Advisory Committee

231.(1) At the commencement of the House or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker may nominate a Business Advisory Committee consisting of himself and the Leader of the House and fifteen other members. The Speaker shall be the Chairman of the Committee.

(2) The Committee nominated under sub-rule (1) shall hold office for one year or until a new Committee is nominated.

(3) If the Speaker, for any reason, is unable to preside over any meeting of the Committee, he shall nominate a Chairman for that meeting.

Quorum.

(4) Casual vacancies in the Committee shall be filled by the Speaker and any person nominated to fill such a vacancy shall hold office for the period for which the person in whose place he is nominated would under the provision of sub-rule (2) have held office.

Functions of the Committee.

232. In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee the quorum shall be five including the Chairman or the member presiding.

233.(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 may refer to the Committee.

Report to the House.

(2) The Committee shall have the power to indicate in the proposed time-table the different hours at which the various stages of the Bills and other business shall be completed.

Procedure to be followed.

(3) The Committee shall have such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.

234. The time-table in regard to the Bill or group of Bills and other business as settled by the Committee shall be reported by the Speaker to the House.

Disposal of outstanding matters at the appointed hour.

235. As soon as may be after the report has been made to the House, a motion may be moved by a member of the Committee designated by the Speaker "that this House agrees with the allocation of time proposed by the Business Advisory Committee in regard to such and such Bill or Bills and other business" and if such a motion is accepted by the House, it shall take effect as if it were an Order of the House.

Variation in the allocation of time Order.

236. At the appointed hour in accordance with the Order of the House referred to in rule 235 for the completion of a particular stage of a Bill, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with that stage of the Bill.

Committee on Delegated Legislation and its functions.

237. No variation in the Order shall be made except on the request of the Leader of the House with the permission of the House.

Constitution of the Committee.

(6) Committee on Delegated Legislation.

238. Subject to the provisions of these rules, a Committee on Delegated Legislation may be constituted to scrutinize and report to the House whether the powers to make regulations, rules, sub-rules, by-laws, etc., conferred by the Constitution or delegated by Parliament or the State Legislature are being properly exercised within such delegation.

Chairman of the Committee.

239.(1) The Committee shall consist of twelve members of the Assembly nominated by the Speaker.

(2) The term of office of the members of the Committee shall expire at the end of each financial year. If under any circumstances such a nomination is not made the existing members of the Committee will continue to hold office until new members are nominated.

Quorum.

240. The Chairman of the Committee shall be nominated by

the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee. The person so nominated shall preside at the meetings of the Committee and in his absence one of the members of the Committee elected by the Committee shall preside.

Sub-Committees.

241. In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee the quorum shall be four including the Chairman or the member presiding.

Scrutiny of papers laid before the House.

242. The Committee may appoint one or more sub-committees to examine any matter that may be referred to them and the reports of such sub-committee or sub-committees shall be deemed to be the reports of the whole Committee if they are approved at a meeting of the whole Committee.

243. As soon as may be, after each 'regulation', 'rule' 'sub-rule', 'by-law', etc., made in pursuance of provisions of the Constitution or in exercise of the powers delegated by Parliament or the State Legislature is laid before the House or published in the Gazette, the Committee shall, in particular, consider—

(i) whether it is in accordance with the general objects of the Act pursuant to which it is made ;

(ii) whether it contains matter which in the opinion of the Committee should more properly be dealt with in an Act of the Legislature ;

(iii) whether it imposes taxation ;

(iv) whether it directly or indirectly bars the jurisdiction of the Court ;

(v) whether it gives retrospective effect to any of the provisions in respect of which the Act does not expressly give any such power ;

(vi) whether it involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund or the Public Revenues ;

(vii) whether it appears to make some unusual or unexpected use of the powers conferred by the Act pursuant to which it is made ;

Report by the Committee.

(viii) whether there appears to have been unjustifiable delay in the publication or laying of it before the Legislature ; and

(ix) whether for any reasons its form purport calls for any elucidation.

Minute of dissent.

244.(1) If the Committee is of opinion that any 'regulation', 'rule', 'sub-rule', 'by-law', etc., 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.

Procedure to be followed.

(2) If the Committee is of opinion that any other matter relating to any 'regulation', 'rule', 'sub-rule', 'by-law', etc., should be brought to the notice of the House, it may report that opinion and matter to the House.

Functions of the Committee.

245. There shall be no minute of dissent to the Reports of the Committee.

246. Except as aforesaid the rules applicable to a Select Committee of the Assembly shall apply.

(7) Committee on Government Assurances.

247. Subject to the provisions of these rules a Committee on Government Assurances may be constituted to scrutinize the assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers, from time to time, on the floor of the House and to report on—

Constitution of the Committee.

(a) the extent to which such assurances have been implemented ; and

(b) where implemented whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose.

Chairman of the Committee.

248.(1) The Committee shall consist of not more than twelve members who shall be nominated by the Speaker.

(2) The term of Office of the members of the Committee shall expire at the end of each financial year. If under any circumstances, such a nomination is not made the existing members of the Committee will continue to hold office until new members are nominated.

Quorum.

249.(1) The Chairman of the Committee shall be nominated

by the Speaker.

(2) If the Chairman of the Committee is absent from any meeting, the Committee shall choose another member to act as Chairman of the Committee for that meeting.

250. In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee, the quorum shall be four including the Chairman or the member presiding.

251. The Committee shall make a report to the House at least once in six months.

252. Except as aforesaid, the rules applicable to a Select Committee of the Assembly shall apply.

Report by the Committee.

Procedure to be followed.

Constitution and Functions of the Committee.

(8) House Committee.

253.(1) There shall be appointed a House Committee to consider and advise upon all the matters connected with the comfort and convenience of Members of the Assembly which shall consist of eighteen members nominated by the Speaker at his discretion.

The Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from among the Members who shall be a resident of the Legislators' Hostel. The person so nominated shall preside at the meetings and in his absence one of the members of the Committee elected by the Committee shall preside.

(2) The members of the Committee so nominated will cease to hold office at the end of each financial year but any member shall be eligible for re-nomination. There shall be a fresh nomination before the end of the Financial Year for constituting the Committee for the ensuing financial year. If under any circumstances such a nomination is not made the existing members of the Committee will continue to hold office until new members are nominated.

(3) Casual vacancies shall be filled as soon as possible after they occur and any person nominated to fill such vacancy

Meeting of the Committee.

shall hold office for such period the person in whose place he is nominated would have held office.

Committee on Rules and its Functions.

(4) In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee, the quorum shall be six including the Chairman or the member presiding.

Constitution of the Committee.

254. The Committee shall meet at least once in three months.

(9) Rules Committee

255. 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 of these rules that may be deemed necessary.

256.(1) The Committee on Rules shall be nominated by the Speaker and shall consist of seventeen members including the Chairman of the Committee. The Speaker shall be the ex-officio Chairman of the Committee.

(2) The Committee nominated under sub-rule (1) shall hold office for one year or until a new Committee is nominated.

Quorum.

(3) If the Speaker for any reason, is unable to preside over any meeting of the Committee, he shall nominate a Chairman for that meeting.

Notice of Amendment to rules.

(4) Casual vacancies in the Committee shall be filled by the Speaker and any person nominated to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the period for which the person in whose place he is nominated would under the provisions of sub-rule (2) have held office.

257. In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee the quorum shall be five including the Chairman or the member presiding.

Laying of report on the Table.

258.(1) Any member desirous of moving any amendment to the rules shall give notice of his intention to the Secretary, accompanied by a draft of the proposed amendments together with explanatory note.

(2) The Secretary shall place the amendments together

with explanatory note of the members, if any, before the Committee for its consideration and recommendation.

259.(1) The recommendation of the Committee shall be laid on the table and within a period of seven days beginning with the date on which they are so laid, any member may give notice of any amendment to such recommendations.

(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 of 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 Gazette or Information Sheet.

(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 Gazette or Information Sheet the amendments to the rules as recommended by the Committee.

(4) Any amendments given notice of to the final report of the Committee shall not be referred again to the Committee unless otherwise decided by the House but shall be disposed of by the House while considering the final report of the Committee.

(5) The amendment to the rules shall come into force on their publication in the Gazette/Information Sheet unless otherwise specified.

260. Except as aforesaid, the rules applicable to a Select Committee of the Assembly shall apply.

(10) Committee on Petitions

261.(1) There shall be a Committee on Petitions consisting of

Procedure to be followed.

Constitution of the Committee.

not more than eleven members of the Assembly nominated by the Speaker :

Provided that a Minister shall not be a nominated 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.

(2) The Chairman of the Committee shall be nominated by the Speaker from among the members of the Committee. The person so nominated shall preside at the meeting and in his absence one of the members of the Committee elected by the Committee shall preside.

(3) The term of office of the Members of the Committee shall expire at the end of each financial year and there shall be a fresh nomination before the end of the year for constituting a Committee for the ensuing financial year ; and if under any circumstances such a nomination is not made the existing members of the Committee will continue to hold office until a new Committee is constituted.

(4) In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee, the quorum shall be four including the Chairman or the member presiding.

262.(1) The Committee shall examine every petition referred to it by the House or by the Speaker.

(2) If the petition deals with Bills or other matters pending before the House and if it complies with these rules, the Committee may direct that it be circulated to all the Members of the House. The Speaker may also at any time direct that the petition be circulated. Circulations of the petition shall be in extenso or in summary form as the Committee or the Speaker, as the case may be, may direct.

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

(4) The Committee may also consider representations,

Functions of the Committee.

Procedure to be followed.

letters and telegrams received by it direct and give direction for their disposal :

provided that they are addressed to the Speaker or Committee in conformity with rule 276 and do not relate solely to individual or private grievances.

263. Except as aforesaid the rules applicable to a Select Committee of the Assembly shall apply.

(11) Library Committee.

264.(1) There shall be a Library Committee consisting of not more than ten members nominated by the Speaker

(2) The term of office of the members of the Committee shall expire at the end of each financial year. If under any circumstances such a nomination is not made, the existing members of the Committee will continue to hold office until new members are nominated.

(3) The Chairman of the Committee shall be nominated by the Speaker from among the members of the Committee. The person so nominated shall preside at the meetings of the Committee and in his absence one of the members elected by the Committee shall preside.

(4) The Secretary of the Assembly shall be the Secretary of the Committee.

(5) Casual vacancies shall be filled in by nomination by the Speaker.

(6) In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee, the quorum shall be three including the Chairman or the member presiding.

265. The Committee may decide upon matters of policy connected with the Legislature Library, Library services to members and consider suggestions for their improvement.

266. The meetings of the Committee may be held as and when necessary and the Committee shall hold a meeting at least

Constitution of the Committee.

Functions of the Committee.

Sittings.

Provisions applicable in other respects.

Constitu-
tion of the
Committee.

once in three months.

267. In other respects the general rules applicable to a Select Committee shall apply with such adaptation whether by way of modification, addition or omission the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.

(12) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table

268.(i) There shall be a Committee on Papers Laid on the Table consisting of not more than eleven members.

(ii) The Chairman of the Committee shall be nominated by the Speaker from among the members of the Committee. The person so nominated shall preside at the meetings and in his absence one of the members elected by the Committee shall preside.

Quorum. (iii) The Committee shall be nominated by the Speaker and shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year.

Functions
of the
Committee.

(iv) The term of office of the members of the Committee shall expire at the end of each financial year and there shall be a fresh nomination before the end of the year for constituting a Committee for the ensuing financial year and if under any circumstances such a nomination is not made the existing members of the Committee will continue to hold office until a new Committee is constituted.

269. In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee, the quorum shall be four including the Chairman or the member presiding.

270.(1) The functions of the Committee shall be to examine all papers entered in the Agenda as laid on the Table of the House in pursuance of any statute and to report to the House on—

(a) Whether there has been compliance of the provisions of the statute or rule or regulation under which the paper has

been laid;

(b) Whether there has been any unreasonable delay in laying the paper;

(c) If there has been such delay whether a statement explaining the reasons for delay has been laid on the Table of the House and whether those reasons are satisfactory.

(2) The Committee shall perform such other functions in respect of the papers laid on the Table as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.

271. The provision contained in rule 270 (2) shall not apply to matters falling within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Delegated Legislation.

272. Except as aforesaid, the rules applicable to a Select Committee of the Assembly shall apply.

CHAPTER XXI.

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR AND THE ASSEMBLY

273. Communications from the Governor to the Assembly are made—

(1) by a speech, or

(2) by a written message addressed to the Speaker.

274. Where a message from the Governor for the House under Article 175(2) of the Constitution is received by the Speaker, he shall read the message to the House and give necessary direction in compliance with the message with regard to the procedure to be followed for the consideration of matters referred to in the message. In giving these directions the Speaker shall have the powers to suspend or vary the rules to such extent as may be necessary.

Limitation
in the
function of
the
Committee

Procedure
to be
followed.

Communica-
tions from
the Governor
to the
Assembly.

Message
from the
Governor.

Communica-
tions from
the Assembly
to the
Governor.

275. Communication from the Assembly to the Governor shall be made by formal address, after motion made and carried in the Assembly and forwarded to the Governor by the Speaker.

CHAPTER XXII

PETITIONS TO THE ASSEMBLY

276. (1) Petitions to the Assembly must—

- (a) be addressed to the members of the Assembly;
- (b) be dated and signed by the Petitioner or Petitioners;
- (c) be in respectful and temperate language;
- (d) relate to a Bill which has been published under Rule 130 or which has been introduced in the House;
- (e) relate to any matter connected with the business pending before the House;
- (f) relate to any matter of general public importance provided that it is not one—
 - (i) 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;
 - (ii) which should ordinarily be raised in Parliament;

(iii) which can be raised on a substantive motion or resolution;

(iv) for which remedy is available under the law including rules, regulations, by-laws, made by the Government of Tamil Nadu or an authority to whom power to make such rules, regulations, etc., is delegated;

(v) which contains representation ventilating the grievances of employees of State or Central Government;

(g) relate to some matter which is within the competence of the Assembly to consider; and

(h) must not propose expenditure of public moneys or the imposition of any charge on public revenues.

(2) No letters, affidavit or other documents shall be attached to any petition.

277. (1) Every petition which is in conformity with rule 276 shall be countersigned by the members presenting it.

(2) A member shall not present a petition for himself.

278.(1) A member desiring to present a petition to the House shall give advance intimation of his intention to the Secretary.

(2) A member may present a petition with the consent of the Speaker and on a day fixed for that purpose after questions and before the other business for the day is entered upon.

(3) Every member presenting a petition shall confine himself to a statement in the following form—

"I present a petition signed by
Petitioner(s) regarding.....
"

No debate shall be permitted on this statement.

279. If a petition is in conformity with rule 276, the Secretary shall, if so required by the Speaker, read it to the Assembly or

Counter signing of the petitions.

Notice of presentation and form of petitions.

Procedure to be followed.

make an abstract of it and read or circulate the abstract to the Assembly. There shall be no debate or speech in the Assembly on any such petition.

Official report.

Expunging of words.

CHAPTER XXIII
MISCELLANEOUS

Indication in printed debates of expunged proceedings.

Printing and publication of other documents, etc.

280. An Official report of the proceedings of the Assembly shall be published under the supervision of the Secretary and shall be made available to every member. Such publications shall be deemed to be under the orders of Speaker under rule 283.

281. If the Speaker is of opinion that a word or words has or have been used in debate which is or are defamatory or indecent, or unparliamentary or undignified, or grossly irregular he may in his discretion order that such word or words be expunged from the official report of the proceedings of the House, and all consequential alterations made in such report and make an announcement in the Assembly of the fact of his having made such order.

282. The portion of the proceedings of the House so expunged shall be marked by asterisks and an explanatory foot-note shall be inserted in the proceedings as follows:-

“Expunged as ordered by the Chair”

283.(1) The Speaker may authorise the 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 of the House or presented to the House or a Committee thereof:

Provided that the proceedings of the House approved and published under the orders of the Speaker shall not be modified or removed either by the same Speaker or by any of the Speakers succeeding him or by the House or any new matter included or annexed to such proceedings, for any reason whatsoever.

(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 194 of the Constitution.

284. Admission to the various galleries of the Assembly Chamber during the sittings of the Assembly shall be regulated in accordance with regulations made by the Speaker.

285. The Speaker, whenever he thinks fit, may order strangers to withdraw or the press gallery to be cleared.

286. All matters not specially provided for in the Constitution or in these rules and questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may from time to time direct.

287. 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 by three-fourths of the total number of members present and voting at the meeting, the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being:

Provided, however, that the above provision shall not be invoked to suspend rule 92(vii)

Intimation to Speaker of arrest, detention, etc., and release of a Member

288. When a member is arrested on a criminal charge or for a

Strangers.

Power to order withdrawal of strangers.

Residuary power of the Speaker.

Motion for suspension of rules.

criminal offence or is sentenced to imprisonment by a Court anywhere in India or is detained under an executive order of any State or Central Government, the Committing Judge, Magistrate or Executive Authority, as the case may be, shall 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 prescribed by the Speaker—Vide Appendices A and B.

289. 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 prescribed by the Speaker—Vide Appendix C.

290. As soon as may be, the Speaker shall, after he has received a communication referred to in rule 288 or rule 289 read it out in the House if sitting or if the House is not sitting direct that it may be published in the information sheet 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 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.

**Procedure regarding service of a legal process and
arrest within the precincts
of the House**

291. No arrest shall be made within the precincts of the House without obtaining the permission of the Speaker.

292. A legal process, civil or criminal or notice shall not be served within the precincts of the House without obtaining the permission of the Speaker.

APPENDIX - A

(Vide rule 288 ante.)

FORM OF COMMUNICATION REGARDING ARREST
AND DETENTION, AS THE CASE MAY BE,
OF A MEMBER

Place :

Date :

To

The Speaker,
Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly,
Fort St. George, Chennai-9.

Dear Mr. Speaker,

I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty, in the exercise of my powers under section of the (Act) to direct that Thiru Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, be arrested/ detained for (reasons for the arrest or detention as the case may be)

Thiru.....M.L.A., was accordingly arrested/taken into custody at.....(time) on.....(date) and is at present lodged in theJail (place).

Yours faithfully,

(Magistrate or Executive Authority.)

APPENDIX - B

(Vide rule 288 ante.)

FORM OF COMMUNICATION REGARDING
CONVICTION OF A MEMBER

Place:

Date :

To

The Speaker,
Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly,
Fort St. George, Chennai-9.

Dear Mr. Speaker,

I have the honour to inform you that Thiru.....
Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, was tried at the
Court before me on a charge (or charges) of (reasons for the
conviction)

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

His application for leave to appeal to*
is pending consideration.

Yours faithfully,

(Judge or Magistrate.)

* Name of the Court.

APPENDIX - C

(Vide rule 289 ante.)

FORM OF COMMUNICATION REGARDING RELEASE
OF A MEMBER

Place :

Date:

To

The Speaker,
Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly,
Fort St. George, Chennai-9.

Dear Mr. Speaker,

I have the honour to inform you that Thiru.....
Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, who was convicted
on.....(date) and imprisoned for
.....(period) for.....(reasons
for conviction) was released on bail pending* prosecution/trial/
appeal (or released on the sentence being set aside on appeal
as the case may be) on the.....(date).

Yours faithfully,

(Judge, Magistrate or Executive Authority.)

* Strike out whichever is not applicable.

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of Concerns.</i>
(1)	(2)
10	The Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation Limited.
11	The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited.
12	The Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited.
13	The Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation Limited.
14	The Tamil Nadu State Farms Corporation Limited.
15	The Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation Limited.
16	The Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation Limited.
17	The Tamil Nadu Ceramics Limited.
18	The Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited.
19	The Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidars Housing Development Corporation Limited.
20	Poompuhar Shipping Corporation Limited.
21	Transport Development Finance Corporation Limited.
22	Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation Limited.
23	Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation Limited.
24	Tamil Nadu Goods Transport Corporation Limited.
25	Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation Limited.
26	Dharmapuri District Development Corporation Limited.
27	Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited.
28	Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited.
29	Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited.
30	Perambalur Sugar Mills Limited.
31	State Engineering and Servicing Co. of Tamil Nadu Limited.
32	Overseas Man Power Corporation Limited.

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of Concerns.</i>
(1)	(2)
33	Tamil Nadu Handlooms Development Corporation Limited.
34	Tamil Nadu State Construction Corporation Limited.
35	Tamil Nadu Magnesites Limited.
36	Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation Limited.
37	Tamil Nadu State Tube Wells Corporation Limited.
38	Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation Limited.
39	The Tamil Nadu Leather Development Corporation Limited.
40	Southern Structural Limited.
41	Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women Limited.
42	Chit Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited.
43	Tamil Nadu Steels Limited.
44	Pallavan Transport Consultancy Services Limited.
45	Tamil Nadu Medicinal Plant Farms and Herbal Medicine Corporation Limited.
46	Arasu Rubber Corporation Limited.
47	Tamil Nadu Industrial Explosives Limited.
48	Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation Limited.
49	Tamil Nadu Ex-Servicemen's Corporation Limited.
50	Tamil Nadu Paints and Allied Products Limited.
51	Tamil Nadu Magnesium and Marine Chemicals Limited.
52	Tamil Nadu Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited.
53	Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited.
54	Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation Limited

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of Concerns.</i>
(1)	(2)
55	Tamil Nadu Minorities Economic Development Corporation Limited.
56	Tamil Nadu Graphite Limited.
57	Tamil Nadu State Express Transport Corporation (Tamil Nadu) Limited, Chennai-2.
58	Metropolitan Transport Corporation (Chennai) Limited, Chennai-2.
59	Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation (Villupuram) Limited, Villupuram
60	Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation (Salem) Limited, Salem.
61	Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation (Coimbatore) Limited, Coimbatore.
62	Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation (Kumbakonam) Limited, Kumbakonam.
63	Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation (Madurai) Limited, Madurai.

OTHER COMPANIES

1. The Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited.
2. Arasu Cable T.V. Corporation Limited

APPENDIX - F

(Vide rule 21)

FORM OF LETTER OF RESIGNATION BY THE MEMBER*

To

The Speaker,
Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly,
Chennai-9.

Sir,

I hereby tender my resignation of my seat in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly with effect from.....**

Yours faithfully,

Place :

Date :

Member of the Legislative Assembly.

* The resignation letter should strictly conform to the form above and no other matter shall be introduced.

** Here enter date from which the resignation is to take effect.

Such date shall not be earlier than the date of the letter itself.

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