

CHAPTER-I

Short title and definitions

- Short title** 1. These rules may be called “The Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly”.
- Definitions.** 2.(1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires:-
- (a) “Assembly” means the Assam Legislative Assembly;
 - (b) “Constitution” means the Constitution of India;
 - (c) “Finance Minister” means the Minister- in-charge of the Finance Department or any other Minister authorised to perform his/her function;
 - (d) “Gazette” means the Assam Gazette;
 - (e) “Assembly Committee” means Committee which is appointed or elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker and which works under the direction of the Speaker and presents its report to the House or to the Speaker and the Secretariat for which is provided by the Assembly Secretariat;
 - (f) “Lobby” means the Division Lobbies or any other place specified by the Speaker within the precincts of the Assembly premises;
 - (g) “Member-in-charge of the Bill” means in the case of Government Bill any member acting on behalf of the Government and in any other case the member who has introduced the Bill;
 - * (h) “Minister” means a member of the council of Ministers, a Minister of State or a Deputy Minister;
 - (i) “Precincts of the House” means and includes the Chamber, the Lobbies, the Galleries, the Libraries and such other places as the Speaker may from time to time specify;

* Amendment of Rule 2(h) was adopted by the House on 10th July 2006.

- (j) “Private Member” means a member other than a Minister;
- (k) “Private Member’s Business” means business of which notice is given by Private Members but does not include Motion of Thanks for Governor’s Address;
- (l) “Principal Secretary” means the Principal Secretary to the Assembly and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Principal Secretary;
- (m) “Session” means the whole period from the time Assembly meets to the time when it is prorogued;
- (n) “Table” means the Table of the House;
- (o) “Leader of the House” means the Chief Minister, or any other member elected as such by the Ruling Party and recognised by the Speaker;
- (p) “Leader of the Opposition” means the Leader of the largest recognised party in the Opposition and recognised as such by the Speaker;
- (2) Words and expression used in the constitution and not defined above shall, in these rules unless the context otherwise requires, have the meanings assigned to them in the Constitution.

*Amendment of the Rule 2(1) was adopted by the House on 1st February, 2011.

CHAPTER-II

Summons to Members, Seating, Oath or Affirmation and Roll of Members

Summons to Members.

3A. The Chief Minister shall in consultation with the Speaker advise the Governor for summoning the Assembly under Article 174 of the Constitution.

3B. On issue of such summon by the Governor, the Principal Secretary shall issue a summon to each member specifying the date and place for a Session of the House at least ten days before the date of commencement of the Session:

Provided that when a session is called at short notice or emergently, the summons may not be issued to each member separately but an announcement of the date and place of the Session shall be published in the Gazette and members shall be informed by telegram.

Seating of Members

4. The members shall sit in such order as the Speaker may determine.

Oath or Affirmation

5 A. A member who has not already made and subscribed an oath or affirmation in pursuance of Article 188 of the Constitution, may do so at the commencement of a sitting of the Assembly or at any other time of the sitting of the Assembly as the Speaker may direct or on any day after giving previous notice in writing to the Principal Secretary.

5B. No member shall be entitled to take part in any proceedings of the House unless he/she has made and subscribed an oath or affirmation in pursuance of Article 188 of the Constitution.

***Roll of
Members.***

6. There shall be a Roll of Members of the Assembly which shall be signed in the presence of the Principal Secretary by every member, after taking the oath or affirmation before taking his/her seat.

CHAPTER-III

Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker and Panel of Chairmen

Election of Speaker by the Assembly

7(1) When at the beginning of the new Assembly or owing to a vacancy in the office of the Speaker the election of a Speaker is necessary, the Governor shall fix a date for the holding of the election, and the Principal Secretary shall send to every member notice of the date so fixed.

(2) At any time before 3-30 p.m. on the day preceding the date so fixed, any member may nominate another member for election by delivering to the Principal Secretary a nomination paper signed by himself/herself as proposer and by a third member as seconder and stating:-

(a) the name of the member nominated; and

(b) that the proposer has ascertained that such member is willing to serve as Speaker, if elected.

(3) The nomination paper shall be delivered to the Principal Secretary either by the candidate himself/herself or by the proposer or seconder in person.

(4) In the case of new Assembly, the member appointed by the Governor to perform the duties of the office of Speaker pending the election of a Speaker and in any other case the Deputy Speaker or other member presiding shall read out to the Assembly the names of the members who have been duly nominated together with those of the proposers and seconders and if only one member has been so nominated shall declare the member to be elected. If more than one member has been so nominated, the Assembly shall proceed to elect a Speaker by ballot, and in case of two candidates the candidate obtaining the larger number of votes shall be declared elected. In case of equality of votes, it shall be determined by the drawing of lots.

(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/she and his/her proposer and seconder have not, before reading out of the name by the person presiding, made the oath or affirmation as members of the Assembly.

(6) Where more than two candidates have been nominated and at the first ballot-

(a) one of such candidates, obtains more votes than the aggregate votes obtained by the other candidates, he/she shall be declared elected;

(b) if no candidate obtains more votes than the aggregate votes obtained by the other candidates, the candidate who has obtained smallest number of votes shall be excluded from the election and the 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 candidate as the case may be.

(7) Where at any ballot any of three or more candidates obtain equal number of votes and one of them has to be excluded from the election under sub-rule (6), the determination as between the candidates whose votes are equal of the candidate who is to be excluded shall be by drawing of lots.

(8) A nomination paper may be withdrawn by the candidate or the proposer before the Assembly meets on the day fixed for the election of the Speaker.

***Election of
Deputy Speaker***

8(1). When either at the beginning of a new Assembly or owing to the existence of any vacancy in the office of a Deputy Speaker at any time during the life of an Assembly, the election of a Deputy Speaker is necessary, the Governor, when there is no Speaker, or the Speaker when there is a Speaker, shall fix a date for the holding of the election and the Principal Secretary shall send to every member notice

of the date so fixed, unless the same is announced to the House by the Speaker in the later case.

(2) At any time before 3-30 p.m. on the day preceding the date so fixed, any member may nominate another member for election by delivering to the Principal Secretary a nomination paper signed by himself/herself as proposer and by a third member as seconder and stating—

(a) the name of the member nominated; and

(b) that the proposer has ascertained that such member is willing to serve as Deputy Speaker, if elected.

(3) Nomination paper shall be delivered to the Principal Secretary either by the candidate himself/herself or by the proposer or seconder in person.

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

(5) On the date fixed for election, the Speaker or the person presiding shall read out to the Assembly the names of the members who have been duly proposed together with the names of their proposers and seconders and if only one member has been so proposed for election, shall declare that person duly elected. If more than one person has been so proposed, the Assembly shall proceed to elect a Deputy Speaker by ballot and in case of two candidates the candidate obtaining the larger number of votes shall be declared elected.

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

(7) Where more than two candidates have been nominated and at the first ballot—

(a) one of such candidates obtains more votes than the aggregate votes obtained by the other candidates, he/she shall be declared elected;

(b) if 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 the 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 candidates or than the aggregate votes of the remaining candidates, as the case may be.

(8) Where at any ballot any of the three or more candidates obtain an equal number of votes and one of them has to be excluded from the election under sub rule (7), the determination as between the candidates whose votes are equal of the candidates who is to be excluded, shall be by drawing of lots.

(9) A nomination paper may be withdrawn by the candidate or the proposer before the Assembly meets on the day fixed for the election of the Deputy Speaker.

Panel of Chairmen.

9(1) At the commencement of the Assembly or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker shall nominate from amongst the members, a panel of not more than four Chairmen, any one of whom may preside over the House in the absence of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker when so requested by the Speaker or, in his/her absence, by the Deputy Speaker.

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

***Power of
Persons
Presiding.***

10. The Deputy Speaker and any Chairman of the Assembly shall, when presiding over the Assembly, have the same powers as the Speaker when so presiding and all references to the Speaker in the rules shall, in the circumstances, be deemed to be references to any such persons so presiding.

***Delegation of
Powers to the
Deputy speaker.***

10A. The Speaker may, by order in writing, delegate to the Deputy Speaker such of his/her power and functions as he/she may deem fit and for such period as may be determined by the Speaker.

CHAPTER-IV

Sitting of the House

***Hours of
Sittings.***

*11. Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, the sitting hours of the House shall ordinarily commence from 9.00 A.M. to 1.30 PM on all week days except Friday and Saturday. On Friday, the House shall sit from 9.00 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. and 3.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. All Saturdays of the week shall be a Recess Day:

Provided that the Speaker may, in his/her discretion, according to the exigencies of the business, adjourn earlier or extend the hour of sitting.

***When is sitting
of the House
duly constituted***

11A. A sitting of the House shall be deemed to be duly constituted when it is presided over by the Speaker or other member competent to preside over a sitting of the House under the Constitution of these Rules.

***Adjournment of
House.***

12. The Speaker shall determine the time when a sitting of the House shall be adjourned sine-die or to a particular day, or to an hour or part of the day:

Provided that the Speaker may, if he/she thinks fit, call a sitting of the House before the date or time to which it has been adjourned or at any time after the House has been adjourned sine-die.

* Amendment of the Rule 11 was adopted by the House on 13th July, 2009.

CHAPTER-V

Governor's Address and Message to the Assembly

Governor's Address.

13(1). At the commencement of the first session after each general election to the Legislative Assembly and at the commencement of the first session of each year, the Governor shall address the Assembly as required by Article 176 (1) of the Constitution:

Provided that the making of the prescribed oath or affirmation by a member and in the case of a first session held after each general election to the Legislative Assembly, the election of the Speaker shall precede the Governor's Address.

(2) After the delivery of the speech by the Governor the Speaker shall report to the Assembly that the Governor had been pleased to make a speech and shall lay a copy of the speech on the table.

Scope of Discussion.

14(1). The Speaker shall, in consultation with the leader of the House and Business Advisory Committee, if any, allot time necessary for the discussion of the matters referred to in the Governor's Address.

(2) On such day or days or part of any day, the House shall be at liberty to discuss matters referred to in such Address on a Motion of Thanks moved by a member and seconded by another member.

Amendment.

(3) Amendments may be moved to such Motion of Thanks in such form as may be considered appropriate by the Speaker.

Presentation of Motion of Thanks to Governor

15. The Motion of Thanks having been adopted with or without amendment shall be forthwith communicated to the Governor by the Speaker.

Other business that may be taken up.

16(1). Notwithstanding that a day has been allotted for discussion on the Governor's Address-

(a) a motion or motions for leave to introduce Bill or Bills 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 Assembly commences or continues the discussion on the Address.

(2) The discussion on the Address may be postponed in favour of a Government Bill or other Government business on a motion being made that the discussion on the Address be adjourned to a subsequent day to be appointed by the Speaker. The Speaker shall forthwith put the question, no amendment or debate being allowed.

(3) The discussion on the Address shall be interrupted in the course of a sitting by an adjournment motion under rule 61.

Government's right of reply.

17. The Chief Minister or any other Minister whether he/she has previously taken part in the discussion or not, shall on behalf of the Government have a general right of explaining the position of the Government at the end of the discussion and the Speaker may enquire how much time will be required for the speech so that he/she may fix the hour by which the discussion shall conclude.

Time limit for speeches.

18. The Speaker may, if he/she thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches after taking the sense of the house.

Governor's Address under Article 175 (1)

19. 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.

***Message from
Governor.***

20. Where a message from the Governor for the Assembly under Article 175 (2) of the Constitution is received by the Speaker he/she shall read the message to the Assembly and give necessary directions in regard to the procedure that shall be followed for the consideration of matters referred to in the message. In giving these directions, the Speaker shall be empowered to suspend or vary the rules to such extent as may be necessary.

CHAPTER-VI

Arrangement of Business, Provisional Programmes and list of Business.

a) Arrangement of Business

Arrangement of Government Business. 21. On days allotted for the transaction of Government business, such business shall have precedence and the Principal Secretary shall arrange that business in such order as the Speaker may, after consultation with the Leader of the House, determine:

Provided that such order of business shall not be varied on the day that business is set down for disposal unless the Speaker is satisfied that there is sufficient ground for such variation.

Precedence of Private Members Bill. 22. (1) On a day allotted for the disposal of Private Member's Bills, such Bills shall have relative precedence in the following order, namely:—

- (a) Bills in respect of which the motion is that leave be granted to introduce the Bill;
- (b) Bills returned by the President with a message under Article 111 of the Constitution;
- (c) Bills in respect of which a motion has been carried that the Bill be taken into consideration;
- (d) Bills in respect of which the report of a Select Committee has been presented;
- (e) Bills which have been circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon;
- (f) Bills introduced and in respect of which no further motion has been made or carried;

(g) other Bills.

(2) The relative precedence of Bill falling under the same clause of sub-rule (1) shall be determined by ballot to be held in accordance with the others made by the Speaker and on such day and in such manner as the Speaker may direct:

Provided that the motion in respect of Bills falling under clause (a) of sub-rule (1) shall be entered in the list of business in the order in which notices of such motions have been received in point of time:

Provided further that the relative precedence of Bills falling under clause (f) of sub-rule (1) shall be determined by ballot in accordance with such directions as the Speaker may give.

(3) The Speaker may, by special order, make such variations in the relative precedences of Bills set out in sub-rule (1) as he/she may consider necessary or convenient.

***Precedence of
Private Members
Resolutions.***

22A. The relative precedence of resolutions, notices of which have been given by private members, shall be determined by ballot, to be held in accordance with the orders made by the Speaker, on such day as the Speaker may direct.

***Allotment of time
for Private
Members
Business and
precedence of
Business***

23(1). Every Tuesday and Friday in every session time shall be allotted for private members' business:

Provided that the Speaker may in his/her discretion allot any other day if these days are holidays or, if any Government Business is allotted on those or any of those days:

Provided further that the Speaker may allot these days for disposal of Government business in case there is no private member's business to be transacted on those days and the time may be allotted by the Speaker in consultation with the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition:

Provided further that during the period from the date of presentation of the Budget till the passing of the same, the Speaker may, in consultation with the Business Advisory Committee allot any one or more of the days for Private Member's Business for the various stages of discussions on the Budget and in that event, and equal number of days shall be allotted for Private Member's Business during the same session at such time as the Speaker may decide, in addition to the days of Private Members' Business which are otherwise admissible.

(2) The Speaker may allot different days for the disposal of different classes of Private Member's Business; and on days so allotted for any particular class of business of that class shall have precedence.

***Business
outstanding
at end of day.***

24. All business appointed for any day and not disposed of on that day shall stand over until the next day of the session available for business of the class to which it belongs.

(b) Provisional Programme and List of Business

***Provisional
Programme.***

25. A provisional programme of business for the session shall be circulated to each of the members of the Assembly by the Principal Secretary at least seven days ahead of the commencement of the Assembly:

Provided that the Speaker may relax the rule in exceptional circumstances.

***List of
Business***

26. (1) A list of business for the day shall be prepared by the Principal Secretary and shall be circulated to all members on the previous day.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in these rules, no business requiring notice shall be set down for a day earlier than the day after that on which the period of the notice necessary for that class of business expires.

(3) No business not included in the list of business for the day shall be transacted at any meeting without the leave of the Speaker.

CHAPTER-VII

Meetings, quorum and language of the Assembly

Quorum

27. The quorum to constitute a meeting of the Assembly shall be one-sixth of total number of members of the Assembly:

Provided that even 1/6 of the total number of members of the Assembly is not present in a meeting of Assembly, the business of the Assembly shall continue until and unless any member brings to the notice of the Speaker about lack of quorum to constitute a meeting of the Assembly and quorum bell shall only than be rung.

Note : In case of fraction, any figure above 0.5 shall be treated as a whole number, and fractions less than that shall be ignored.

Language of the Assembly

28. The business of the Assembly shall be transacted in Assamese, or in Bengali, or in English, or in Hindi:

Provided that if any member addresses the Assembly in any of the languages which is not Assamese, Bengali, English or Hindi, he/she shall have to make over in advance to the Principal Secretary a copy of the speech written in Assamese, Roman or Devanagari script which he/she proposes to deliver.

Proceedings not invalid for failure to comply with rules.

29. No proceedings of the Assembly shall be deemed to be, or ever to have been, invalid by reason of any rule not being, or not having been complied with but in case of any such non-compliance, any member may raise a point of order.

Correction of Speech

29A. The manuscript copy of the speech made by the member concerned will be supplied to the member within five days of making the speech and the member concerned will correct the speech and return the same within fifteen

days. If the speech is not corrected and returned within the aforesaid time, it may be printed without correction and no objection regarding the correctness of the speech will be entertained.

CHAPTER-VIII

(a) Questions

Question hour. 30. Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, the first hour of every sitting shall be available for the asking and answering of questions.

Period of notice. 31. Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, not less than ten and not more than twenty one clear days notice of a question shall be given.

Form of Notice. 32. (1) Notice of a question shall be given in writing to the Principal Secretary and shall specify—

(a) the official designation of the Minister to whom the question is addressed; and

(b) the date on which the question is proposed to be placed on the list of questions for answer.

(2) Where a notice is signed by more than one member, it shall be deemed to have been given by the first signatory only.

Starred and Unstarred questions.

33. (1) Questions may be either “Starred” or “Unstarred”.

Notice of admitted questions.

(2) Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, no question shall be placed on the list of questions for answer until five days have expired from the day when notice of such question was given by the Principal Secretary to the Minister to whom it was addressed.

(3) Separate notices shall be given for “Starred” and “Unstarred” questions:

Provided that questions requiring elaborate statistical information or reports may not be “Starred”.

Starred questions.

(4) A member who desires an oral answer to his/her question shall distinguish it by an asterisk. If he/she does not distinguish it by an asterisk the question shall be placed on the list of questions for written answer.

Supplementary questions.

34. (1) No discussion shall be permitted during the time for questions under rule 32 in respect of any question or of any answer given to a question.

(2) Any member when called by the Speaker may ask a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given:

Provided that the Speaker shall disallow any supplementary question, if, in his/her opinion, it infringes the rules regarding questions.

Limit of Number of questions.

35. (1) Not more than one question distinguished by asterisk by the same member and not more than twenty questions in all shall be placed on the list of questions for oral answer on any one day:

Provided that the Speaker in his/her discretion may allow not more than three questions distinguished by an asterisk by the same member if the exigencies of situation justify:

Provided further that when a question is postponed or transferred from the list of questions for oral answer to another, more than one question may stand in the name of one member and the total number of questions may exceed by such postponed or transferred question.

(2) The order in which questions for oral answer are to be placed shall be indicated by the member giving notice and, if no such order is indicated, the questions shall be placed on the list of questions for oral answer in the order in which notices are received in point of time.

Unstarred questions.

(3) If a question is not distinguished by an asterisk, or if a question placed on the list of questions for oral answer on any day is not called for answer within the time available for answering question on that day, a written answer to such question shall be deemed to have been laid on the Table at the end of the Question Hour or as soon as the questions for oral answers have been disposed of as the case may be, by the Minister to whom the question is addressed:

Provided that if a member, on being called by the Speaker, states that it is not his/her intention to ask the question standing in his/her name, the question shall be treated as having been withdrawn and no written answer thereto shall be deemed to have been laid on the Table.

(4) If there is no Question Hour on any day on which the House sits, written answers to questions placed on the list of questions for written answer on that, if any, shall be laid on the Table by a Minister on behalf of all the Ministers to whom such questions are addressed.

(5) Generally, no oral reply shall be required to a question to which a written answer is given and no supplementary questions shall be asked in respect thereof.

Rotational allotment of days for questions.

36. (1) The time available for answering questions shall be allotted on different days in rotation for the answering of questions relating to such Department or Departments as the Speaker may, from time to time, provide, and on each such day, unless the Speaker with the consent of the Minister concerned, otherwise directs, only questions relating to the Department or Departments for which time has been allotted on that day shall be placed on the list of questions for oral answer.

***Conditions of
admissibility
of questions.***

37. No question may be asked which does not satisfy the following conditions, namely:

(1) It must not bring in any name or statement not strictly be necessary to make the question intelligible.

(2) If it contains a statement by the member himself/herself the member asking it must make himself/herself responsible for the accuracy of the statement.

(3) It must not contain arguments, inferences, ironical or offensive expression, imputation, epithets or defamatory statements.

(4) It must not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of a hypothetical proposition.

(5) It must not refer to the character or conduct of any person except in his/her official or public capacity.

(6) It must not be of excessive length.

(7) It shall not repeat in the same session in substance questions already answered or to which an answer has been refused.

(8) It shall not require information set-forth in easily available documents or in ordinary works of reference.

(9) It shall not ask for information on a matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of India.

(10) It shall not ordinarily ask 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 matter concerned with Procedure or Subject or stage of enquiry if it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of the matter by the Tribunal or Commission or Court of enquiry.

(11) It shall not reflect on the character or conduct of any person whose conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion.

(12) It shall not make or imply a charge on personal character.

(13) It shall not ask for information on trivial, vague and meaningless matters.

(14) It shall not ask for information on matters of past history.

(15) It shall not relate to a matter with which a Minister is not officially connected.

(16) It shall not relate to day-to-day administration of local bodies or other semi-autonomous bodies. The Speaker may, however, allow questions which arise out of their relation with the Government or refer to breaches of law or rules or relate to important matters involving general welfare.

(17) It shall not refer to debates in the current session.

(18) It shall not criticise decisions of the House of the State legislature.

(19) It shall not seek information about matters, which in their nature are secret, such as, decisions or proceedings of the Cabinets, advice given to the Governor by law officers and other subjects, the disclosure of which is against public interest.

(20) It shall not deal with matters before a Committee appointed by the House or with matters within the jurisdiction of the Chairman of a Select Committee or the authorities of the House.

(21) It shall not refer discourteously to a friendly foreign country.

(22) It shall not raise questions of policy too large to be dealt within the limits of an answer to a question.

(23) In matters which are or have been the subject of controversy between the Union Government and the State Government, no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact, and the answer shall be confined to statement of facts.

***Speaker to decide
admissibility:***

38. (1) The Speaker shall decide whether a question, or a part thereof, is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any question which, or a part thereof, when in his/her opinion, it is an abuse of the right of questioning or is calculated to obstruct or prejudicially effect the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules.

(2) Subject to the provisions of rule 34(3), the Speaker may direct that a question be placed on the list of questions for answer on a date later than that specified by a member in his/her notice, if he/she is of the opinion that a longer period is necessary to decide whether the question is or is not admissible.

***Speaker to decide
if a question is to
be treated as
Starred or
Unstarred.***

39. If in the opinion of the Speaker any question put down for oral answer is of such a nature that written reply would be more appropriate, the Speaker may direct that such question be placed on the list of questions for written answer:

Provided that the Speaker may, if he/she thinks fit, call upon the member who has given notice of a question for oral answer to state in brief his/her 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.

***Power to disallow
questions.***

40. The Speaker may within the period of notice disallow any question or any part of the question on the ground

that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of the State and if he/she does so, the question or part of the question shall not be placed on the list of questions.

List of questions.

41. (1) Questions which have not been disallowed, shall be entered in the list of questions for the day for oral or written answer, as the case may be, in accordance with the orders of the Speaker.

Order in which Starred question to be called.

(2) Questions for oral answers shall be called if the time made available for questions permits, in the order in which they stand on, the list before any other business is entered upon at the sitting:

Provided that a question not reached for oral answer may be answered after the end of the Question Hour with the permission of the Speaker if the Minister represents to the Speaker that the question is one of special public interest to which he/she desires to give a reply.

Questions to private members.

42. A question may be addressed by a member to a private member provided the subject matter of the question relates to some Bills, resolutions or other matter connected with business of the House for which that member is responsible and the procedure in regard to such question shall, as far as may be, be the same as that followed in the case of questions addressed to a Minister with such variations as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.

Mode of asking questions.

43. (1) Questions shall be put and answers given in such manner as the Speaker may, in his/her discretion determine.

(2) When the time for asking questions arrives, the Speaker shall call successively each member in whose name a question appears on the list of question.

(3) The member so called shall rise in his/her place and unless he/she states that it is not his/her intention to ask the question standing in his/her name, ask the question by reference to its number on the list of questions.

(4) If on a question being called it is not asked or the member in whose name it stands is absent, the Speaker may, at the request of any member, direct that the answer to it be given.

* (5) The replies to oral questions shall be laid in the table of each member in the House an hour before the commencement of the sitting of the House each day:

Provided that the Minister in whose name the replies to the oral questions stand shall not read the answers but reply to the supplementaries for elucidating matter of fact regarding which an answer is given:

Provided further, that the Speaker may in his/her discretion regulate the asking of supplementary questions and replies by Minister thereto.

Starred questions of an absent member.

44. When all the questions for which oral answers are 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 also permit a member to ask a question standing in the name of another member, if authorised by him.

Answer to questions not put

45. The Speaker at the request of a member may direct a Minister that an answer to a question which has been called may be given on the ground of public interest even though the question notice put or the member in whose name it stands is absent.

* Insertion of Sub-Rule (5) of Rule 43 was adopted by the House on 7th April, 2000

Withdrawal or postponement of question.

46. A member may, by notice given at any time before the sitting for which his/her question has been placed on the list, withdraw his/her question or postpone it to a later day the question shall, subject to the provisions of Rule 38, be placed on the list after all questions which have not been so postponed:

Provided that a postponed question shall not be placed on the list until two clear days have expired from the day when the notice of postponement has been received by the Principal Secretary.

Unanswered starred question on last day of session.

47. Replies to any starred questions which remain unanswered on the last day of the session, shall be circulated to the members, and such replies shall form part of the proceedings of the last day.

Lapse of pending questions referred to members.

47 A. Where a reference is made to a member in connection with the notice of a question and no reply is received or a reply received from him/her is too late for the consideration of the Speaker and the placing of the question, if admitted, on the list of questions for an appropriate date, such notice shall be deemed to have lapsed.

Prohibition of advance publicity of answer

47 B. Answers to questions which Ministers propose to give in the House shall not be released for publication until the answers have actually been given on the floor of the House or laid on the Table.

(b) Short Notice Questions

Short notice questions

48 (1). A question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked with notice not shorter than ten clear days from the last day of the sitting of the Assembly session and if the Speaker is of opinion that the question is on an urgent character he/she may, in consultation with the Ministers concerned, fix a day for the reply to such a question.

*Amendment of the Rule 48(1) was adopted by the House on 1st February, 2011.

(2) Such question will be, called immediately after the starred questions listed for the day have been disposed of, and if the question hour has either been dispensed with or has not been provided for, it may be called for answer as the first item of business, and if there is any new member to take oath or affirmation then immediately thereafter.

(3) If the Minister is unable to answer the question at short notice and the Speaker is of opinion that the question is of sufficient public importance to be orally answered in the House, he/she may direct that the question be treated as a Starred Question and be given priority and answer accordingly.

(4) Where two or more members give short notice question on the same subject and one of the questions is accepted for answer at short notice, the names of the other members shall be bracketed with the name of the members whose questions have been accepted for answer:

Provided that the Speaker may direct that all notices be consolidated into a single notice, if in his/her opinion it is desirable to have a single self contained question covering all the important points raised by members and the Minister shall then give his/her reply to the consolidated question:

Provided further that in the case a consolidated question the names of all the members concerned may be bracketed and shown against the question in the order of priority of their notice.

(5) Where a member desires an oral answer to question at a shorter notice, he/she shall briefly state the reasons for asking the question with short notice, where no reasons have been assigned in the notice of the question, the question shall be returned to the member.

(6) The member who has been given notice of the question shall be in his/her seat to read the question when called by the Speaker and the Minister concerned shall give reply immediately:

Provided that when a question is shown in the names of more than one member the Speaker shall call the name of the first member, or in his/her absence, any other name.

(7) In other respects, the procedure for short notice questions shall be the same as for ordinary questions for oral answer, with such modifications as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.

CHAPTER-IX

Half-an-Hour Discussion on matter arising out of answers to questions.

Discussions on a matter of public importance arising out of answer to question.

49. (1) The Speaker shall allot half-an-hour or such time as he/she deems fit for raising discussion on a matter of sufficient public importance which has been the subject of a recent question, oral or written, and the answer to which needs elucidation on a matter of fact.

(2) A member wishing to raise a matter shall give notice in writing to the Principal Secretary three days in advance of the day on which the matter is desired to be raised, and shall shortly specify the point or points that he/she wishes to raise:

Provided that the notice shall be accompanied by an explanatory note stating the reasons for raising discussions on the matter in question:

Provided further that the notice shall be supported by the signatures of at least another member:

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 be put down for discussion, and may not admit a notice which, in his/her opinion, seeks to revise the policy of Government and not more than one such matter shall be raised on a particular day.

(4) If more than two notices have been received and admitted by the Speaker, the notice which is prior in point of time shall have precedence:

Provided that if any matter put down for discussion on a particular day is not disposed of on that day it shall not

be set down for any other day, unless the member so desires, in which case it shall be included in the ballot for the next available day.

(5) There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and it will be open for discussion. The Minister concerned shall give a short reply:

Provided that if the member who has given notice is absent the other member who has supported the notice may, with the permission of the Speaker, initiate the discussion.

CHAPTER-X

Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance for short duration

Notice of raising discussion. 50. Any member desirous of raising discussion on a matter of urgent public importance may give notice in writing to the Principal Secretary specifying clearly and precisely the matter to be raised:

Provided that the notice shall be accompanied by an explanatory note stating reasons for raising discussion on the matter in question:

Provided further that the notice shall be supported by the signatures of at least two other members.

Speaker to decide admissibility.

51. If the Speaker is satisfied after calling for such information from the member who has given notice and from Minister concerned as he/she may consider necessary that the matter is urgent and is of sufficient importance to be raised in the House at an early date, he/she 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 two and a half hours as he/she may consider appropriate in the circumstances:

Provided that if an early opportunity is otherwise available for the discussion of the matter, the Speaker may refuse to admit the notice.

No formal motion.

52. There shall be no formal motion before the house nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister shall reply shortly. Any member desirous of taking part in the discussion may be permitted to do so by the Speaker.

Time limit for speeches.

53. The Speaker may, if he/she thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for the speeches.

CHAPTER-X A

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance. 54. (1) A member may with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and of recent occurrence and the Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement at a later hour or date.

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

(3) Not more than one such matter shall be raised at the same sitting.

(4) In the event of more than one matter being presented for the same day, priority shall be given to the matter which is, in the opinion of the Speaker, more urgent and important.

(5) The proposed matter shall be raised after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon and at no other time during the sitting of the House.

*(6) Where a notice is signed by more than one member, it shall be deemed to have been given by the first signatory only.

(7) A member wishing to raise a matter shall give notice in a form of notice to the Principal Secretary seven days in advance on which the matter is desired to be raised, and shall shortly specify the point or points that he/she wishes to raise and he/she shall be permitted to raise it, only after the Speaker has given his consent at such time and date as the Speaker may fix.

*Amendment of the Rule 54 was adopted by the House on 1st February, 2011.

CHAPTER-XI

Statement made by a Minister

*Statement by
a Minister.*

55. A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made.

CHAPTER-XII

Motion for adjournment on a matter of public importance

Motion for adjournment

56. (1) 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 with the consent of the Speaker.

(2) The Speaker shall decide whether the matter to be discussed is definite and whether it is of urgent public importance.

Restrictions on power to make motion.

57. The right to move the adjournment of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely:-

(i) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting;

(ii) not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion and the motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence;

(iii) the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session;

(iv) 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;

(v) the motion must not deal with matter on which a resolution could not be moved;

(vi) the motion shall not deal with any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction

in any part of India;

(vii) the motion shall not raise a question of privilege; and

(viii) that it must not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of the State.

Method of giving notice.

*58. Notice of an adjournment motion shall be given at least an hour before the commencement of the sitting on the day on which the motion is proposed to be made to the Principal Secretary and copies thereof shall be endorsed to:-

(i) the Speaker;

(ii) the Minister concerned; and

(iii) the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

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

59. No motion which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate any matter shall ordinarily be permitted to be moved:

Provided that the Speaker may in his/her discretion allow such matter being raised in the House as is concerned with the procedure or subject or stage of enquiry if the Speaker is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by the statutory tribunal, statutory authority, commission or court of enquiry.

Mode of asking for leave to move adjournment motion.

60. (1) The Speaker, if he/she gives consent under rule 56 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon, call the member concerned who

*Amendment of the Rule 58 was adopted by the House on 11th December, 1996

shall raise in his/her place and ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House:

Provided that where the Speaker, has refused his/her consent under rule 56 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order he/she may, if he/she thinks it necessary, read the notice of motion and state the reasons for refusing consent or holding the motion as being not in order.

(2) If objection to leave being granted is taken, the Speaker shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and if not less than one-tenth of the total number of members in the House rise accordingly, the Speaker shall intimate that leave is granted. If less than one-tenth of the total number of members in the House rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he/she has not the leave of the House.

Time for taking up motion.

61. The motion shall be taken up at such hour as the Speaker may decide.

Closure of debate.

62. The Speaker may, if he/she is satisfied that there has been adequate debate, put the question at such hour as he/she decides, but such debate will not continue for more than four hours.

Time limit for speeches.

63. The Speaker shall prescribe time limit for speeches.

CHAPTER-XIII

Legislation

(a) Introduction

Publication of Bills before introduction.

64. The Speaker on a request being made to him/her may order the publication of any Bill (together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the Financial Memorandum accompanying it) in the Gazette, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill. In that event 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.

Notice of motion for leave to introduce private members Bills.

65. (1) Any member, other than a Minister, desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill, shall give notice of his/her intention, and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the Bill and an explanatory Statement of Objects and Reasons which shall not contain argument:

Provided that the Speaker may, if he/she thinks fit, revise the Statement of Object and Reasons.

(2) If the Bill is a Bill which under the Constitution cannot be introduced without the previous sanction or recommendation of the President or the Governor, the member shall annex to the notice such sanction or recommendation to be obtained and conveyed through a Minister and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with.

(3) The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this rule shall be one month unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made at shorter notice.

(4) The Speaker may disallow a notice of a Bill in case the Bill does not comply with the requirements of sub-rule(1) of Rule 66 or Rule 67.

Notice of identical Bill.

65 A. 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.

Introduction of a Bill dependent of another Bill pending before the House.

65B. 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 Governor or the President, as the case may be.

Financial memorandum and money clauses.

66. (1) A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law.

(2) Clauses or provisions in Bills involving expenditure from public funds shall be printed in thick type or in italics:

Provided that where a clause in a Bill involving expenditure is not printed in thick type or in italics, the Speaker may permit the member-in-charge of the Bill to bring such clauses to the notice of the House.

Explanatory memorandum to Bills delegating legislative Power.

67. A Bill involving proposals for the delegation of legislative power 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.

Discussion of Governor's ordinances.

68. As soon as possible after the Governor has promulgated an Ordinance under clause (1) of Article 213 of the Constitution, printed copies of such Ordinance shall be made available to the members of the Assembly. Within six weeks from the re-assembly of the Assembly, any member may, after giving three clear days' notice to the Principal Secretary, move a resolution disapproving the Ordinance.

Statement in connection with Ordinance.

69. (1) Whenever a Bill seeking to replace an ordinance with or without modification is introduced in the House, there shall be placed before the House along with the Bill a statement explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by Ordinance.

(2) Whenever an Ordinance which embodies wholly or partly or with modification the provisions of Bill pending before the House is promulgated, a statement explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by Ordinance shall be laid on the Table at the commencement of the session following the promulgation of the Ordinance.

Motion for leave to introduce a Bill.

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

Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon.

(2) If such motion be carried the Principal Secretary shall read the title of the Bill and the Bill shall thereupon be deemed to be introduced in the Assembly.

Publication.

71. As soon as may be after a Bill has been introduced, the Bill, unless it has already been published, shall be published in the Gazette.

(b) Motions after introduction

Motion after introduction.

72. When a Bill is introduced or on some subsequent occasion, the member-in-charge may make one of the following motions in regard to the Bill namely:-

(a) that it be taken into consideration by the Assembly either at once or at some future day to be then mentioned; or

(b) that it be referred to a Select Committee composed of such members of the House and with instructions to report on or before such date as may be specified in the motion; or

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

Provided that if a member gives notice of a particular motion specified in (a), (b) and (c), he/she shall not be permitted to move a different motion:

Provided further that no such motion shall be made until after copies of the Bill have been made available for the use of members, and that any member may object to any such motion being made unless copies of the Bill have been so available for two days before the motion is made and such objection shall prevail unless the Speaker, in his/her discretion, allows a motion to be made.

Discussion of Bills First Reading.

73. (1) On the day on which any such motion is made, or on any subsequent day to which the discussion is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its provisions may be discussed generally but the details of the Bill shall not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principle.

(2) At this stage no amendments to the Bill may be moved, but if the member-in-charge moves that the Bill-

(a) be taken into consideration, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon by a date to be mentioned in the motion:

Provided that if an amendment or a motion for appointment of a Select Committee has been moved under this rule, any member may move that the House gives instructions to the Select Committee to which the Bill is proposed to be referred, to make some particular or additional provision in the Bill and if necessary or convenient to consider and report on amendments which may be proposed to the original act which the Bill seeks to amend;

(b) be referred to a Select Committee, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion, by a date as may be mentioned in the motion.

(3) Where a motion that a Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion has been carried in the Assembly and the Bill has been circulated in accordance with that direction and opinions have been received thereon by the date mentioned in the motion, the member-in-charge, if he/she wishes to proceed with the Bill thereafter, shall move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, unless the Speaker, in his/her discretion, allows a motion to be made that the Bill be taken into consideration.

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

74. 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 or by any other member authorised by him/her and permitted to do so by the Speaker and no motion that a Bill be referred to a Select Committee

or be circulated or recirculated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon shall be made by any member other than the member-in-charge except by way of amendment to a motion made by member-in-charge.

Explanation-For the purposes of this rule 'member-in-charge of the Bill' means, in the case of a Government Bill any member acting on behalf of the Government and in any other case, the member who has introduced the Bill.

Procedure on report after presentation.

75. (1) After the presentation of the final report of a Select Committee on a Bill the member-in-charge may move-

(i) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration, but any member may object to its being so taken into consideration if a copy of the report has not been available for the use of member for four days and such objection shall prevail unless the Speaker, exercise of his/her discretion, allows the report to be taken into consideration; or

(ii) that the Bill be recommitted, either –

(a) without limitation, or

(b) with respect to particular clauses or amendments only, or

(c) with instructions to the Select Committee to make some particular or additional provision in the Bill.

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

Scope of debate on report of Select Committee.

76. The debate on a motion that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee 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.

(c) Consideration and Amendment of Bills

Notice of amendment.

77. (1) If notice of a proposed amendment has not been sent to the Principal Secretary two clear days before the days on which the Bill is to be considered, any member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker, in his/her discretion, allows the amendment to be moved.

(2) The Principal Secretary shall cause a copy of every notice of a proposed amendment to be made available for the use of each member.

Condition of admissibility of amendments.

78. The following conditions shall govern the admissibility of amendments to clauses or schedules of a Bill-

(i) An amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates.

(ii) An amendment shall not be inconsistent with any previous decision of the House on the same question.

(iii) An amendment shall not be such as to make the clause which it proposes to amend unintelligible or ungrammatical.

(iv) 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.

(v) The Speaker shall determine the place at which an amendment shall be moved.

(vi) The Speaker may disallow an amendment which is, in his/her opinion, frivolous or meaningless.

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

Sanction or recommendation of the President or the Governor to be annexed to notice of amendments.

79. If any member desires to move an amendment which under the Constitution cannot be moved without the previous sanction or recommendation of the President or the Governor, the Principal Secretary shall forward the same to the President or the Governor as the case may be with a copy to the Minister concerned for necessary sanction or recommendation and the amendment shall not be moved unless such sanction or recommendations received:

Provided that no previous sanction or recommendation of the Governor shall be required, if an amendment seeks to-

(a) abolish or reduce the limits of the tax proposed in the Bill or amendment, or

(b) increase such tax upto the limits of an existing tax.

Communication of sanction or recommendation of President or Governor in respect of amendments to Bills.

80. The orders of the President or the Governor granting or withholding the sanction or recommendation to an amendment to a Bill shall be communicated to the Principal Secretary by the Minister concerned in writing.

Selection of new clauses or amendments.

81. The Speaker shall have power to select the new clauses or amendments to be proposed and may, if he/she 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/her to form judgement upon it.

Arrangement of Amendment.

82. Amendments of which notice has been given shall, as far as practicable be arranged in the list of amendments, issued from time to time, in the order in which they may be called, in arranging amendments raising the same question at the same point of a clause, precedence may be given to an amendment moved

by the member-in-charge of the Bill. Subject as aforesaid, amendments may be arranged in the order in which notices thereof are received.

***Order of amendments
Second Reading.***

83. Amendments shall ordinarily be considered in the order of the clauses to which they respectively relate.

Mode of moving amendments.

84. When a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, any member may, when called upon by Speaker move an amendment to the Bill of which he/she has previously given notice:

Provided that in order to save time and repetition of arguments, a single discussion may be allowed to cover a series of interdependent amendments.

Withdrawal of amendments.

85. An amendment moved may, by leave of the House but not otherwise, be withdrawn on the request of the member moving it. If an amendment has been proposed to an amendment the original amendment shall not be withdrawn until the amendment proposed to it has been disposed of.

Submission of Bills, clause by clause.

86. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing rules, it shall be in the discretion of the Speaker when motion that a 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 this clause or (as the case may be) this clause as amended, stands part of the Bill”.

Postponement of clause.

87. The Speaker may, if he/she thinks fit, postpone the consideration of a clause.

Consideration of Schedule.

88. The consideration of the schedule or schedules, if any, shall follow the consideration of clauses. Schedules shall be put from the Chair, and may be amended, in the same manner as clauses, and the consideration of new schedules shall follow the consideration of the original schedules. The question shall then be put “that this schedule (or, that this schedule as amended, as the case may be) do stand part of the Bill”:

Provided that the Speaker may allow the schedule or schedules, if any, being considered before the clauses are disposed of or along with a clause or otherwise as he/she may think fit.

Voting on group of clauses and Schedules.

89. The Speaker may, if he/she thinks fit, put as one question clauses and or schedules, or clauses and or schedules as amended, as the case may be, together to the vote of the House:

Provided that if a member requests that any clause or schedule, or any clause or schedule as amended, as the case may be, put separately, the Speaker shall put that clause or schedule, or clause or schedule as amended, as the case may be, separately.

Clause one, Enacting Formula, Preamble and Title of Bill.

90. Clause one, that Enacting Formula, Preamble, if any, and the Title of a Bill shall stand postponed until the other clauses and schedules (including new clauses and new schedules) have been disposed of and the Speaker shall then put the question : ‘That clause one, or the Enacting Formula, or the Preamble, or the Title (or that clause one, Enacting Formula, Preamble or Title as amended, as the case may be) do stand part of the Bill’.

(d) Adjournment of debate on and withdrawal of Bills.

Adjournment of debate on Bills.

91. At any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House, a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the Speaker.

Withdrawal of Bills.

92. The member-in-charge of a Bill may at any stage of Bill move for leave to withdraw the Bill on the ground that-

(a) the legislative proposal contained in the Bill is to be dropped; or

(b) the Bill is to be replaced subsequently by a new Bill which substantially alters the provision contained therein; or

(c) the Bill is to be replaced subsequently by another Bill which includes all or any of its provisions in addition to other provisions;

and if such leave is granted no further motion shall be made with reference to the Bill:

Provided that where a Bill is under consideration by a Select Committee of the House, notice of any motion for the withdrawal of the Bill shall automatically stand referred to the Committee and after the Committee has expressed its opinion in a report to the Assembly, the motion shall be set down in the list of business.

Explanatory statement by member who moves or opposes withdrawal motion.

93. If a motion for leave to withdraw a Bill is opposed, the Speaker may, if he/she thinks fit, permit the Member who moves and the member who opposes the motion to make brief explanatory statements and may thereafter, without further debate, put the question.

(e) Passing of Bills

Passing of Bills-Third Reading.

94. (1) If no amendment be made when a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been agreed to by the Assembly, the Bill may at once be passed.

(2) If any amendment be made, any member may object to the passing of the Bill at the same meeting and such

objection shall prevail unless the Speaker in his/her discretion, allows the Bill to be passed.

(3) Where the objection prevails, the Bill shall be brought forward again at a future meeting and may then be passed with or without further amendment.

Scope of Debates.

95. 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/her speech a member shall not refer to the details of the Bill further than is necessary for the purpose of his/her arguments which shall be of general character.

Correction of patent errors.

96. (1) Where a Bill is passed by the House, the Speaker shall have power to correct patent errors and make such other changes in the Bill as are consequential upon the amendments accepted by the House in the Bill passed and so revised shall be signed by the Speaker.

In case the Bill passed is a Money Bill, the Speaker shall sign and certify the same in accordance with the provision of clause (4) of Article 199 of the Constitution.

(2) After a Bill has been so authenticated by the Speaker, the Principal Secretary shall send the authenticated copy to the Government for assent.

(3) One copy of the Bill so assented to and received from the Government shall be preserved for verification and record and shall not be allowed to pass out of the custody of the House without the permission of the Speaker.

(f) Reconsideration of Bills returned by the Governor

Reconsideration of Bills returned by the Governor.

97. (1) When a Bill passed by the Assembly is returned to the Assembly by the Governor with a message requesting that the Assembly do reconsider the Bill or any specified provisions thereof or any such amendments as are recommended in his/her message, the Speaker shall read the message of the Governor in the Assembly if in session, or if the Assembly is not in session direct that it may be circulated for the information of the members.

(2) The Bill as passed by the Assembly and returned by the Governor for reconsideration shall thereafter be laid on the table.

Notice of Motion for consideration of amendments.

98. At any time after the Bill has been so laid on the table, any Minister in the case of a Government Bill or in any other case, any member may give notice of his/her intention to move that the amendments recommended by the Governor be taken into consideration.

Motion for consideration.

99. On the day on which the motion for a consideration is set down in the list of business which shall, unless the Speaker otherwise directs, be not less than two days from the receipt of the notice, the member giving notice may move that the amendments be taken into consideration.

Scope of debate

100. The debate on such a motion shall be confined to consideration of matters referred to in the message of the Governor or to any suggestion relevant to the subject matter of the amendments recommended by the Governor.

Consideration of amendments.

101. If the motion that the amendments recommended by the Governor be taken into consideration is carried, the Speaker shall put the amendments to the House in

such manner as he/she thinks most convenient for consideration.

Procedure on consideration of amendments.

102. An amendment relevant to the subject matter of an amendment recommended by the Governor may be moved, but no further amendment shall be moved to the Bill unless it is consequential upon, incidental or alternative to an amendment recommended by the Governor.

Passing again of Bill.

103. When all the amendments have been disposed of, the member giving notice of the motion under rule 98 may move that the Bill as originally passed by the Assembly be passed again, or passed again as amended, as the case may be.

Disagreement of the House with message.

104. If the motion that the amendments recommended by the Governor be taken into consideration is not carried, the member giving notice of the motion under rule 98 may at once move that the Bill as originally passed by the Assembly be passed again without amendment.

CHAPTER-XIV

Petitions

Scope of Petitions

105. Petitions may be presented or submitted to the Assembly with the consent of the Speaker on —

(i) a Bill which has been published under rule 64 or which has been introduced in the Assembly;

(ii) any matter connected with the Business pending before the Assembly; and

(iii) any matter of general public interest provided that it is not one —

(a) which falls within the cognizance of a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India or a court of enquiry or a statutory tribunal or authority or a quasi-judicial body, or a commission;

(b) which should ordinarily be raised in Parliament or any other State Legislature;

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

(d) for which remedy is available under the law, including rules, regulations, bye-laws made by the Central or State Government or an authority to whom power to make such rules, regulations, etc., is delegated.

General form of Petition.

106. (1) The general form of petition set out in the first Schedule, with such variations as the circumstances of each case require, may be used, and if used, shall be sufficient.

(2) Every petition shall be couched in respectful, decorous and temperate language.

(3) Every petition shall be in Assamese, Bengali, English or Hindi. If any petition in any other Indian language is made, it shall be accompanied by a translation in Assamese, Bengali, English or Hindi and signed by the Petitioner.

Authentication of petition. 107. The full name and address of every signatory to a petition shall be set out therein and shall be authenticated by his/her signature, and if illiterate by his/her thumb impression.

Documents not to be attached. 108. Letters, affidavits or other documents shall not be attached to any petition.

Counter Signature. 109. (1) Every petition shall, if presented by a member, be countersigned by him/her. If a petition is made in any Indian language other than Assamese, Bengali, English or Hindi its translation in Assamese, Bengali, English or Hindi shall also be countersigned by the member presenting it.

(2) A member shall not present a petition from himself/herself.

Petition to be addressed to House. 110. Every petition shall be addressed to the Assembly and shall conclude with a prayer reciting the definite object of the petitioner in regard to the matter to which it relates.

Notice of presentation. 111. A member shall give advance intimation to the Principal Secretary of his/her intention to present a petition.

Presentation of petition. 112. A petition may either be presented by a member or be forwarded to the Principal Secretary, if the member does not present it himself/herself and the Principal Secretary shall report it to the Assembly. The report shall be made in the form set out in the Second Schedule. No debate shall be permitted on the presentation, or the making of such report.

***Form of
Petition.***

113. A member presenting a petition shall confine himself/herself to a statement in the following form-

“Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by.....

petitioner(s) regarding.....”

And no debate shall be permitted on this statement.

***Reference to
Committee on
Petitions***

114. Every petition shall after presentation by a member or report by the Principal Secretary, as the case may be, stand referred to the Committee on petitions.

CHAPTER-XV

Resolutions

Notice of resolutions and order of moving them.

115. (1) A member other than a Minister who wishes to move a resolution shall give 10 clear days' notice before the date appointed for the disposal of private members' resolutions and shall together with the notice submit a copy of the resolution which he/she wishes to move.

(2) No member shall, except with the permission of the Speaker, be permitted to send in notice of more than five resolutions during one session of the Assembly.

(3) Every resolution of which 10 clear days' notice has been given, shall be included in the ballot to be held, as hereinafter provided in these rules:

Provided that not more than one resolution standing in the name of a member shall be included in the order of business for the day in question.

Form of resolution

116. A resolution may be in the form of a declaration of opinion or a recommendation or may be in the form so as to record either approval or disapproval by the House of an act of policy of Government, or convey a message, or recommend, urge or request for action, or call attention to a matter or situation for consideration by Government; or in such other form as the Speaker may consider appropriate.

Form and Contents of Resolution.

117. Subject to the provision of these rules, a member or a Minister may move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest:

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 one definite issue;

(b) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputation, innuendoes or defamatory statements;

(c) it shall not refer to the conduct or character of any person except in his/her official or public capacity;

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

(e) it shall not reflect upon the conduct of the President as distinct from the Government of India or any Governor as distinct from the State Government;

(f) it shall not reflect upon the conduct in the exercise of his/her or its judicial functions, of any Judge or Court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India; and

(g) it shall not refer to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the State Government.

Ballot for determining relative precedence.

118. For the purpose of determining the relative precedence of resolutions of which 10 clear days notice has been given, the Principal Secretary will prepare a numbered list of all such resolutions and on such day as the Speaker may appoint, a ballot will be held by the Principal Secretary at which any member who wishes to attend may do so.

Speaker to decide admissibility of resolution.

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

Raising discussion on matters before tribunals, etc.

120. No resolution which seeks to raise discussion on 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/her discretion, allow such matter being raised in the House as is concerned with the procedure or subject or stage of enquiry if the Speaker is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by the statutory tribunal, statutory authority, commission or court of enquiry.

Motion and withdrawal of resolutions.

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

(a) decline to move the resolution, in which case he/she shall confine himself/herself to a more statement to that effect, or

(b) move the resolution, in which case he/she shall commence his/her speech by a formal motion in the terms appearing on the list of business.

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

Provided that with the consent of such absent member and with the permission of the Speaker, any other member may move the resolution:

Provided further that if such a resolution stands in the name of another member present in the House, such member may be permitted by the Speaker to move that resolution.

Limit of discussion.

122. The discussion of a resolution shall be strictly limited to the subject of the resolution.

Amendments. 123. After a resolution has been moved any member may, subject to all the rules relating to resolutions, move an amendment to such resolution, a copy of which shall be given to the Member moving the resolution.

Notice of amendments 124. (1) If a copy of such amendment has not been sent to the Principal 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 his/her discretion, allows the amendment to be moved.

(2) The Principal Secretary shall, if time permits, cause every amendment to be printed, and send a copy for the information of each member.

Time limit for speeches. 125. No Speech on a resolution shall, except with the permission of the Speaker, exceed fifteen minutes in duration:

Provided that the mover of a resolution, when moving the same and the Minister concerned when speaking for the first time, may speak for thirty minutes or for such longer time as the Speaker may permit.

Withdrawal of resolution. 126. (1) A member who has moved a resolution or amendment to a resolution shall not withdraw the same except by leave of the House.

(2) No discussion shall be permitted on a motion for leave to withdraw except with the permission of the Speaker.

Resolution not discussed. 127. A resolution which has been listed for discussion on a particular day, if it is not discussed on that day, shall be renumbered with other resolutions of which 10 clear days' notice is given and listed for discussion on the next private members day after their priority is determined by a fresh ballot held in accordance with these rules.

*Splitting of
resolution.*

128. 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/she may think fit.

*Repetition of
resolution.*

129. Resolution, which are admitted for a particular Session, shall stand lapsed along with the prorogation of the Session:

Provided that any resolution or resolutions which are under discussion shall be concluded during the Session and for that purpose, if necessary, the Speaker may extend time for such discussion.

*Copy to
Government.*

130. A Copy of every resolution which has been passed by the Assembly shall be forwarded to the Government of the State.

CHAPTER-XVA

Special Motions

*Special Motions
to get
precedence over
other motions.*

130A. Whenever any report or any matter of urgent public importance and of recent occurrence is brought before the House, any member can move a motion for the discussion of that matter. Such a motion will get precedence over motions under Rule 131. The Speaker shall fix the time and date for discussion of such a motion.

CHAPTER-XVI

Motions

Discussion on a matter of public interest by motions. 131. (1) Save in so far as is provided by the Constitution or by these rules a motion on a matter of general public interest can be discussed only with the consent of the Speaker.

Notice of motion. (2) Notice of a motion shall be given in writing addressed to the Principal Secretary:

Provided that no member shall, except with the permission of the Speaker, be permitted to send notice of more than three motions during one session of the Assembly.

If the number of motions admitted by the Speaker is more than one a ballot shall have to be held for giving precedence to a particular motion.

Condition of admissibility of motion. (3) In order that a motion may be admissible it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely, that:-

- (i) it shall raise substantially on definite issue;
- (ii) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputation 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;

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

(ix) it shall not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of the State;

Speaker to decide admissibility of motions. (4) The Speaker shall decide on the admissibility of a motion and may disallow a motion or part thereof.

Subject matter of discussion. (5) Any motion tabled by a member to discuss a statement or report made by Minister under Rule 55 may also be the subject matter of the discussion.

Time Limit for speeches. (6) The Speaker may, if he/she thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches.

Motion for raising discussion on matters before tribunals, commissions, etc. 132. 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/her discretion, allow such matter being raised in the House as is concerned with the procedure or subject or stage of enquiry if the Speaker is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by the statutory tribunal, statutory authority, commission or court of enquiry.

CHAPTER-XVII

THE MINISTRY

No-confidence and resignation

Motion of no-confidence in the Ministry.

* 133. (1) A motion expressing want of confidence in the whole Ministry or a motion censuring a Minister or a group of Ministers or a motion disapproving the action or actions of a Minister may be made with the consent of the Speaker:

Provided that no motion expressing want of confidence shall be made against an individual Minister or a group of Ministers:

Provided further that no motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry shall be allowed to be made, if a similar motion has been made in the same session.

(2) The Speaker shall not give his/her consent to make a motion under the preceding sub-rule, unless the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:-

*(a) The member desiring to move the Motion has, at least an hour before the commencement of the sitting of the day, given a written notice to the Principal Secretary of his/her intention to move the motion together with a copy of the motion;

(b) Leave to make the motion has been asked for after the questions and before the list of business of the day is entered upon.

(3) If the Speaker is of opinion that the motion is in order he/she shall read the motion to the Assembly and shall request those members who are in favour of leave being

*Amendment of the Rule 133(2) (a) was adopted by the House on 11th December, 1996

granted to rise in their places and if not less than one-tenth of the total number of members of the House 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 and not less than twenty four hours from the time at which leave is asked, as he/she may appoint.

(4) If less than one-tenth of the total number of members of the House rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he/she has not the leave of the Assembly.

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

(6) The Speaker may, if he/she thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches.

***Personal
statement
by Minister on
resignation.***

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

(2) Such statement shall be made after question and before the list of business for the day is entered upon.

(3) 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 made:

Provided that in the absence of 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 made.

(4) On such statement no debate shall be allowed:

Provided that Chief Minister shall be entitled, after the member has made his/her statement, to make a statement pertinent thereto.

CHAPTER-XVIII

Removal of Speaker and Deputy Speaker

*Resolutions of
Removal of
Speaker and
Deputy Speaker.*

135. Any resolution to remove the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker from office, of which at least fourteen days notice as required under Article 179 of the Constitution has been given shall be read to the Assembly by the person presiding who shall then request the members who are in favour of leave being granted to move the resolution to rise in their places, and if not less than one-fifth of the total number of members of the House rise accordingly, the person presiding shall allow the resolution to be moved. If less than one-fifth of the total number of members of the House rise, the person presiding shall inform the member who may have given the notice that, he/she has not the leave of the Assembly to move it.

If notice of a “No-Confidence Motion” against the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker is tabled, the House shall not be adjourned till the provisions of these Rules are complied with and the motion on no confidence is disposed of finally.

*Leave of House
to take up
resolution.*

136. (1) Subject to the provisions of Article 181 of the Constitution, the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or such other person as is referred to in clause (2) of Article 180 of the Constitution shall preside when a motion under Rule 135 is taken up for consideration.

(2) The member in whose name the motion stands on the list of business shall, except when he/she wishes to withdraw it, move the motion when called upon to do so, but no speech shall be permitted at this stage.

Inclusion of resolution in the list of Business.

137. On the appointed day the resolution shall be included in the list of business to be taken up after the questions and before any other business for the day is entered upon.

Time limit for speeches.

138. Except with the permission of the Speaker or the person presiding, a speech on the resolution shall not exceed fifteen minutes in duration:

Provided that the mover of the resolution when moving the same may speak for such longer time as the Speaker or the person presiding may permit.

CHAPTER-XIX

(a) Budget

Presentation of Budget .

139. The Annual Financial Statement or the statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State in respect of every financial year thereafter referred to as “the Budget”, shall be presented to the Assembly.

Discussion on the Budget.

140. No discussion of the Annual Financial Statement shall take place on which it is presented.

Demands for Grants. Details of new Scheme, etc. to be supplied to members.

141. (1) A separate demands shall ordinarily be made in respect of the grant proposed for each Department of the Government provided that the Minister in-charge of the Finance Department may, in his/her discretion, include in one demand, grants proposed for two or more Departments, or make a demand in respect of expenditure, such as Famine, Relief and Insurance and interest, which cannot readily be classified under particular Departments.

(2) Each demand shall contain, first a statement of the total grant proposed, and then a statement of the detailed estimates under each grant, divided into items.

(3) Subject to these rules, the Annual Financial Statement shall be presented in such a form as the Minister-in-charge of the Finance Department may consider best fitted for its consideration by the Assembly.

(4) When a demand or any part of it relates to any new scheme or revision of scale of pay or allowances or creation or a new appointment, all material details of such scheme of revision or appointment, shall as far (all material details) as practicable be supplied to all members at least five clear days before the demands is made.

Stages of Budget debate. 142. The Budget shall be dealt with by the Assembly in two stages namely-

- (i) a general discussion, and
- (ii) the voting on demands for grants.

(b) General Discussion

General Discussion. 143. (1) On a day or days to be appointed by the Speaker subsequent to the day on which the Budget is prescribed and for such time as the Speaker may allot for this purpose, the Assembly shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question or principle involved therein, but no motion shall be moved at the stage, nor shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the Assembly.

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

Time limit for Speeches. (3) The Speaker may, if he/she thinks fit, prescribes a time limit for speeches.

(c) Demand for Grants

Voting on Demands. 144. (1) The voting of demands for grants shall take place on such days as the Speaker in consultation with the Leader of the House and the Business Advisory Committee may allot for the purpose.

* (2) On a day allotted under Sub-rule (1) for the voting of demands for grants no other business shall be taken up before 1-30 p.m. or at 5-00 p.m. if it is Friday except with the consent of the Speaker.

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed to prohibit, the asking and answering of question during the time allowed under these rules.

*Amendment of the Rule 144(2) was adopted by the House on 13th July, 2009.

* (3) On the last day of the days so allotted, at 1-30 p.m. or at 5-00 p.m. if it is a Friday, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matter in connection with the demands for grants; and the consideration thereof shall not be anticipated by any motion for adjournment or be interrupted in any manner whatsoever nor shall any dilatory motion be moved in regard thereto.

Cut motions.

145. (1) A motion may be moved to reduce the amount of a demand in any of the following ways: -

(a) “that the amount of the demand be reduced to Rs. 1” representing disapproval of the policy underlying the demand. Such a motion shall be known as “Disapproval of policy cut”. A member giving notice of such motion shall indicate in precise terms the particular of policy which he/she proposes to discuss. The discussion shall be confined to the specific point or points mentioned in the notice and it shall be opened to members to advocate an alternative policy;

(b) “that the amount of the demand be reduced by specified amount” representing the economy that can be effected. Such specified amount may be either a lumpsum reduction in the demand or omission or reduction of an item in the demand. The motion shall be known as “Economy Cut”. The notice shall indicate briefly and precisely the particular matter on which discussion is sought to be raised and speeches shall be confined to the discussion as to how economy can be effected.

(c) “that the amount of the demand be reduced by Rs 100” in order to ventilate a specific grievance which is within the sphere of the responsibility of the Government of the State. Such a motion shall be known as “Token Cut” and the discussion thereon shall be confined to the particular grievance specified in the motion.

*Amendment of the Rule 144(3) was adopted by the House on 13th July, 2009.

(2) The three motions mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of the preceding sub-rule will have priority in the order they have been mentioned.

***Conditions of
admissibility of
cut motions.***

146. In order that a notice of motion for reduction of the amount of demand may be admissible, it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely:-

- (i) it shall relate to one demand only;
- (ii) it shall be clearly expressed and shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expression, imputations, innuendoes 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 substantive motion;
- (v) it shall not make suggestions for the amendment or repeal of existing laws;
- (vi) it shall not refer to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of the State;
- (vii) it shall not relate to expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of State;
- (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 discussion 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:

Provided that the Speaker may in his/her discretion allow such matter being raised in the house as is concerned with the procedure or stage of enquiry, if the Speaker is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by the statutory tribunal, statutory authority, commission or court of enquiry: and

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

Speaker to decide admissibility of cut motions.

147. The Speaker shall decide whether a cut motion is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any cut motion when in his/her opinion it is an abuse of the right of moving cut motion or it is calculated to obstruct or pre-judicially affect the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules.

Notice of cut motions.

148. (1) If notice of a motion to reduce any demand for grant has not been given three clear days previous to the day on which the demand is under consideration, any member may object to the moving of motion and such objection shall prevail unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made.

(2) No amendment to motion to reduce any grants shall be permissible.

Votes on credit and exceptional grants.

149. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding rules, motions may be made for grants in advance in respect of the estimated expenditure for unexpected and exceptional grants under Article 206 of the Constitution.

(2) Such demands shall be dealt with by the Assembly in

the same manner as demand for grants in connection with the Budget and the rules on the subject shall apply to such demands subject to such modifications as the Speaker may deem necessary.

Vote on account. 150. (1) A motion for vote on account shall state the total sum required, and the various amounts needed for each department or service or item of expenditure which compose that sum shall be stated in schedule appended to the motion.

(2) Discussion of a general character shall be allowed on the motion but the details of the grant shall not be discussed further than is necessary to develop the general points.

Supplementary, additional, excess and exceptional grants and votes on credit. 151. Supplementary, additional, excess and exceptional grants and votes on credit shall be regulated by the same procedure as is applicable in the case of demands for grants subject to such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as the Speaker may deem to be necessary or expedient.

Scope of discussion on Supplementary grants. 152. The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion.

Token grants. 153. When funds to meet proposed expenditure on a new service can be made available by re-appropriation, a demand for the grant of a token sum may be submitted to the vote of the Assembly and if the Assembly assents to the demand, fund may be so made available.

(d) Appropriation Bill

Appropriation Bill 154. (1) As soon as may be after the grants have been made by the Assembly there shall be introduced a Bill to provide for the appropriation out of the consolidated fund of the State of all money required to meet: -

- (i) the grants so made by the Assembly; and
- (ii) the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State, but not exceeding in any case the amount shown in the Budget presented to the Assembly.

(2) The provisions of the rules relating to Bill shall apply to the Appropriation Bills introduced under this rule:

Provided that no amendment shall be proposed to any such bill which will have the effect of varying the amount or altering the destination of any grant so made or of varying the amount of any expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State and decision of the Speaker as to whether an amendment is inadmissible under this sub-rule shall be final:

Provided further that the Speaker may suspend the operation of any such rule for the timely completion of the financial business.

(3) The debate on 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.

(4) The Speaker may, in order to avoid repetition of debate, require members desiring to take part in discussion on an Appropriation Bill to give advance intimation of the specific points, they intend to raise, and he/she may withhold permission for raising such of the points as in his/her opinion appear to be repetition of the matters discussed on a demand for grant or as may not be of sufficient public importance.

(5) If an Appropriation Bill is in pursuance of a supplementary grant in respect of an existing service the discussion shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion shall be raised on the original grant

nor the policy underlying it save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate a particular item under discussion.

(6) The Speaker may fix the time limit for the discussion of the Appropriation Bill.

(e) Finance Bill

Finance Bill. 155. (1) In this rule “Finance Bill” means the Bill ordinarily introduced in each year to give effect to the financial proposal of the Government of Assam for the next following financial year and includes a Bill to give effect to supplementary financial proposal for any period.

*(2) At any time after the introduction in the Assembly of a Finance Bill the Speaker may allot a day or days, jointly or severally for the completion of all or any of the stages involved in the passage of the Bill by the Assembly and when such allotment has been made, the Speaker shall at 13.30 hours on the allotted day or at 17:00 hours, if it is a Friday or the last of the allotted days, as the case may be forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the stage or stages for which the day or days have been allotted:

Provided that if a Minister has a right of reply to the debate on the motion which is under discussion at 12.30 hours on that day, or at 16:00 hours if it is Friday and has not commenced his/her reply at that hour, the Speaker shall enquire how much time not exceeding one hour he/she requires for his/her reply, and shall call upon any member for the time being addressing the Assembly to resume his/her seat at such time as will leave available before 13.30 hours or 17:00 hours, if it is a Friday, the amount of time which

*Amendment of the Rule 155(2) was adopted by the House on 13th July, 2009

the Minister has stated that he/she requires for his/her reply.

* (3) Where the question or one of the questions required by sub-rule (2) to be put at 13.30 hours on the allotted day or at 17.00 hours, if it is a Friday or the last of allotted days is that the Bill be passed, sub-rule (2) shall have effect notwithstanding that amendments to the Bill have been made.

(4) Subject to the provision to sub-rule (2), the Speaker may, if he/she thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches at all or any of the stages for which a day or days have been allotted under that sub-rule.

(5) On a motion that the Finance Bill be taken into consideration, a member may discuss matters relating to general administration, local grievances so far as it relates to any provision of the Finance Bill within the sphere of the responsibility of the Government of Assam, or monetary or financial policy of Government.

(6) In other respects the rules applicable to Bills in Chapter XIII of these rules shall apply.

Business that can be taken up on a day allotted for financial business

156. Notwithstanding that a day has been allotted for other business under rules 143,144,154 or 155 a motion or motions for leave to introduce a Bill or Bills may be made and a Bill or Bills may be introduced on such day with the permission of the Speaker before the Assembly enters on the business for which the day has been allotted.

Time limit for disposal of financial business.

157. In addition to the powers exercisable under the rules, the Speaker may exercise all such powers as are necessary for the purpose of the timely completion of all financial business including allotment of time for disposal of various kinds of such business, and where time is so allotted,

*Amendment of the Rule 155(3) was adopted by the House on 13th July, 2009

he/she shall, at the appointed hour, put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the stage or stages for which time has been allotted.

Explanation-Financial business includes any business which the Speaker holds as coming within this category under the Constitution.

CHAPTER-XIXA

Budget Committee of the Assam Legislative Assembly

Constitution of the Budget Committee. * 157A. (1) There shall be a Budget Committee of the Assam Legislative Assembly consisting of five Members including the Chairman of the Committee to be nominated by the Speaker. The Speaker shall be Ex-Officio Chairman of the Committee.

Function of the Committee. *(2) The function of the Committee shall be to scrutinize estimates and budget proposal prepared by the Accounts Officer of the Assam Legislative Assembly. The Principal Secretary of the Assembly will place the Budget Estimates before the committee nominated by the Speaker and the Committee shall finally scrutinize, the budget estimates. After scrutiny, the Committee shall consider and accept the Budget Estimates.

*(3) The Budget Estimates as accepted by the Committee shall be forwarded to the Finance Department for incorporation in the State Annual Budget as a matter of course. The Budget Estimates as forwarded shall not be subject to scrutiny by the Finance Department or any other Committee of the Government. If the finance Department has any suggestion to make it shall be submitted to the Speaker for his/her consideration and the decision of the Speaker shall be final. In the event of any difference of opinion between the Speaker and the Finance Department, the decision of the Speaker shall be final as it is for Speaker to decide what is necessary for the Assam Legislative Assembly and its Secretariat in the efficient discharge of its responsibilities.

*Amendment to Rules 157A (1) (2) and (3) were adopted by the House on 11th December, 2006.

CHAPTER-XX

Question of Privilege

Breach of Privilege how brought to the Notice of the House.

158. A breach of privilege, either of a member or of the House or of a Committee thereof may with the consent of the Speaker be brought to the notice of the House:

- (i) by a complaint from a member;
- (ii) by a petition; or
- (iii) by a report from a Committee:

Provided that if the breach is committed in actual view of the House, the House may take action without complaint.

A. Complaint by a Member.

Notice of a complaint of a Member.

* 159. A member wishing to make a complaint of a breach of privilege shall give notice in writing to the Principal Secretary at least an hour before the commencement of the sitting on the day on which it is proposed to be made. If the complaint is founded upon a document the original thereof shall accompany the notice.

Condition for the admissibility of a question of privilege.

160. The right to raise a question of privilege shall be governed by the following conditions—

- (i) not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting;
- (ii) the question shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence;
- (iii) the matter requires the intervention of the House.

*Amendment to Rule 159 was adopted by the House on 11th December, 1996.

Presentation of complaint.

161. If the Speaker gives his/her consent under rule 158, the member making the complaint shall after questions and before the list of business is entered upon, read his/her complaint and may make a short statement relevant thereto. If the complaint is founded upon a document, it shall be read by the member complaining or, if so directed by the Speaker, by the Principal Secretary. The Speaker after hearing any other member if necessary, shall decide whether the complaint is in order or not:

Provided that the Speaker may, if he/she is satisfied about the urgency of the matter, allow a question of privilege to be raised at any time.

Speaker to refer the matter to the Committee of Privileges.

162. If the Speaker holds the matter proposed to be discussed in order, he/she shall refer it to the Committee of Privileges for reports within a period to be specified, unless he/she is of opinion that the matter is such as may be disposed of by the House without reference to the Committee in which case the member making the complaint shall make a motion that the matter be taken into consideration forthwith or at some future time.

Power of Speaker to give directions.

163. The Speaker may issue such directions as may be necessary for regulating the procedure in connection with all matters connected with the consideration of the question of privilege either in the Committee of Privilege or in the House.

B. Complaint by a Petition

Complaint by a petition.

164. When a petition complaining breach of privilege has been received and after the Speaker gives his/her consent thereto, the petition of such portion thereof as relates to breach of privilege shall be read to the House by the Principal Secretary. The House may forthwith take the petition into consideration at some future time within which

it may be printed and copies of it supplied to members or refer it to the Committee of Privileges for report within a period to be specified.

C. Complaint by a Committee

Complaint by a Committee.

165. After the presentation of the report of a Committee of the House containing a complaint of breach of privilege, the Chairman or in his/her absence, any other member of the Committee may move that the question of the breach of privilege be taken into consideration forthwith or at some future time.

Substantive Motion.

166. After any of the following motions is agreed to by the House:—

(1) Motion under rule 162 that the matter be taken into consideration; or

(2) Motion at the report of the Privileges Committee be taken into consideration; or

(3) Motion under rule 169 that the petition be taken into consideration; or

(4) Motion under rule 170 that the question of the breach of privilege as contained in the report of the Committee, be taken into consideration;

any member may move a substantive motion indicating the commission of a breach of privilege and also suggesting the action to be taken by the House, and any other member may move an amendment to the said motion. After a brief discussion of the motion, and amendments, if any, the Speaker shall put the question.

D. Special procedure relating to complaint against Members

Notice to Member complained against 167. Where the complaint is to be made against a member, the member should be given prior notice by the complaint petitioner or Principal Secretary of the Committee as the case may be. In case no prior notice has been given, the House may adjourn the consideration of the matter till notice is given to the member concerned or it may decline to entertain the complaint. The Member complained against shall attend the House in his/her place on the day fixed by the House or proposed by the complainant, as the case may be. If he/she is unable to attend, the House may further postpone the consideration of the matter; but if he/she, in the opinion of the House, wilfully absents himself/herself, the House may proceed with the matter in his/her absence.

Member to be heard. 168. As soon as the question of the motion founded on the complaint is proposed by the Speaker the member complained against shall be given an opportunity to be heard in explanation or exculpation. In the case of a complaint founded upon document he/she may be given that opportunity immediately after the document is read. If the member, complained against, wants to offer an explanation at an earlier stage, it will be in the direction of the Speaker to permit him to do so.

Withdrawal of Member concerned. 169. The House then shall proceed on to discuss the motion and the member complained against may remain in the House but shall not take part in the discussion unless call upon to offer any further explanation or apology.

E. General

Opportunity to person charged. 170. Except where the breach of privilege is committed in the actual view of the House or of a committee, the House shall at some proper stage of the proceedings before the sentence is passed give an opportunity to the persons charge

to be heard in explanation or exculpation of the offence complained against him/her:

Provided that if the matter has been referred to the Privileges Committee and the person charged has been heard before the Committee it will not be necessary for the House to give him/her that opportunity unless the House directs otherwise.

Summoning the party charged.

171. The Speaker may summon the party charged by notice or warrant to appear before the House or the Committee of Privileges at any stage of the proceedings.

Punishment.

172. The House, like the House of Commons in the United Kingdom, has power under Article 194 of the Constitution to inflict amongst others the following punishment:—

(1) admonition,

(2) reprimand,

(3) imprisonment, for such terms as may be decided by the House but it shall not extend beyond the prorogation or dissolution of the House whichever is earlier, and

(4) suspension or expulsion of a member for a period not exceeding 30 days or till prorogation or dissolution of the House whichever is earlier.

Groundless complaint.

173. In case the House finds a charge of breach of privilege groundless, it may order the payment of an amount not exceeding Rs. 5000 as cost to the party charged by the party complaining.

Execution of order of the House.

174. The Speaker, or any person authorised by him/her in this behalf shall have the power to execute all the orders passed and sentences inflicted by the House.

Brevity of Debate. 175. The debate at all stages on question involving breach of privilege shall be brief.

Power of Speaker to refer question of privilege to Committee. 176. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Speaker may refer any question of privilege to the Committee of Privilege for examination, investigation and report.

F. Intimation to Speaker of arrest, detention, etc. and release of a member

Intimation to Speaker by Magistrate of arrest, detention, etc., of a member. 177. When a member is arrested on criminal charge or for a criminal offence or is sentenced to imprisonment by a court or, detained under an executive order the committing judge, magistrate or executive authority, as the case may be, shall immediately intimate such fact to the Speaker indicating the reason for the arrest, detention or conviction, as the case may be, as also the place of detention or imprisonment of the member in the appropriate form set out in the Third Schedule.

Intimation to Speaker on release of a member. 178. When a member is arrested and after conviction released on bail pending an appeal or otherwise released, such fact shall also be intimated to the Speaker by the authority concerned in the appropriate form set out in the Third Schedule.

Treatment of communications received from Magistrate. 179. As soon as may be, the Speaker shall, after he/she has received a communication referred to in rule 177 or rule 178 read it out in the House if in Session, or if the House is not in Session direct that it may be circulated for the information of the members:

Provided that if the intimation of the release of a member either on bail or by discharge on appeal is received before the House has been informed of the

original arrest, the fact of his/her arrest as well as or his/her subsequent release or discharge shall be intimated to the House by the Speaker.

G. Procedure regarding service of a legal process and arrest within the precincts of the Assembly

Arrest within the precincts of House.

180. No arrests shall be made within the precincts of the House without obtaining the permission of the Speaker.

Services of legal process.

181. A legal process, civil or criminal shall not be served within the precincts of the House without the permission of the Speaker.

CHAPTER-XXI

Subordinate Legislation

Laying of regulation, rule, etc. on the Table.

182. (1) Every regulation, rule, bye-law, order, notification framed in pursuance of the Constitution or of the Legislative functions delegated by the Assembly to a subordinate authority shall be laid before the House.

(2) The period specified in the Constitution or the relevant Act for which such regulation, rule, bye-law or notification is required to be laid may comprise in one Session or in two successive Sessions of the House.

(3) If, before the expiry of the Session in which it is so laid or the Session immediately following in the Assembly agrees in making any modification in the regulation, rule, bye-law, order or notification or the Assembly agrees that it shall not be made, the regulation, rule, bye-law, order or notification shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be:

Provided that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

Allotment of time for discussion of amendment.

183. The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, fix a day or days or part of a day as he/she may think fit for the consideration and passing of an amendment to such regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law, etc., of which notice may be given by a member:

Provided that notice of the amendment shall be in such form as the Speaker may consider appropriate and shall comply with these rules.

Regulations, rule etc. as amended to be laid on the Table. 184. If a regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law, etc., is modified in accordance with the amendment passed by the Assembly, the amended regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. , shall be laid on the Table.

For rules relating to Committee on Subordinate Legislation, see chapter XXV of this Rules.

CHAPTER-XXII

Resignation and Vacation of Seats in the House

*Vacation of
seats in House.*

185. (1) The seat of a member shall be declared vacant under clause (4) of Article 190 of the Constitution on a motion by the Leader of the House or by such other member to whom he/she may delegate his/her functions in this behalf.

(2) If the motion referred to in sub-rule (1) is carried, the Principal Secretary shall cause the information to be published in the Official Gazette and shall forward a copy of the notification to the Governor and to the Election Commission.

CHAPTER XXIIIA

Leave of Absence from the sitting of the House

*Leave of Absence
from the sitting
of the House.*

185A. (1) A member desiring permission of the House to remain absent from the sitting thereof under clause (4) of Article 190 of the Constitution shall make an application in writing to the Speaker.

(2) An application under sub-rule (1), shall specify the period for which leave of absence is required, indicating also the date of commencement and of termination of such leave of absence and the grounds for it:

Provided that leave of absence applied for at any time shall not exceed a period of sixty days.

*Resignation of
seats in
Assembly.*

186. (1) A member who desires to resign his/her seat in the Assembly shall intimate in writing under his/her hand addressed to the Speaker, his/her intention to resign his/her seat in the Assembly in the following form and shall not give any reason for his/her resignation:

To

The Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly,
Dispur, Guwahati.

I hereby tender my resignation of my seat in the Assembly
with effect from.....

Place.....

Yours faithfully,

Date.....

Member of the Assembly.

Provided that where any member gives any reason

or introduces any extraneous matter the Speaker shall omit such words, phrases or matter and the same shall not be read out in the House.

(2) As soon as may be, the Speaker shall after he/she has received an intimation in writing from a member under his/her hand resigning his/her seat in the Assembly inform the House that the said member has resigned his/her seat in the Assembly:

Provided that when the Assembly is not in session, the Speaker shall inform the House immediately after the House re-assembles, that the said member has resigned his/her seat in the Assembly and may direct the same be published in the Official Gazette.

(3) The Principal Secretary shall as soon as may be after the Speaker has received such intimation from a member resigning his/her seat in the Assembly notify the vacancy in the Official Gazette and shall cause a copy of the notification to be communicated to the Governor and to the Election Commission.

CHAPTER-XXIII

Communication between the Governor and the Assembly

Communication from the Governor to the Assembly. 187. (1) Communication from the Governor to the Assembly shall be made to the Speaker by written message signed by the Governor or if the Governor is absent from the place of meeting of the Assembly, his/her message shall be conveyed to the Speaker through the Leader of the House or through such person as the Leader may delegate.

Communication from the Assembly to the Governor. (2) Communication from the Assembly to Governor shall be made—

- (i) by formal address after motion made and carried in the Assembly;
- (ii) through the Speaker.

CHAPTER-XXIV

Secret sitting of the Assembly

Secret sittings.

188. (1) On a request being made for a secret sitting of the Assembly by any member, the Speaker in consultation with the Leader of the House, will decide necessity of such a sitting and if it is so decided, fix a day or part thereof for sitting of the Assembly in secret.

(2) When the Assembly sits in secret no stranger shall be permitted to be present in the Chamber, Lobby or Galleries:

Provided that persons authorised by the Speaker may be present in the Chamber, Lobby or Galleries.

Report of the Proceedings.

189. The Speaker may cause a report of the proceedings of a secret sitting to be issued in such manner as he/she thinks fit, but no other person present shall keep a note or record of any proceedings or decision of a secret sitting, whether in part or full or issue any report of, or purport to describe, such proceedings.

Procedure in other respect.

190. The procedure in all other respects in connection with a secret sitting shall be in accordance with such directions as the Speaker may give.

Lifting of ban of secrecy.

191. (1) When it is considered that the necessity for maintaining secrecy in regard to the proceedings of a secret sitting has ceased to exist and subject to the consent of the Speaker, a motion may be moved by the Leader of the House or any member authorised by him/her that the proceedings in the Assembly during a secret sitting be no longer treated as secret.

(2) On adoption by the Assembly of the motion under sub-rule (1), the Principal Secretary shall cause to be prepared

a report of the proceedings of the secret sitting, and shall, as soon as practicable, publish it in such form and manner as the Speaker may direct.

Disclosure of proceedings or decisions.

192. Subject to the provisions of the rule 191 disclosure of proceedings or decisions of a secret sitting by any person in any manner shall be treated as a gross breach of privilege of the House.

CHAPTER-XXV

Assembly Committees

(a) General

Committee to include Assembly Committee.

193. In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, ‘Committee’ means and includes ‘Assembly Committee’ as defined in sub-rule (1) of rule 2.

Appointment of Committee.

194. (1) The members of a Committee shall be appointed or elected by the Assembly on a motion made or nominated by the Speaker, as the case may be.

(2) No member shall be appointed to a Committee if he/she is not willing to serve on it. The proposer shall ascertain whether the member whose name is proposed by him/her is willing to serve on the Committee.

(3) Casual vacancies in a Committee shall be filled by appointment or election by the Assembly on a motion made or nomination by the Speaker, as the case may be, and any member appointed, elected or nominated to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired portion of the term for which the member in whose place he/she is appointed, elected or nominated would have normally held office.

Objection to the membership of Committee

195. Where an objection is taken to the inclusion of a member in a Committee on the ground that the member has a personal, pecuniary or direct interest of such an intimate character that it may prejudicially affect the consideration of any matters to be considered by the Committee, the procedure shall be as follows:

(a) the member who has taken objection shall precisely state the ground of his/her objection and the nature of the

alleged interest, whether personal, pecuniary or direct, of the proposed member in the matters coming up before the Committee;

(b) after the objection has been stated, the Speaker shall give an opportunity to the member proposed on the Committee against whom the objection has been taken to state the position;

(c) if there is dispute on facts, the Speaker may call upon the member taking objection and the member against whose appointment on the Committee objection has been taken, to produce documentary of other evidence in support of their respective cases;

(d) after the Speaker has considered the evidence so tendered before him/her, he/she shall give his/her decision which shall be final;

(e) until the Speaker has given his/her decision, the member, against whose appointment on the Committee objection has been taken, shall continue to be a member thereof if elected or nominated and take part in discussion, but shall not be entitled to vote; and

(f) if the Speaker holds that the member against whose appointment objection has been taken has personal, pecuniary or direct interest in the matter before the Committee, he/she shall cease to be a member thereof forthwith:

Provided that the proceedings of the sittings of the Committee at which such member was present shall not in any way be affected by the decision of the Speaker.

Explanation-For purposes of this rule the interest of the member should be direct, personal or pecuniary and separately belong to the person whose inclusion in the Committee is objected to and not in common with the public in general or with any class or section thereof or on a matter of State Policy.

Term of office of Committee nominated by the Speaker.

* 196. Except as otherwise provided in Rule 242, 244, 260 A & B, 260C & D and 260F & G, the term of office of all members of all Assembly Committees shall be for a period of one year from the date of constituting the Committee or till a new Committee is constituted in accordance with these Rules:

Provided that the term of office of the members of a Select Committee shall terminate on the presentation of their report to the House.

Resignation from Committee.

197. A member may resign his/her seat from a Committee by writing under his/her hand, addressed to the Speaker.

Chairman of Committee.

198. (1) The Chairman of a Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee:

Provided that if the Deputy Speaker is a member of the Committee, he/she shall be appointed Chairman of the Committee.

(2) If the Chairman is for any reason unable to act, the Speaker may appoint another Chairman in his/her place.

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

Principal Secretary of the Committee.

199. The Principal Secretary of the Assembly shall be the Principal Secretary of all Assembly Committees.

Quorum.

200. (1) The quorum to constitute a sitting of a Committee shall be, as near as may be one third of the total number of members of the Committee.

(2) If at any time fixed for any sitting of the Committee, or if at any time during any such sitting there is no quorum,

*Amendment of the Rule 196 was adopted by the House on 24th March, 1992.

the Chairman of the Committee shall either suspend the sitting until there is a quorum or adjourn the sitting to some future day.

(3) When the Committee has been adjourned in pursuance of sub-rule (2) on two successive dates fixed for sitting of the Committee, the Chairman shall report the fact to the House:

Provided that where the Committee has been appointed by the Speaker the Chairman shall report the fact of such adjournment to the Speaker.

Discharge of members absent from sittings of Committee.

201. If a member is absent from two or more consecutive sittings of a Committee without the permission of the Chairman, a motion may be moved in the House for the discharge of such member from the Committee:

Provided that where the members of the Committee are nominated by the Speaker such member may be discharged by the Speaker.

Voting in Committee.

202. All questions at any sitting of a Committee shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting.

Casting vote of Chairman

203. In the case of an equality of votes on any matter, the Chairman or the person acting as such, shall have a second or casting vote.

Power to appoint sub-committees

204. (1) A Committee may appoint one or more sub-committees, each having the power of the undivided Committee, to examine any matter that may be referred to them and reports of such sub-committees shall be deemed to be the reports of the whole Committee, if they are approved at a sitting of the whole Committee.

(2) The order of reference to a sub-committee shall clearly state the point or points of investigation. The report of the

sub-committee shall be considered by the whole Committee.

Sittings of Committee.

205. The sittings of a Committee shall be held on such days and at such hour as the Chairman of the Committee may fix:

Provided that if the Chairman of the Committee is not readily available, the Principal Secretary may fix the date and time of a sitting:

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

Committee may sit whilst Assembly is sitting.

206. A Committee may sit whilst the Assembly is sitting, provided that on a division being called in the Assembly, the Chairman of the Committee shall suspend the proceedings in the Committee for such time as will in his/her opinion enable the members to vote in a division.

Sitting of Committee in Private.

207. The sittings of a Committee shall be held in private. No person shall disclose the proceedings of any Committee.

Venue of sittings.

208. The sittings of a Committee shall be held within the precincts of the Assembly House and if it becomes necessary to change the place of sitting outside the Assembly House, the matter shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.

All strangers to withdraw when Committee deliberates.

209. All persons other than members of the Committee and officers of the Assembly Secretariat shall withdraw whenever the Committee is deliberating.

Power to take evidence or call for documents.

210. (1) A witness may be summoned by an order signed by the Principal Secretary and shall produce such documents as are required for the use of a Committee.

(2) It shall be in the discretion of the Committee to treat any evidence tendered before it as secret or confidential.

(3) No document submitted to the Committee shall be withdrawn nor altered without the knowledge and approval of the Committee.

Power to send for persons, papers and records.

211. A Committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records:

Provided that if any question arises whether the evidence of a person or the production of a document is relevant for the purposes of the Committee, the question shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final:

Provided further that Government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would be prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State.

Counsel for witness.

212. A Committee may, under the direction of the Speaker permit a witness to be heard by a counsel appointed by him/her and approved by the Committee.

Evidence on oath.

213. (1) All evidence shall be taken on oath.

(2) The form of the oath shall be as follows: -

“I swear in the name of Almighty God (or solemnly affirm) that the evidence which I shall give in this case shall be true, that I will conceal nothing and that no part of my evidence shall be false.”

Procedure for examining witnesses.

214. The examination of witness before a Committee shall be conducted as follows: -

(i) The Committee shall before a witness is called for examination, decide the mode of procedure and the nature of questions that may be asked of the witness.

(ii) The Chairman of the Committee may first ask the witness such question or questions as he/she may consider necessary with reference to the subject matter under consideration or any subject connected therewith according to the mode of procedure mentioned in clause (i) of this rule.

(iii) The Chairman may call other members of the Committee one by one to ask any other questions.

(iv) A witness may be asked to place before the Committee any other relevant points that have not been covered and which a witness thinks are essential to be placed before the Committee.

(v) A verbatim record of proceedings of the Committee shall, when a witness is summoned to give evidence, be kept.

(vi) The evidence tendered before the Committee may be made available to all members of the Committee.

Record of decisions of Committees.

215. A record of the decisions of a Committee shall be maintained and circulated to members of the Committee under the direction of the Chairman.

Evidence, report and proceedings treated as confidential.

216. (1) A Committee may direct that the whole or a part of evidence or a summary thereof may be laid on the Table.

(2) No part of the evidence, oral or written, report or proceedings of a Committee which has not been laid on the Table shall be opened for inspection by any one except

under the authority of the Speaker.

(3) The evidence given before a Committee shall not be published by any member of the committee or by any other person until it has been laid on the Table:

Provided that the Speaker may, in his/her discretion, direct that such evidence be confidentially made available to members before it is formally laid on the Table.

Special Report.

217. A Committee may, if it thinks fit, make a special report on any matter that arises or comes to light in the course of its work which it may consider necessary to bring to the notice of the Speaker or the House, notwithstanding that such matter is not directly connected with, or does not fall within or is not incidental to, its terms of reference.

***Report of
Committee.***

218. (1) Where the House has not fixed any time for the presentation of report by a Committee, the report shall be presented within the month of the date on which reference to the Committee was made:

Provided that the Assembly may at time on a motion being made, direct that the time for the presentation of the report by the Committee be extended to a date specified in the motion.

(2) Reports may be either preliminary or final.

(3) The report of the Committee shall be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the Committee:

Provided that in case the Chairman is absent or is not readily available the Committee shall choose another member to sign the report on behalf of the Committee.

***Availability of
report to
Government
before
presentation.***

219. A 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.

Presentation of report. 220. (1) The report of a Committee shall be presented to the Assembly by the Chairman or in his/her absence any member of the Committee.

(2) In presenting the report, the Chairman or, in his/her absence, the member presenting the report shall, if he/she makes any remarks, confine himself/herself to a brief statement of fact but there shall be no debate on that statement at this stage.

Printing, Publication and circulation of report prior to its presentation to Assembly. 221. The Speaker may, on a request being made to him/her and when the Assembly is not in session, order the printing, publication or circulation of a report of a Committee although it has not been presented to the Assembly. In that case the report shall be presented to the Assembly during its next session at the first convenient opportunity.

Power to make suggestions on procedure. 222. A Committee shall have power to pass resolutions on matters of procedure relating to that Committee for the consideration of the Speaker, who may make such variations in procedure as he/she may consider necessary.

Power of Committee to make detailed rules. 223. A Committee may with the approval of the Speaker make detailed rules of procedure to supplement the provisions contained in the rules in this Chapter.

Power of Speaker to give direction. 224. (1) The Speaker may from time to time issue such directions to the Chairman of a Committee as he/she may consider necessary for regulating its procedure and the organisation of its work.

(2) If any doubt arises on any point of procedure or otherwise the Chairman may, if he/she thinks fit, refer the point to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.

Business before Committee not lapse on prorogation of Assembly. 225. Any business pending before a Committee shall not lapse by reason only of the prorogation of the Assembly and the Committee shall continue to function notwithstanding such prorogation.

Unfinished work of Committee.

226. A Committee which is unable to complete its work before the expiration of its term or before the dissolution of the Assembly may report to the House that the Committee has not been able to complete its work. Any preliminary report memorandum or note that the Committee may have prepared or any evidence that the Committee may have taken shall be made available to the new Committees.

Applicability of general rules to Committees.

227. Except for matters for which special provision is made in the rules relating to any particular Committee, the general rules in this Chapter shall apply to all Committees and if and so far any provision in the special rules relating to a Committee is inconsistent with the general rules, the former rules shall prevail.

(b) Business Advisory Committee

Constitution of the Business Advisory Committee.

*228. At the Commencement of the House or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker may nominate a Committee consisting of not more than thirteen members including the Speaker who shall be the Chairman of the Committee.

Functions of Committee.

229. (1) It shall be the function of the Committee to recommend the time that should be allocated for the discussion of the stage or stages of such Government Bills and other business as the Speaker, in consultation with the Leader of the House, may direct for being referred to the Committee.

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

*Amendment of the Rule 228 was adopted by the House on 24th March, 1992 and again on 21st August, 1997.

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

***Report of
Committee.***

230. The time table in regard to business as settled by the Committee shall be reported by the Speaker to the Assembly and circulated to the members.

***Allocation of
Time order.***

231. 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 Speakers, “that this Assembly agrees with the allocation of time proposed by the Committee in regard to such and such Bill or Bills or other Government business” and if such a motion is accepted by the House, it shall take effect as if it were an order of the House:

Provided that an amendment may be moved that the report be referred back to the Committee either without limitation or with reference to any particular matter:

Provided further that not more than half an hour shall be allotted for the discussion of the motion and no member shall speak for more than five minutes on such motion.

***Disposal of
outstanding
matter at the
appointed hour.***

232. At the appointed hour, in accordance with the Allocation of Time Order 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.

***Variation in the
Allocation of
Time Order.***

233. No variation in the Allocation of Time Order shall be made except on the request of the Leader of the House who shall notify orally to the House that there was general agreement for such variation which shall be enforced by the Speaker after taking the sense of the House.

(c) Select Committees

*Composition of
Select
Committee.*

234. (1) The Minister-in-charge and the member who introduced the Bill, shall be member of the Committee.

(2) The other members of the Select Committee shall be named in the motion proposing reference to the Committee and their appointment shall be subject to the vote of the Assembly:

Provided that subject to such vote one or more members may, upon the motion of the Minister-in-charge or of the member who introduced the Bill, be added to the Committee at a subsequent meeting of the Assembly.

*Members other
than Members
of Committee
may be present
at a meeting.*

235. Members who are not member of Select Committee may, with the permission of the Chairman, be present during the deliberation of the Committee, but shall not address the Committee nor sit in the body of the Committee:

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

(d) Report by Select Committee

*Report of
Committee.*

236. (1) As soon as may be, after a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee, the Select Committee shall meet from time to time, in accordance with rule 205, to consider the Bill and shall make a report thereon within the time fixed by the Assembly:

Provided that where the Assembly has not fixed any time for the presentation of the report by a Select Committee, the report shall be presented before the expiry of three months from the date on which the Assembly adopted the motion for the reference of the Bill to the Select Committee:

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

(2) The Select Committee shall in their report state whether the publication of the Bill directed by these rules has taken place, and the date on which the publication has taken place.

(3) Where a Bill has been altered, the Select Committee may, if they think fit, include in their report a recommendation to the member-in-charge of the Bill that his/her next motion should be a motion for circulation, or where the Bill has already been circulated, for re-circulation.

(4) Any member of the Select Committee may record a minute of dissent on any matter or matters connected with the Bill or dealt within the report.

(5) A minute of dissent shall be couched in temperate and decorous language and shall not refer to any discussion in the Select Committee nor cast aspersion on the Committee.

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

Presentation of Report.

237. The Report of the Select Committee on a Bill together with the minutes of dissent, if any, shall be presented to the Assembly by the Chairman or in his/her absence by any member of the Committee.

Printing and publication of Report.

238. The Principal Secretary shall cause every report of a Select Committee to be printed, and copy of the report shall be made available for the use of every member of the Assembly. The Report and the Bill as reported by the Select Committee, shall be published in the gazette.

(e) Committee on Petitions

***Constitution of
Committee
on Petitions.***

*239. At the commencement of the Assembly, or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker shall nominate a Committee on Petitions consisting of not less than thirteen members:

Provided that a Minister shall not be nominated a member of the Committee, and that if a member, after his/her nomination to the Committee, is appointed a Minister, he/she shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

***Function of
Committee.***

240. (1) The Committee shall examine every petition referred to it, and if the petition complies with these rules, the Committee may direct that it be circulated. Where circulation of the petition has not been directed, the Speaker may at any time direct that the petition be circulated.

(2) Circulation 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 House on specific complaints made in the petition referred to it after taking such evidence as it deems fit and to suggest remedial measures either in a concrete form applicable to the case under review or to prevent such cases in future.

(f) Committee on Public Accounts

***Functions of
Committee on
Public Accounts.***

241. (1) There shall be a Committee on Public Accounts for the examination of accounts showing the appropriation of sums granted by the Assembly for the expenditure of

*Amendment of the Rule 239 was adopted by the House on 24th March, 1992 and again on 21st August, 1997.

the Government of Assam, the annual finance accounts of the Government of Assam and such other accounts laid before the Assembly as the Committee may think fit.

(2) In scrutinising the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Assam and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, it shall be the duty of the Committee to satisfy itself:—

(a) that the money 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 the provisions made in this behalf under rules framed by competent authority.

(3) It shall also be duty of the Committee-

(a) to examine the statement of accounts showing the income and expenditure of State Corporation, trading and manufacturing schemes, concerns and projects together with the balance sheets and statements of profit and loss accounts which the Governor may have required to be prepared or are prepared under the provisions of the statutory rules regulating the financing of a particular corporation, trading or manufacturing scheme or concern or project and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon;

(b) to examine the statement of accounts showing the income and expenditure of autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies, the audit of which may be conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India either under the directions of the Governor or by a statute of the State Assembly; and

(c) to consider the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General in cases where the Governor may have required him/her to conduct and audit of any receipt or examine the accounts of stores and stocks.

(4) If any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted by the House for that purpose, the Committee shall examine with reference to the facts of each case the circumstances leading to such an excess and make such recommendation as it may deem fit.

Constitution of Committee.

*242. (1) The Committee shall consist of not more than thirteen members, who shall be elected by the House from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote:

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

(2) The term of office of members of the Committee shall not exceed 30 months from the date of the first formation.

(g) Committee on Estimates

Functions of Committee on Estimates.

243. There shall be a Committee on Estimates for the examination of such of the estimates as may deem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker. The function of the Committee shall be:

*Amendment of the Rule 242 (1) was adopted by the House on 24th March, 1992.

(a) to report what economics, improvements in organisation, 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 estimates; and

(d) to suggest the form in which the estimates shall be presented to Assembly.

Constitution of Committee.

*244. (1) The Committee shall consist of not more than thirteen members who shall be elected by the House from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote:

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

(2) The term of office of members of the Committee shall not exceed 30 months from the date of its first formation.

Examination of estimates by Committee.

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

*Amendment of the Rule 244 (1) was adopted by the House on 24th March, 1992.

(h) Committee of Privileges

Constitution of Committee of Privileges.

*246. At the commencement of the Assembly or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker shall nominate a Committee of Privileges consisting of not more than thirteen members.

Examination of question by Committee.

247. (1) The Committee shall examine every question referred to it and determine with reference to the facts of each case whether a breach of Privilege is involved and, if so, the nature of the breach, the circumstances leading to it and make such recommendations as it may deem fit.

(2) The report may also state the procedure to be followed by the Assembly in giving effect to the recommendations made by the Committee.

Consideration of report.

248. (1) After the report has been presented, the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member may move that the report be taken into consideration, whereupon the Speaker may put the question to the Assembly.

(2) Before putting the question to the Assembly, the Speaker may permit a debate on the motion, not exceeding half an hour in duration and such debate shall not refer to the details of the report further than is necessary to make out a case for the consideration of the report by the House.

(3) After the motion made under sub-rule (1) is agreed to, the Chairman or any member of the Committee or other member as the case may be, may move that the Assembly agrees or disagrees or agrees with amendments, with recommendations contained in the report.

*Amendment of the Rule 246 was adopted by the House on 21st August, 1997.

Priority for consideration of report of Committee.

249. A motion that the report of the Committee be made into consideration shall be accorded the priority assigned to a matter of privilege under rule 161, unless there has been undue delay in bringing it forward:

Provided that when a date has already been fixed for the consideration of the report, it shall be given priority as a matter of privilege on the days so appointed.

(h-i) Committee on Ethics

Constitution of the Committee on Ethics.

*249 A (1) At the commencement of the Assembly or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker shall nominate a Committee on Ethics consisting of not more than thirteen Members of the House.

(2) The Chairman of the Committee on Ethics shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee on Ethics.

Function of the Committee.

*249B(1) The functions of the Committee on Ethics shall be :-
(i) to frame Guidelines for ethical behaviour of Members both inside and outside the House as well as for etiquette and code of conduct of the Members;

(ii) to oversee the moral and ethical conduct of the Members;
(iii) to examine the cases referred to it by the Speaker or by the House, from time to time with reference to ethical and other misconduct of the Members;

(iv) to consider all the cases relating to code of conduct and etiquette of the Members;

(v) to report with recommendation(s) to the House.

(i) Committee on Subordinate Legislation

Function of Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

250. There shall be a committee on Subordinate Legislation to scrutinize and report to the Assembly whether the powers to make regulation, rules, sub-rules, bye-laws, conferred by the Constitution or delegated by the Assembly are being properly exercised within such delegation.

Constitution of Committee.

*251. The Committee shall consist of not more than thirteen members who shall be nominated by the Speaker:

*Insertion of Rules 249(A) and 249(B) were adopted by the House on 3rd October, 2002 vide 6th Report of the Rules Committee.

*Amendment of the Rule 251 was adopted by the House on 21st August, 1997

Provided that a Minister shall not be nominated a member of the Committee, and that if a member; after his/her nomination to the Committee is appointed a Minister, he/she shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

Numbering and publication of orders.

252. Each regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. framed in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution or legislative functions delegated by Assembly to a subordinate authority and which is required to be laid before the House, hereinafter referred to as “Order”, shall, subject to such rule as the Speaker may in consultation with the Leader of the House prescribe, be numbered centrally and published in the Gazette immediately after it is promulgated.

Duties of Committee.

253. After each such Order referred to in rule 252 is laid before the House, the Committee shall, in particular, consider-

- (i) whether it is in accordance with the general object of the Constitution or 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 within an Act of the Assembly;
- (iii) whether it contains imposition of any tax;
- (iv) whether it directly or indirectly bars the jurisdiction of the courts;
- (v) whether it gives retrospective effect to any of the provisions in respect of which the Constitution or the Act does not expressly give any such power;
- (vi) whether it involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State or the public revenues;
- (vii) whether it appears to make some unusual or unexpected use of the powers conferred by the Constitution or the Act pursuant to which it is made;
- (viii) whether there appears to have been unjustifiable delay in its publication or in laying it before the Assembly; and
- (ix) whether for any reason its form or purport calls for any elucidations.

Report of Committee.

254. (1) If the Committee is of opinion that any Order should be annulled wholly or in part or should be amended in any respect, it shall report opinion and the grounds thereof to the Assembly. (2) If the Committee is of opinion that any other matter relating to any orders should be brought to the notice of the Assembly, it may report that opinion and matter to the Assembly.

Power of Speaker to give direction. 255. The Speaker may issue such directions as he/she may consider necessary for regulating the procedure in connection with all matters connected with the consideration of any question of Subordinate Legislation either in the Committee or in the Assembly.

(j) Committee on Government Assurances

Functions of Committee on Government Assurances. 256. There shall be a Committee on Government Assurances to scrutinize the assurances, promises, undertakings, etc. given by Ministers from time to time on the floor of the Assembly and to report on-

(a) the extent to which such assurances, promises, undertakings, etc. have been implemented; and

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

Constitution of Committee. *257. The Committee shall consist of not more than thirteen members who shall be nominated by the Speaker:

Provided that a Minister shall not be nominated a member of the Committee, and that if a member, after his/her nomination to the Committee, is appointed a Minister he/she shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

(k) Rules Committee

Functions of Rules Committee. 258. There shall be a Rules Committee to consider matters of procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assembly and to recommend any amendments or addition to this rule that may be deemed necessary.

*Amendment of the Rule 257 was adopted by the House on 24th March, 1992 and again on 21st August, 1997.

*Constitution of
Committee.*

*259. The Rules Committee shall be nominated by the Speaker and shall consist of thirteen members including the Chairman of the Committee. The Speaker shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Committee.

*Laying of
Report on
the Table.*

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

(2) Any notice given by a member of any amendment to the recommendations of the Committee shall stand referred to the Committee who shall consider it and make such changes in their recommendations as the Committee may consider fit. The final report of the Committee after taking into consideration the amendments suggested by the members shall be laid on the Table. Thereafter, on the House agreeing to the report on a motion made by a member of the Committee, the amendments to the rules as approved by the Assembly, shall be circulated to the members and published in the Gazette.

(3) If a 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 cause the amendments to the rules as recommended by the Committee to be circulated and published in the Gazette.

(4) The amendments to the rules shall come into force in their publication in the Gazette unless otherwise specified.

*Amendment of the Rule 259 was adopted by the House on 24th March, 1992 and again on 21st August, 1997.

(I) Committee on Public Undertakings.

Functions of Committee on Public Undertakings.

260A. There shall be a Committee on Public Undertakings for the examination of the working of the Public Undertakings specified in the Fourth Schedule. The functions of the Committee shall be—

(a) to examine the reports and accounts of the Public Undertakings specified in the Fourth Schedule;

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

(c) to examine, 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 the Fourth Schedule as are not covered by 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, namely:-

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

(ii) matters of day-to-day administration;

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

Constitution of the Committee.

*260B. (1) The Committee shall consist of not more than thirteen members who shall be elected by the House from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote:

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

(2) The term of office of members of the Committee shall not exceed 30 months from the date of the first formation.

(m) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Functions of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

260C. There shall be a Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The functions of the Committee shall be:-

(i) to consider the reports submitted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Article 338 (2) of the Constitution so far as they relate to the State of Assam and the report to the House as to the measures that should be taken by the State Government in respect of the matters within the purview to the State Government;

(ii) to report on the action taken by the State Government on the measures proposed by the Committee;

(iii) to examine the measures taken by the State Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled Castes and

*Amendment of the Rule 260B(1) was adopted by the House on 24th March, 1992.

Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under the control of the State Government (including the appointments in the Public Sector Undertakings, Statutory and Semi Government Bodies) having regard to the provisions of Article 335 of the Constitution of India;

(iv) to report to the House on the Working of the Welfare Programmes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State;

(v) to consider generally and to report to the House on all matters concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which fall within the purview of the State Government.

(vi) to examine such other matters as may deem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker.

*Constitution
of the
Committee,*

*260D. (1) The Committee shall consist of not more than thirteen members who shall be elected by the House from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote:

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

(2) The term of the office of member of the Committee shall not exceed 30 months from the date of the first formation.

(3) In all other respects, the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly relating to Assembly Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make.

*Amendment of the Rule 260D(1) was adopted by the House on 24th March, 1992.

(n) Constitution of the Enquiry Committee of the House

Constitution of the Committee.

260E. (1) On a consensus of the House and after satisfaction of the Speaker that the matter is very serious requiring enquiry, the Speaker may constitute a House Committee to enquire into a matter or a deal raised in the floor of the House in the procedural device as per provisions of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly or direction by the Speaker, consisting of the members nominated by the Speaker in the floor of the House.

(2) The Speaker shall determine the number of members to be nominated and terms of reference for the enquiry Committee of the House so constituted.

(3) The enquiry Committee of the House constituted under sub-rule (1) of this rule shall derive all powers like other Committees of the House as per provisions of the Rules.

Functions

(4) The enquiry Committee shall function from the date of its constitution for a period as stipulated in the notification issued in this behalf and shall cease to exist from the date of presentation of its report of the House for which the enquiry Committee is constituted.

(o) Committee on the Welfare of the Other Backward Classes and More Other Backward Classes

Functions of the Committee,

260F. There shall be Committee on the Welfare of Other Backward Classes and More Other Backward Classes. The function of the Committee shall be—

(i) to examine the matters pertaining to the Welfare of the Other Backward Classes and More Other Backward Classes which fall within the purview of the State Government;

(ii) to examine and consider the measures taken by the State Government to secure due representation in services and posts under the Control of the State Government in Public Sector Undertakings;

(iii) to review the progress and implementation of the Welfare measures;

(iv) to examine and consider such other matters as may deem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker.

Constitution of the Committee.

*260G. (1) The Committee shall consist of not more than thirteen members who shall be elected by the House from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote:

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

(2) The term of the office of Member of the Committee shall not exceed 30 months from the date of the first formation.

(3) In all other respect the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly relating to Assembly Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make.

(p) Departmentally related Standing Committee.

Standing Committee.

260H. (1) There shall be departmentally related Standing Committees of the House (to be called the Standing Committee).

*Amendment of the Rule 260G (1) was adopted by the House on 24th March, 1992.

(2) The Departments under the jurisdiction of each of the Standing Committees shall be covered as specified in the Fifth Schedule:

Provided that the Speaker may alter the said Schedule from time to time in consultation with the Business Advisory Committee.

Constitution of the Committee.

*260 I. (1) Each of the Standing Committees constituted under Rule 260 H (1) shall consist of not less than 15 (fifteen) and not more than 25 (twenty five) member to be nominated by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Assembly.

(2) A Minister shall not be nominated as a member of the Committee, and if a member after his/her nomination to the Committee is appointed a Minister, he/she shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

(3) The Chairman of Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee.

(4) The term of office of the members of the Committee shall not exceed one year.

Functions.

260J. (1) The functions of each of the Standing Committees shall be:-

(a) to consider the Demands for grants of the concerned Departments and make a report on the same to the House. The Report shall not suggest anything of the nature of Cut-Motions;

(b) to consider annual report(s) of Departments if any, and make reports thereon;

(c) to consider basic long term policy documents of the State Government presented to the House when referred to the Committee by the Speaker, and make report(s) thereon;

* Amendment of the Rule 260 I (1) was adopted by the House on 21st August, 1997.

(d) the Standing Committee shall not consider the matters of day to-day administration of the Concerned Departments.

Applicability of provisions relating to functions.

260K. Each of the functions of these Committees as provided in Rule 260 J shall be applicable to the Committee from the date as may be notified by the Speaker in respect of applicability of a particular function.

Procedure relating to Demands for Grants.

260L. The following procedure shall be followed by each of the Standing Committee in their consideration of the Demands for Grants and making a report thereon to the House.

(a) after the general discussion on the Budget in the House is over, the House shall be adjourned for a fixed period as determined by the Speaker or Business Advisory Committee as the case may be;

(b) the Committee shall consider the Demands for Grants of the concerned Departments during the aforesaid period;

(c) the Committee shall make their report within the period and shall not ask for more time;

(d) the Demands for Grants shall be considered by the House in the light of the reports of the Committee; and

(e) there shall be a separate report on the Demands for Grants of each Department.

Report of the Committee.

260M. (1) The Reports of the Committees shall be based on broad consensus.

(2) A member of the Standing Committee may give note of dissent on the Report(s) of the Committee(s).

(3) The note of dissent shall be presented to the House alongwith the Report(s).

- Applicability of General Rules.*** 260N. Except for matters for which special provision is made in the rules relating to the Standing Committee, the general rules applicable to other Legislative Committees in Assembly shall apply to the Standing Committees as specified in fifth schedule.
- Venue of sittings.*** 260 O. The Standing Committees shall not work in any other place except the precincts of Assembly House unless otherwise specifically permitted by the Speaker.
- Power to have expert opinion.*** 260 P. The Committees may avail of the expert opinion or the public opinion to make the report(s).
- Matters not to be considered.*** 260 Q. The Standing Committees shall not generally consider the matters which are under consideration by other Legislature Committees.
- Reports to have persuasive value.*** 260 R. The report of the Standing Committees shall have persuasive value and shall be treated as considered advice given by the Committee.

Insertion of Rules 260 H, 260 I, 260 J, 260 K, 260 L, 260 M, 260 N, 260 O, 260 P, 260 Q and 260 R were adopted by the House on 11th December, 1996.

CHAPTER-XXVI

General Rules of Procedure

Notices

Notices by members.

261. (1) Every notice required by these rules shall be given in writing addressed to the Principal Secretary, and signed by the member giving notice, and shall be left at the Assembly Notice Office which shall be kept open for the purpose between the hours to be notified from time to time on every day except Sunday or a public holiday.

(2) Notice left at the Assembly Notice Office after the hours notified under sub-rule(1) shall be treated as given on the next open day.

Circulation of notices and paper to members.

262. (1) The Principal Secretary shall circulate to each member a copy of every notice or other paper which is required by these rules to be made available for the use of members.

(2) A notice or other paper shall be deemed to have been made available for the use of every member if a copy thereof is deposited in such manner and in such place as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct.

Lapse of Pending notices on prorogation of Assembly.

263. On the prorogation of the Assembly, all pending notices, other than notices of intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill, shall lapse and fresh notices shall be given for the next session:

Provided that a fresh notice shall be necessary of intention to move for leave to introduce any Bill in respect of which sanction or recommendation has been granted under the Constitution if the sanction or recommendation, as the case may be, has ceased to be operative.

Motion, resolution or amendment moved not to lapse.

264. A motion, resolution or an amendment which has been moved and is pending in the House shall not lapse by reason only of the prorogation of the Assembly and shall have priority over all other motions, resolutions and amendments.

Speaker to amend notices of questions and motions etc.

265. If in the opinion of the Speaker, any notice contains words, phrases or expressions which are argumentative, unparliamentary, ironical, irrelevant, verbose, or otherwise inappropriate, he/she may in his/her discretion amend such notice before it is circulated.

Motions

Identical motions.

266. (1) A motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the Assembly has given a decision in the same session. The Speaker's decision on the point whether the question is substantially identical with the previous one shall be final.

Explanation-The Assembly shall not be deemed to have given a decision in respect of a Bill unless it has either passed the Bill into law or has rejected the Bill.

(2) Where substantially identical motions stand in the names of two or more members, the Speaker, unless the members have agreed, shall decide whose motion shall be moved and the other motions shall thereupon be deemed to be withdrawn.

Withdrawal of motion.

267. (1) A member who has moved an original motion or an amendment, may withdraw the same with the leave of the House.

(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/her, unless any member of the House ask that the question in the motion be put.

Procedure where motion debated and not withdrawn. 268. If debated and not withdrawn, the Speaker shall again read the motion when taking the sense of the Assembly upon it.

Adjournment of debate on motion. 269. At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned.

Dilatory motion in abuse of the rules of the House. 270. (1) If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of debate is an abuse of the rules of the Assembly, he/she may either forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question.

(2) If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for re-circulation of a Bill to elicit further opinion thereon is in the nature of a dilatory motion in abuse of the rules of the House in as much the original circulation was adequate or comprehensive or that circumstances have arisen since the previous circulation to warrant the re-circulation of the Bill, he/she may forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question.

(3) If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for recommittal of a Bill to a Select Committee of the House or circulation or re-circulation of the Bill after the Select Committee of the House has reported thereon, is in the nature of a dilatory motion in abuse of the rules of the Assembly in as much as the Select Committee of the House has dealt with the Bill in proper manner or that no unforeseen or new circumstances has arisen since the Bill emerged from such Committee, he/she may forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question.

Amendments

Rules as to amendments. 271. (1) An amendment shall be relevant to, and within scope of the motion to which it is proposed.

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

(3) After a decision has been given on an amendment to any part of the motion an earlier part shall not be amended.

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

(5) An amendment to an amendment may be moved with the permission of the Speaker.

(6) No notice of an amendment to an amendment is required.

(7) The Speaker may refuse to put an amendment which is in his/her opinion frivolous.

Selection of amendment.

272. The Speaker shall have power to select the amendment to be proposed in respect of any motion and may, if he/she 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 upon it.

Order of amendments.

273. (1) When an amendment to any motion is moved, or when two or more such amendments are moved, the Speaker shall before taking the sense of the Assembly thereon, state or read to the Assembly the terms of the original motion and of amendment or amendments proposed.

(2) It shall be in the discretion of the Speaker to put first to the vote either the original motion or any of the amendments which may have been brought forward.

Division of motion.

274. When any motion involving several points has been discussed, it shall be in the discretion of the Speaker to divide the motion and put each or any point separately to the vote as he/she may think fit.

Rules to be observed by Members

**Rules to be observed by Members.*

275. While the House is sitting, a member-
- (i) shall not read any book, newspaper or letter except in connection with the business of the House;
 - (ii) shall not interrupt any member while speaking by disorderly expression or noises or in any other disorderly manner;
 - (iii) shall bow to the Chair while entering or leaving the House, and also when taking or leaving his/her seat;
 - (iv) shall not pass between the Chair and any member who is speaking;
 - (v) shall not leave the House when the Speaker is addressing the House;
 - (vi) shall always address the Chair;
 - (vii) shall keep to his/her usual seat while addressing the House;
 - (viii) shall maintain silence when not speaking in the House;
 - (ix) shall not applaud when a stranger enters any of the Galleries or the Special Box;
 - (x) shall not while speaking make any reference to the strangers in any of the Galleries;
 - (xi) shall not obstruct proceedings, hiss or interrupt and shall avoid making running commentaries when another member is speaking;
 - (xii) shall not shout slogans in the House;
 - (xiii) shall not sit or stand with his/her back towards the Chair;
 - (xiv) shall not approach the Chair personally in the House. He/she may send chits to the officers at the Table, if necessary;
 - (xv) shall not wear to display badges of any kind in the House;
 - (xvi) shall not bring or display arms in the House;
 - (xvii) shall not display flags, emblems or any exhibits in the House;

*Amendment of the Rule 275 was adopted by the House on 1st February, 2011.

(xviii) shall not leave the House immediately after delivering his speech;
(xix) shall not distribute within the precincts of the House any literature, questionnaire, pamphlets, press notes, leaflets, etc. not connected with the business of the House;
(xx) shall not place his/her hat/cap on the desk in the House, bring boards in the Chamber for keeping files or for writing purposes, smoke or enter the House with his/her coat hanging on the arms;
(xxi) shall not carry walking stick into the House unless permitted by the Speaker on health grounds;
(xxii) shall not tear off documents in the House in protest;
(xxiii) shall not bring or play cassette or tape recorder in the House; and,
(xxiv) shall avoid talking or laughing in Lobby loud enough to be heard in the House.

Minister to remain in the House when his portfolio is discussed.

275A. The Minister concerned, when a matter relating for his/her portfolio is under discussion in the House, shall not leave the House without the previous permission of the Speaker.

Members to speak when called by Speaker.

276. When a member rises to speak, his/her name shall be called by the Speaker. If more members than one rise at the same time, the member whose name is so called shall be entitled to speak.

Mode of addressing the House.

277. A member desiring to make any observation on any matter before the House shall speak from his/her place, shall rise when he/she speaks and shall address the Speaker. At any time if the Speaker rises, any member speaking shall immediately resume his/her seat.

Rules of debate.

278. (1) A member while speaking shall not-
(i) refer to any matter or fact on which a judicial decision is pending;
(ii) make a personal charge against a member;
(iii) use offensive expressions about the conduct or proceedings of Parliament or any State Legislature;
(iv) reflect on any determination of the House except on a motion for rescinding it;

Rule 278 omitted since 12th September, 1966.

Rule 279 (1) and 279(A) shall be renumbered as Rule 278(1) and 279 respectively. Amendments to Rules 279(1) and 279(A) were adopted by the House on 11th December, 2006

(v) reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussions is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper term.

Explanation:

The words “persons in high authority” mean persons whose conduct can only be discussed on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms under the Constitution or such other persons whose conduct in the opinion of the Speaker, should be discussed on a substantive motion drawn in terms to be approved by him/her;

(vi) use the President’s or a Governor’s name for the purpose of influencing the debate;

(vii) utter treasonable, seditious or defamatory words;

(viii) use his/her right of speech for the purpose of obstructing the business of the House.

(2) A Private member may not read his/her speech, but may refresh his/her memory by reference to notes.

Procedure regarding allegation against a person.

279. No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply:

Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he/she 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.

Questions to be asked through the Speaker.

280. When, for the purpose of explanation during the discussion or for any other sufficient reasons, any member has occasion to ask a question of another member on any matter then under the consideration of the Assembly, he/she shall ask the question through the Speaker.

Irrelevance or repetition.

281. The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the Conduct of member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his/her own arguments or of the arguments used by other member in debate, may direct him/her to discontinue his speech.

Personal explanation.

282. A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make 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.

Order of speeches and right of reply

Order of speeches and right of reply.

283. (1) After the member who moves a motion has spoken, other member may speak to the motion in such order as the Speaker may call upon them. If any member who is so called upon, does not speak, he/she shall not be entitled except with the permission of the Speaker, to speak to the motion at any later stage of the debate.

(2) Except in exercise of a right of reply or as otherwise, provided by these rules no member shall speak more than once to any motion, except with the permission of the Speaker.

(3) A member who has moved a motion, may speak again by way of reply, and if the motion is moved by a private member, the Minister concerned may, with the permission of the Speaker, speak whether he/she has previously spoken in the debate or not after the mover has replied:

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall be deemed to give any right of reply to the mover of an amendment to a Bill or a resolution save with the permission of the Speaker.

Mover's reply concludes debate.

284. Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (3) of Rule 283, the reply of the mover of the original motion shall in all cases conclude the debate.

Address by Speaker

Address by Speaker.

285. The Speaker may himself/herself, or on a point being raised or on a request made by a member, address the House at any time on a matter under consideration in the House with a view to aid members in their deliberation, and such expression of views shall not be taken to be in the nature of a decision.

Procedure when Speaker rises

Procedure when Speaker rises.

286. Whenever the Speaker rises, he/she shall be heard in silence and any member who is then speaking or offering to speak shall immediately sit down.

Closure

Closure.

287. 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 the rules or an infringement of the right of reasonable debate, the Speaker shall then put the motion, “ That the question be now put”.

If this motion is carried, the Speaker shall then put the question after allowing the mover and the Minister to whose department the matter relates to speak in the manner laid down in sub-rule (3) of Rule 283.

Limitation of debate.

288. Whenever the debate on any motion in connection with a Bill or on any other motion becomes unduly protracted, the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the House, fix a time-limit for the conclusion of discussion on any stage or all stages of the Bill or the motion, as the case may be.

(2) At the appointed hour, in accordance with the time limit fixed for the completion of a particular stage of a Bill or a motion, the Speaker shall, unless the debate is sooner concluded, forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matter in connection with that stage of the Bill or the motion.

Question for Decision

Procedure for obtaining decision of the House.

289. (1) A matter requiring the decision of the Assembly shall be decided by means of question put by the Speaker on a motion proposed by a member.

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

Proposal and putting of question.

290. When a motion has been made, the Speaker shall propose the question for consideration and put it for the decision of the House. If a motion embodies two or more separate propositions, those propositions, may be proposed by the Speaker as separate questions.

No speech after voices collected.

291. A member shall not speak on a question after the Speaker has collected the voices both of the Ayes and of the Noes on the question.

Division

Division.

292. (1) On the conclusion of a debate the Speaker shall put the question and invite those who are in favour of the motion to say “Aye” and those against the motion to say “No”.

(2) The Speaker shall then say- “I think the (Ayes or the Noes, as the case may be) have it”. If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is not challenged he/she 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) (a) If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is challenged, he/she shall order that the Lobby be cleared.

(b) After the lapse of three minutes he/she shall put the question a second time and declare whether in his/her opinion the “Ayes” or the “Noes” have it.

4. (a) If the opinion so declared is again challenged, he/she shall direct the “Ayes” to go into the “Ayes” Lobby and the “Noes” into the “Noes” Lobby. In the “Ayes” or “Noes” Lobby, as the case may be, each member shall call out his/her Division Number and the Division Clerk, while marking off his/her number on the Division List, shall simultaneously call out the name of the member:

Provided that, if in the opinion of the Speaker the division is unnecessarily claimed, he/she 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/she may declare the determination of the House. In such a case, the names of the voters shall not be recorded.

(b) After voting in the Lobbies is completed the Division Clerks shall hand over the Division List to the Principal Secretary who shall count the votes and present the totals of “Ayes” and “Noes” to the Speaker.

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

(d) A member who is unable to go to Division Lobby owing to sickness or infirmity may, with the permission of the Speaker, have his/her vote recorded either at his/her seat or in the Members Lobby.

(e) If a member finds that he/she has voted by mistake in the wrong Lobby, he/she may be allowed to correct his/her mistake provided he/she brings it to the notice of the Speaker before the result of the Division is announced.

(f) When the Division Clerks have brought the Division List to the Principal Secretary’s table, a member who has not upto that time recorded his/her vote but who then wishes to have his/her vote recorded may do so with the permission of the Speaker.

Papers quoted to be laid on the Table

Papers quoted to be laid on the Table.

293. If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he/she 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/her 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.

Treatment of papers laid on the Table.

294. (1) A paper or document to be laid on the Table shall be duly authenticated by the member presenting it.

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

Procedure when a Minister discloses sources of advice or opinion given to him

Procedure when a Minister discloses sources of advice or opinion given to him.

295. If, in answer to a question or during debate, a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him/her by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority, he/she shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of document containing that opinion or advice, or a summary thereof on the Table.

Objection to vote of a Member on grounds of Personal, Pecuniary or Direct Interest

Objection to vote of a member.

296. If the vote of 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/she considers necessary, call upon the member making the challenge to state precisely the grounds of his/her objection and the member whose vote has been challenged to state his/her case and shall decide whether the vote of the member should be disallowed or not and his/her decision shall be final:

Provided that the vote of a member or members is challenged immediately after the division is over and before 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.

Withdrawal, Naming and Suspension of Members

Withdrawal. 297. The Speaker may direct any member whose conduct is in his/her opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the House, and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself/herself during the remainder of the day's meeting.

Naming and Suspension of a Member. 298. (1) The Speaker may, if he/she deems necessary, name a member who disregards the authority of the Chair or abuses the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business thereof.

(2) If a member is so named by the Speaker, he/she shall forthwith put the question that the member (naming him/her) be suspended from the service of the House during 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 quit the precincts of the House. The member so directed to be absent shall not be deemed to be absent for the purpose of clause (4) of Article 190 of the Constitution.

Suspension of Sitting

Suspension of Sitting. 299. In the case of grave disorder arising in the House, the Speaker may, if he/she thinks it necessary to do so, adjourn the House or suspend any sitting for a time to be fixed by him/her, but in no case the adjournment shall exceed one week.

Points of order

Points of order and decisions thereon.

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

(2) 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.

(3) Subject to conditions referred to in sub-rules (1) and (2), a member may formulate a point of order and the Speaker shall decide whether the point raised is of a point of order and if so, give his/her decision thereon, which shall be final.

(4) No debate shall be allowed on a point of order, but the Speaker may, if he/she thinks fit, hear members before giving his/her decision.

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

(6) A member shall not raise a point of order-

(a) to ask for information; or

(b) to explain his/her position; or

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

(d) which may be hypothetical; or

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

Raising a matter which is not a point of order.

301. A member who wishes to bring to the notice of the House any matter which is not a point of order shall give notice to the Principal Secretary in writing stating briefly the point which he/she wishes to raise in the House together with reasons for wishing to raise it and he/she shall be permitted to raise it, only after the Speaker has given his/her consent and at such time and date as the Speaker may fix.

Conditions of admissibility

*301 A. In order that a notice may be admissible it shall satisfy the following conditions :-

- (i) It shall not refer to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of Assam;
- (ii) It shall not relate to a matter which has been discussed in the same session or which is substantially identical to the matter already raised by a member under this rule during the session;
- (iii) It shall not exceed 250 words;
- (iv) It shall not raise more than one issue;
- (v) It shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations, epithets or defamatory statements; and
- (vi) It shall not refer to proceedings of a Legislature/consultative Committee.

Time for tabling notices and their validity

*301B.(1) Notices received during a week commencing from its first sitting till 10.00 hours on the last day of the week on which the House sits shall be valid for that week.

(2) Notices received after 10.00 hours on the last day of the week on which the House sits shall be valid for the next week. Notices received after 10.00 hours and up to 10.30 hours on that day shall be deemed to have been received at the same point of time and these shall be balloted to determine the inter-se priority of members. Notices received subsequently shall be arranged in accordance with the date and time of their receipt.

*Insertion of new Rules 301 A, 301 B & 301 C were adopted by the House on 26th Febraury, 2007.

(3) Notices not selected during the week for which they have been tabled, shall lapse at the end of the week:

Provided that a notice referred for facts under order of the Speaker shall not lapse till it is finally disposed of.

Restrictions on raising matters.

*301. C (1) No member shall raise more than one matter during a week.

(2) Only the text approved by the Speaker shall go on record.

Maintenance of Order

Speaker to preserve order and enforce decisions.

302. The Speaker shall preserve order and shall have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his/her decision.

Report of proceedings

Proceedings of the Assembly.

303. (1) The relevant copies of the proceedings of the Assembly shall be furnished to the Members concerned for the purpose of correction and return in accordance with Rule 29A. Correction of speeches should be confined to grammatical mistakes and there can be no material alternation.

(2) Thereafter, the Principal Secretary shall cause a full report of the proceedings to be prepared as soon as possible after each meeting, and shall as soon as practicable, publish it in such form and manner as the Speaker may from time to time, direct:

Provided that the speeches not corrected by the member shall be indicated by a foot note in the proceedings.

(3) A copy of the proceedings so published shall be sent to the Governor.

Expunction of words from debates.

304. If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he/she may, in his/her discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House.

Indication in printed debates of expunged proceedings.

305. The portion of the proceedings of the House so expunged shall be marked by asterisk and an explanatory

foot note shall be inserted in the proceedings as follows:
“Expunged as ordered by the Chair”

Printing and Publication of Assembly Papers

Printing and Publication of Assembly Papers.

306. (1) The Speaker may authorise printing, publication, distribution or sale of any paper, document or report in connection with the business of the House or any paper, document or report laid on the Table or presented to the House or a Committee thereof.

(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.

(3) If a question arises whether a paper, document or report is in connection with the business of the House or not, the question shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.

Custody of Papers

Custody of Papers

307. The Principal Secretary shall have custody of all records, documents and papers belonging to the House or any of its Committees or Assembly Secretariat and he/she shall not permit any such records, documents or papers to be taken from the Assembly House without the permission of the Speaker.

Provided that in the absense of the Speaker from the headquarters, the Deputy Speaker may accord such permission

Other Duties of Principal Secretary

Other Duties of Principal Secretary.

308. In addition to the other duties specially required of these rules it shall be the duty of the Principal Secretary-

(1) to take charge of all records of the Assembly;

(2) to keep the books of the Assembly;

(3) to keep a list of business for the time being before the Assembly;

- (4) to superintend the printing of all papers ordered to be printed;
- (5) to make out from time to time a list of all Select Committees sittings;
- (6) to assist the Assembly and all Committees in such manner as they may order; and
- (7) to write all letters ordered by the Assembly, or by any Committee thereof to be written.

Chamber of Assembly

Restriction on use of Chamber of Assembly.

309. The Chamber of the Assembly shall not be used for any purpose other than the sitting of the Assembly except in the case of Presiding Officers Conferences and Seminars for Members of the Assembly.

Admission of Strangers

Admission of Strangers.

310. The admission of persons, other than members, to any part of the Assembly Chamber during the sitting of the Assembly shall be regulated in accordance with orders made by the Speaker.

Power to order withdrawal of Strangers.

311. The Speaker, whenever he/she thinks fit, may order the Visitors or Press gallery to be cleared.

General Purposes Committee

Constitution of the Committee.

*311 A. There shall be a General Purposes Committee not exceeding thirteen Members Consisting of Speaker, Leaders of recognised Legislature Parties and Groups of the Assam Legislative Assembly and such other members as may be nominated by the Speaker.

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

Functions.

(ii) The functions of the Committee shall be to consider any advice on such matters concerning the affairs of the House as may be referred to it by the Speaker from time to time.

* Amendment of the Rule 311A was adopted by the House on 24th March, 1992.

(iii) In other aspects, the general rules applicable to Assembly Committees given in chapter XXV of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly shall apply with such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or commission, as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.

Act Implementation Committee

Constitution of the Committee.

*311B. There shall be an Act Implementation Committee not exceeding thirteen Members who shall be nominated by the Speaker:

Provided that a Minister shall not be nominated a member of the Committee, and that if a Member, after his/her nomination to the Committee, is appointed a Minister he/she shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

Functions of the Committee.

311C. (1) The functions of the Committee shall be:-

(i) to oversee the extent of implementation of the provisions of the Act within reasonable time in its true spirit:

Provided that the Committee shall select Act or Acts for the purpose of examination, scrutiny and report.

The Committee shall submit Report to the Hon'ble Speaker and the Hon'ble Speaker after his/her perusal and careful consideration shall send it to the Government for its immediate implementation, and the Government shall report back its implementation or otherwise to the Speaker and the Speaker shall cause the implementation Report to the House through one of the Committees in the next session of the Assam Legislative Assembly.

*Insertion of new Rule 311 B was adopted by the House on 24th March, 1992.

(2) In other aspect, the general rules applicable to Assembly Committees given in Chapter XXV of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly shall apply with such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as the Speaker may consider, necessary or convenient.

House Committee.

House Committee

*312. (1) There shall be appointed at the commencement of the first session in each year a House Committee for one year to consider and advise upon all matters connected with the comfort and convenience of members of the Assembly, which shall consist of thirteen members to be nominated by the Speaker. The Principal Secretary of the Assembly will be the ex-officio Principal Secretary of the Committee.

(2) The functions of the Committee shall be:-

(i) to deal with all questions relating to residential accomodation for members of the Assembly;

(ii) to exercise supervision over facilities for accomodations, food, medical aid and other amenities accorded to members in Members Hostels at Dispur (Guwahati);

(iii) to look to the comfort, convenience of the members as well as maintenance of general discipline in the Hostel;

(iv) the fuctions of the Committee shall be advisory; and

(v) the Committee shall frame its own rules and the rules so framed shall be laid on the Table of the House.

* Amendment of the Rule 312(1) was adopted by the House on 24th March, 1992 and again on 21st August, 1997

Committee on Welfare of Women and Children

Constitution of the Committee

****312A(1)** There shall be a Committee on the Welfare of Women and Children consisting of not more than 15 Members nominated by the Speaker:

Provided that a Minister shall not be nominated a member of the Committee and that if a Member, after his/her nomination to the Committee, is appointed a Minister, he/she shall cease to be Member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

(a) The Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members nominated to the Committee.

(b) The term of office of Members of the Committee shall be for one year.

Functions.

(2) The functions of the Committee shall be :

(a) to review and monitor the measures taken by the State Government in the direction of securing equality, status and dignity of women in all matters;

(b) to suggest necessary corrective measures for improving the status/condition of women in respect of matters within the purview of the State Government;

(c) to examine the measures taken by the State Government for comprehensive education and adequate representatives of women in Legislative Bodies/Services and other fields;

* (d) to review the progress and implementation of the Welfare programmes and other ameliorative measures of Women and Children;

(e) to review the employment of Children below fourteen years of age in hotels or in any arduous or hazardous labour in factories, mines or agricultural operations or the children being subjected to inhuman activities or forced labour in the State;

(f) implementation of any suggestion made or any resolution passed in the House relating to the atrocities, violence or unfair

** Amendment of Rule 312A(1) was adopted by the House on 22nd December, 2003

* Amendment of Sub-Rule (d), and insertion of Sub-Rules (e), (f), (g), (h) and (i) of Rule 312 A (2) were adopted by the House on 22nd December, 2003

practice perpetrated on or the exploitation of Women and Children in the state;

(g) to look after the functioning of the institution and Government Department dealing with the Welfare of Women and Children;

(h) to monitor social security measures to mentally retarded, the infirm and the physically handicapped children in order to make them self-sufficient and useful members of the society;

(i) to examine such other matters as may be deemed fit by the Committee or specially referred to it by the House or by the Speaker.

Employment Review Committee

Constitution of the Employment Review Committee.

* 312 B (1) At the commencement of the Assembly or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker shall nominate the Employment Review Committee Consisting of not more than thirteen Members of the House - for a period of one year from the date of constituting the committee or till a new committee is constituted in accordance with the Rules.

Provided that a Minister shall not be nominated a member of the Committee, and that if a member after his/her nomination to the Committee is appointed a Minister, he/she shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

(2) The Chairman of the Employment Review Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst the Members of the Employment Review Committee.

Functions of the Committee

312 C The functions of the Employment Review Committee shall be :-

(i) to review the Employment position of the people of the State in the various Government Departments/public and private sector industries and undertakings in the state of Assam;

* Insertion of Rule 312(B) and 312(C) were adopted by the House on 13th July, 2009.

(ii) to improve the relationship between the people and the various public sector and private sector industries and undertakings;

(iii) to examine the cases referred to it by the Speaker or by the House from time to time with reference to Employment position in the private and public sector industries and Govt. undertakings;

(iv) to report with recommendations to the House.

Constitution.

Library Committee

*313. (1) There shall be a Library Committee consisting of 13 (thirteen) members nominated by the Speaker. Four members shall form a quorum for the purpose of constituting the meeting of the Committee.

(a) The Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members nominated to the Committee.

(b) The Members of the Committee shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year.

(c) Casual vacancies, if occurred in the Committee, shall be filled up by nomination by the Speaker.

Functions.

(2) The functions of the Committee shall be:-

(a) to consider and advise on such matters concerning the library or on matters as may be referred to it by the Speaker from time to time and to consider suggestions or views of the Members of the Assembly for the improvement of the library.

(b) to assist members of the Assembly in fully utilising the service provided by the library and

(c) to suggest improvements on research, reference and information services in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

(3) In all other respects, the general rules applicable to the Assembly Committees contained in Chapter XXV of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam

* Amendment of the Rule 313 was adopted by the House on 11th December, 1996 and again on 21st August, 1997

Legislative Assembly shall apply with such adaptation, whether by way of modification, addition or omission as the Speaker may consider necessary.

*Facilities to the
Leader of the
Opposition.*

Facilities to the Leader of the Opposition

313 A. The Leader of the Opposition as defined in clause (p) of Rule 2 shall be provided with all facilities as the Speaker may consider necessary for the due performance of his/her duties.

CHAPTER-XXVII

Interpretation of Rules

Interpretation. 314. If any doubt arises as to the interpretation of any of the provisions of these rules, the decision of the Speaker shall be final.

Residuary Power. 315. All questions not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time direct.

Suspension of Rules. 316. Any member may, with the consent of the Speaker, move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before the House and if the motion is carried the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being.

FIRST SCHEDULE
Form of Petition
(See rule 106)

To

Assam Legislative Assembly

The humble petition of

(Here insert name and designation or description of petitioner(s) in concise form, e.g. “A. B. and others” or “the inhabitants of..... or the municipality”etc.)

Sheweth—

(Here insert concise statement of case) and accordingly your petitioner(s) pray that

(Here-insert “that the Bill be or be not proceeded with” or “that special provision be made in the Bill to meet the case of your petitioner(s)” or any other appropriate prayer regarding the Bill or matter before the House or a matter of general public interest.)

and your petitioner(s) as in duty bound will ever pray.

Name of petitioner	Address	Signature or thumb impression

Counter signature of Member presenting

SECOND SCHEDULE

Form of Report in Petition by the Principal Secretary
(See rule 112)

Sir,

Under Rule of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I have to report that petitions as per statement laid on the Table have been received relating to (in case of Bills) the Bill to provide for which was introduced in the Assembly on the 20 , by Shri/Smt.

STATEMENT

Petitions relating to (in case of Bills)

the bill to provide for which was introduced

in the Assembly on the 20 .

Number of Signatories	District or town	State

THIRD SCHEDULE
(See rules 177 and 178)

Form of communication regarding arrest, detention, or release, as the case may be, of a member.

Place

Date

To

The Speaker.
Assam Legislative Assembly,
Dispur (Guwahati).

Dear Mr. Speaker,

A

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

Shri/Smt., Member of the Assam

Legislative Assembly be arrested/detained for.....

(reasons, for the arrest or detention, as the case may be)

Shri/Smt., M.L.A. was

accordingly arrested/taken into custody at..... (time)

on.....(date) and is at present lodged in

the.....Jail,.....(place).

B

I have the honour to inform you that Shri/Smt.

.....
Member of the Assam 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/her guilty
of..... and sentenced him/her to imprisonment
for.....(period),

(His/her application for leave to appeal to
is pending consideration).

Name of the Court,

C

I have the honour to inform you that Shri/Smt.

..... Member of the Assam Legislative Assembly, who
was arrested/detained/convicted on (date)
for (reasons for arrest/detention/conviction)
was released..... on
(date) on (grounds for release).

Yours faithfully,

(Judge, Magistrate or Executive authority,)

FOURTH SCHEDULE

(See rule 260 A)

List of Public Undertakings

Part I

(Public undertakings established by State Acts)

1. The Assam State Electricity Board.
2. The Assam State Housing Board.
3. The Assam Khadi & Village Industries Board.
4. The Assam State Transport Corporation Ltd.
5. The Assam State Warehousing Corporation Ltd.
6. The Assam Financial Corporation Ltd.

Part II

(Public Undertakings which are Government Companies formed under the Companies Act).

1. The Assam Government Construction Corporation Ltd.
Guwahati.
2. The Assam Tea Corporation Ltd., Guwahati.
3. The Assam Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd.,
Guwahati.
4. The Assam Hills Small Industries Development Corporation
Ltd., Guwahati.
5. The Assam Government Marketing Corporation Ltd.,
Guwahati.
6. The Assam Spun Silk Mills Ltd., Jagiroad.
7. The Assam Gas Company Ltd., Duliajan.
8. The Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd.,
Guwahati.
9. The Assam Seed Corporation Ltd., Guwahati.
10. The Assam State Film (Finance & Development Corporation),
Guwahati.
11. The Assam Text Book Production & Publication Corporation
Ltd., Guwahati.

12. The Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Guwahati.
13. The Assam Conductors & Tubes Ltd. (ASCON.) Guwahati.
14. The Fertichem Ltd., Guwahati.
15. The Assam Petro-Chemicals Ltd., Guwahati.
16. The Cachar Sugar Mills Ltd., Guwahati.
17. The Assam Syntex Ltd., Guwahati.
18. The Assam Electronics Development Corporation Ltd., Guwahati.
19. The Assam Fisheries Development Corporation, Guwahati.
20. The Assam Livestock and Poultry Development Corporation Ltd., Guwahati.
21. The Assam Minerals Development Corporation Ltd., Guwahati.
22. The Assam State Textile Corporation Ltd., Guwahati.
23. The Assam Polytex Ltd., Guwahati.
24. The Assam Plains Tribes Development Corporation Ltd., Guwahati.
25. The Assam State Development Corporation for other Backward Classes Ltd., Guwahati.
26. The Assam State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes Ltd., Guwahati.
27. The Assam Minorities Development and Finance Corporation Ltd.
28. The Assam Plantation Crops Development Corporation Ltd., Guwahati.
29. The Assam Police Housing Corporation Ltd., Guwahati.
30. The Assam State Minor Irrigation Development Corporation Ltd., Guwahati.
31. The Assam State Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd., Chandrapur.
32. The Assam Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd., Jorhat.
33. The Assam Co-operative Jute Mills Ltd., Silghat.
34. The STATFED Ltd., Bhangagarh, Guwahati-5.
35. The Nagaon Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd., Nagaon.
36. The Swahid Kushal Konwar Samabai Sutakal Ltd., Golaghat.
37. The Assam Co-operative Spining Mills Ltd., Baitamari.

38. The Assam Polyester Co-operative Society Ltd., Chandmari, Guwahati.
39. The Ashok Paper Mills Ltd., Pub-Sarania, Guwahati.
40. The Assam Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., Panbazar, Guwahati.
41. The Assam Urban Water Supply and Sewage Board, Guwahati.
42. The ARTFED, Ambari, Guwahati.
43. The Assam State Weaving and Manufacturing Company.

* FIFTH SCHEDULE

(See rule 260 H)

Departments under the jurisdiction of the departmentally related Standing Committees called Standing Committee

S.No.	Name of the Committee	Departments
1	Committee on Education	i) Higher Education ii) Secondary Education iii) Elementary Education iv) Adult Education v) Medical Education vi) Technical Education vii) Non-formal Education ** viii) Science, Technology & Environment ** ix) Cultural Affairs
2	Committee on work Departments	i) Public Work ii) Water Resources iii) Irrigation iv) Public Health Engineering v) Guwahati Development vi) Urban Development ** vii) Printing & Stationary ** viii) Information & Public Relations ** ix) Revenue
3	Committee on Development (A) Departments	i) Forest ii) Industries iii) Power (Electricity) Mines & Minerals iv) Food & Civil Supplies v) Welfare of Plain Tribes & Backward Classes vi) Transport vii) Social Welfare ** viii) Sports & Youth Welfare ** ix) Excise ** x) General Administration
4.	Committee on Development (B) Departments	i) Agriculture ii) Panchayat & Rural Development iii) Handloom & Textile iv) Fishery v) Veterinary & Animal Husbandry vi) Health & Family Welfare vii) Co-operation ** viii) Labour & Employment ** ix) Soil Conservation ** x) Home

*Insertion of Fifth Schedule was adopted by the House on 11th December, 1996

**Insertion of Departments were adopted by the BAC on 28th February, 2003

SIXTH SCHEDULE
(See Rules 32,48,49,50,54,148 and 301)

(A)

STARRED QUESTION
Form of Notice (See Rules 32)

Subject

Date of Notice

Date of Answer

Priority if any

Place :

Date :

From

Shri/Smt. M. L. A.

To

The Principal Secretary,
Assam Legislative Assembly, Dispur

Under Rule 32 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business,
I give notice of the following Starred Question for Answer on

.....

Your Faithfully,

Member

Order of Preference

Will the Minister of to pleased to state:

(a)

(B)
UNSTARRED QUESTION
Form of Notice (See Rules 32)

Subject

Date of Notice

Date of Answer

Priority if any

Place :

Date :

From

Shri/Smt. M. L. A.

To

The Principal Secretary,
Assam Legislative Assembly, Dispur

Under Rule 32 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business,
I give notice of the following Unstarred Question for Answer on

.....

Your Faithfully,

Member
Division No.

Will the Minister of to pleased to state:

(a)

(C)
**Notice UNDER Rule 48 of the Rules
of Procedure and Conduct of Business in
Assam Legislative Assembly for Short Notice Question.
Form of Notice**

To

The Principal Secretary, Assam Legislative Assembly, Dispur
Sir,

I beg to submit herewith the following Short Notice Question to
be asked by me during the next
Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly. Kindly acknowledge
the same

Question : (1)

Will the Chief Minister/Minister
be pleased to state –

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (e)
- (f)

Explanatory Note : (2)

Full Name of the Member

N. B.: (1) If the number of sub-questions exceed the number shown
on this page, additional sub-questions may be written on the overleaf
by putting additional numbers consecutively.

(2) Here please state briefly the reasons for asking the question with
a short Notice.

(D)

**Notice UNDER Rule 49 of the Rules of Procedure and
Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly
Form of Notice**

To

The Principal Secretary,
Assam Legislative Assembly, Dispur

Sir,

Under Rule 49 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly, I want to raise a half-an-hour discussion on the following matter of public importance. The matter was the subject matter of Starred/Unstarred.

Question No. replied by the minister
on 20..... and the same need further elucidation
on a matter of fact.

Explanatory Note :-

Signature of the member supporting the notice

Signature of Member

(Please state the reasons for raising discussion on the matter.)

(E)

**Notice UNDER Rule 50 of the Rules of Procedure and
Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly
Form of Notice**

To

The Principal Secretary, Assam Legislative Assembly, Dispur

Sir,

Under Rule 50 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I want to raise a discussion on the following matter of urgent public importance and of recent occurrence

viz., (1)
.....
.....

Explanatory Note (2) :-

Signature of the members supporting the notice

- 1.
- 2.

Signature of Member

(1) Here please state the subject matter on which the discussion is sought to be raised.
(2) Here please give an explanatory note stating the reasons for raising the discussion.

(F)

**Notice UNDER Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure and
Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly
Form of Notice**

To

The Principal Secretary, Assam Legislative Assembly, Dispur

Sir,

Under Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I beg to call the attention of the Minister-in-charge of

to the following matter of urgent public importance, viz.,

(1)
.....
.....

(2)
.....
.....

Signature of Member

(1) Please give details of the matter of urgent public importance on which the attention is sought to be called.

(2) Here indicate the source of information about the matter.

(G)

**Notice UNDER Rule 301 of the Rules of Procedure and
Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly
Form of Notice**

To

The Principal Secretary, Assam Legislative Assembly, Dispur

Sir,

Under Rule 301 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of
Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I beg to call the following
matter of urgent public importance, Viz.,

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Explanatory Note :-

Signature of Member

(Please state the reasons for raising the matter)

(H)

Form of Notice for Cut Motions

The Principal Secretary to the Legislative Assembly, Assam

Sir,

I/We beg to give notice of the following motion :-

That the total provision of Rs. under

Grant No.

Supplementary Demand No.

Major Head

Minor Head

Sub-Head

Detailed Head

at page of the Budget be reduced to
List of Supplementary Demands

Rs. 1.00/Rs. 100.00 i. e., the amount of the whole grant of
supplementary demands

Rs. do stand reduced to Rs. 1.00/Rs. 100.00.

Object:-

Dated the 20.....

Signature

Member, Legislative Assembly, Assam

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