LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
ARUNACHAL PRADESH

RULES OF PROCEDURE
AND
CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

FIFTH EDITION

(As modified and adapted for the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly)

Issued by:

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
NAHARLAGUN
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Naharlagun.
PREFACE

In the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly (1974 EDN) the modification and adaptation ordered by the Administrator of the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 33 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 (20 of 1963) have been incorporated in their proper places so as to make the rules in a handy form. In addition the Administrator’s Rules for the Legislative Assembly of Arunachal Pradesh made by the Administrator in exercise of the powers conferred to him by proviso to sub-section (1) of the aforesaid section have also been appended to this volume.

It is hoped that this copy of the Rules would be helpful to all for easy reference.

Itanagar,
the 25th November, 1975

N. C. Handique,
Secretary,
Legislative Assembly,
Arunachal Pradesh,
Itanagar.
PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

On attainment of statehood in February, 1987 further modification and adaptation were made in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly (1974 Edition)—as modified and adapted for the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly by the Speaker in pursuance of the provision of Section 13 of the State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986 for applying such rules in relation to the Provisional Legislative Assembly of the State.

Several other rules had also been amended by the Rules Committee of the First Assembly which were adopted by the House in March, 1994.

The present edition contains all the above modification and adaptation for the convenience of all concerned.

Naharlagun,
the 30th September, 1994

I. Namchoom,
Secretary,
Legislative Assembly,
Arunachal Pradesh,
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PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION

Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly were modified and adapted by the Speaker in exercise of the Powers conferred on him under clause (1) of Article 208 of the Constitution.

(2) The amendments to Rules were recommended by the Rules Committee of the Second Legislative Assembly in its 1st and 2nd sittings held on 24th January, 1997 and 21st February, 1997 respectively and adopted by the House of the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly on 12th March, 1997 under the provision of sub-rule (3) of Rules 276 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

(3) All the amendments to Rules as recommended by the Rules Committee and accepted by the House were circulated and published in the Gazette Extraordinary issue No. 18 dated 13th March, 1997 and incorporated in the present ‘Third Edition’ for the convenience of all concerned.

Dated Naharlagun,
the 30th May, 1997

Tabit Darang,
Secretary,
Legislative Assembly,
Arunachal Pradesh,
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PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION

The amendments to Rules were recommended by the Rules Committee of the Third Legislative Assembly in its Third sittings held on 17th July, 2000 and adapted by the House on 25th July, 2000 under the provision of sub-rule (3) of Rule 276 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

All the amendments to Rules as recommended by the Rules Committee and accepted by the House were circulated and published in the Gazette Extraordinary issue No. 68 dated 4th August, 2000 and incorporated in the present “Fourth Edition” for the convenience of all concerned.

Dated Naharlagun,
the 5th February, 2001

Tabit Darang,
Secretary,
Legislative Assembly,
Arunachal Pradesh,
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PREFACE TO THE FIFTH EDITION

The Rules Committee of Fourth Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly in its sitting held on 7th June, 2007 considered certain amendments/additions to the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly proposed by the Legislative Assembly Secretariat. The recommendations of the Rules Committee were laid before the House in accordance with Rule 276 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly on 17th July, 2007. Since no notice of amendment was given within stipulated period of two days, the recommendations of the Committee were deemed to have been approved by the House with effect from 19th July, 2007 and accordingly, the amendments/additions to the rules as recommended by the Committee were circulated to the Members and published in the Gazette Extraordinary No. dated 19th July, 2007. This Fifth Edition of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly is published by incorporating the amendments/additions so recommended and approved by the House for convenience of all concerned.

Dated, Naharlagun
the .... August, 2007.

C. P. Mansai,
Secretary,
Legislative Assembly,
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CHAPTER-1

Short title and Definitions.

1. These rules may be called “The Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly.”

2. (1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) “Assembly” means the Legislative Assembly of Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) “Assembly Committee” means a Committee which is appointed or elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker under these rules 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;

(c) “Clear day” includes Sundays and Holidays, but does not include the days of receipt of the notice by the Secretary and the day when the item is due to come up before the House;

(d) “Constitution” means the Constitution of India;

(e) “Finance Minister” means the Minister-in-charge of the Finance Department or any other Minister authorised to perform his functions;

(f) “Gazette” or “Official Gazette” means the Arunachal Pradesh Gazette;

(g) “House” means the Legislative Assembly of Arunachal Pradesh;

(h) “Governor” means the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh;

(i) “Leader of the House” means the Chief Minister, or any other member elected as such by the Ruling Party and recognised by the Speaker;

(j) “Leader of the Opposition” means the Leader of the largest recognised Party or group in the Opposition and recognised as such by the Speaker;
(k) "Lobby" means the covered corridor immediately adjoining the Chamber of the Assembly and co-terminus with it and includes the Division Lobbies or any other place specified by the Speaker within the precincts of the House;

(1) "Member-in-charge of the Bill" means the member who has introduced the Bill and any Minister in the case of a Government Bill;

(m) "Minister" means a Member of the Council of Ministers, a Minister of State or a Deputy Minister;

(n) "Precincts of the House" means and includes all portions of the Legislative Assembly building, its annexe and the grounds surrounding them and enclosed within the fencing, and such other places as the Speaker may from time to time specify;

(o) "Private Member" means a member other than a Minister;

(p) "Private Members' Business" means business of which notice is given by Private Members but does not include Motion of Thanks on Governor's Address;

(q) "Secretary" means the Secretary to the Assembly and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary;

(r) "Session" means the whole period from the time the Assembly meets to the time when it is prorogued;

(s) "Table" means the Table of the House;

(t) "Parliamentary Secretary" means a Member of Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly so appointed by the Chief Minister under the provisions of relevant Ordinance/Act.

(2) Words and expressions used in the Constitution and also in these rules shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meanings assigned to them in the Constitution.
CHAPTER - II

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

3. The Chief Minister shall, in consultation with the Speaker, fix the date of commencement and the duration of the session, advise the Governor for summoning the Assembly under Article 174 of the Constitution.

3A. On issue of such summons by the Governor, the Secretary shall issue a summon to each member specifying the date and place for the session of the House at least thirty 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 made on the All-India Radio and the members shall also be informed by wire less messages or telegrams.

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

5A. 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 Secretary.

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

6. There shall be a Roll of Members of the Assembly, which shall be signed in the presence of the Secretary by every member, after making the oath or affirmation and before taking his seat.
CHAPTER-III

Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker and Panel of Chairmen.

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 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 Secretary a nomination paper signed by himself as proposer and by a third member as seconder 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 Secretary either by the candidate himself or by the proposer or seconder in person.

(4) In the case of a 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 seconds and if only one member has been so nominated, shall declare that 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 and his proposer and seconder have not, before reading out of the names 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 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.

(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.

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 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 Secretary a nomination paper signed by himself 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 Secretary either by the candidate himself 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 elections, 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 and his 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 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 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.

8A. 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.

8B. While the Offices of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are vacant, the duties of the Office of the Speaker shall be performed by such member of the Assembly as the Governor may appoint for the purpose.

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, anyone 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 absence, by the Deputy Speaker.

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

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

10B. The Speaker may, by order in writing, delegate to the Deputy Speaker such of his powers and functions as he may deem fit and for such period as may be determined by the Speaker.
Sittings of the House.

When sitting of the House is duly constituted.

11. 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 or these Rules.

Hours of sitting.

11 A. The House shall ordinarily sit from 10 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. and from 2.30 P.M. to 5 PM, on all working days of the week except Saturday, Sunday and other holidays:

Provided that the Speaker may, in his discretion, according to the exigencies of the Business vary the hour of the sittings or fix sittings on Saturdays or on any of the holidays except National holidays:

Provided further that the Speaker may, in his discretion, according to the exigencies of the Business, adjourn the sitting earlier or extend the hours of the sitting.

Adjournment of the House and procedure for reconvening.

12 (1) 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 same day:

Provided that the Speaker may, if he 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.
CHAPTER V
Governor's Address and Message to the Assembly.

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 Address by the Governor, the Speaker shall report to the Assembly that the Governor had been pleased to make an Address and shall lay a copy of the Address on the Table.

14. (1) On such report being made, notice may be given of a Motion of Thanks for discussing the Governor's Address. On receipt of notice of such a motion or even if such notice is not received, the Speaker shall allot a date and time as early as possible compatible with the State of business of the House for discussion of the matters referred to in the Address delivered by the Governor. In case of a motion being moved, such motion shall be duly proposed by a member and seconded by another member.

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

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

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 63.

17. The Chief Minister or any other Minister whether he has previously taken part in the discussion or not, shall on behalf of the Government have a general right 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 may fix the hour by which the discussion shall conclude.

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

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.

20. Where a message from the Governor for the Assembly under Article 175 (2) of the Constitution is received by the Speaker, he 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 Programme and List of Business.

(a) Arrangement of Business:

21. On days allotted for the transaction of Government business, such business shall have precedence and the 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.

22. (1) On a day allotted for the disposal of Private Members’ 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 Governor with a message under Article 200 of the Constitution;

(c) Bills in respect of which a motion has been carried that the Bill be taken in to 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 Bills falling under the same clause of sub-rule (1) shall be determined by ballot to be held in accordance with the orders made by the Speaker and on such day and in such manner as the Speaker may direct:

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 may consider necessary or convenient.

23. (1) Every Tuesday and Friday in every session shall be allotted for private members’ business;

Provided that the Speaker may in his 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 members’ 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 Members’ Business for the various stages of discussions on the Budget and in that event, an equal number of days shall be allotted for Private Members’ 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 Members’ Business; and on days so allotted for any particular class of business, business of that class shall have precedence.

24. All businesses 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.

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

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

26. (1) A list of business for the day shall be prepared by the 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 ten members.

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

Language of the Assembly.

29. The business of the Assembly shall be transacted in English or in Hindi:

Provided that if any member wants to address the Assembly in a language other than English or Hindi, he shall have to make over to the Speaker and the Secretary a copy of the English version of the intended speech at least half an hour before the commencement of the sitting on which he proposes to speak.

Proceedings not invalid for failure to comply with rules.

29A. 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.
CHAPTER-VIII

(a) Questions:

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

31. Unless the Speaker otherwise directs not less than twelve clear day's notice of a question shall be given.

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

(a) the text of the question;

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

(c) the order of preference, if any, for its being placed on the list of questions, where a member tables more than two notices of questions for the same day.

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

33. (1) Questions may be either "Starred" or "Unstarred." Starred and Unstarred questions.

(2) Separate notices shall be given for "Starred" and "Unstarred questions," "Starred" questions should be distinguished by an asterisk:

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

(3) Printed or typed copies of starred and unstarred questions included in the list of questions for a particular day shall be circulated amongst the members on the previous evening.
34. Starred questions shall be answered orally and shall be called, within the time available for question hour, 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 permission of the Speaker if the Minister concerned represents to the Speaker that the question is one of special public interest to which he desires to give a reply.

35. (1) Not more than two starred questions by the same member and not more than 25 questions in all shall be placed in the list of questions for oral answer on any day:

Provided that Speaker may, in his discretion, allow a maximum of three starred questions by the same member if the exigencies of situation justify.

(2) Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, where a member has given more than two notices of starred questions for same day, his questions for the list of questions for oral answer shall be selected in the order indicated by the member and if no such order is indicated, any two of these questions shall be placed on the list of questions for oral answer in the order in which notices are received in point of time.

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

37. (1) If a question is not distinguished by an asterisk or not clearly specified as starred question, or if a question placed on the list of questions for oral answer on any day is not called for answer within the time available for answering questions on that day, or if called for answer and the member in whose name it stands is absent, a written answer to such question shall be deemed to have been laid on the Table at the end of the Question Hour or as soon as the questions for oral answer have been disposed of, as the case may be, by the Minister to whom the question is addressed:
Provided that if a member, on being called by the Speaker, states that it is not his intention to ask the question standing in his name, the question shall be treated as having been withdrawn and no written answer there to shall be deemed to have been laid on the Table.

(2) If there is no question hour on any day on which the House sits, the answers to questions included in the list of questions for oral as well as written answer shall be deemed to have been laid on the Table by the Ministers to whom such questions are addressed at the end of the sitting on that day and form part of proceedings of that day:

Provided that if the Question Hour is interrupted after having taken up the list of questions for oral answer and the list is partially disposed of and the sitting continues, answers to remaining questions in the list of questions for oral answer and the answer to questions for written answer shall be deemed to have been laid on the Table after 12 O’clock and form part of proceedings of that day.

(3) The unstarred questions and answers included in the list for the day will be called serially only if the time permits, but they shall be printed in the proceedings under the heading "Unstarred Questions".

(4) If the last sitting of a session is cancelled, the questions in the list of questions for oral as well as written answer for that day shall lapse.

(5) Written answers to questions not called for answer on any day as provided in Sub-rules (1), (2) and (3) above, shall be circulated among the members within two days in the same evening.

38. (1) Questions which have been admitted and not included in the list of questions for oral answer shall be included in the list of questions for written answer, in accordance with the orders of the Speaker.

(2) In the list of questions for written answer on any one day, not more than four questions by the same member if he has two questions in the list of questions for oral answers, and not more than five questions if he has none or one in the list of questions for oral answer, and not more than 100 questions in all, shall be included.
39. (1) The member in whose name a question is listed for oral answer, or any other member, when called by the Speaker may ask a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given.

(2) A supplementary question shall be held out of order by the Speaker if, in his opinion:

(i) it does not arise from the main questions;
(ii) instead of seeking information, it gives information;
(iii) it involves more than one separate issues;
(iv) it seeks confirmation or denial of an opinion; and
(v) it infringes any of the rules regarding questions.

(3) No discussion shall be permitted during the time for questions under rule 30 in respect of any question or any answer given to a question.

40. When a supplementary question is asked at any meeting of the Assembly and the Minister-in-charge asks for notice, the member who puts the question shall, if he desires to have an answer during the session, supply the copy of the question to the Secretary to the Assembly. If the question is not disallowed by the Speaker, it will be immediately forwarded to the administrative department concerned with the request that it may be answered as soon as possible within the session.

If, nevertheless, the question is not answered during the session in which it is put, it will lapse under rule 279.

41. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2), a question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public importance within the special cognizance of the Minister to whom it is addressed:

(2) The right to ask question is governed by the following conditions namely:

(i) It shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall not be too general incapable of any specific answer or in the nature of a leading question;
(ii) It must not bring in any name or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible;

(iii) If it contains a statement by the member himself the member asking it must make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement;

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

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

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

(vii) It must not be of excessive length;

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

(ix) It shall not require information set forth in easily available documents or in ordinary works of reference;

(x) 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;

(xi) 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 matters concerned with procedure or subject or stage of enquiry, if it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of the matter by the tribunal or commission or court of enquiry;

(xii) It shall not reflect on the character or conduct of any person whose conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion;
(xiii) It shall not make or imply a charge on personal character;

(xiv) It shall not ask for information on trivial, vague and meaningless matters;

(xv) It shall not ordinarily seek information on matters of past history;

(xvi) It shall not relate to a matter with which a Minister is not officially connected;

(xvii) 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;

(xviii) It shall not refer to debates in the current session;

(xix) It shall not criticize decisions of the Assembly;

(xx) It shall not seek information about matters, which in their nature are secret, such as, decision or proceedings of the Cabinet, advice given to the Governor by Law Officers and other subjects, the disclosure of which is against public interest;

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

(xxii) It shall not refer discourteously to a friendly foreign country;

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

(xxiv) In matters which are or have been the subject to correspondence 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;
(xxv) It shall not relate to the Head of the State. The Speaker may, however allow a question which seeks information of a purely factual character. If question is admissible, the requisite information shall be obtained from the Secretary to the Governor and pass on to the members.

41A. 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.

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

43. If in the opinion of the Speaker any question put down for oral answer is of such a nature that a 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 thinks fit, call upon the member who has given notice of a question for oral answer to state in brief his 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.

44. 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 does so, the question or part of the question shall not be placed on the list of questions.

45. 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 order of the Speaker.
46. A question may be addressed by a member to a private member provided the subject matter of the question relate to some Bill, Resolution 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.

47. (1) Questions shall be put and answer given in such manner as the Speaker may, in his 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 questions.

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

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

(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.

Provided that the Ministers 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 discretion regulate the asking of supplementary questions and replies by Minister thereto.

48. 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 so authorised by him.
49. A member may, by notice given at any time before the sitting for which his question has been placed on the list, withdraw his question or postpone it to a later day to be specified in the notice and on such later day the question shall 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 Secretary.

50. 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 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.

50A. 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 laid on the Table.

**Short Notice Questions:**

51. (1) A question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked with notice shorter than twelve clear days and if the Speaker is of opinion that the question is of an urgent character he may direct that an enquiry may be made from the Minister concerned if he is in a position to reply and, if so, on what date.

(2) If the Minister concerned agrees to reply, such questions shall be answered on a day to be indicated by him and shall be called immediately after the questions which have appeared on the list of questions for oral answer have been disposed of.

(3) He may direct that the question be placed as the first question on the list would be due for answer under rule 31;

Provided that not more than one such question shall be accorded first priority on the list of questions for any one day.
(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 member whose question has been accepted for answer.

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

Provided further that in the case of 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 a question at a shorter notice, he shall briefly state the reasons for asking the question with short notice. Where no reasons have been assigned in the notice of the question, the question shall be returned to the member.

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

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

(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 discussions.

52. (1) The Speaker may allot half an hour or such time as he 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 Secretary one day in advance of the day on which the matter is desired to be raised, and shall shortly specify the point or points that he wishes to raise:

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

Provided further that 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 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.
CHAPTER-IXA

Zero Hours.

52A. Immediately after the question hour and before the list of business of the day is entered upon, any member who wants to raise any matter of grave importance which cannot be raised under any other provisions of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, can do so. The member desiring to raise such matter shall give notice of his intention to raise such matter to the Speaker and Secretary, at least one hour before the commencement of the session. The Speaker in his discretion may allow the member to raise the matter and the concerned Minister may give a reply if required information and other materials are available with him, otherwise the replies shall be given by the Minister according to his convenience and the matter shall be treated as raised:

Provided that not more than three such matters shall be allowed to be raised on any particular day by each Member.

There shall be no debate on such matter.
CHAPTER-X

Short duration discussion.

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

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.

54. If the Speaker is satisfied after calling for such information from the member who has given notice and from Minister concerned as he may consider necessary, that the matter is urgent and is of sufficient importance to be raised in the House at an early date, he may admit the notice and in consultation with the Leader of the House fix the date on which such matter may be taken up for discussion and allow such time for discussion, not exceeding two and a half hours, as he may consider appropriate in the circumstances:

Provided that the Speaker may, if he thinks fit prescribe a time limit for the speeches:

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

55. 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.

Speaker to decide admissibility and allotment of time.

No formal motion.
CHAPTER XA

Calling Attention.

56. (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, but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker ask a clarificatory question and the Minister shall reply at the end to all such questions:

Provided that where a notice is signed by more than one member, it shall be deemed to have been given by the first signatory only.

(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.

Explanation—

(i) Names of not more than five members shall be shown in the list of business on the same subject.

(ii) Notices for a sitting received up to 10.00 hours shall be deemed to have been received at 10.00 hours on that day and if there are more than one notice for a sitting on the same subject, a ballot shall be held to determine the relative priority of each such notice. Notices received after 10.00 hours shall be deemed to have been given for the next sitting.
CHAPTER-XI

Statement by Minister.

57. 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.

Incorrect Statement by Minister.

57A. If at any time it comes to the notice of Speaker that a Minister while answering on the floor of the House is making an incorrect statement or furnishing wrong information, the Speaker may direct the concerned Minister to furnish factual information on the subject matter even at a later date if the material is not available with him at the moment relating to original question/resolution. Failure to do so by the Minister concerned, the Speaker in his discretion decide such actions as deem fit.
CHAPTER-XII

Adjournment Motions.

Motion for adjournment.

58. (1) Subject to the provisions of these rules, a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be 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 right to move motion.

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

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

(ii) not more than one matter shall be discussed on the same motion, and the motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence, involving responsibility of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh;

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

(iv) the motion shall 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 shall not deal with a 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; and

(vii) the motion shall not raise a question of privilege.
60. 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 Secretary and copies thereof shall be endorsed to:

(i) the Speaker;
(ii) the Minister concerned; and
(iii) the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

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

Provided that the Speaker may, in his discretion, allow such matter being raised in the House as is concerned with the procedure of 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.

62. (1) The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 58 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 shall rise in his place and ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House:

Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 58 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order he may, if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of motion and state the reasons for refusing consent or holding the motion as being not in order.

Provided further that where the Speaker is not in possession of full facts about the matter mentioned therein, he may, before giving or refusing his consent read the notice of the motion and hear from the Minister and/or member concerned a brief statement on facts and then give his decision on the admissibility of the motion.
(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 has not the leave of the House.

63. The motion that the 'House do now adjourn' shall be taken up at such hour as the Speaker may decide.

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

65. The Speaker shall prescribe time limit for speeches.
CHAPTER-XIII
Legislation.

(a) Introduction.

66. The Speaker may, on a request being made to him, order the publication of any Bill (together with the Statement of objects and reasons, the memorandum regarding delegation of Legislative power 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.

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

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

(2) If the Bill is a-Bill which under the Constitution or the Act can not be introduced without the previous sanction or recommendation of the President or of 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 68 or rule 69.

67A. When a Bill is pending before the House, notice of 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.
67B. 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.

68. (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.

69. 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.

70. 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 Secretary, move a resolution disapproving the Ordinance.

71. (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 a Bill pending before the House is promulgated, a statement explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by Ordinance shall be laid on the Table at the commencement of the session following the promulgation of the Ordinance.

72. (1) If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker after permitting if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion, may with out further debate, put 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 Secretary shall read the title of the Bill, and the Bill shall thereupon be deemed to be introduced in the Assembly.

73. 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 of Bills and scope of debate.

74. 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 be fore 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 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 four days before the motion is made and such objection shall prevail unless the Speaker, in his discretion, allows a motion to be made.

75. (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 Bills and its provisions may be discussed generally, but the details of the Bills 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 give 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 wishes to proceed with the Bill thereafter, shall move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, unless the Speaker, in his discretion, allows a motion to be made that the Bill be taken into consideration.

76. 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 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 the member-in-charge:

Provided that if the member-in-charge of a Bill is unable, for reasons which the Speaker considers adequate, to move the next motion in regard to his Bill at any subsequent stage after introduction, he may authorise another member to move that particular motion with the approval of the Speaker.

Explanation :- For the purpose 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.

77. (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 made available for the use of member for two days before the day on which the motion is made and such objection shall prevail unless the Speaker, in exercise of his discretion, allows the report to be taken into consideration; or

Members entitled to move motions in respect of Bills.

Procedure on Select Committee report after presentation.
(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 as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be recommitted or be circulated or recirculated for the purpose of eliciting opinion or further opinion thereon.

78. 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 to clauses or Schedules.

79. (1) If notice of an amendment to a clause or Schedule of the Bill has not been given to the Secretary one day before the day on which the Bill is to be considered, any member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker, in his discretion, allows the amendment to be moved.

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

80. 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 opinion, frivolous or meaningless.

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

81. If any member desires to move an amendment which under the Constitution or the Act cannot be moved without the previous sanction or recommendation of the President or the Governor, the 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 recommendation is 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.

82. 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 Secretary by the Minister concerned in writing.
Selection of new clauses or amendments.

83. The Speaker shall have Power to select the new clauses or amendments to be proposed, and may, if he thinks fit, call upon any member who has given notice of an amendment to give such explanation of the object of the amendment as may enable him to form a judgement upon it.

Arrangement of amendments.

84. Amendment 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 proposed 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.

85. (1) Amendments shall ordinarily be considered in the order of the clauses of the Bill to which they respectively relate, and in respect of any such clause, a motion shall be deemed to have been made; “that this clause do stand part of the Bill”.

(2) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, put as one question similar amendments to clause:

Provided that if a member request that any amendment be put separately, the Speaker shall put that amendment separately.

Mode of moving amendments.

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

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

Withdrawal of amendments.

87. 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.
88. 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, that this clause as amended, as the case may be) do stand part of the Bill.”

89. The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, postpone the consideration of a clause.

90. 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 schedules 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 along with a clause or otherwise as he may think fit.

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

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

92. Clause one, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble if any, and 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, withdrawal and removal of Bills.**

93. 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.

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

95. If a motion for leave to withdraw a Bill is opposed, the Speaker may, if he 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.

96. (1) Where any of the following motions made by the member-in-charge under these rules in regard to a Bill is rejected by the House, no further motion shall be made with reference to the Bill and such Bills shall be removed from the Register of Bills pending in the House,
(i) that leave be granted to introduce the Bill;
(ii) that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee;
(iii) that the Bill be taken into consideration;
(iv) that the Bill as reported by Select Committee of the House be taken into consideration; and
(v) that the Bill (or, that the Bill as amended, as the case may be) be passed.

(2) A Bill pending before the House shall also be removed from the Register of Bills pending in the House in case a Bill substantially identical is passed by the House or Bill is withdrawn under rule.

Explanation—A Bill pending before the House shall include:—

(i) a Bill introduced in the House which does not fall within the categories of Bills mentioned in this rule or rule 97.

(ii) a Bill returned by the Governor with a message under Article 201 of the Constitution.

97. A Private Members’ Bill pending before the House shall also be removed from the Register of Bills pending in the House in case—

(i) the member-in-charge ceases to be a member of the House; and

(ii) the member-in-charge is appointed a Minister.

(c) Passing of Bills.

98. (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 discretion, allows the Bill to be passed.
99. The discussion on a motion that the Bill or the Bill as amended, the case may be, be passed shall be confined to the submission of arguments either in support of the Bill or for the rejection of the Bill. In making his speech a member shall not refer to the details of the Bill further than is necessary for the purpose of his arguments which shall be of general character.

100. Where a Bill is passed by the House, the Speaker or in his absence the Deputy 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.

101. When a Bill is passed by the House, the bill shall be signed and certified in triplicate by the Speaker in the following terms:

“This Bill has been passed by the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly on the
Dated the ............... 19 ............... Speaker:’

Provided that in case the Bill passed is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 199 of the Constitution, the Speaker shall certify the same in the following term:

‘This Bill has been passed by the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly on the’

‘I hereby certify that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 199 of the Constitution of India.
Dated the ............... 19 .................. Speaker:’

Provided further that in the absence of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker may, in case of urgency, authenticate the Bill on behalf of the Speaker.

(2) After a Bill has been so authenticated by the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker as the case may be, the Secretary shall send the authenticated copies 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.

102. (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 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.

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

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

105. 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.

106. 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 thinks most convenient for consideration.
107. 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.

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

109. 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 103 may at once move that the Bill as originally passed by the Assembly be passed again without amendment.

110. When a Bill is passed again by the House, the Bill shall be signed in triplicate by the Speaker and sent to the Government in the following form:

‘The above Bill has been passed again by the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly in pursuance of the proviso to Article 200 (or 201) of the Constitution of India.

Dated .................. 19 .................. Speaker.’

Provided that in the absence of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker may, in case of urgency, authenticate the Bill on behalf of the Speaker.
CHAPTER-XIV

Petitions:—

111. 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 66 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 Government or the State Government or an authority to whom power to make such rules, regulations, etc., is delegated.

111A. A Petition, dealing with any of the matter specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of Article 199 of the Constitution or involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State, shall not be presented to the House unless recommended by the Governor.

112. (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 the languages in which the assembly transacts its business and if it is in any other language it shall be accompanied by a translation in the language used for the transaction of the business in the Assembly, and shall be signed by the petitioner.

Authentication of Petition.

113. The full name and address of every signatory to a Petition shall be set out therein and shall be authenticated by his signature, and if illiterate by his thumb impression.

Documents not to be attached.

114. Letters, affidavits or other documents shall not be attached to any Petition.

Counter signature.

115. (1) Every Petition shall, if presented by a member, be counter signed by him. Where a Petition is required to be accompanied by a translation thereof, the translation shall also be countersigned by the member presenting it.

(2) A member shall not present a Petition from himself.

Petition to be addressed to House.

116. 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.

117. A member shall give advance intimation to the Secretary of his intention to present a Petition.

Presentation of Petition.

118. A Petition may be either presented by a member or be forwarded to the Secretary, if the member does not present it himself and the 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.

119. A member presenting a Petition shall confine himself 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.

120. Every Petition shall, after presentation by a member or report by the Secretary, as the case may be, stand referred to the Committee on Petitions.
CHAPTER—XV

Resolutions:

121. (1) A member other than a Minister who wishes to move a Resolution, shall give ten 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 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.

122. A Resolution may be in the form of declaration of opinion or a recommendation; or may be in the form so as to record either approval or disapproval by the House of an act or policy of Government, or convey a message; or commend, urge or request 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.

123. Subject to the provisions 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, imputations, innuendoes or defamatory statement;

(c) it shall not refer to the conduct or character of any person except in his 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;

Provided that the Speaker may, in his discretion, allow any Resolution to be moved on any matter sub judice keeping in view that the Resolution shall not deal with the merit of the case and or
when a Resolution is not prejudicial to the adjudication matter pending in the court and that the Resolution is confined to the consequences of the order/judgement delivered in the court.

(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 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 concerned of the of the State Government.

Precedence of Private Members Resolutions.

Ballot for determining relative precedence and restriction on inclusion in Order of Business.

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

125. (1) Every Resolution of which ten 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 a day allotted for transaction of Private Members' Resolution.

(2) For the purpose of determining the relative precedence of Resolutions of which 10 clear days' notice has been given, the 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 Secretary at which any member who wishes to attend may do so.

(3) The ballot will be held in accordance with the procedure provided hereinafter:—
(a) Names of all the members whose Resolutions have been admitted shall be balloted in the first instance and a list of names of members prepared in order of priority gained in the ballot;

(b) Thereafter, a ballot of Resolutions of each member will be held separately to determine inter se priority of Resolutions of each individual member.

(4) Resolutions of members shall be included in the List of Business regarding admitted Resolutions in the order of names determined by ballot held in accordance with sub-rule (3) (a) and one Resolution of each member included in the list on the basis of priority determined by inter se ballot held under sub-rule (3) (b).

(5) Resolutions which have been listed for discussions on a particular day but remain undiscussed at the end of the sitting shall again be balloted along with other Resolutions of which ten clear day’s notice is given, in accordance with procedure prescribed under sub-rule (3).

126. Separate ballot of Resolutions will be held for each allotted day:

Provided that if Private Members’ Resolutions are not taken up on an allotted day for any reason, it will not be necessary to hold a fresh ballot for the next allotted day and the order already determined by means of ballot held for the, previous day shall hold good for the purpose of inclusion of Resolutions in the List of Business.

127. 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 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.

128. No Resolution which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate any matter shall ordinarily be permitted to be moved.
Provided that the Speaker may, in his discretion, allow such matter being raised in the House as is concerned with the procedure or subject or stage of enquiry, if the Speaker is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by the statutory tribunal, statutory authority, commission or court of enquiry.

Motion and withdrawal of Resolutions.

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

(a) decline to move the Resolution, in which case he shall confine himself to a mere statement to that effect or

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

(2) If the member when called upon is absent, the Resolution standing in his 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.

130. The discussion on a Resolution shall be strictly relevant and limited to the subject and within the scope of the Resolution.

Amendments.

131. 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.

132. If a copy of such amendment has not been sent to the Secretary one clear day before the day fixed for the discussion of the Resolution, any member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail unless the Speaker, in his discretion, allows the amendment to be moved.

(2) The Secretary shall, if time permits, cause every amendment to be printed, and send a copy for the information of each member.
133. 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.

134. (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.

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

136. Resolutions 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.

137. A copy of every Resolution which has been passed by the Assembly shall be forwarded to the Government of the State of Arunachal Pradesh.
CHAPTER-XVI

Resolution respecting certain matter enumerated in Constitution of India.

(a) Resolution on Ratification of Amendment of Constitution of India.

138. (1) If a message from a House of Parliament for the ratification of an amendment of the Constitution of India (hereinafter referred to in this Chapter as the said Constitution) under the proviso to Article 368 of the said Constitution as applicable to the State is received by the Secretary when the House is in session, he shall report the message to the House at the earliest opportunity after its receipt and lay the same on the Table.

(2) If the House is not in session at the time the message is received, a copy of the message shall, as soon as it is received by the Secretary, be forwarded by him to every member and the Secretary shall report the message to the House and lay the same on the Table on the first day of the next session or as soon as may be thereafter.

(3) The Secretary shall forward a copy of the message to the Government at the first convenient opportunity after its receipt.

(4) Copies of the Bill as passed by the Houses of Parliament making provision for the proposed amendment to the said Constitution received with the message shall be forwarded to the Government and shall be made available for use of members.

139. After the message has been laid on the Table under rule 138 any member may, after giving three days notice or with the consent of the Speaker at shorter notice move a Resolution that the amendment of the Constitution of India proposed by the Bill be ratified.

Provided that any member may object to the Resolution being moved if copies of the Bill have not been made available for the use of members for three days before the Resolution is moved and such objection shall prevail unless the Speaker allows the Resolution to be moved.
140. (1) The Speaker shall in consultation with the Leader of the House, fix a date for a discussion on the Resolution.

(2) No amendment shall be proposed to such Resolution.

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

141. (1) If the Resolution is passed by the House a message shall be sent to the House of Parliament from which the message referred to in rule 138 was received, that the Assembly ratifies the amendment.

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

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

(b) Resolution pertaining to matters specified in various provisions of the Constitution of India as applicable to the State.

142. A Member or a Minister wishing to give notice of a Resolution pertaining to any matters specified in Article 3, Article 252 and Article 315 of the Constitution shall do so in writing to the Secretary.

143. (1) On receipt of a notice under rule 142, a motion for leave to move the Resolution shall be entered in the list of business in the name of the member concerned on a day fix up by the Speaker.

(2) The member or the Minister in whose name the motion stands on the list of business shall, except when he wishes to withdraw it, move the motion when called upon to do so but no speech shall be permitted at this stage.
(3) The Speaker shall thereupon place the motion before the House and shall request the member who are in favour of the leave being granted to rise in their places. If not less than one fifth of the total number of members rise accordingly, the speaker shall declare that leave has been granted and that the Resolution shall be taken up on such day, not being, unless otherwise directs, two days from the day on which leave asked for, as he may appoint. If less than one fifth of the total number of members rise the Speaker shall inform the member who may have given the notice, that he has not leave of the House to move it.

144. 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.

145. Except with the permission of the Speaker or the Deputy 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 Deputy Speaker or the person presiding may permit.
CHAPTER-XVII

Special motions

146. 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 147. The Speaker shall fix the time and date for discussion of such a motion.
Discussion on a matter of public interest by motion.

147. (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 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.

Conditions 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 one 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 State Government.

Speaker to decide admissibility of motions.

(4) The Speaker shall decide on, the admissibility of a motion and may disallow motion or a part thereof.
(5) Any motion tabled by a member to discuss a statement or report made by Minister under Rule 57 may also be the subject matter of the discussion.

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

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

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

No confidence and resignation:

Motion of no confidence in the Ministry.

149. (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 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 Secretary of his 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 list of business of the day is entered upon.

(3) If the Speaker is of opinion that the motion is in order he shall read the motion to the Assembly and 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 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 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 has not the leave of the Assembly.
(5) The Speaker shall, at the appointed hour on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days, as the case may be, forthwith put every question necessary to determine the decision of the House on the motion.

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

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

(2) Such statement shall be made after questions 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 a written statement, the points, or the gist of such statement, shall be conveyed to the Speaker and the Leader of the House one day in advance of the day on which it is made.

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

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

Removal of Speaker and Deputy Speaker.

151. 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 numbers 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 numbers of members of the House rise, the person presiding shall inform the member who may have given the notice, that he has not the leave of the Assembly to move it.

If notice of a Resolution 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.

The charges in the Resolution moved by a mover against Speaker or Deputy Speaker should be substantial and precisely expressed.

The nature of the charges should be within the conduct of Speaker or Deputy Speaker in the House for the inability to conduct the business in the House or misappropriation of Assembly property or finance.

The Resolution duly signed by the mover should be handed over to Secretary, Legislative Assembly for scrutiny.

152. (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 151 is taken up for consideration.

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

153. 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.
154. 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-XXI

Procedure in Financial Matters.

A. Budget

Budget and its presentation.

155. The annual financial statement or the statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State in respect of every financial year (hereinafter referred to as “the Budget”) shall be presented to the Assembly.

Discussion of Budget.

156. No discussion on the Budget shall take place on the day on which it is presented to the Assembly.

Demands for Grants.

157. (1) A separate demand shall ordinarily be made in respect of the grant proposed for each department of the Government:

Provided that the Minister in charge of Finance department may include in one demand grants proposed for two or more departments, or make a demand in respect of expenditure, which cannot readily be classified under particular departments.

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

(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.

158. The Budget shall be dealt with by the Assembly in two stages, namely:

(i) a general discussion, and

(ii) the voting of demands for grants.

B. General Discussion.

159. (1) On days to be appointed by the Speaker, subsequent to the day on which the Budget is presented and for such time thereafter, as the Speaker may allot for this purpose, the House shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein. But no motion shall be moved at this stage, nor shall the budget be submitted to the vote of the House.
(2) The Finance Minister shall have a general right of reply at the end of the discussion.

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

C. Demands for Grants.

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

(2) The demands for grants shall be presented in such order and discussion shall continue for such time within the period allotted under Sub-rule (1) as the Speaker, in consultation with the Leader of the House, and Leader of the Opposition, may determine.

(3) On the days allotted under sub-rule (1), no other business except the questions shall be taken up without the consent of the Speaker.

(4) Motions may be moved at this stage to reduce or omit any grant but not to increase or alter the destination of a grant.

(5) No amendment to motion to reduce any grant shall be permissible.

(6) When several motions relating to the same demand are made, they shall be discussed in the order in which the heads to which they relate appear in the Budget.

(7) On the last day of the days allocated under sub-rule (1), half an hour or so before the close of the usual sitting of the day, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants and this procedure 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.
161. 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 Re. 1” as representing disapproval of the policy underlying the demand. Such a motion shall be known as “Disapproval of Policy Cut”. A member giving notice of such a motion shall indicate in precise terms the particulars of the policy which he proposes to discuss. The discussion shall be confined to the specific point or points mentioned in the notice and it shall be open to members to advocate an alternative policy;

(b) “that the amount of the demand be reduced by a specified amount” representing the economy that can be effected. Such specified amount may be either a lump sum reduction in the demands 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. Such a motion shall be known as “Token Cut” and the discussion thereon shall be confined to the particular grievance specified in the motion.

162. 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, epithets or defamatory statements;
(iii) it shall be confined to one specific matter which shall be stated in precise terms;
(iv) it shall not reflect on the character or conduct of any person whose conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion.
(v) it shall not make suggestions for the amendment or repeal of existing laws;

(vi) it shall not refer to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government;

(vii) it shall not relate to expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the 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 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.

163. Notice of a motion to omit or reduce any grant shall be given not less than two days before the day appointed for the discussion of such grant unless otherwise directed by the Speaker.

164. The Speaker shall decide whether a cut motion is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any cut motion which, in his opinion, amounts to an abuse of the right of moving such a motion, or is in contravention of these rules or is otherwise inadmissible.
165. (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 a schedule appended to the motion.

(2) Amendments may be moved for the reduction of the whole grant or for the reduction or omission of the items whereof the grant is composed.

(3) Discussion of a general nature shall be allowed on the motion or any amendments moved thereto but the details of the grant shall not be discussed further than is necessary to develop the general points.

(4) In other respects, a motion for vote on account shall be dealt with in the same way as if it were demands for grants.

166. 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.

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

168. When funds to meet proposed expenditure on a new service or scheme can be made available by reappropriation, a demand for the grant of a token sum may be submitted to the vote of the House, and if the House assents to the demand, funds may be so made available.

D. Appropriation Bill.

169. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Constitution, the procedure in regard to an Appropriation Bill shall be the same as for bills generally but with such modifications as the Speaker may consider necessary:

Provided that no amendment shall be proposed to an Appropriation Bill which will have the effect to varying the amount or altering the destination of any grant made under Article 203.
(2) The Speaker may suspend the operation of any rule for the timely passing of such Bills.

170. In addition to the powers exercisable by the Speaker under these rules, he may exercise all powers necessary for the purpose of the timely completion of all financial businesses and may, in particular, allot time for the disposal of various kinds of such business and when the time is so allotted, he 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 the time has been allotted.

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

171. As soon as may be practicable after the Appropriation and Finance Accounts and Audit Reports thereon have been laid on the Table of the House, the Secretary shall issue a notification declaring them to be published for general information.
CHAPTER—XXII

Budget Committee of Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly. Constitution of the Budget Committee.

Constitution and function of the Budget Committee.

172. (1) There shall be a Budget Committee of the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly consisting of 5 (five) Members including Deputy Speaker to be nominated by Speaker.

Function Of the Committee

(2) The function of the Committee shall be to scrutinise the estimates and budget proposal prepared by the Accounts Branch of the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat. The Secretary of the Assembly will place the Budget estimates before the Committee nominated by the Speaker and the Committee shall finally submit the estimates after scrutinisation to the Speaker along with the recommendations, if any, for approval of the Speaker.

(3) The Budget Estimates as recommended by the Committee and after approval of the Speaker 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 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 the Speaker to decide what is necessary for the Arunachal Legislative Assembly and its Secretariat in the efficient discharge of its responsibility.
CHAPTER-XXIII

Question of Privilege:

173. 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:

174. A member wishing to make a complaint of a breach of privilege shall give notice in writing to the 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 with notice.

175. 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.

176. If the Speaker gives his consent under rule 173, the member making the complaint shall, after questions and before the list of business is entered upon, read his 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 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 is satisfied about the urgency of the matter, allow a question of privilege to be raised at any time.

177. If the Speaker holds the matter proposed to be discussed in order, he shall refer it to the Committee of Privileges for reports within a period to be specified, unless he 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.

178. 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 Privileges or in the House.

B. Complaint by a Petition:

179. When a petition complaining a breach of privilege has been received and after the Speaker gives his consent thereto, the petition or such portion thereof as relates to breach of privilege shall be read to House by the Secretary. The House may forthwith take the petition into consideration or direct that it be taken into consideration at some future time within which it may be printed and copies of it supplied to members or refer it to Committee of Privileges for report within a period to be specified.

C. Complaint by Committee:

180. After the presentation of the report of a Committee of the House containing a complaint of a breach of privilege, the Chairman or in his 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.

181. After any of the following motions is agreed to by the House;

(1) Motion under rule 177 that the matter be taken into consideration; or

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

(3) Motion under rule 184 that the petition be taken into consideration; or
(4) Motion under rule 185 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:

182. Where the complainant is to be made against a member, the member should be given prior notice by the complainant, petitioner or 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 place on the day fixed by the House or proposed by the complainant, as the case may be. If he is unable to attend, the House may further postpone the consideration of the matter; but if he, in the opinion of the House, wilfully absent himself, the House may proceed with the matter in his absence.

183. 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 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 discretion of the Speaker to permit him to do so.

184. 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 called upon to offer any further explanation or apology.
E. General:

Opportunity to person charged.

185. 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 charged to be heard in explanation or exculpation of the offence complained against him:

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

Summoning the party charged.

186. 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.

187. The House, like the House of the people, has power under Article 194 of the Constitution to inflict amongst others the following punishment:—

(1) admonition,

(2) reprimand,

(3) imprisonment, for such term 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.

188. In case the House finds a charge of breach of privilege groundless, it may order the payment of an amount not exceeding Rs. 5,000 as cost to the party charged by the party complaining.

Execution of order of the House.

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

Brevity of Debate.

190. The debate at all stages on questions involving breach of privilege shall be brief.
191. Notwithstanding anything contained in the rules, the Speaker may refer any question of privilege to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.

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

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

193. 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.

194. As soon as may be, the Speaker shall, after he has received a communication referred to in rule 192 or rule 193 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 arrest as well as his 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:

195. No arrest shall be made within the precincts of the House without obtaining the permission of the Speaker.

196. A legal process, civil or criminal, shall not be served within the precincts of the House without obtaining the permission of the Speaker.
CHAPTER—XXIV

Subordinate Legislation.

Laying of regulation, rule etc. on the Table.

197. (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, 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.

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

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

Regulation, rule, etc. as amended to be laid on the Table.

199. 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 XXIX of these rules).
CHAPTER—XXV

Resignation and vacation of Seats in the House.

200. (1) A member who desires to resign his seat in the Assembly shall intimate in writing under his hand addressed to the Speaker, his intention to resign his seat in the Assembly in the appropriate form set out in the Fifth Schedule and shall not give any reason for his resignation:

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

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

(4) A member may withdraw his letter of resignation at any time before it is accepted by the Speaker.

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

Explanation: When the House is not in session, the Speaker shall inform the House about it immediately after the House re-assembles.

(6) The Secretary shall, as soon as may be, after the Speaker has accepted the resignation of a member, cause the information to be published in the Bulletin and the Gazette and forward a copy of notification to the Governor and to Election Commission for taking steps to fill the vacancy thus caused.
Provided that where the resignation is to take effect from a future date, the information shall be published in the Bulletin and the Gazette not earlier than the date from which it is to take effect.

201. (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 may delegate his functions in this behalf.

(2) If the motion referred to in sub-rule (1) is carried, the 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—XXVI

Leave of Absence from the Sitting of the House.

202. (1) A member desiring permission of the House to remain absent from the sitting thereof under clause (4) of Article 190 of 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.
CHAPTER XXVII

Communication between the Governor and the Assembly.

203. (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 message shall be conveyed to the Speaker through the Leader of the House or through such person as the Leader may delegate.

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

(i) by formal address after motion made and carried in the Assembly;

(ii) through the Speaker.
CHAPTER—XXVIII

Secret Sitting of the Assembly.

204. (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 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.

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

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

207. (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 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 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.

208. Subject to the provisions of rule 207, 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-XXIX
Assembly Committees.

(a) General.

209. In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, 'Committee' means Standing and adhoc Committee and includes "Assembly Committee" as defined in sub-rule (1) of rule 2.

210. (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 is not willing to serve on it. The proposer shall ascertain whether the member whose name is proposed by him is willing to serve on the Committee.

(3) Casual vacancies in a committee shall be filled by nomination by the Speaker and the member nominated to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired portion of the term for which the member in whose place he is nominated would have normally held office.

211. 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 objection and the nature of the alleged interest, whether personal, pecuniary or direct, of the proposed member in the matter coming up before the Committee;

(b) after the objection has been stated, the Speaker shall give an opportunity to the member produce on the Committee against whom the objection has 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 procedure
documentary or other evidence in support of their
respective cases;

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

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

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

212. Except as otherwise provided in Rules 258, 260 and
276 B, 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.

213. A member may resign his seat from a committee by
writing under his hand, addressed to the Speaker.
Chairman of Committee. 214. (1) The Chairman of a Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee:

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

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

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

Secretary of the Committee. 215. The Secretary of the Assembly shall be the Secretary of all ‘Assembly Committee’s.

Quorum. 216. (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 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 sitting of Committee. 217. 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. 218. All questions at any sitting of a committee shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting.
219. 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.

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

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

221. 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 Secretary may fix the date and time of the sitting:

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

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

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

224. 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.

Power to take evidence or call for documents.

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

226. (1) A witness may be summoned by an order signed by the 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 or altered without the knowledge and approval of the Committee.

Power to send for persons, papers and records.

227. 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 a witness.

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

Evidence an oath.

229. (1) All evidence shall be taken an oath:

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

"I swear in the presence 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.

230. The examination of witnesses 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 to the witness.

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

(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.

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

232. (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 open to 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 discretion, direct that such evidence be confidentially made available to members before it is formally laid on the Table.

233. 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.

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

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

(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.

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

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

(2) In presenting the report the Chairman or, in his absence, the member presenting the report shall, if he makes any remarks, confine himself to a brief statement of fact, but there shall be no debate on that statement at this stage.
237. The Speaker may, on a request being made to him 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.

237A. The recommendation of the Committee embodied in a report presented to the House, or the Speaker as the case may be, shall be forwarded to the departments concerned by the Legislative Assembly Secretariat. It shall be binding and obligatory on the part of the departments to submit replies to the recommendation contained in the report to Legislative Assembly Secretariat not later than 3 months from the date of its presentation of the Report to the House.

Failure to submit replies to the recommendation within the stipulated time, the Speaker may decide initiating such action against the defaulting departments as he may deem fit.

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

239. 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.

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

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

241. 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.

Printing, publication or circulation of report prior to its presentation to Assembly.

Replies to recommendation contained in report.

Power to make suggestion on procedure.

Power of Committee to make detailed rules.

Power of Speaker to give directions.

Business before Committee not to lapse on prorogation of Assembly.
242. 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 Committee.

243. 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 as 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

244. At the commencement of the House or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker may nominate a Committee called the Business Advisory Committee consisting of not more than six members including the Speaker who shall be the Chairman of the Committee.

245. (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 timetable the different hours at which the various stages of the Bill or other business shall be completed.

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

246. 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.

247. As soon as may be, after the report has been made to the House, a motion may be moved by a member of the Committee designated by the Speaker, “that this 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.

248. 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.

249. 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 Committee:

250. (1) The Minister-in-charge and the member who introduced the Bill, shall be members 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.

251. Members who are not member of a Select Committee may, with the permission of the Chairman, be present during the deliberations 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 may not be a member.
(d) Report by Select Committee:

252. (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 221 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 next motion should be a motion for circulation, or where the Bill has already been circulated, for recirculation.

(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 expressions which are unparliamentary or otherwise inappropriate, he may order such words, phrases or expressions to be expunged from the minute of dissent.

253. 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 absence by any member of the Committee.
254. The Secretary shall cause every report of a Select Committee to be printed, and a copy of the report shall be made available for the use of every member of the Assembly. The report and the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, shall be published in the Gazette.

(e) **Committee on Petitions:**

255. 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 five members:

Provided that a Minister or a Chairman of a Public Undertakings or a Parliamentary Secretary or the Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Board shall not be nominated a member of the Committee, and that if a member, after his nomination to the Committee, is appointed a Minister or a Chairman of a Public Undertakings or a Parliamentary Secretary or the Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Board, he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

256. (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 forms 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:**

257. (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 the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, the annual finance accounts of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh and such other accounts laid before the Assembly as the Committee may think fit.
(2) In scrutinising the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh and the, report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, it shall be the duty of the Committee to satisfy itself:–

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

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

(c) that every re-appropriation has been made in accordance with the provisions made in this behalf under rules framed by competent authority.

(3) It shall also be the duty of the Committee:–

(a) to examine the statement of accounts showing the income and expenditure of State Corporations, trading and manufacturing schemes, concerns and projects together with the balance sheets and statements of profit and loss accounts which the 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 to conduct an audit of any receipts or to 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:

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

258. (1) The Committee shall consist of not more than six 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 or a Chairman of a Public Undertakings or a Parliamentary Secretary or the Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Board shall not be elected a member of the Committee, and that if a member, after his election Committee, is appointed a Minister or a Chairman of Public Undertakings, or a Parliamentary Secretary or the Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Board, he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

(2) The term of office of members of the Committee shall not exceed the date 20 months from the date of the first formation.

(g) Committee on Estimates.

259. 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

(a) to report what economies, 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.
Provided that the Committee shall not exercise its functions in relation to such Public Undertakings as are allotted to the Committee on Public Undertakings by these rules or by the Speaker.

Constitution of Committee.

260. (1) The Committee shall consist of not more than six 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 or a Chairman of a Public Undertakings or a Parliamentary Secretary or the Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Board shall not be elected a member of the committee, and that if a member, after his to the committee, is appointed Minister or a Chairman of Public Undertakings or a Parliamentary Secretary or the Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Board, he shall cease to be a member of the committee from the date of such appointment.

(2) The term of office of members of the Committee shall not exceed 20 months from the date of its first formation.

Examination of estimates by Committee.

261. The Committee may continue the examination of the estimates from time to time throughout the financial year and report to the House at 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 the Committee has made no report.

(h) Committee of Privileges

Constitution of Committee of Privileges.

262. At the commencement of the Assembly or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker shall nominate a Committee of Privilege consisting of not more than six members.

Examination of question by Committee.

263. (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.
264. (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 any 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.

265. A motion that the report of the Committee be taken into consideration shall be accorded the priority assigned to a matter of privilege under rule 176, unless there has been undue delay in bringing it forward:

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

(i) **Committee on Subordinate Legislation**

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

267. The Committee shall consist of not more than six members who shall be nominated by the Speaker:

Provided that a Minister or a Chairman of a Public Undertakings or a Parliamentary Secretary or the Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Board shall not be nominated a member of the Committee, and that if a member, after his nomination to the Committee, is appointed a Minister or a Chairman of Public Undertaking or a Parliamentary Secretary or the Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Board, he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.
Numbering and publication of Orders.

268. 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

269. After each such Order referred to in rule 268 is laid before the House, the Committee shall, in particular, consider:

(i) whether it is in accordance with the general objects 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 elucidation.
270. If the Committee is of opinion that any Order should be annulled wholly or in part, or should be amended in any respect, it shall report that opinion and the grounds thereof to the 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.

271. The Speaker may issue such directions as he may consider necessary for regulating the procedure in connection with all matters connected with the consideration of any question of Subordinate Legislation either in the Committee or in the Assembly.

(j) **Committee on Government Assurances**:

272. 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.

273. The Committee shall consist of not more than six members who shall be nominated by the Speaker:

Provided that a Minister or a Chairman of a Public Undertakings or a Parliamentary Secretary or the Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Board shall not be nominated a member of the Committee, and that if a member, after his nomination to the Committee, is appointed a Minister or a Chairman of Public Undertakings or a Parliamentary Secretary or the Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Board, he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

(k) **Rules Committee**:

274. There shall be a Committee on Rules to consider matters of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assembly and to recommend any amendments or addition to these rules that may be deemed necessary.
Constitution of Committee.

275. The Committee on Rules shall be nominated by the Speaker and shall consist of six members including the Chairman of the Committee. The Speaker shall be the ex-officio Chairman of the Committee.

Laying of Report on the Table.

276. (1) The recommendations of the Committee shall be laid on the Table and within a period of two 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 notice of such amendment has not been given within two 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 on their publication in the Gazette unless otherwise specified.

(1) Committee on Public Undertakings:

Functions of Committee on Public Undertakings.

276. A. There shall be a Committee on Public Undertakings for the examination of the working on the public undertakings specified in the Fourth Schedule, or such other undertakings as may be referred to the Committee by the Speaker from time to time. The functions of the Committee shall be:-

(a) to examine the reports and accounts of the public undertakings specified in the Fourth Schedule, or such other undertakings as may be referred to the Committee by the Speaker from time to time;
(b) to examine the reports, if any, of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the Public Undertakings;

(c) to examine 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 undertaking is established.

276B. (1) The Committee shall consist of not more than six members who shall be elected by the House from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote:

Provided that a Minister or a Chairman of a Public Undertakings or a Parliamentary Secretary or the Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Board shall not be elected a member of the Committee, and that if a member, after his election to the Committee, is appointed a Minister, or a Chairman of Public Undertaking or a Parliamentary Secretary or the Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Board, he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

(2) The term of office of the members of the Committee shall not exceed 20 months.
(m) Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes.

276C. There shall be a Committee on the Welfare of Other Backward Classes to examine matters concerning the Welfare of Other Backward Classes which fall within the purview of the State Government. The function of the Committee shall be:

(a) to examine the measures taken by the State Government, to secure due representation of the Other Backward Classes in services and posts under its control;

(b) to review the progress and implementation of welfare programme and other ameliorative measures for the Other Backward Classes.

276D. The Committee shall consist of not more than six members who shall be nominated by the Speaker:

Provided that a Minister or a Chairman of a Public Undertakings or a Parliamentary Secretary or the Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Board shall not be nominated a member of the committee, and that if a member, after his nomination to the Committee, is appointed a Minister or a Chairman of Public Undertakings or a Parliamentary Secretary or the Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Board, he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

(n) Departmentally Related Standing Committee.

276 E (1) There shall be Departmentally Related Standing Committee of the House (to be called the Standing Committee).

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

Provided that the Speaker may alter the said schedule from time to time:

276 F (1) Each of the Standing Committees shall consist of not more than five (five) members who shall be nominated by the Speaker from time to time:

Provided that a Minister or a Chairman of Public Undertakings or a Parliamentary Secretary or the Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Board shall not be nominated a member of the Committee, and that if a member, after his nomination to the Committee, is appointed a Minister or a Chairman of Public Undertakings or a Parliamentary Secretary or the Deputy
Chairman of the State Planning Board shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

(2) The term of office of the members of the Standing Committee shall be for a period of 2 (two) years from the date of constitution of the Committee or until a new Committee is constituted.

(3) The Chairman of the Committee as specified in the sixth schedule shall be appointed by the Speaker amongst the members of the Committee.

276 G (1) The functions of the Standing Committee 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 examine such of the plan project activities of the Department concerned as may deem fit to the Committee or are specially referred to by the House or the Speaker.

(c) The Standing Committee shall not examine or investigate the matters of day to day administration of the concerned departments.

276 H Each of the functions of these Committees as provided in Rule 276 G shall be applicable to the Committee from the date as may be notified by the Speaker in respect of applicability of a particular function.

276 I Each Standing Committee shall, at the conclusion of the discussion referred to in Rule 159 scrutinise and consider the demand or grants falling within its purview. Such scrutiny shall ordinarily be confined to variations in the demands from the previous year, more particularly increases, the need for economy and efficiency, new services and relationship of expenditure to needs:

Provided that a Standing Committee may, in examining a demand under its various sub-heads, recommend variations from one sub-head to another, such variation shall not have the effect of increasing the total allocation under the demand. If an increase is sought to be made under one sub-head, a corresponding saving has to be shown under another sub-head within the same demand. A Standing Committee may, however, recommend an
enhancement or a new service, such enhancement or new service to be effected either by reappropriation where possible or through a supplementary demand. In making its recommendations, the Standing Committee shall keep in view also the resources constraint.

276 J 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 Budget in the House is over, the House shall be adjourned for a fixed period as determined by the Speaker.

(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 report of the Committee; and

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

276 K (1) The Report of the Committee shall be based on broad consensus.

(2) A member of a Standing Committee may give note of dissent on the report of the Committee.

276 L Except for matters for which special provision is made in the rules relating to the Standing Committee, the general rules applicable to other Legislature Committee in Assembly provided in Chapter XXIX of these rules shall apply mutatis mutandis to the Standing Committee as specified in Sixth Schedule.

276 M The Standing Committee shall not work in any other place except the precincts of Assembly House unless otherwise specially permitted by the Speaker.

276 N The Committee may avail of the expert opinion of the Government to make the report(s).
276 O The standing committee shall not generally consider the matters which are under consideration by other Legislature Committees.

276 P The Report of the Standing Committee shall have persuasive value and shall be treated as considered advice given by the Committee.

(o) Committee On Absence of Member from the sittings of the house.

276 Q The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House shall consist of six members nominated by the Speaker and shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year.

276 R (1) The functions of the Committee shall be -

(a) to consider all applications from members for leave of absence from the sittings of the House; and

(b) to examine every case where a member has been absent for a period of sixty days without permission, from the sittings of the House and to report whether the absence should be condoned or circumstances of the case justify that the House should declare the seat of the member vacant.

(2) The Committee shall perform such other function in respect of attendance to members in the House as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.

276 S Where the Committee recommends that leave of absence be granted to a member or the absence be condoned, as the case may, the pleasure of the House shall be taken by the Speaker in the following terms on a day as soon as may be after the presentation of the report:

"The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House in its report has recommended that leave of absence be granted or absence be condoned (as the case may be) in respect of Shri/Smti for the period indicated in the report".

The member is being informed accordingly.
(p) General Purposes Committee

Constitution of General purposes Committee.

276 T There Shall be a General Purposes Committee of Consisting of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker and Leaders of recognised parties and groups in the Assembly and such other members as may be nominated by the Speaker.

The Committee may also invite a Minister or any other member to its sittings as special invitee.

The Speaker shall be the Ex-officio Chairman of the Committee. If the Speaker, for any reason is not present at any sitting of the Committee, the Deputy Speaker, and if he is also not present, the Committee shall choose another member to act as Chairman for that sitting.

Functions of the Committee.

276 U The functions of the Committee shall be to consider and to tender advice to the Speaker on such matters concerning the affairs of the House and any other matter referred to it by the House or the Speaker from time to time.
CHAPTER—XXX
General Rules of Procedure.
Notices.

277. (1) Every notice required by these rules shall be given in writing addressed to the 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 Saturday, Sunday or a public holiday.

(2) Notices left at the Assembly Notice Office after the hours notified under sub-rule (1) shall be treated as given on the next open day.

278. (1) The 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.

279. 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.

280. 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.

281. If in the opinion of the Speaker, any notice contains words, phrases or expressions which are argumentative, unparliamentary, ironical, irrelevant, verbose, or otherwise inappropriate, he may, in his discretion, amend such notice before it is circulated.
Identical motions.

282. (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 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.

283. (1) A member who has moved an original motion or an amendment may withdraw the same with 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, unless any member of the House ask that the question on the motion be put.

Procedure where motion debated and not withdrawn.

284. If debated and not with drawn, the Speaker shall again read the motion when taking the sense of the Assembly upon it.

Adjournment of debate on motion.

285. At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned.


286. (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 may either forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question.

(2) If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for recirculation 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 as the original circulation was adequate or comprehensive or that no circumstances have arisen since the previous circulation to warrant the recirculation of the Bill, he 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 recirculation 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 a proper manner or that no unforeseen or new circumstance has arisen since the Bill emerged from such Committee, he may forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question.  

Amendments

287. (1) An amendment shall be relevant to and within the scope of the motion to which it is proposed.

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

(3) After a decision has been given on an amendment to any part of 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 opinion frivolous.

288. The Speaker shall have power to select the amendment to be proposed in respect of any motion, and may, if he thinks fit, call upon any member who has given notice of an amendment to give such explanation of the object of the amendment as may enable him to form a judgement upon it.

289. (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 the amendment or amendments proposed.
Division of motions.

290. When any motion involving several points have 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 may think fit.

Rules to be observed by Members:

291. Whilst 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 improper expression or noises or in any other improper manner;

(iii) shall bow to the Chair while taking or leaving his 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 usual seat;

(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 speeches are being made in the House.
291A. The Minister concerned, when a matter relating for his Portfolio is under discussion in the House, shall not leave the House without the previous permission of the Speaker.

292. When a member rises to speak, his name shall be called by the Speaker. If more members than one rise at the same time, the member whose name is so called shall be entitled to speak.

293. A member desiring to make any observation on any matter before the House shall speak from his place, shall rise when he speaks and shall address the Speaker. At any time if the Speaker rises, any member speaking shall immediately resume his seat.

294. (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 motion for rescinding it;

(v) reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper term;

Explanation:—The words “persons in high authority” means person 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.

(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 right of speech for the purpose of obstructing the business of the House.

(2) A private member may not read to his speech, but may refresh his memory by reference to notes.

294 A. No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any persons 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 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.

295. 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 shall ask the question through the Speaker.

296. The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevances or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.

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

Order of speeches and right of reply:

298. (1) After the member who moves a motion has spoken, other members may speak to the motion in such order as the Speaker may call upon them. If any member who is so called upon, does not speak, he shall not be entitled, except with the permission of 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 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.

299. Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (3) of rule 298, the reply of the mover of the original motion shall in all cases conclude the debate.

Address by the Speaker:

300. The Speaker may himself, or on a point being raised or on a request made by a member, address the House at any time on a matter under consideration in the House with a view to aid members in their deliberations, and such expression of views shall not be taken to be in the nature of a decision.

Procedure when Speaker rises:

301. Whenever the Speaker rises, he shall be heard in silence and any member who is then speaking or offering to speak shall immediately sit down.

Closure:

302. 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 298.
303. (1) whenever the debate on any motion in connection with a Bill or on any other motion becomes unduly protracted, the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the House, fix time limit for the conclusion of discussion on any stage or all stages of the Bill or the motion, as the case may be.

(2) At the appointed hour, in accordance with the time limit fixed for the completion of a particular stage of a Bill or a motion, the Speaker shall, unless the debate is sooner concluded, forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with that stage of the Bill or the motion.

**Question for Decision:**

304. (1) A matter requiring the decision of the Assembly shall be decided by means of a 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.

305. 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.

306. 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:**

307. (1) On the conclusion of the debate, the Speaker shall put the question and invite those who are in favour of the motion to say “Ayes” 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 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 shall order that the Lobby be cleared.

(b) After the lapse of three minutes he shall put the question a second time and declare whether in his opinion the “Ayes” or the “Noes”, have it.

(4) (a) If the opinion so declared is again challenged, he 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 Division Number and the Division Clerk, while marking off his 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 may asked the members who are for “Yes”, and those for “No” respectively to rise in their places and, on a count being taken, he may declare the determination of the House. In such a case, the names of the voters shall not be recorded.

(b) After voting in the Lobbies is completed, the Division Clerks shall hand over the Division List to the 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 the Division Lobby owing to sickness or infirmity may with the permission of the Speaker, have his vote recorded either at his seat or in the Members’ Lobby.

(e) If a member finds that he has voted by mistake in the wrong Lobby, he may be allowed to correct his mistake, provided he brings it to the notice of the Speaker before the result at the division is announced.

(f) When the Division Clerks have brought the Division Lists to the Secretary’s table, a member who has not upto that time recorded his vote but who then wishes to have his vote recorded may do so with the permission of the Speaker.
Papers quoted to be laid on the Table:

308. If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest:

Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the table.

309. 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 source of advice or opinion given to him:

310. If, in answer to a question or during debate, a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any Officer of the Government or by any other person or authority, he shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of documents 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:

311. If the vote of a member in a division in the House is challenged on the ground of personal, pecuniary or direct interest in the matter to be decided, the Speaker may, if he considers necessary, call upon the member making the challenged to state precisely the grounds of his objection and the member whose vote has been challenged to state his case and shall decide whether the vote of the member should be disallowed or not and his decision shall be final.
Provided that the vote of a member or members is challenged immediately after the division is over and before the result is announced by the Speaker.

Explanation:—For the purposes of this rule the interest of the member should be direct, personal or pecuniary and separately belong to the person whose vote is questioned and not in common with the public in general or with any class or section thereof or on a matter State policy.

Withdrawal, Naming and Suspension of members:

312. The Speaker may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion, grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the House, and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting.

313. (1) The Speaker may, if he deem it 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 shall forthwith put the question that the member (naming him) 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:

314. In the case of grave disorder arising in the House, the Speaker may, if he thinks necessary to do so, adjourn the House or suspend any sitting for a time to be fixed by him, but in no case the adjournment shall exceed one week.
Points of Order:

315. (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 decision thereon, which shall be final.

(4) No debate shall be allowed on a point of order, but the Speaker may, if he think fit, hear members before giving his 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 position; or

(c) when a question as 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.

316. 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 Secretary in writing stating briefly the point which he wishes to raise in the House together with reasons for wishing to raise it and he shall be permitted to raise it, only after the Speaker has given his consent and at such time and date as the Speaker may fix.
Maintenance of Order:

317. The Speaker shall preserve order and shall have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decision.

Report of Proceedings:

318. (1) The relevant copies of the proceedings of the Assembly shall be furnished to the Members concerned for the purpose of correction and the members concerned shall correct and return the same within 30 days of its receipt. Correction of speeches should be confined to grammatical mistakes and there can be no material alteration.

Thereafter, the 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 members shall be indicated by a footnote in the proceedings.

(2) A copy of the proceedings so published shall be sent to the Governor.

319. If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House.

320. The portion of the proceedings of the House so expunged shall be marked by asterisks and an explanatory footnote shall be inserted in the proceedings as follows:

"Expunged as ordered by the Chair".

Printing and Publication of Assembly Papers:

321. (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;

322. The Secretary shall have custody of all records, documents and papers belonging to the House or any of its Committees or Assembly Secretariat and he 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 absence of the Speaker from the headquarters, the Deputy Speaker may accord such permission.

Other duties of Secretary:

323. In addition to the other duties specially required of these rules it shall be the duty of the 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 the Assembly:

324. (1) 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 Conference and the Seminar for members of the Assembly.

Admission of strangers:

325. 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.

326. The Speaker, whenever he thinks fit, may order the Visitor's or Press gallery to be cleared.

House Committee:

327. (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 not more than six members to be nominated by the Speaker. The Secretary of the Assembly will be the, ex-officio Secretary of the Committee.

(2) The functions of the Committee shall be:

(i) to deal with all questions relating to residential accommodation for members of the Assembly;

(ii) to exercise supervision over facilities for accommodation, food, medical aid and other amenities accorded to members in Members Hostels in Itanagar;

(iii) to look to the comfort, convenience of the members as well as maintenance of general discipline in the Hostel;

(iv) to deal with all questions relating to office accommodation for the Legislative Assembly Secretariat and residential accommodation of its officers and staff members;
(v) to look to the facilities and other amenities provided to the officers and staff in their quarters;

(vi) to exercise supervision over maintenance of the Assembly buildings and staff quarters;

(vii) the functions of the Committee shall be advisory; and

(viii) the Committee shall frame its own rules and the rules so framed shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Library Committee:

328. There shall be a Library Committee appointed by the Speaker consisting of five members and three members shall from a quorum for the purpose of constituting meeting of the Committee.

Setting up of an Enquiry Committee to find out gross mistake committed by any department:

328A. In course of discussion on any matter during question and resolution hours, if a question arises for setting up of an Enquiry Committee to find out gross mistake committed by any department causing loss of public money, and if the House approves it, the Presiding Officer can set up an Enquiry Committee from amongst the members of the House according to his own discretion.

Facilities to the Leader of the Opposition:

328B. The Leader of the Opposition as defined in clause (i) of Rule 2 shall be provided with all facilities as the Speaker may consider necessary for the due performance of his duties.
CHAPTER—XXXI

Interpretation of Rules:

329. If any doubt arises as to the interpretation of any of the provisions of these rules, the decision of the Speaker shall be final.

330. 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.

331. 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.
CHAPTER-XXXII

Special Mention.

332. (1) A member who wishes to make a special mention concerning to any subject to any constituency may give notice to the Secretary in writing together with reasons for wishing to raise it at least one hour before the commencement of the Session. The Speaker in his discretion may allow the member to raise the matter as such time and date as he may fix;

(2) The concerned Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make statement at a later hour or date;

(3) There shall be no debate on such matter.
FIRST SCHEDULE
Form of Petition
(See rule 112)

To
The Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly.
The humble petition of

(Here insert name and designation or description of petitioner(s) in concise form e.g. “AB, and others” or “the inhabitants of ...........................................” or “the municipality of ..................................... “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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of petitioner</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Signature or thumb impression</th>
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Counter - signature of member presenting.
SECOND SCHEDULE
Form of Report on Petition by the Secretary
(See rule 11 8)

Sir, under Rule ........................................ of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Arunachal Pradesh 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 House on the ........................................ 19 ........................................ by Shri ........................................

STATEMENT

Petitions relating to ........................................ (in case of Bills) the Bill to provide for ........................................ which was introduced in the House on the ........................................ 19 ........................................

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of signatories</th>
<th>District or town</th>
<th>State</th>
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THIRD SCHEDULE
(See rules 192 and 193)

Form of communication regarding arrest, detention, conviction or release, as the case may be, of a member.

Place ........................................
Date ........................................

To

The Speaker,
Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly,
Naharlagun.

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 ...................................................... Member of the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly be ....................... arrested for .......................................................... detained

(reasons for the arrest or detention as the case may be)

Shri ...................................................... MLA, was accordingly arrested at ...................................................... (time) taken into custody

on ........................................ (date) and is at present lodged in the ......................................................

Jail ...................................................... (Place).
I have the honour to inform you that Shri ............................................................. Member of the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly, was tried at the ............................................ Court before me on a charge (or charges) of .................................................. (reasons for the conviction).

On ........................................... (date) after a trial lasting for ...................................... days, I found him guilty of ........................................... and sentenced him to imprisonment for .................................................. (period).

(His application for leave to appeal to .......................................................... is pending consideration).

*Name of the Court.

C

I have the honour to inform you that Shri ............................................................. Member of the Arunachal Pradesh 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 276A)

List of Public Undertakings.

1. Arunachal Pradesh Forest Development Corporation.
2. Fish Farmers Development Agency.
15. Namphai Saw and Veneer Mills, Namphai.

And

Other Public Undertakings as may be constituted from time to time.
FIFTH SCHEDULE
(See rule 200)
Form of Resignation of Seats in the House.

To,

The Hon'ble Speaker.
Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly,
Naharlagun.

Sub: Resignation of Seat in the House.

Sir,

I do hereby tender my resignation as Member of Legislative Assembly of Arunachal Pradesh with effect from ................. (date) forenoon/afternoon:

Yours faithfully,

(Signature of Member)

Place ........................................ Name in full in block letters ........................................
Date ........................................ Name of Constituency ........................................
                                         District .................................................................
                                         Party Affiliation ...........................................
SIXTH SCHEDULE
(SEE RULE 276 E)
LIST OF DEPARTMENTALLY STANDING COMMITTEE

1. Committee on Education, Science & Technology,
   Election, Gazette, Library & Youth Affairs, Protocol.

2. Committee on Health & FW, Social Welfare,
   Art & Culture, Labour, Civil Supplies, Supply &
   Transport, Cooperation, Law & Judicial and PHE

3. Committee on Public Works, IPR, Legal Metrology,
   Land Management, Rural Development, Eco & Statistics,
   Stationery & Printing, Irrigation & Flood Control & Tourism.

4. Committee on Forests, Industries, Agriculture,
   Handloom & Handicrafts, Geology & Mining,
   Panchayat, Fisheries, Horticulture & Urban Development

5. Committee on Rural Works, Power, Public Service
   Commission, Finance, Tax & Excise, General Administration,
   State Transport, Relief, Rehabilitation & Settlement
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