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**RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF
BUSINESS IN THE HARYANA LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY**

CHAPTER 1

Short Title and Definitions

1. These rules may be called “the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Haryana Legislative Assembly”. Short title

2. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires, Definitions

“Advocate-General” means the person appointed Advocate-General of Haryana by the Governor under Article 165 of the Constitution.

“Assembly” means the Legislative Assembly of the State of Haryana.

“Assembly Committee” means a Committee which is elected by the Assembly or nominated by the Speaker under these Rules and works under the directions of the Speaker and presents its report to the House or to the Speaker and the Secretariat for which is provided by the Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

¹“Bulletin” means the Bulletin of the House containing :—

- (a) a brief record of the proceedings of the House at each of its sittings.
- (b) information on any matter relating to or connected with the business of

1. Added by notification dated 23-1-98.

the House or other matter which, in the opinion of the Speaker, may be included therein.]

“Constitution” means the Constitution of India ²[deleted]

“Finance Minister” means the Minister to whom the business of Finance has been allotted by the Governor and includes any Minister.

“Gazette” means the Haryana Government Gazette.

“Governor” means the Governor of Haryana ³[deleted]

“House” means the Legislative Assembly.

⁴ [“Leader of the House” means the Chief Minister, if he is a member of the House, or a Minister who is a member of the House, and is nominated by the Chief Minister to function as the Leader of the House.]

⁵ [“Lobby” means the covered corridor immediately adjoining the Chamber and coterminous with it.]

“Member” means a member of the Assembly :

Provided that a Minister who is not a member and the Advocate General shall be deemed to be members for the purpose of speaking in, moving motions and otherwise taking part in the proceedings of the Assembly, but shall not be deemed to

2. Deleted by notification dated 23-1-98.

3. Deleted *ibid*.

4. Substituted *ibid*.

5. Added *ibid*.

be members for the purposes of quorum or voting.

⁶["Member-in-charge of the Bill/Resolution" means in the case of Government Bill/Resolution any Minister, in the case of any other Bill/Resolution the member who has given notice of a motion for leave to introduce the Bill/Resolution or who has introduced the Bill/Resolution or a member authorised by him in writing to assume charge of the Bill/Resolution.]

⁷["Minister" means a member of the Council of Ministers, a Minister of State, a Deputy Minister

⁹{but does not include a Chief Parliamentary Secretary or a Parliamentary Secretary} :

Explanation :- A Chief Parliamentary Secretary or a Parliamentary Secretary who is not a member of the House, is not entitled to attend its sitting.]

"Motion" means the statement of a matter or proposal brought forward by a member for consideration of the Assembly and includes a resolution and an amendment.

⁸["Precincts of the House" means and includes the Chamber, the Lobbies, the Galleries and such other places as the Speaker may from time to time specify.

"Private member" means a member other than a Minister.

6. Added by notification dated 23-1-98.

7. Substituted *ibid*.

8. Added by notification dated 23-1-98.

9. Substituted by Notification dated 16-1-2006.

“Resolution” means a motion for the purpose of discussing a matter of general public interest.

“Secretary” means the Secretary to the Assembly and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary.

“Speaker” means the person holding the office of the speaker under Article 178 of the Constitution or any other person elected to such office under the Constitution.

“Substantive motion” means a self contained proposal submitted for the approval of the Assembly and drafted in such a way as to be capable of expressing a decision of the Assembly.

“State” means the State of Haryana.

“Table” means the Table of the Assembly.

Words and expressions used in the Constitution and not defined in these rules shall have the meaning assigned to them in the Constitution.

CHAPTER II

Summons to Members, Seating, Roll of Members, Attendance Register and Prorogation

3. When a session of the Assembly is summoned under Article 174 of the Constitution, the Secretary shall issue a notification in respect thereof in the Gazette. Summons to Members

He shall issue a summons to each Member specifying the date and place for the sessions :

¹[Provided that when a session is called at short notice or emergently, summons may not be issued to each Member separately but an announcement of the date and place of the Session shall be made in the print media and Members may be informed by telegram.]

²**4.** The Members shall sit in such order as the Speaker may determine. Seat of Members

5. There shall be a Roll of Members of the Assembly which shall be signed in the presence of the Secretary by every Member before taking his seat. Roll of Members

6. There shall be an Attendance Register for the members which shall be signed by every Member on each day of his attendance in the presence of an official deputed by the Secretary for the purpose. Attendance Register of Members

7. When a session of the Assembly is prorogued the Secretary shall issue a notification in respect thereof in the Gazette and inform the Members. On prorogation all pending notices subject to the provisions of the Constitution and these Rules shall lapse : Prorogation

1. Substituted by notification dated 23-1-98.

2. Substituted *ibid*.

³[Provided that a motion, resolution or an amendment, which has been moved and is pending in the House, shall not lapse by reason only of the prorogation of the House] ⁴[except private Member's Bill/an amendment and Resolution.]

3. Added by notification dated 14-3-78.

4. Added by notification dated 23-1-98.

CHAPTER III

Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Acting ¹[Chairperson]

8. (1) As soon as may be after a general election, the Assembly shall elect a Speaker after such members as are present have been sworn in.

Election of
Speaker

(2) Any member may propose another member then present in the Assembly and move that such member do take the Chair of the Assembly as Speaker.

(3) If the motion is seconded and no other member is proposed, the person presiding shall without putting the question declare that member elected and call him to take the Chair.

(4) If the names of other members be proposed and seconded, the questions shall be put one by one in the order in which the motions have been moved, and determined, if necessary, by division. If any motion is carried, the person presiding shall without putting later motions, declare elected the member proposed in the motion which has been carried and call that member to take the Chair.

²[Deleted]

³(5) A Member shall not propose his own name or second a motion proposing his own name or propose or second more than one motion.]

⁴**[9. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of the Speaker the Governor shall fix a date not later than seven days from the date of the first sitting of the Vidhan Sabha (Assembly) after the occurrence of the vacancy**

Vacancy in the
office of
Speaker

1. Substituted by notification dated 23-1-98.

2. Deleted *ibid*.

3. Added *ibid*.

4. Substituted *ibid*.

and the Secretary shall intimate to each Member the date so fixed. The election shall be held in accordance with the procedure set out in the foregoing rule.]

Election of
Deputy Speaker -

10. For purpose of the election of a Deputy Speaker, the Speaker shall fix a date -

- (i) in the case of an election to the office, following a general election not later than seven days from the date of the Speaker's election; and
- (ii) in the case of an election at any other time when a vacancy occurs not later than seven days from the date of the first meeting of the Assembly after the occurrence of vacancy.

The procedure for the election shall be the same as that in respect of the election of the Speaker except that the Speaker or in his absence such person as may be determined by the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly or if no such person is present, such other person as may be determined by the Assembly shall preside when the election is held.

Removal of the
Speaker and
Deputy Speaker

11. (1) As soon as may be after the receipt of notice of a resolution to remove the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker from his office under Article 179(c) of the Constitution, the Speaker shall read the notice to the Assembly and shall then request members who are in favour of leave being granted to move the resolution to rise in their places and if not less than 23 members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall allow the resolution to be moved.

(2) As soon as may be after leave is given, a copy of the resolution shall be forwarded to the Leader of the House who shall find time for its discussion, and

the motion shall be taken upon the day fixed by the Leader of the House for the purpose.

12. The Speaker may, by order in writing, delegate to the Deputy Speaker all or any of his powers under the Constitution or under these rules and may revoke any such delegation from time to time.

Delegation of powers to Deputy Speaker

13. (1) The Speaker shall, as soon as may be, after the commencement of every session, nominate from among the members a panel of not more than four⁵[Chairperson, any one of whom may preside over the Assembly in the absence of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, when so requested by the Speaker, or in his absence, by the Deputy Speaker.

Panel of Acting⁵Chairperson

(2) A⁵[Chairperson] nominated under sub-rule (1) shall hold office until a new panel of⁵[Chairperson] is nominated.

(3) If, at the commencement of a sitting, the Speaker is unavoidably absent the Secretary shall inform the Assembly of the fact, before the Deputy Speaker, or if he is also absent, an acting⁵[Chairperson] takes the Chair.

5. Substituted by notification dated 23-1-98.

CHAPTER IV

Sittings of the Assembly

When is sitting
of the Assembly
duly constituted

14. A sitting of the Assembly is duly constituted when it is presided over by the Speaker or other Member competent to preside over a sitting of the Assembly under the Constitution or these Rules.

Sitting of the
Assembly

15. Unless the Speaker otherwise directs :-

- (1) Assembly shall meet whilst in Session on all days except Saturdays and Sundays :
Provided that if any day happens to be a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, there shall be no meeting on that day.
- (2) The Assembly shall meet on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays at 2 p.m. and adjourn at 6.30 p.m. and shall meet on Fridays at 9.30 a.m. and adjourn at 1.00 p.m.
- (3) At 6.30 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays and at 1.00 p.m. on Fridays or earlier if the business set down in list of business for the day is completed, the Speaker shall adjourn the Assembly without question put and the proceedings on any business then under consideration shall be interrupted.

Provided that -

- (a) if at the time of interruption the closure is moved or proceedings under closure are in progress the proceedings under the closure and on any further motion as is specified in the rule as to closure shall be

completed before the Assembly is adjourned;

- (b) if at the time of interruption, proceedings under division are in progress these proceedings shall be completed before the Assembly is adjourned;
- (c) a motion may be made by a Minister at the commencement of the business for the day to be decided without amendment or debate, that the proceedings on any specified business be exempted at this sitting from the provisions of the rule "Sittings of the Assmebly" either indefinitely or for a specified period after the hour of interruption, and if such a motion is agreed to, the business so specified shall not be interrupted, and if under discussion when a motion for adjournment under rule 66 is taken up, shall be resumed and proceeded with thereafter.

16. Subject to the provisions of the Constitution and these Rules the Assembly may be adjourned from time to time by its own order :

Adjournment

Provided that a motion for adjournment of the Assembly to a day or sine die shall not be made except in consultation with the Speaker :

Provided further that the Speaker may, if it is represented to him by the Ministers that the public interest requires that the Assembly should meet at any earlier time during the adjournment and if he is satisfied that the public interest does so require, give notice that he is so satisfied and call a meeting of the Assembly before the day to which it has been adjourned or any time after it has been adjourned sine die.

CHAPTER V

Governor's Address and communications between Governor and Assembly

Observance of order during Governor's Address	¹ [17. Observance of order during Governor's Address. - No member shall interrupt the Governor when he is addressing the House; or display any placard; or shout any slogans; or make any protest; or raise any point of order, debate or discussion or otherwise wilfully disrupt the proceedings, immediately preceding or during or immediately following the Governor's Address under Article 175(1) of the Constitution and the Governor's Special Address under Article 176(1) of the Constitution, and the commission of any of the above lapses shall be treated as contempt of the House and dealt with as such under these rules.]
Laying a Copy of the Special Address before Assembly	18. After the Governor has delivered his Address under Article 176(1) of the Constitution, the Speaker shall report the fact to the Assembly and lay a copy of such Address before the Assembly.
Allotment of time for discussion of Special Address	19. The Speaker in consultation with the Leader of the Assembly shall allot time for the discussion of matters referred to in the Governor's Special Address.
Scope of discussion	20. On such day or days or part of any day, the Assembly shall be at liberty to discuss matter referred to in such Address on a motion of Thanks moved by a member which shall be seconded by another member.
Amendments	21. Amendments may be moved to such motion of Thanks in such form as may be considered appropriate by the Speaker.
Other business that may be taken up	² [22. (1) Notwithstanding that a day has been allotted for discussion on the Governor's Address :-

1. Substituted by notification dated 23-1-98.

2. Substituted *ibid*.

- (a) a motion or motions for leave to introduce a Bill or Bills may be made and a Bill or Bills may be introduced on such day; and
- (b) other business of a formal character may be transacted on such day before the House commences or continues the discussion on the Address.

(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 70.]

23. 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.

Government's
right of reply

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

Time limit for
speeches

25. No time shall be allowed for the discussion of matters referred to in the Governor's Address under Article 175(1) of the Constitution; provided that the contents of the Address may be referred to in any debate in the Assembly.

Governor's
Address under
Article 175(1)
of the Constitu-
tion

CHAPTER VI

Communication between the Governor and the Assembly

Message by
the Governor

26. 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 it may be necessary to do so.

Communica-
tions from As-
sembly to
Governor

27. Communications from the Assembly to the Governor shall be made by formal address after motion made and carried in the Assembly and submitted through the Speaker.

CHAPTER VII

Arrangement of Business

¹[28(1) Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, the first hour of every sitting after the swearing in of Members, if any, shall be available for oral answer to questions.

Time for questions

(2) After the questions hour, miscellaneous business, if any, for which no separate allotment of time has been made in these Rules, shall be taken up in the following order :-

- (a) Announcement by the Speaker/Secretary, if any ;
- (b) Questions of Privilege, if any ;
- (c) Adjournment motions, if any, to move for which consent has been given by the Speaker ;
- (d) Call Attention Notices and other motions, if any, admitted by the Speaker; and
- (e) Statements by Minister, etc.]

29. On days allotted for the transaction of Government business such business shall have precedences and the Secretary shall arrange the business in such order and on such days as the Speaker after consultation with the Leader of the House may determine;

Arrangement of Government Business

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.

1. Substituted by notification dated 23-1-98.

Arrangement of
Private member's
business

²[30. (1) [Private Members business shall be taken up on Thursdays.] On all other days no business other than Government business shall be transacted except with the consent of the Leader of the House :

Provided that on a motion made after a day's notice by a Minister this rule may be suspended and the Assembly may transact Government business on a Thursday.]

³[(2) On days when business other than Government business is transacted such business shall be taken up in the following order :-

- (a) Messages relating to such business from the Governor;
- (b) Bills in respect of which leave to introduce is to be asked for;
- (c) Resolutions on matters of general public importance; and
- (d) Bills which have already been introduced.]

(3) The relative precedence of Bills to be introduced and of resolutions to be moved shall be determined by separate ballots to be held in accordance with the procedure set out in ⁴[Schedule-1] annexed to these Rules on such day as the Speaker may direct.

(4) Bills which have been introduced shall be arranged in such order as to give priority to Bills most advanced, i.e., in the following order :-

- (i) Bills in respect of which the next stage is that the Bill be passed.
- (ii) Bills in respect of which a motion has been

2. Substituted by notification dated 23-1-98.

3. Substituted *ibid*.

4. Substituted by notification dated 10-3-2003.

carried that the Bill be taken into consideration.

- (iii) Bills in respect of which the report of a Select Committee has been presented.
- (iv) Bills in respect of which the next stage is the presentation of the report of a Select Committee.
- (v) Bills which have been circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion.
- (vi) Bills which have been introduced, but which have not proceeded to any of the stages set out above :

Provided that the relative precedence of Bills falling within the same category shall be determined according to the priority of their introduction in the Assembly.

31. All business appointed for any day and not disposed of on that day before the termination of the sitting shall stand over until the next day or such other day in the session available for such class of business as the Speaker may, in consultation with the Member-in-charge or Leader of the House, determine. Business other than Government business so standing over shall have no priority on the next available day for such class of business unless it has been commenced.

Business
outstanding at
the end of day

32. (1) A list of business for the day shall be prepared by the Secretary, and a copy thereof shall be made available for the use of every member.

List of Business

(2) Save as otherwise provided in these Rules, no business not included in the list of business for the day shall be transacted at any meeting without the leave of the Speaker.

(3) Save as otherwise provided in these Rules, no business requiring notice shall be set down for a day earlier than the day after that on which the period of the notice necessary for that class of business expires, unless the Speaker waives this requirement.

(4) Unless the Speaker otherwise directs not more than ten resolutions in addition to any resolution which is outstanding under Rule 31 shall be set down in the list of business for any day allotted for the disposal of Private Members' Resolutions.

CHAPTER VIII

Business Advisory Committee

33. (1) At the commencement of the Assembly or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker may nominate a Committee called, 'The Business Advisory Committee'. ¹[It shall consist of not more than seven members including the Speaker.] The Speaker shall be ex-officio ²[Chairperson] of the Committee.

Constitution of the Business Advisory Committee

(2) If the Speaker is for any reason unable to preside over a sitting of the Committee, he shall nominate a ³[Chairperson for that sitting.

(3) The Committee nominated under sub-rule (1) shall hold office until a new Committee is nominated .

(4) The casual vacancies in the Committee shall be filled by the Speaker and any person nominated to fill such a vacancy shall hold office for the period for which the person in whose place he is nominated would have held office under sub-rule (3).

34. The quorum to constitute a sitting of the Committee shall be [⁴four].

Quorum

35. (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 Government business as the Speaker in consultation with the Leader of the House may direct for being referred to the Committee.

Functions of Committee

(2) The Committee shall have the power to indicate in the proposed time table the different hours at

1. Substituted by notification dated 23-1-98.
 2. Substituted *ibid*.
 3. Substituted *ibid*.
 4. Substituted *ibid*.

which the various stages of the Bill and other Government 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.

Report of the
Committee

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

Allocation of
Time Order

37. As soon as may be after the report has been made to the House a motion may be moved by a member of the Committee designated by the Speaker "that this House agrees with the allocation of time proposed by the 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.⁵[omitted]

Disposal of
outstanding
Matters at the
appointed hour

38. At the appointed hour, in accordance with the allocation of Time Order for the completion of a particular stage of a Bill, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with that stage of the Bill.

Variation in the
Allocation of
Time Order

39. 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 is general agreement for such variation, and such variation shall be enforced by the Speaker after taking the sense of the House.

5. Omitted by notification dated 23-1-98

CHAPTER IX

Questions

40. A question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern within the special cognizance of the Minister to whom it is addressed. Subject-matter of questions

¹ **[40-A.** The Questions shall be classified as follows :- Classification of questions

- (a) Short notice questions;
- (b) Starred questions; and
- (c) Unstarred questions.

Explanation I. - A Short notice question means a question relating to a matter of urgent public importance. It shall be distinguished by placing two asteriks. Supplementary questions arising out of the answer given, can be put thereon with the permission of the Speaker.

Explanation II. - A starred question means a question on which supplementary questions arising out of the answer given, can be put with the permission of the Speaker. It shall be distinguished by placing one asterisk.

Explanation III. - Unstarred question means a question of which a written reply may be given to the member concerned and on which no supplementary question is permissible.

²**[41.** A member who desires to give notice of question shall do so by giving 15 clear days notice :] Notice of questions

1. Added by notification dated 23-1-98

2. Substituted by notification dated 10-3-2003

Provided that -

- (i) the Speaker may, with the consent of the Minister concerned, allow a question to be asked at shorter notice; and
- (ii) in case the answer to a question is not ready before the sitting of the Assembly immediately following the expiry of the period of notice the Speaker may on such intimation by the Minister concerned, extend the time for answering the question, and if the question is on the list of questions it shall not be called on that day.

Form of Notice of Questions

42. (1) Notice of a question shall be given in writing to the Secretary and shall specify the official designation of the Minister to whom it is addressed.

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

Questions for oral answer to be distinguished by asterisks

43. A member who desires an oral answer to his question may distinguish it by an asterisk. If he does not distinguish it by an asterisk the question shall be printed on the list of questions for written answer. Questions distinguished by asterisk shall be printed separately from those not so distinguished.

Members entitled to oral answers to three questions on a day

44. (1) Not more than three questions distinguished by asterisks by the same member shall be placed on the list of questions for oral answer on any one day. Questions in excess of these shall be spread over other days.

(2) The order in which questions for oral answer are to be placed shall be indicated by the Member giving

3. Added by notification dated 23-1-98.

notice, and, if no such order is indicated, the question shall be placed on the list of questions for oral answer in the order in which notices are received in point of time.

⁴[45] (1) If a question is not distinguished by an asterisk, or if a question placed on the list of questions for oral answer on any day is not called for answer within the time available for answering questions on that day, a written answer to such questions shall be deemed to have been laid on the Table at the end of the Questions 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.

Written answers to questions not replied orally.

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

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

46. In order that a question may be admissible it shall ⁵[satisfy] the following conditions, namely :-

Admissibility of Questions

- (1) it shall relate to the public affairs with which the Minister to whom it is addressed is officially connected or to a matter of administration for which he is officially ⁶[responsible];
- (2) it shall ⁷[seek] for information and shall not ask for an expression of opinion;
- (3) it shall be self-contained and intelligible;

4. Substituted by notification dated 23-1-98.
 5. Substituted by notification dated 10-3-2003
 6. Substituted *ibid*
 7. Substituted *ibid*

- (4) it shall not bring in any name or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible;
- (5) if it contains a statement, the member asking the question shall make himself responsible for the accuracy of that statement;
- (6) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements;
- (7) it shall not contain references to newspapers by name and shall not ask whether statements in the press or of private individual or un-official bodies are accurate;
- (8) it shall not ask for an expression of a legal opinion nor the solution of an abstract legal question nor of a ⁸[hypothetical] proposition;
- (9) it shall not ask as to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity;
- (10) it shall not ask for information on any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having Jurisdiction in any part of India;
- (11) it shall not be of excessive length;
- (12) it shall not require information contained in documents ordinarily accessible to the public or in ordinary works of reference;
- (13) it shall not raise questions of policy too large to be dealt within the limits of an answer and matters for dealing with which the rules provide a more convenient method;

8. Substituted by notification dated 10-3-2003.

- (14) it shall not amount in substance to a suggestion for any particular action but it may ask for a statement of the intentions of Government in respect of a matter on which a question may be asked;
- (15) it shall not reflect on the character or conduct of any person whose conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion;
- (16) it shall not make or imply a charge of a personal character;
- (17) it shall not repeat in substance questions already answered or to which an answer has been refused;
- (18) it shall not ask for information on trivial matters;
- (19) it shall not raise matters under the control of bodies or persons not primarily ¹¹[responsible] to ⁹[State] Government;
- (20) it shall not ordinarily ask for information on matters which are under consideration before a Committee of the Assembly; and
- (21) it shall not ask about proceedings in a Committee which have not yet been placed before the Assembly by a report from the Committee.
- ¹⁰[(22) it shall not ordinarily ask about matters pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions of any commission or court of enquiry appointed

9. Added by notification dated 23-1-98.

10. Added by *ibid.*

11. Substituted by notification dated 10-3-2003.

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; and

¹²[(23) it shall not ordinarily refer to debates or answers to questions orally answered in the current Session.

Questions on matters of Correspondence between Government of State and Government of India

¹³[**46-A.** In matters which are or have been the subject of correspondence between the State Government and the Government of India, no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact, and the answer shall be confined to a statement of fact.

Speaker to decide admissibility of questions

47. (1) The Speaker shall decide whether a question or a part thereof is or is not admissible under these Rules and may disallow any question or part thereof when in his opinion it is an abuse of the right of questioning or calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the Assembly or is in contravention of these Rules:

Provided that the Speaker may in his discretion amend the question in form or give the member concerned an opportunity of amending it.

(2) The Secretary shall give intimation to the Member concerned that his question has been admitted or admitted as amended or disallowed for any specific reasons, as the case may be.

(3) The Speaker may direct that copies of a question which he has disallowed be sent to the appropriate authority if in his opinion action on the part of Government in respect of the subject-matter of the question is called for.

12. Added by notification dated 23-1-98.

13. Added *ibid*.

48. 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.

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

¹⁴[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.]

49. Questions which have not been disallowed shall be entered in the list of questions for a day not earlier than 15 clear days from the date on which notice was received by the Secretary.

List of Questions

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

Order in which questions shall be called

Provided that a question not reached for oral answer may be answered after the end of the ¹⁵[question hour] with the permission of the Speaker if the Minister represents to the Speaker that the question is one of the special public interest to which he desires to give a reply.

51. 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:

Withdrawal or postponement of Questions

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

14. Substituted by notification dated 10-3-2003.

15. Substituted *ibid*.

Mode of asking questions

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

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

(3) If on a question being called it is not put or the member in whose name it stands is absent and no one has been authorised by him to put it, the Speaker at the request of any member, may direct that the answer to it be given.

Supplementary questions

53. (1) No discussion shall be permitted during the time for questions under Rule 28, in respect of any question or of any answer given to a question.

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

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

Short notice questions

54. (1) A question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked with shorter notice than fifteen clear days and if the Speaker is of ¹⁶[the] 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 question shall be answered on ¹⁷[a] day to be indicated

16. Inserted by notification dated 10-3-2003.

17. Inserted *ibid*.

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) If the Minister is unable to answer the question at short notice, shall be treated as an ordinary starred question and shall be entered in the list of questions under Rule 49.

(4) 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 reason have been assigned in the notice of the question, the question shall be returned to the member.

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

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

Publicity of answers to questions in advance

56. Save as otherwise provided in these Rules no discussion shall be permitted in respect ¹⁸[of] any question or of any answer given to a question.

Prohibition of discussion on questions or answers

18. Substituted by notification dated 10-3-2003.

CHAPTER X

Half-an-hour Discussion

Discussion on a matter of public importance arising out of answers to questions.

57. (1) The Speaker may allot half-an-hour 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. Such discussion shall take place after the hour of interruption or after the conclusion of the business of the day, whichever is earlier.

(2) A member wishing to raise such 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 ¹[questions] :

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

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.

(4) If more than two notices have been received and admitted by the Speaker, the Secretary shall hold a ballot with a view to draw two notices. Such notices shall

1. Substituted by notification dated 23-1-98.

be put down for discussion in the order in which they were received in point of time :

Provided that if any matter put down for discussion on a particular day is not disposed of on that day it shall not be set down for any other day, unless the member so desires, in which case it shall be included in the ballot for the 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 the Minister concerned shall reply shortly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to put a question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact :

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

CHAPTER XI

Resignation and vacation of seats in the Assembly and leave of absence from meetings of Assembly

Resignation of
seats in the
Assembly

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

“To

The Speaker,
Haryana Vidhan Sabha,
Chandigarh.

Sir,

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

Yours faithfully,

Place _____ Date _____. Member of the House”:

Provided that where any member gives any reason or introduces any extraneous matter the Speaker may in his discretion, omit such words, phrases or matter and the same shall not be read out in the House.

(1)(A) 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.

(1)(B) 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

1. Substituted by notification dated 23-1-98.

himself that the resignation is voluntary and genuine. If the Speaker, after making a summary enquiry either himself or through the agency of Vidhan ²[Sahba] 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.

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

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

Explanation.- When the House is not in ³[Session,] the Speaker shall inform the House immediately after the House reassembles.

(3) 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 ⁴[Bulletin] and the Gazette and forward a copy of the notification to the Election Commission for taking steps to fill the vacancy thus caused :

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

59. (1) If a member finds at any time that he would be unable to attend the sittings of the assembly for a period of sixty consecutive days as computed in the manner provided in Article 190(4) of the Constitution he shall apply for permission of the Assembly. He may either move a motion himself or authorise another member to

Motion for
leave of absence

2. Substituted by notification dated 10-3-2003.

3. Substituted *ibid*.

4. Substituted *ibid*.

do so on his behalf or may apply in writing to the Speaker stating the reason for his absence and seeking the permission of the Assembly.

(2) If an application is made it shall, as soon as may be, be read out by the Speaker to the Assembly.

(3) After the motion is moved or the application read out, the Speaker shall put the question that the permission be granted, and the question shall be decided without debate or division.

(4) The Secretary shall inform the member as soon as possible of the decision of the Assembly in the matter.

Vacation of seat
of absent
⁵[Member]

60. (1) If a member is absent without permission from all sittings of the Assembly for a period of sixty consecutive days computed in the manner provided in Article 190(4) of the Constitution, the Speaker shall bring the fact to the notice of the Assembly.

(2) Any member may move that the seat of the member who has been so absent be declared vacant and the motion shall be put by the Speaker.

(3) If the Assembly declares the seat of the member vacant, the Secretary shall communicate such declaration to the member and shall also cause the information to be published in the Gazette and ⁶[forward] a copy of the notification to the ⁷[Election Commission] for taking steps to fill the vacancy thus caused.

When motion to
be made

61. Motions under rules 59 and 60 shall be moved immediately after questions and before the business of the day is entered upon.

5. Substituted by notification dated 10-3-2003.

6. Substituted *ibid*.

7. Substituted *ibid*.

CHAPTER XII

Statements and Personal Explanations

62. (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.

Statement by
members
resigning the
Ministry

(2) 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 proposed to be made :

Provided that in the absence of a written statement, the points or the gist of such statement shall be conveyed to the Speaker and the Leader of the House one day in advance of the day on which it is proposed to be made.

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

(4) On such statement no debate shall be allowed; provided that a Minister shall be entitled, after the member had made his statement, to make a statement pertinent thereto.

63. Any member may, with the permission of the Speaker make a personal explanation although there is no question before the Assembly :

Personal
Explanation

Provided that such explanation, if permitted, shall be made at the earliest possible opportunity before the business for the day is entered upon, and shall be limited to the circumstances which are the subject of the explanation and no speech or debate thereon shall be allowed by the Speaker.

Statement made
by Minister

64. A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the permission of the Speaker but no question shall be asked nor discussion take place thereon at the time the statement is made :

Provided that a copy of the statement shall be forwarded to the Speaker one day in advance of the day on which it is proposed to be made. The Speaker may, at his discretion, reduce this period in exceptional circumstances.

CHAPTER XIII

No-Confidence Motion

65. (1) A motion expressing want of confidence in, or disapproving the policy in a particular respect of a Minister or the Ministry as a whole, may be made, subject to the following restrictions, namely :-

No-Confidence
Motion in
Ministry

- (a) leave to make the motion must be asked for after questions and before the business on the list for the day is entered upon;
- (b) the member asking for leave just before the commencement of the sitting of the day leave with the Secretary a written notice of the motion which he proposes to make.

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

(3) If leave is granted under sub-rule (2), the Speaker may, after considering the state of business in the Assembly, allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of the motion.

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

**RULES OF PROCEDURE
AND
CONDUCT OF BUSINESS
IN
THE HARYANA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**



Under Article 208(1) of the Constitution of India

**HARYANA VIDHAN SABHA SECRETARIAT,
CHANDIGARH**

2013

CHAPTER XIV

Motion for Adjournment on a matter of Public Importance

Speaker's consent necessary to make motion

66. Subject to the provisions of these rules, a motion for an adjournment of the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker.

Method of giving notice

67. (1) Notice of an adjournment motion shall be given in writing not less than one hour ¹[deleted] before the commencement of the sitting on day on which the motion is proposed to be made to each of the following -

- (i) Speaker.
- (ii) Minister concerned or Chief Parliamentary Secretary.
- (iii) Secretary.

(2) Notice of an adjournment motion shall be accompanied by a brief ²[explanatory] memorandum explaining the motion. Such memorandum shall not be part of the motion.

Restrictions on right to make motions

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

- (i) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting;
- (ii) not more than one matter shall be discussed on the same motion;

1. Deleted by notification dated 23-1-98.

2. Corrected by notification dated 10-3-2003

- (iii) the motion shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent ³[occurrence;]
- (iv) the motion shall relate to a matter which falls within the responsibility of the Government;
- (v) the motion shall not raise a question of privilege;
- (vi) the motion shall not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session;
- (vii) the motion shall not deal with a matter for the discussion of which leave was refused in the same session;
- (viii) the motion shall not anticipate, a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration. In determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by the Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the Assembly within a reasonable time;
- (ix) The motion shall not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved;
- (x) the motion shall not relate to the ordinary administration of law;
- (xi) the motion shall not deal with any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of law;
- (xii) the motion shall not involve a matter of legislation; and
- (xiii) the motion shall not raise any question

3. Corrected by notification dated 10-3-2003

which under the Constitution or these rules can only be raised on a distinct motion by a notice given in writing to the Secretary.

Mode of asking for leave to move adjournment motion

69. (1) The Speaker, if he gives consent under Rule 66 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall, after the question 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 Assembly.

Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under Rule 66 or is of the opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may, if he thinks it necessary read the notice of the motion and state the reasons for refusing consent or holding the motion as not in order. The member shall have no right to speak on the circumstances of his motion unless permitted to do so by the Speaker.

(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 eleven members rise accordingly, the speaker shall intimate that leave is granted. If less than eleven members rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the Assembly.

Time for taking up the motion

70. If leave is granted, the motion shall be taken up on the same day at the normal hour of interruption of business or if the business on the list for the day is concluded earlier, at the conclusion of such business; or at any other time as the Assembly may decide.

Limitation of time for discussion

71. On a motion to adjourn for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, the only question that may be put shall be "That the Assembly do now adjourn"; provided that if the debate

is not concluded within two hours from the time at which it was commenced, it shall automatically terminate and no question shall be put.

72. No speech during the debate shall exceed fifteen minutes in duration; Time limit for speeches

Provided that it shall be within the discretion of the Speaker to allow the mover and the Minister answering him to exceed the said limit of time.

CHAPTER XV

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance

Calling
attention to
matters of
urgent public
importance

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

(2) There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made but each member in whose name the notice stands may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a question;

Provided that names of not more than five members shall be combined or bracketed.

Explanation- (i) Where a notice is signed by more than one member, it shall be deemed to have been given by the first signatory only and he alone shall be allowed to read the notice.

(ii) Notices for a sitting received one hour before the commencement of the sitting shall be deemed to have been received for that day. Notices received within one hour before the commencement of the sitting shall be deemed to have been given for the next sitting.

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

1. Substituted by notification dated 23-1-98.

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

¹CHAPTER XV-A**Short Duration Discussion**

Notice for
raising discus-
sion

73A. Any member desirous of raising discussion on a matter of urgent public importance may give notice in writing 24 hours before the commencement of the sitting to the Secretary specifying clearly and precisely the matter to be raised;

Provided ²[...deleted] that the notice shall be supported by the signatures of at least two other members.

Speaker to
decide admissi-
bility and
allotment of
time

73B. (1) If the Speaker is satisfied, after calling for such information from the Member who has given notice and from the Minister 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;

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

(2) The Speaker may allot two sittings in a week on which such matters may be taken up for discussion and allow such time for discussion not exceeding one hour at or before the end of the sitting, as he may consider appropriate in the circumstances.

No formal
Motion

73C. There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given notice

1. Added by notification dated 23-1-98

2. Deleted by notification dated 10-3-2003

may make a short statement and the Minister shall reply shortly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to take part in the discussion.

73D. The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for the speeches.] Time limit for Speeches.

CHAPTER XVI

General Rules of Procedure

Notices by
Members

74. Every notice required by the rules shall be given in writing addressed to the Secretary and shall be delivered at the Assembly office. If it is delivered between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. on a day when the office is open it shall be treated as delivered on that day. If it is delivered at any later time or on any holiday it shall be treated as delivered on the day on which the office next opens. A notice or communication which is not legibly written may, and if it is not signed by the member sending it, shall be rejected.

Circulation of
notices and
papers to
members

75. (1) The Secretary shall make every effort to circulate to each member a copy of notice or other paper required under the 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 member -

- (i) When the Assembly is in session and for two days before the commencement of the session, unless otherwise requested by the member, if it is delivered by hand at the local address given by the member (in this case it will be necessary that receipt is acknowledged in the delivery book), or when the Assembly is actually sitting, if it is placed in the seat allotted to the member in the Assembly Chamber;
- (ii) on other days, if it is sent by post to the member's permanent address as registered in the Assembly Office.

76. If, when the Assembly is sitting, notice is taken by a member that the number of members prescribed as quorum by Article 189(3) of the Constitution are not present the person presiding, unless he is satisfied that such number of members is present shall direct the division bells to be sounded and at the expiration of two minutes shall count the members present. If less than the required number be present he shall either adjourn the Assembly till the next day or suspend the meeting till such number is present.

Quorum

77. Subject to the provisions of Article 210 of the Constitution, the proceedings in the Assembly shall be conducted in Hindi or in Punjabi or in the English language.

Language of the Assembly

MOTIONS

78. Save as otherwise provided in these rules a member who wishes to move a motion, shall give in the case of a substantive motion, at least seven clear days and in the case of an amendment at least two clear days, notice in writing of his intention to the Secretary;

Notice of motion or amendment

Provided that the Speaker may in his discretion, allow a motion or amendment to be moved at shorter notice or without notice.

79. Except as otherwise provided in these rules, a motion or amendment which requires notice may be moved only by the member giving notice. If a motion or amendment is not moved, it shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

Who may move motion

80. A motion or amendment may not be moved in a form different from that in which it appears on the paper unless the Speaker, in his discretion, permits it to be moved in an altered form.

Motion to be moved as appearing on the notice paper

Repetition of motions

81. A motion or amendment shall not except with the permission of the Speaker, raise a question substantially indetical with one on which the Assembly has given a decision in the same session; provided that Assembly shall not be deemed to have given a decision in respect of a bill unless it has either passed the bill or has rejected the bill.

Rule against anticipation

82. A motion or amendment must not anticipate a matter already appointed for consideration of the Assembly; and in determining whether a motion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, Speaker must have regard to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the Assembly within a reasonable time.

Withdrawal of motion

83. (1) A member who has made a motion may withdraw the same by leave of the Assembly.

(2) The leave shall be signified not upon question but by the Speaker taking the pleasure of the Assembly. The Speaker shall ask : "Is it your pleasure that the motion be withdrawn". If no one dissents, the Speaker shall say "The motion is by leave withdrawn". But if any dissentient voice be heard or a Member rises to continue the debate, the Speaker shall forthwith put the motion :

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

(3) There shall be no discussion on a request for leave to withdraw a motion.

Motion that policy or situation or statement, etc., be taken into consideration

84. A motion that the policy or situation or statement or any other matter be taken into consideration shall not be put to the vote of the Assembly, but the Assembly shall proceed to discuss such matter immediately after the mover has concluded his speech and no further question shall be put at the conclusion of

the debate at the appointed hour unless a Member moves a substantive motion in appropriate terms to be approved by the Speaker and on such motion the vote of the Assembly shall be taken.

Anticipating Discussion

85. No member shall anticipate the discussion of any subject of which notice has been given, provided that in determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by the Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the Assembly within a reasonable time.

Anticipating Discussion

Amendments

86. An amendment may be moved to a question after it has been proposed from the Chair by the member who has given notice of the same.

Moving of amendment

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

Scope of Amendment

(2) An amendment shall not raise a question which, by these rules can only be raised on a substantive motion.

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

(4) An amendment of a question shall not be inconsistent with a previous decision on the same question.

(5) After a decision has been given on an amendment to any part of a question, an earlier part of that question cannot be amended. It may, however, be amended when the proposed amendment is withdrawn.

(6) The Speaker may direct that an amendment which is grossly out of order or frivolous be not put on the notice paper.

(7) An amendment may be moved to an amendment after it has been proposed by the Speaker.

Selection of
Amendments

88. The Speaker shall have power, in respect of any motion, to select the 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.

Closure

Closure

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

"That the question be now put".

(2) The motion : "That the question be now put" shall be decided without amendment or debate.

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

Provided that the Speaker may allow any member any right of reply which he may have under these Rules.

(4) The motion : "That the question be now put", may, subject to these Rules, be moved to any motion before the Assembly.

Limitation of
Debate

90. (1) Whenever the debate on any motion in connection with a Bill or any other motion becomes, in the opinion of the Speaker, unduly protracted the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the Assembly,

fix a time limit for the conclusion of discussion on any stage or all stages of the Bill or the motion, as the case may be.

(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

91. A matter requiring the decision of the Assembly shall be decided by means of a question put by the Speaker on a motion made by a member.

Procedure for obtaining decision of the Assembly

92. When a motion has been made, the Speaker shall propose the question for the consideration and put it for the decision of the Assembly. If a motion embodies two or more separate propositions, these propositions may be proposed as separate questions by the Speaker.

Proposal and putting of questions

93. A member shall not speak on a question after the Speaker has collected the voices both of the Ayes and of the Noes on that Question.

No speech after voices collected

Division

94. (1) On the conclusion of a debate, the Speaker shall put the question and invite those who are in favour of the motion to say "Aye" and those against the motion to say "No".

Division

(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 Assembly shall be determined accordingly.

(3) If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is challenged, he may, if he thinks that the division is unnecessarily claimed, ask the members who are for “Aye” and those for “No” respectively to rise in their places and, on a count being taken he may declare the determination of the Assembly. In such a case, the names of the voters shall not be recorded.

(4) (a) If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is challenged and he does not adopt the course provided for in sub-rule (3), he shall order a “Division” to be held.

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

(c) If the opinion so declared is again challenged, he shall direct the “Ayes” and the “Noes” into their Lobbies. In the “Ayes” and “Noes” Lobby, as the case may be the votes of the members shall be recorded by the Division Clerks on the Division Lists.

(d) After voting in the Lobbies is completed, the Division Clerks shall hand over the Division Lists to the Secretary, who shall count the votes and present the totals of “Ayes” and “Noes” to the Speaker.

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

(f) 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.

1. Substituted by notification dated 23-1-98.

(g) 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 of the division is announced.

(h) when the Division Clerks have brought the Division Lists to the Secretary's table, a member who has not up to that time recorded his vote but who then wishes to have his vote recorded may do so with the permission of the Speaker.

95. (1) A member may vote in a division although he did not hear the question put.

Voting of members

(2) A member is not obliged to vote.

96. A member may not vote on any question in which he has a direct pecuniary interest. If he votes on such a question the vote may, on a substantive motion carried by the Assembly, be disallowed. Such motion shall be made immediately after the Division is over and before the result is announced by the Speaker.

Disqualification for voting on ground of pecuniary interest

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

Rules to be observed by Members

97. Whilst the Assembly is sitting, a member -

- (i) shall not read any book, newspaper, or letter except in connection with the business of the Assembly;
- (ii) shall not interrupt any member while speaking by disorderly expression or noises or in any other disorderly manner;

Rules to be observed by members while present in the Assembly

- (iii) shall bow to the Chair while entering or leaving the Assembly, and also when taking or leaving his seat;
- (iv) shall not pass between the Chair and any member who is speaking, nor between the Chair and Table of the Assembly;
- (v) shall not leave the Assembly when the speaker is addressing it;
- (vi) shall always address the Chair;
- (vii) shall keep to his seat while addressing the Assembly;
- (viii) shall maintain silence when not speaking himself in the Assembly;
- (ix) shall not obstruct proceedings, ¹[hiss] or interrupt and shall not make running commentaries when speeches are being made in the Assembly.

Order of
speeches

98. 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 called shall be entitled to speak.

Right of speech
and mode of
Address

99. (1) Except as otherwise provided in these rules a member may speak on any question before the Assembly or raise a point of order.

(2) A member, who desires to speak 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 resume his seat.

Rules to be
observed while
speaking

100. (1) The matter of every speech shall be strictly relevant to the matter before the Assembly.

(2) A member while speaking shall not -

1. Substituted by notification dated 23-1-98.

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

Explanation :- The words “persons in high authority” means persons whose conduct can only be discussed on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms under the Constitution or such other persons whose conduct, in the opinion of the Speaker, should be discussed on a substantive motion drawn in terms to be approved by him.

- (ii) use the name of person in high authority for the purpose of influencing the debate;
²[deleted]
- (iii) refer to a matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending;
- (iv) speak against or reflect on any determination of the Assembly except when he is moving to rescind the same;
- (v) make a personal charge against a member;
- (vi) use his right of speech for the purpose of obstructing the business of the Assembly;
- (vii) use offensive expressions about the conduct or proceedings of Parliament or any State Legislature.

³**100-A.** No allegation of treasonable, seditious, defamatory, incriminatory nature or containing offensive words will be made by a member. The Speaker may, at any time, prohibit any member from making any such

Procedure regarding allegation against a person

2. Deleted by notification dated 23-1-98.

3. Added *ibid*.

allegation if he is of the opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation.

Rules against reading

101. A member other than a Minister may not read his speech but may refresh his memory by reference to notes.

Speaker's right to interrupt a Member

102. The speaker may interrupt a member who is speaking and ask him to resume his seat, if in his opinion the member is taking too much time and thereby depriving other members of their legitimate right to express their views.

Irrelevance or repetition

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

1 WITHDRAWAL AND SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS

Withdrawal and Suspension of member

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

Withdrawal of member

104A. 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 sitting.

Suspension of member

104B. (1) The Speaker may, if he deems 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.

1. Substituted by notification dated 23-1-98.

(2) If a member is so named by the Speaker, the Speaker shall, on a motion being made forthwith, put the question that the member (naming him) be suspended from the service of the House for a period not exceeding the remainder of the Session :

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

(3) A member suspended under this rule shall forthwith withdraw from the precinct of the House.

104C. Such member shall be deemed to be absent from the meetings of the Assembly for purposes of section 3(2) (a) of the Haryana Legislative Assembly (Allowances and Pension) of Members Act, 1975, but shall not be deemed to be absent for the purposes of Article 190(4) of the Constitution.

Absent from the meeting

Suspension of sitting

105. In the case of grave disorder arising in the Assembly, the Speaker may, if he thinks it necessary to do so, adjourn the Assembly or suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him.

Power of Speaker to adjourn the Assembly or suspend sitting

Papers quoted to be laid on the Table

106. If a Minister quotes in the Assembly a public or other State document which has not been presented to the Assembly he shall lay such document on the Table :

Paper quoted to be laid 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 document it

shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table.

Treatment of papers laid on the Table

107. (1) A paper or document 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.

Right of Reply

Right of Reply

108. (1) Except in the exercise of a right of reply or as otherwise provided by the rules, no member shall speak more than once ¹[on any motion,] except with the permission of the Speaker for the purpose of making a personal explanation.

(2) A member who has moved a motion may speak again by way of reply, and if the motion was 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.

Address by Speaker

Address by Speaker

109. (1) The Speaker may himself, ²[or] on a point being raised or ³[on] a request made by a member, address the Assembly at any time on a matter under consideration in the Assembly 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.

1. Added by notification dated 23-1-98.

2. Added *ibid.*

3. Added *ibid.*

(2) The Speaker may in all cases address the Assembly on matters relating to procedure before putting a question to the vote of the Assembly.

110. (1) Whenever the Speaker rises he shall be heard in silence and any member who is then speaking or offering to speak shall immediately resume his seat. Procedure when Speaker rises

(2) No member shall leave his seat while the Speaker is addressing the Assembly.

Questions through Speaker

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

Points of Order

112. (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. Points of order and decisions thereon

(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 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 thinks 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 on any motion is being put to the House, or
- (d) which may be hypothetical, or
- (e) that division bells did not ring or were not heard.

(7) A member may raise a point of order during a division only on a matter arising out of the division and shall do so sitting.

Raising a matter which is not a point of order

¹**112A.** 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 giving two clear days in advance in writing stating briefly the point which he wishes to raise in the House togetherwith 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.]

Condition of admissibility

²**112B.** In order that notices may be admissible it shall satisfy the following conditions namely :-

-
- 1. Added by notification dated 23-1-98.
 - 2. Added *ibid.*

- (i) It shall not refer to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the State Government.
- (ii) It shall raise substantially one definite issue of urgent public importance.
- (iii) It shall not relate to a matter which has been discussed in the same session or which is substantially identical to the matter already raised by a member under this rule during the session.
- (iv) It shall not refer to any matter pending before the Assembly Committees.
- (v) It shall not relate to any matter which is sub-judice.
- (vi) Contents of the subject matter shall not exceed more than 150 words.
- (vii) It shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expression, imputations, epithets or defamatory statement.]

³[112C. (1) Notices shall be received in the Secretariat by 11 hrs. on each day commencing from the first sitting of the session.

Time for tabling notices and their validity

(2) Text of the notices shall not enter in the list of Business. Only an entry under heading "Matters under rule 112A" shall be included in the list of Business.

(3) The notices approved by the Speaker for a day shall be circulated to the members before commencement of the sitting for the day. Only the text approved by the Speaker shall go on record and shall be taken up in the House at such time as the Speaker thinks fit.

3. Added by notification dated 23-1-98.

(4) (a) If a member is absent when called upon by the Speaker to raise the matter given notice of by him, the notice shall fall through.

(b) If a Minister so desires, he may make a statement on the matter in the House with the permission of the Speaker. Otherwise extracts of the notices raised in the House shall be sent to the Minister/concerned departments on the next day by the Secretariat for furnishing reply within five days. The reply so received by the Secretariat from the Minister/departments concerned shall be communicated to the members.]

Restrictions on raising matters.

4[112D. (1) No member shall raise more than one matter in a sitting.

(2) Not more than five notices shall be raised in one sitting by five different members which shall be determined according to the priority of inter-se importance of the matter. The remaining notices beyond five for a day shall lapse and fresh notices are to be given for the same.

(3) The Speaker shall have the power not to allow any matter to be raised for a particular day.]

Admission and Withdrawal of Strangers

Admission of Strangers

113. The admission of strangers during the sittings of the Assembly to those portions of the Assembly Chamber which are not appropriated for the exclusive use of members shall be regulated in accordance with the orders made by the Speaker.

Withdrawal of Strangers

114. The Speaker, whenever he thinks fit, may order the withdrawal of strangers from any part of the Assembly Chamber.

4. Added by notification dated 23-1-98.

¹[**114A.** An officer of the Secretariat authorised in this behalf by the Speaker shall remove from the precincts of the House or take into custody, any stranger whom he may see, or who may be reported to him to be, in any portion of the precincts of the House which is reserved for the exclusive use of members, and also any stranger who, having been admitted into any portion of the precincts of the House, misconducts himself or wilfully infringes the order of the Speaker or does not withdraw when the strangers are directed to withdraw under rule 114 while the House is sitting.]

Removal/Taking into custody of strangers

Report of Proceedings

115. The Secretary shall cause to be prepared a full report of the proceedings of the Assembly at each of its sittings and shall as soon as practicable, have it published in such form and manner as the Speaker may from time to time direct.

Report of Proceedings of the Assembly

116. (1) If the Speaker is of opinion that a word or words has or have been used in debate which is or are defamatory or indecent or un-parliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion order that such word or words be expunged from the proceedings of the Assembly.

Expunging of words from debates

(2) The portion of the proceedings of the Assembly so expunged shall be marked by asterisks and an explanatory foot-note shall be inserted in the proceedings as follows :-

‘Expunged as ordered by the Chair.’

117. (1) The Speaker may authorise printing, publication, distribution or sale of any paper, document or report in connection with the business of the Assembly or any paper, document or report laid on the Table or presented to the Assembly or a Committee thereof.

Printing and Publication of other documents, etc.

1. Added by notification dated 23-1-98.

(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 Assembly within the meaning of clause (2) of Article 194 of the Constitution.

¹[(3) If a question arises whether a paper, document or report is in connection with the business of the House or not, the question shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.

Custody of Papers

Custody of Papers

118. The Secretary shall have custody of all records, documents and papers belonging to the Assembly or any of its Committees or the Legislative Assembly Secretariat and he ²[shall not make available or permit] any such records, documents or papers to be taken from the Assembly Chamber and its offices without the permission of the Speaker.

Interpretation of Rules

Interpretation of Rules

119. In case of doubt as to the interpretation of the Rules, the decision of the Speaker shall be final.

Residuary Powers

Residuary powers

120. All matters not specifically provided in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may from time to time direct.

Suspension of Rules

Suspension of Rules

121. 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 Assembly and if the motion is carried the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being.

1. Added by notification dated 23-1-98.

2. Substituted *ibid*.

CHAPTER XVII

Legislation

I Bills Originating in the Assembly

(a) Introduction and Publication of Bills

122. Any member desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill shall give fifteen days' notice of his intention and shall, together with his notice, submit a copy of the Bill and a full statement of objects and reasons :

Notice of motion for leave to introduce Bills

Provided that the Speaker may, for sufficient reasons, allow the motion for leave to introduce a Bill to be made at shorter notice.

123. (1) If the Bill or amendment given notice of by a private member is a Bill or amendment which under the constitution cannot be introduced without the previous sanction of the President or recommendation of the Governor, the member shall annex to his notice a copy of such sanction or recommendation, as the case may be, and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with.

Private Member's Bill requiring previous sanction or recommendation

(2) The Speaker may disallow a notice of a Bill in case the Bill does not comply with the requirement of Rules 125 or 126.

124. The orders of the President or the Governor sanctioning or recommending the introduction or consideration, as the case may be, of a Bill shall be communicated to the Secretary by the Minister concerned in writing.

Communication of sanction or recommendation or President or Governor

125. (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

Financial Memorandum to Bills and money clauses in Bills

recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law.

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

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

Explanatory
Memorandum
to Bills
delegating
Legislative
powers

126. 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.

Motion for leave
to introduce Bills

127.(1) If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is carried the Bill shall be introduced.

(2) 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 put the question without further debate :

Provided that where an important measure is offered by a Minister or member and it is expected that the motion will be negatived, the Speaker may allow a full exposition of the character and objects of the Bill by the member who moves and the member who opposes the motion, but such exposition shall be confined to the principles underlying the Bill.

Previous
publication of
Bill

128. 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 :

Provided that the Speaker, on request being made to him may 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 introduced the Bill. In that case it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill, and, if the Bill is afterwards introduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again.

(b) Motions after introduction of Bills

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

Motion after
introduciton

- (a) that it be taken into consideration by the Assembly either at once or at some future day to be then specified; or
- (b) that it be referred to a Select Committee; or
- (c) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by a date to be specified in the motion :

Provided that no such motion shall be made until after copies of the Bill have been made available for the use of members, and that any member may object to any such motion being made unless copies of the Bill have been so made available for five clear days before the day on which the motion is made and such objection shall prevail unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made.

Note :- If any member is unacquainted with English, the Secretary, if requested by him, with the permission of the Speaker, shall cause the Bill to be translated into Hindi.

Members by whom motions in respect of Bills may be made

130. Motion that a Bill be taken into consideration or that the Bill be passed shall be made by the member-in-charge of the Bill. A motion that a Bill be referred to a Select Committee or be circulated or re-circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon shall also be made by the member-in-charge except when such a motion is made by way of amendment to the motion made by the member-in-charge.

Discussion of principle of Bill

131. (1) On the day on which any of the motions referred to in rule 129 is made or on any subsequent day to which the discussion there of is postponed, the principles of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed but the details of the Bill shall not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principles.

(2) At this stage no amendments to the Bills may be moved, but-

- (a) if the member-in-charge moves that his Bill 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 opinion thereon by a date to be specified in the motion :
- (b) if the member in-charge moves that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee any member may move as an amendment that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by date to be specified in the motion :

Provided that if an amendment or a motion for appointment of a Select Committee has been moved under this sub-rule, any member may move that the Assembly give

instructions to the Select Committee to which the Bill has been referred to make particular or additional provision in the Bill and if necessary or convenient to consider an report on amendments which may be proposed to the original Act which the Bill seeks to amend.

(3) Where a motion that a Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon is carried, and the Bill is circulated in accordance with that direction and opinions are received thereon, the member-in-charge, if he wishes to proceed with his Bill thereafter, must move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee unless the Speaker in the exercise of his power to suspend this rule allows a motion to be made that the Bill be taken into consideration.

(c) Select Committees on Bills

132. (1) The members of a Select Committee on a Bill shall be appointed by the Assembly when a motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee is made :

Composition of
Select
Committee

Provided that a Select committee shall not consist of more than fifteen members except with the leave of the Assembly in which case it shall not consist of more than 25 members.

(2) No member shall be appointed to a Select Committee unless he is willing to serve on the Committee. The mover shall ascertain before moving his motion whether members proposed to be included by him in his motion are willing to serve on the Committee. The name of the Deputy Speaker or of a member of the Panel of Chairperson shall not be included in the motion except in consultation with the Speaker.

(3) The Minister of whose department a Bill relates, the member-in-charge of the Bill, the Advocate-General, and either the Deputy Speaker or member of the Panel of Chairperson as may be nominated by the Speaker shall be members of every Select committee; and it shall not be necessary to include their names in any motion for appointment of such a Committee.

Members other than members of Committee may be present at a sitting.

133. Members who are not members of a Select Committee may be present during the deliberations of the Committee but shall not address the Committee nor sit in the body of the Committee :

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

Quorum.

134. (1) In order to constitute a meeting of the committee, the quorum, unless the Assembly otherwise directs, shall be one-third of the total number of members of the committee, the fractions, if any, being ignored.

(2) If at the time fixed for any meeting of the Select Committee, or if at any time during any such meeting, there is no quorum the Chairperson of the Committee shall either suspend the meeting until there is a quorum or adjourn the meeting to some future day.

Vacancy on Select Committee.

135. Any vacancy which has occurred on a Select Committee through death, resignation, absence from India, inability to attend the duty or otherwise shall be reported to the Speaker. If the Assembly is in session, the vacancy may be filled by the Assembly. But if it be not in session, and if the matter is, in the opinion of the Speaker urgent, the speaker may appoint a member to fill the vacancy.

Chairperson of Select Committee.

136. A Select committee shall, as soon as may be, choose its Chairperson; provided that if the Deputy Speaker is a member of the Committee, he shall be the

Chairperson of the Committee. In the absence of the Chairperson at any meeting, the committee may choose any other member present to act as Chairperson. The Chairperson shall have a second or casting vote in the case of an equality of votes :

Provided that if the Minister to whose department the Bill relates is the Chairperson of the Committee while not being a member of the Assembly he shall decide the question in the case of an equality of votes, by the drawing of lots.

137. A Select Committee may appoint a Sub-committee to examine any special point or points connected with the Bills. The order of reference to such Sub-Committee shall clearly state the point or points for investigation. The report of the Sub-Committee shall be considered by the whole Committee.

Power to appoint Sub- Committee.

138. The sittings of a Select Committee shall be held on such days and such hour as the Chairperson of the committee may fix :

Sittings of Select Committee.

Provided that if the Chairperson of the Committee is not readily available, the Secretary may, in consultation with the Minister whose Department is concerned with the Bill, fix the date and time of the sitting.

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

Select Committee may sit whilst the Assembly is sitting.

140. (1) The rules of procedure regarding debate and amendments in a Select Committee shall be the same as those of the Assembly in these respects except

Proceeding of Select Committee.

that a member may with the consent of the Chairperson speak more than once to the same question and except also that no dilatory motions shall be allowed.

(2) When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee, any notice given by a member of any amendment to a clause in the Bill shall stand referred to the Committee; provided that where notice of amendment is received from a member who is not a member of the Select Committee such amendment shall not be taken up by the Committee unless moved by a member of the Committee.

(3) A Select Committee may hear expert evidence and the representatives of any special interest affected by the measure before it. It may for this purpose, in accordance with these rules require any person to attend before it as witness or to produce before it such papers and records as it may think necessary.

(4) The proceedings or report of the Select Committee shall not be disclosed by any member nor shall any reference to such proceedings or report be made in the Assembly until the report of the Committee is presented to the Assembly.

Printing and
publication of
evidence tendered
before a Select
Committee.

141. (1) The evidence tendered before a Select Committee may be made available to all members of the Select Committee.

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

(3) The evidence given before a Select Committee shall not be published by any member of the Select 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.

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

Power of Speaker to give directions on a point of procedure or otherwise

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

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

Power of Select committee to make suggestions on procedure

144. A record of the decisions of the Select Committee shall be maintained and circulated to members of the Committee under the direction of the Chairperson.

Record of the decisions of a select Committee

145. A Select Committee shall have power to make such amendments in the Bill as they think fit, provided that such amendments are relevant to the subject matter of the Bill and are not beyond the scope of the Bill. If any amendment be not within the title of the Bill, the title may be amended and specially reproted to the Assembly.

Amendments in Select Committee

146. (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 138 to consider the Bill and shall make a report thereon within the time fixed by the Assembly :

Reports by Select Committee

Provided that where the Assembly has not fixed any time for the making of the report, the report shall be made not sooner than two months from the date of the first publication of the Bill in the Gazette :

Provided further that the Assembly may, at any time on a motion being made, extend the time for the making of the report to a date to be specified in the motion :

Provided further that the time limit referred to in this sub-rule shall not apply in the case of Bills imposing taxation.

(2) Reports may be either preliminary or final.

(3) The 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.

(4) The Select Committee to which a Bill has been referred shall state in their report whether or not in their opinion the Bill has been so altered as to require republication.

(5) The report shall ordinarily be signed by all members of the Committee, but the signature on the report by the Chairperson will be sufficient authentication thereof, and if any member is not able to sign the report, a note shall be added to the report giving reasons why such member could not sign it. If any member desire to record a minute of dissent (on any point he must sign the report stating that he does so subject to his minute of dissent) and must hand in his minute within such time as may be fixed for that purpose by the Chairperson.

(6) 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 aspersions on the Committee.

(7) If any such minute of dissent is open to objection under the forgoing provision, the Speaker shall cause it to be returned to the member concerned for the purpose of amendment, and if the member does not, within such time as the Speaker may fix in this behalf, re-submit the minute duly amended, the note shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

147. (1) The report of the Select Committee on a Bill together with minutes of dissent, if any, shall be presented to the Assembly by the Chairperson or in his absence by any member of the Committee.

Presentation of report.

(2) In presenting the report the Chairperson 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 at this stage.

148. The Secretary shall cause every report of a Select Committee, together with the minutes of dissent, if any, to be printed, and a copy thereof shall be made available for the use of every member of the Assembly. The report with the minutes of dissent, if any, and the Bill as reported by the Select Committee, shall be published in the Gazette.

Printing and publication of report

Note :- If any member is unacquainted with English, the Secretary, if requested by him, with the permission of the Speaker, shall cause the report to be translated into Hindi.

(d) Procedure after presentation of report of a Select Committee.

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

Procedure after presentation of report

(a) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration; provided that any member of the Assembly may object to its being so taken into consideration if a copy of the report has not been made available for the use of members for seven days and such objection shall prevail unless the Speaker allows the report to be taken into consideration;

or

(b) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be recommitted to the same Select Committee either

- (i) without limitation, or
- (ii) with respect to particular clauses or amendments only, or
- (iii) with instructions to the Select Committee to make some particular or additional provision in the Bill;

or

(c) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be circulated or re-circulated as the case may be, for the purpose of eliciting opinion or further opinion thereon.

(2) If the member-in-charge move 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 re-circulated for the purpose of obtaining opinion or further opinion thereon.

150. 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 Select Committee and the matters referred

Scope of debate on report of Select Committee.

to in that report or any alternative suggestions consistent with the principle of the Bill.

(e) Amendment to clauses, etc. and consideration of Bills.

151. (1) If notice of a proposed amendment has not been given ¹[two] clear days before the day on which the consideration of the clause to which the amendment is proposed is commenced, any member may object to the moving of the amendment and such objection shall prevail unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved.

Notice of
amendments

Explanation 1.-The Speaker may allow a verbal amendment being proposed at the time of the consideration of the Bill clause by clause provided such amendment is, in his opinion, essential to carry out the objects of the Bill.

Explanation 2.-For allowing a reasonable time for the proper drafting of the proposed verbal amendment the Speaker may postpone the consideration of the clause concerned and pass on to the next clauses and may revert to the clause so deferred at a later stage during the consideration of the Bill.

Explanation 3.- Nothing in this clause shall be construed as preventing any Minister or Member-in-charge of a Bill from moving an amendment at any time during the consideration of the Bill clause by clause.

Explanation 4.- A member of a Select Committee, however, who signs its report without a minute of dissent shall not move an amendment to the Bill when it is under consideration in the Assembly.

1. Substituted by notification dated 23-1-98.

(2) The Secretary shall, if time permits, cause every such notice to be printed and, a copy thereof to be made available for the use of every member.

Note :-If any member is unacquainted with English, the Secretary if required by him, with the permission of the Speaker shall cause notice of amendments to be translated into Hindi.

Conditions of
admissibility of
amendments.

152. 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 Assembly 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 in which an amendment shall be moved.
- (vi) The Speaker may refuse to propose an amendment which is, in his opinion, frivolous or meaningless.
- (vii) An amendment may be moved to an amendment which has already been proposed by the Speaker.

153. If any member desires to move an amendment which under the Constitution cannot be moved without the previous sanction or recommendation of the President or Governor, as the case may be, he shall annex to the notice required by these Rules such sanction or recommendation and the notice shall not be valid, until this requirement is complied with.

Sanction or recommendation of President or Governor to be annexed to amendment.

154. (1) An amendment 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 stand part of the Bill."

Order of amendments

(2) Amendments may be considered in the following order :-

- (i) new clauses, priority being given to clause moved by the member-in-charge of the Bill;
- (ii) amendments to clauses in the order in which, if agreed to, they will stand in the amendment Bill; provided that if a proposed amendment be withdrawn a prior amendment may be moved; and provided further that it shall be in the discretion of the Speaker to allow an amendment to a clause although the Assembly has passed to the subsequent clauses of the Bill;
- (iii) new schedules, if any;
- (iv) original schedules;
- (v) amendment to the preamble if any; and
- (vi) amendments to the title, if necessary.

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

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

Mode of moving amendments

155. When a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried any member when called upon by the Speaker may 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 interdependent amendments.

Withdrawal of amendments.

156. An amendment moved may, by leave of the Assembly, 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.

Procedure on new clauses.

157. A member proposing a new clause on the consideration of a Bill shall, in the first instance, ask for leave to move the clause, and if leave is given, may move it. The question shall then be proposed from the Chair. "That the clause be considered." Members may speak in support of or opposing the clause. If the question be affirmed, amendments may be proposed to the clause. After the amendments have been disposed of the Speaker shall put the question that the clause, or the clause as amended, as the case may be, be added to the Bill.

Submission of a Bill clause by clause

158. (1) Notwithstanding anything in these rules, the Speaker may, when a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, submit the Bill, or any part of the Bill, to the Assembly clause by clause. The Speaker may call each clause separately, and when the amendments relating to it have been dealt with, shall

put the question : "That this clause (or, as the case may be, that this clause as amended) stand part of the Bill".

(2) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, put as one question a group of clauses to which no amendments have been moved :

Provided that if a member requests that any clause be put separately the Speaker shall put that clause separately.

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

Postponements of clause.

160. 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 follows the consideration of the original schedules. The question shall then be put : "That this schedule (or, as the case may be, that this schedule as amended) stand part of the Bill":

Schedule

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

161. Clause one, the enacting formula, the preamble, if any, and the title of a Bill shall, stand postponed until the other clauses and schedules (inculding 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, as the case may be, that clause one, preamble or title as amended) do stand part of the Bill."

Clause one, enacting formula, preamble and title of the Bill.

Power of Speaker to correct errors and make consequential changes in a Bill as passed.

162. Where a Bill is passed by the House, the Speaker shall have power to correct patent errors and make such other changes in the Bill as are consequential on the amendments accepted by the House.

(f) Passing of Bills

Passing of a Bill.

163. (1) When a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried and no amendment of the Bill is made, the member-in-charge may at once move that the Bill be passed.

(2) If any amendment of the Bill is made, any member may object to any motion being made on the same day that the Bill be passed, and such objection shall prevail unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made.

(3) Where the objection prevails, a motion that the Bill be passed may be brought forward on any future day.

(4) To such a motion no amendment may be moved which is not either formal, verbal or consequential upon an amendment made after the Bill was taken into consideration.

Scope of debate.

164. The discussion on a motion that the Bill be passed shall be confined to the submission of arguments either in support of the Bill or for the rejection of the Bill. In making his speech a member shall not refer to the details of the Bill further than is necessary for the purpose of his arguments which shall be of a general character.

Withdrawal and rejection of Bills.

165. (1) The member who has introduced a Bill may at any stage of the Bill move for leave to withdraw the Bill; and if such leave is granted, no further motion may be made with reference to the Bill.

(2) At any stage of a Bill if a motion is made and rejected by the Assembly, the Bill shall be deemed to have been rejected and it shall not be re-introduced within a period of six months from such date.

II. Submission of Bills for assent and reconsideration of Bills.

166. When a Bill is passed by the Assembly the Secretary shall send the Bill as so passed, signed by the Speaker for submission to the Governor for his assent. Submission of Bills to Governor.

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

III. Governor's Ordinances

168. (1) As soon as possible, after the Governor has promulgated an ordinance under Article 213(1) of the Constitution, copies of the ordinance shall be made available to the members. Governor's ordinances and their discussion.

(2) A member desiring to move a resolution under sub-clause (a) of Clause (2) of Article 213 of the Constitution disapproving an ordinance promulgated under clause (1) of that Article shall give three days notice of his resolution to the Secretary.

(3) The Speaker shall allot time for the discussion of the resolution of which notice has been given under Sub-rule (2) :

Provided that a period not exceeding two hours shall be allotted for the purpose if notice of a Bill on the subject matter of the ordinance has been received by the Secretary :

Provided further that such discussion shall be held before the discussion on the Bill.

CHAPTER XVIII

Laying of regulation rule, bye-law, etc., on the Table and amendments thereto

Laying of regulation, rule, etc. on the Table and computation of period thereof.

169. (1) Where a regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law, etc., framed in pursuance of the Constitution or any Act is laid before the House, the period specified in the Constitution or the relevant Act for which it is required to be laid shall be completed before the House is adjourned sine die and later prorogued, unless otherwise provided in the Constitution or the relevant Act.

(2) Where the specified period is not so completed, the regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law, etc., shall be re-laid in the succeeding session or sessions until the said period is completed by computing together the period for which the same was laid in that session and the succeeding session or sessions.

Allotment of time for discussion of amendment.

170. (1) A member desiring to move an amendment to the regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law, etc., laid on the Table under rule 169(1) shall give three days' notice of his/her amendment to the Secretary.

(2) The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot such time as he may consider appropriate for the consideration of the amendment of which notice has been given under sub-rule (1).

CHAPTER XIX

Resolutions

171. A member other than a Minister who wishes to move resolution shall give not less than fifteen clear days' notice of his intention and shall submit, together with the notice, the text of the resolution which he wishes to move :

Notice of resolution

Provided that the Speaker, with the consent of the Minister to whose department the resolution relates, may allow it to be entered on the list of business with shorter notice than fifteen days.

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

Form of resolution

173. Subject to provisions of the Constitution and these Rules a Member or a Minister may move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest.

Subject matter of resolution.

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

Conditions of admissibility of resolutions.

- (a) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed, and shall raise substantially one definite issue;

¹Substituted by notification dated 23-1-98

- (b) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements, nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity;
- (c) it shall not relate to any matter which is not primarily the concern of the State Government;
- (d) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of India.

The Speaker to decide admissibility of a resolution.

175. The Speaker shall decide whether a resolution or part thereof is or is not admissible and disallow any resolution or part thereof when in his opinion it is in contravention of the rules, provided that he may in his discretion, amend it in form or give the member concerned an opportunity of amending it.

Matters before tribunals, commissions etc.

² **[175A.** 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.

²Added by notification dated 23-1-98

176. The Secretary shall intimate the member from whom notice of a resolution has been received whether his resolution has been admitted or admitted as amended or disallowed, and if disallowed, reason therefor.

Intimation to member regarding his resolution.

³**177.** (1) A member in whose name a resolution stands on the list of business shall, except when he wishes to withdraw it, when called upon, move the resolution, and shall commence his speech by a formal motion in the terms appearing in the list of business.

Moving of resolution.

(2) A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, authorise any other member, in whose name the same resolution stands lower in the list of business, to move it on his behalf, and the member so authorised may move it accordingly.

(3) If a member other than a Minister when called on is absent, any other member authorised by him in writing in his behalf may, with the permission of the Speaker, move the resolution standing in his name.

178. No speech on a resolution except with the permission of the Speaker, exceed fifteen minutes in duration :

Duration of speech.

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.

179. The discussion of a resolution shall be strictly relevant to and within the scope of the resolution.

Scope of discussion

180. After a resolution has been moved, any member may, subject to the rules relating to resolutions, move an amendment to the resolution.

Amendment.

³ Substituted by notification dated 23-1-98

Notice of amendment.

181. (1) If notice of an amendment has not been given two clear days before the day on which the resolution is moved, any member may object to the moving of the amendment and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved.

(2) The Secretary shall, if time permits, make available to member from time to time lists of amendments of which notices have been given.

Withdrawal of resolution and amendment.

182. (1) A member in whose name a resolution stands on the list of business may, when called upon, withdraw the resolution in which case he shall confine himself to a mere statement to that effect.

(2) A member who has moved a resolution or an amendment to a resolution shall not withdraw the same except by leave of the Assembly.

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

Order of amendments.

183. (1) When an amendment to any resolution 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.

(2) It shall be in the discretion of the Speaker to put first to the vote either the original motion or any amendment which may have been brought forward.

Splitting of resolution.

184. When any resolution or amendment thereto involving several points has been discussed, it shall be in the discretion of the Speaker to divide the resolution or the amendment and put each or any point separately to the vote, as he may think fit.

185. When a resolution has been moved and has not been withdrawn no resolution or amendment raising substantially the same question shall be moved within six months thereof.

Effect of withdrawal.

186. Save in so far as is otherwise provided by these rules or in any case in which a communication is to be made to the Governor under any provision of the Constitution or of these rules no discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place otherwise than on a resolution moved in accordance with the rules governing the moving of resolution except with the consent of the Speaker.

Discussion of matters of general public interest otherwise than on resolution

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

Copy to Government.

CHAPTER XX

Financial Business

- Presentation of Budget. **188.** The annual Financial Statement or the Statement of the Estimated Receipts and Expenditure of the Government of the State in respect of every financial year (hereinafter referred to as “the Budget”) shall be presented to the Assembly on such day as the Governor may appoint.
- Business on day of presentation **189.** On the day fixed no business other than the presentation of the Budget and the asking of questions and the giving of replies thereto shall take place except with the consent of the Speaker.
- Discussion of Budget. **190.** 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.
- Allotment of time for discussion. **191.** (1) On a day or days to be appointed by the Speaker in consultation with the Leader of the House subsequent to the day on which the Budget is presented and for such time as the Speaker in consultation with the Leader of the House may allot for this purpose the Assembly shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but no motion shall be moved at this stage nor shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the Assembly.
 (2) The Finance Minister shall have a general right of reply at the end of discussion.
 (3) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-limit for speeches.

¹[192. (1) The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot so many days as may be compatible with the public interest for the discussion and voting of demands for grants.

Voting of demands

(2) Of the days so allotted not more than two days shall be taken up by the Assembly for the discussion of any one demand. As soon as the maximum limit of time for discussion is reached, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the demand under discussion.

(3) On a day allotted under sub-rule (1) for the voting of demands for grants no other business shall be taken up before the normal hour of interruption of business except with the consent of the Speaker :

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

(4) On the last day of the days so allotted, the Speaker shall, one-and-a half hour before the normal hour of interruption of business, forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the demand under consideration, and shall then forthwith put one by one all the outstanding demands for grants.

(5) On the last day fixed for the voting of demands for grants the consideration thereof shall not be anticipated by a motion of adjournment or be interrupted in any other manner whatsoever nor shall any dilatory motion be moved in regard thereto.

193. The demands for grants shall be arranged in such order as the Leader of the House may intimate.

Arrangement of demands.

¹Substituted by notification dated 23-1-98

Notice of motions.

194. (1) Motions may be moved to omit or reduce any item or to reduce any grant but not to increase or alter the destination of a grant.

(2) Notice of such motions shall be given two clear days before the day on which such item or such grant comes up for discussion :

Provided that the Speaker may in his discretion allow a motion to be moved at shorter notice.

Motions to relate to relevant items.

195. (1) When a token cut is proposed the object of the cut should be specified clearly and precisely.

(2) Where a motion is intended to limit the debate to a subject-matter relating to an item it should be given notice of as an amendment to that particular item and not to the total grant.

(3) Where a motion includes more than one item it may be moved as a reduction of the whole grant.

Order of motions.

196. Motion may be arranged in such order as the Speaker may, subject to the provisions contained in these rules, from time to time direct :

Provided that where several motions are moved to the same figures priority shall be given to the motion proposing the greatest reduction and the other motions shall be arranged in the descending order of the amounts of reduction proposed.

Limits of discussion.

197. (1) When a motion is made to omit or reduce any item of a vote and a question is proposed from the Chair for omitting, or reducing that item accordingly, members must speak on that question only, until it has been disposed of.

(2) After a question has been proposed from the Chair for omitting or reducing any item, no motion may be made or debate allowed upon any preceding item.

(3) When it has been proposed to omit or reduce items in a vote, the question is afterwards put upon the original vote, or upon the reduced vote, as the case may be.

(4) After a question has been proposed from the Chair for a reduction of the whole vote, no motion may be made for omitting or reducing any item in it.

198. Debate on motions must be confined to the administrative matters for which the Government is responsible and not deal with matters requiring legislation.

Questions of legislation not to be raised.

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

Vote on Account.

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

(3) Discussion of a general character 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 within the same way as if it were a demand for grant.

200. Supplementary, Additional, Excess and Exceptional grants and Votes of Credit shall be regulated by the same Procedure as is applicable in the case of demands for grants subject to such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission as the Speaker may deem to be necessary or expedient.

Supplementary, Additional, Excess and Exceptional grants and votes of Credit.

Scope of discussion on supplementary grants.

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

Token grant.

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

Appropriation Bill.

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

(2) At any time after the introduction in the Assembly of an Appropriation Bill, the Speaker may allot a day or days jointly or severally, for the completion of all or any of the stages involved in the passage of the Bill by the Assembly and when such allotment has been made, the Speaker shall, at 6 O'Clock on the allotted day or, as the case may be, the last of the allotted days, forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the stage or stages for which the day or days have been allotted.

(3) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-limit for speeches at all or any of the stages for which a day or days have been allotted under the preceding sub-rule.

(4) The debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by

the Bill which have not already been raised while the relevant demand for grants were under consideration.

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

(6) If an Appropriation Bill is in pursuance of a Supplementary Grant in respect of an existing service, the discussion shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion shall be raised on the original grant nor the policy underlying it save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular item under discussion.

CHAPTER XXI

Committees of the Assembly**I. General Rules**

Appointment of
a Committee of
the Assembly.

204. (1) The members of a Committee of the Assembly shall be appointed 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 of the Assembly if he is not willing to serve on the Committee. The mover shall ascertain whether such member proposed to be named by him is willing to serve on the Committee.

(3) Casual vacancies in a Committee shall be filled by election or nomination, as the case may be, and any member elected or nominated to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the period for which the member in whose place he is elected or nominated would have normally held office.

Resignation of
members from
Committee.

205. A member may resign his seat from a committee by writing under his hand, addressed to the Speaker.

Chairperson of
the Committee

206. (1) The ¹[Chairperson of a Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee :

Provided that if the Deputy Speaker is a ²[member] of the Committee, he shall be appointed Chairperson of the Committee.

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

1. ¹Substituted by notification dated 23-1-98 wherever occurs in these rules.

2. Substituted *ibid*.

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

207. (1) Unless otherwise provided under the rules, the quorum to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall, be as near as may be, one-third of the total number of members, the fraction, if any, being ignored. Quorum.

(2) If at any time fixed for any meeting of the Committee, or if at any time during any such meeting, there is no quorum the Chairperson of the Committee shall either suspend the meeting until there is a quorum or adjourn the meeting to some future day.

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

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

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

209. In the case of an equality of votes on any matter, the Chairperson shall have a second or casting vote. Casting vote of Chairperson

210. (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 meeting of the whole Committee. Power to appoint Sub-Committee.

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

report of the sub-committee shall be considered by the whole Committee.

Sittings of Committee.

211. The sittings of a Committee shall be held on such days and at such hours as the Chairperson of the Committee may fix :

Provided that if the Chairperson of the Committee is not readily available, the Secretary may fix the date and time of a sitting.

Committee may sit whilst the Assembly is sitting.

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

Sitting of Committee in Private.

213. The sittings of a Committee shall be held in private.

Venue of sittings.

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

All stranger to withdraw when the Committee is deliberating.

215. All persons other than members of the Committee and Officers of the Assembly and such other Officers/Officials of the Government who may be asked by the Committee to be present, shall withdraw whenever the Committee is deliberating.

Power to take evidence or call for papers, records or documents.

216. (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.

²**[216A.** 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.

Counsel for witness.

³**[216B.** (1) A Committee may administer oath or affirmation to a witness examined before it.

Evidence on oath.

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

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

217. A Committee of the Assembly shall have power to send for persons, papers and records :

Power of Committees of the Assembly 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 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 safety or interest of the State.

²Amended by notification dated 23-1-98

³Amended *ibid.*

Special Reports.

218. A Committee of the Assembly 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 Assembly, notwithstanding that such matter is not directly connected with, or does not fall within or is not incidental to, its terms of reference.

Evidence, report and proceedings treated as confidential.

219. (1) A Committee may direct that the whole or a part of the 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 of the Assembly shall be open to inspection by any one except under the authority of the Speaker.

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

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

Procedure for examining witnesses.

220. The examination of witnesses before a Committee shall be conducted as follows :

- (1) The Committee shall, before a witness is called for examination, decide the mode of procedure and the nature of questions that may be put to the witness.
- (2) The Chairperson of the Committee may first put to the witness such question or questions as he may consider necessary with reference to the subject matter under consideration or any connected subject thereto according to

the mode of procedure mentioned in clause (1) of this rule.

- (3) The Chairperson may call other members of the Committee one by one to put any other questions.
- (4) 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.
- (5) A record of proceedings of the Committee, when a witness is summoned to give evidence, shall be kept.
- (6) The evidence tendered before the Committee may be made available to all members of the Committee.

221. (1) Except as otherwise provided, the report of a Committee shall be presented at the earliest possible opportunity and in the case of the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee not later than the first session of the year.

Report of the Committee.

(2) Reports may be either preliminary or final.

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

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

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

Availability of reports before presentation to Government.

Presentation of Report.

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

(2) In presenting the report the Chairperson, 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.

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

224. 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.

Power to make suggestions on procedure.

225. A Committee of the Assembly 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.

Power of Speaker to give direction on a point of procedure or otherwise.

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

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

Business before the Committee.

⁴[227]. Any business pending before a Assembly Committee shall not lapse by reason only of the

⁴Inserted by notification dated 14-3-1978

prorogation of the House and Assembly Committee shall continue to function notwithstanding such prorogation.

228. A Committee of the Assembly which is unable to complete its work may report to the Assembly 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 been taken shall be made available to the new Committee :

Unfinished work of Committees of the Assembly

Provided that any matter referred to or pending before a Committee before the appointed day, shall stand referred to, or as the case may, be deemed to be pending before the corresponding Committee, after the appointed day.

⁵[**229.** The Secretary shall be the ex-officio Secretary of all the committees appointed under these rules.]

Secretary to be ex-officio Secretary of the Committee.

⁶[**230.** 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 the 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.]

Applicability of general rules to Committee.

II. Committee on Public Accounts

231. (1) As soon as may be after commencement of the first session of the Assembly, a Committee on Public Accounts shall subject to the provisions of this rule be constituted.

Committee on Public Accounts.

⁵Added by notification dated 23-1-98

⁶Added ibid.

(2) The function of the Committee shall be to examine the accounts showing the appropriation of the sums granted by the Assembly to meet the expenditure of the government of Haryana and such other accounts laid before the Assembly as the committee may think fit.

(3) The Committee on Public Accounts shall consist of not more than nine members who shall be elected by the Assembly from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote . ⁷[Deleted]

(4) The term of office of members of the Committee shall be one year.

(5) Casual vacancies in the Committee shall be filled, as soon as possible after they occur, by election in the manner aforesaid and any person elected to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the period for which the person in whose place he is elected would under the provisions of this rule, have held office.

(6) In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee the quorum shall be three.

(7) (a) The Chairperson of the 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 Chairperson of the Committee :

Provided, however, that if the Chairperson of the Committee during the preceding financial year has served as a Chairperson for less than two years and he is elected a

⁷Deleted by notification dated 23-1-98

member of the Committee, the Speaker may notwithstanding the first proviso or the proviso to Rule 206 (1) appoint him as the Chairperson of the Committee.

- (b) If the Chairperson is for any reason unable to act, the Speaker may similarly appoint another Chairperson in his place.
- (c) If the Chairperson is absent from any meeting of the Committee, the Committee shall choose another member to act as Chairperson for that meeting.

(8) In the case of equality of votes on any matter the Chairperson shall have a second or a casting vote.

(9) The Committee may appoint one or more sub-committee, 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 meeting of the whole committee.

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

(11) The Committee may, hear officials or take evidence connected with the accounts under examination. It shall be in the discretion of the Committee to treat any evidence tendered before it as secret or confidential.

- (12) (a) The Speaker, may from time to time, issue such directions to the Chairperson of the Committee as he may consider necessary for regulating the procedure and the organisation of its work.

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

(13) The Committee shall have power to pass resolutions on matters of procedure for the consideration of the Speaker, who may make such variations in procedure as he may consider necessary.

(14) The Committee may, with the approval of the Speaker, make detailed rules of procedure to supplement the provisions contained in these Rules.

Functions of
Committee on
Public Accounts.

232. (1) In scrutinising the Appropriation accounts of the Government of Haryana and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon it shall be the duty of the Committee on Public Accounts to satisfy itself-

- (a) that the money shown in the accounts as having been disbursed were legally available for and applicable to the service or purpose to which they have been applied or charged ;
- (b) that the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it; and
- (c) that every re-appropriation has been made in accordance with provisions made in this behalf under the rules framed by competent authority:

Provided that the provision made in clause (c) above shall not apply to any accounts prior to the year 1950-51.

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

- (a) to examine such trading, manufacturing and profit and loss accounts and balance-sheets

as the Governor may have required to be prepared, and the Comptroller and Auditor-General's report thereon;

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

III. Committee on Estimates

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

Committee on Estimates.

- (a) to report what economics, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reform, consistent with the policy underlying the estimates, may be effected;
- (b) to suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration;
- (c) to examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates; and
- (d) to suggest the form in which the estimates shall be presented to the Assembly.

(2) The Committee shall consist of not more than nine members who shall be elected by the Assembly every year from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote :

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

(3) The term of the office of the members of the Committee shall be one year.

(4) Casual vacancies in the Committee shall be filled, as soon as possible, after they occur, by election in the manner aforesaid and any person elected to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the period for which the person in whose place he is elected would, under the provisions of this rule, have held office.

(5) (a) The Chairperson of the 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 Chairperson of the Committee.

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

(c) If the Chairperson is absent from any meeting the Committee shall choose another member to act as Chairperson for that meeting.

(6) In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee, the quorum shall be three.

(7) If a member is absent from three or more consecutive meetings of the Committee without the permission of the Chairperson, the Chairperson may recommend the removal of such member from the Committee to the Speaker, who may, if he thinks fit, remove such member.

Explanation:—For the purposes of this sub-rule the meeting of the Committee held on consecutive days shall be reckoned as one meeting.

(8) In the case of an equality of votes of any matter, the Chairperson shall have a second or casting vote.

(9) The 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 meeting of the whole Committee.

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

(11) The Committee may hear officials, take other evidence, do physical verifications, make on-the-spot study of facts or call for any record connected with the estimates under examination. It shall be in the discretion of the Committee to treat any evidence tendered before it as secret or confidential.

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

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

(13) The Committee shall have power to pass resolutions on matters of procedure for the consideration of the Speaker, who may make such variations in the procedure as he may consider necessary.

(14) The Committee may, with the approval of the Speaker, make detailed rules of procedure to supplement the provisions contained in these Rules.

*[(15)deleted]

⁸IV. Committee on Public Undertakings.

Functions.

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

- (a) to examine the reports and accounts of the Public undertakings specified in Schedule IV and any such other Public Undertakings as may be referred to the Committee by the Speaker for examination;
- (b) to examine the reports, if any, of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the Public Undertakings;
- (c) to examine in the context of the autonomy and efficiency of the Public undertakings, whether the affairs of the Public Undertakings, are being managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices; and

⁸ Inserted by notification dated 20-3-80

* Deleted by notification dated 11-3-2013

- (d) to exercise such other functions vested in the Committee on Public Accounts and the Committee on Estimates in relation to the Public Undertakings mentioned above as are not covered by clause (a), (b) and (c) above 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 Public Undertakings;
- (ii) matters of day-to-day administration; and
- (iii) matters for the consideration of which machinery is established by any special statute under which a particular Public Undertaking is established.

235. The Committee shall consist of nine members who shall be elected by the House every year from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

Constitution of the Committee.

236. A Minister shall not be eligible for election as a member of the Committee and if a member after his election to the Committee, is appointed as Minister, he shall cease to be member thereof from the date of such appointment.

Ministers not to be members of the Committee.

237. The term of office of members of the Committee shall not exceed one year.

Term of the Committee.

238. The quorum of a meeting of the Committee shall be three.

Quorum of the Committee.

*[239.deleted]

V. Rules Committee

Functions of Rules Committee.

239. There shall be a Committee on Rules to consider matters of procedure and conduct of business in the House and to recommend any amendments or additions to these rules that may be deemed necessary.

Constitution of Committee.

240. The Committee on Rules shall be nominated by the Speaker and shall consist of not more than eight members including the Speaker who shall be its ex-officio Chairperson.

Term of Office of Committee.

241. The Committee shall hold office for such period as the Speaker may specify or until a new Committee is nominated.

Laying of Report on the Table.

242. (1) The recommendations of the Committee shall be laid on the Table and within a period of three 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 which shall consider it and make such changes in their recommendations as it may consider fit. The final report of the Committee after taking into consideration the amendments suggested by the members shall be laid on the Table. Thereafter on the House agreeing to the report on a motion made by a member of the Committee, the amendments to the rules as approved by the House, shall be notified under orders of the Speaker in the Gazette.

* Rule 239 Deleted by notification dated 11-3-2013 and subsequent rules renumbered accordingly.

(3) If notice of such amendment has not been given within three 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 amendments to the rules as recommended by the Committee shall be notified under orders of the Speaker in the Gazette.

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

*[244. deleted]

VI. Committee on Government Assurances

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

Functions of the Committee.

- (a) the number and kind of assurances given and the names of the Ministers and the Departments to which they relate;
- (b) the extent to which such assurances have been implemented; and
- (c) where implemented whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose.

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

Constitution of the Committee.

(2) The term of office of the members of the Committee shall be one year.

* Rule 244 Deleted by notification dated 11-3-2013 and subsequent rules renumbered accordingly.

(3) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, discharge a member from the Committee, if such member is absent from two or more consecutive meetings thereof, without the permission of the Chairperson of the Committee.

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

Chairperson of the Committee.

245. (1) The Chairperson of the 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 Chairperson of the Committee.

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

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

Quorum.

246. (1) In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee the quorum shall be three.

(2) In the case of an equality of votes on any matter, the Chairperson of the Committee shall have a second or casting vote.

Presentation of Report.

247. The report of the Committee shall be presented to the Assembly either by the Chairperson or on his behalf by any member of the Committee.

***[250. deleted]**

* Rule 250 Deleted by notification dated 11-3-2013 and subsequent rules renumbered accordingly.

VII. Committee on Subordinate Legislation

248. There shall be a Committee on Subordinate Legislation to scrutinise and report to the House whether the powers to make regulations, rules, sub-rules, byelaws, etc., conferred by the Constitution or delegated by Legislature are being properly exercised within such delegation and consider such other matters as may be referred to it by the Speaker.

Committee on Subordinate Legislation and its Functions.

249. (1) The Committee shall consist of not more than eight members who shall be nominated by the Speaker. The Advocate-General shall be one of them.

Constitution of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

(2) The term of office of the members of the Committee shall be one year.

(3) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, discharge a member from the Committee, if such member is absent from two or more consecutive sittings thereof, without the permission of the Chairperson of the Committee.

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

250. (1) The Chairperson of the Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee :

Chairperson of Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

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

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

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

Quorum	251. The quorum to constitute a sitting of the Committee shall be three.
Chairperson's casting vote.	252. In the case of an equality of votes on any matter, the Chairperson of the Committee shall have a second or casting vote.
Appointment of Sub-Committees.	253. The Committee may appoint one or more Sub-committees each having the powers of the undivided Committee, to examine any matter 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.
Evidence before Committee on Subordinate Legislation.	<p>254. (1) The Committee on Subordinate Legislation shall have power to require the attendance of persons or the production of papers or records, if such a course is considered necessary for the discharge of its duties.</p> <p>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 :</p> <p>Provided further that Government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would be prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State.</p> <p>(2) A witness may be summoned by an order signed by the Secretary and shall produce such documents as are required for the use of the Committee.</p>

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

(4) No document submitted to the Committee shall be withdrawn or altered without the knowledge and approval of the Committee.

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

Numbering and publication of regulation, rule, sub-rule, etc.

256. After each such order referred to in rule 255 is laid before the House, the Committee shall, in particular consider—

Duties of the Committee.

- (i) whether it is in accord 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 with in an Act of Legislature;
- (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 the publication or laying it before Legislature;
- (ix) whether for any reason its form or purport calls for any elucidation.

Report of the Committee.

257. (1) If the Committee is of opinion that any order should be annulled wholly or in part, or should be amended in any respect, it shall report that opinion and the grounds thereof to the House.

(2) If the Committee is of opinion that any other matter relating to any order should be brought to the notice of the House, it may report that opinion and matter to the House.

Presentation of the Report.

258. The Report of the Committee shall be presented to the House by the Chairperson or, in his absence by any member of the Committee.

Regulation of Procedure.

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

***[263. deleted]**

* Rule 263 Deleted by notification dated 11-3-2013 and subsequent rules renumbered accordingly.

VIII. General Purposes Committee

260. There shall be a General Purposes Committee consisting of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker, members of the Panel of Chairpersons, Chairpersons of all Committees of the Assembly, Leaders of recognised parties and groups in the Assembly and such other members as may be nominated by the Speaker.

Constitution of General Purposes Committee.

261. The Speaker shall be the ex-officio Chairperson of the Committee.

Chairperson of the Committee.

262. The functions of the Committee shall be to consider and advise on such matters concerning the affairs of the House as may be referred to it by the Speaker from time to time.

Functions of Committee.

263. In other respects, the general rules applicable to the Committees of the Assembly as given under part I of this Chapter shall apply with such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.

Provisions applicable in other respects.

IX. Library Committee

264. The Speaker shall nominate for each financial year a Library Committee consisting of not more than six members one of whom shall be appointed by him as the Chairperson, to advise upon matters connected with the Members Library. The Committee shall meet from time to time as directed by the Chairperson of the Committee or the Speaker.

Library Committee.

X. House Committee

265. At the commencement of each financial year a Committee called the House Committee may be nominated by the Speaker, consisting of the Deputy

House Committee.

Speaker as ex-officio Chairperson and four members to meet from time to time under directions of the Speaker, to consider and advise upon matters connected with the comfort and convenience of members of the Assembly.

⁹[XI]. Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and ¹⁰[Backward Classes]

Constitution of the Committee.

266. (1) There shall be a Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and ¹⁰[Backward Classes] consisting of not more than nine Members who shall be elected by the House every year from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

(2) A Minister shall not be eligible for election as a Member of the Committee and that if a member, after his election to the Committee, is appointed a Minister he shall cease to be member thereof from the date of such appointment.

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

The Functions of the Committee.

267. The functions of the Committee shall be-

- (a) to consider and examine the recommendations contained in the reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and ¹⁰[Backward Classes], Government of India, in so far as the purview of

⁹Inserted by notification dated 14-3-78

¹⁰Added by notification dated 23-1-98

- the State Government and to report to the House as to the measures that should be taken by the State Government;
- (b) to report to the House on the action taken by the Government on the measures proposed by the Committee;
- (c) to examine the measures taken by the Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and ¹¹[Backward Classes] in services and posts under its control (including appointments in the Public Sector Undertakings, Statutory and Semi Government Bodies) having regard to the provisions of Article 335 of the Constitution;
- (d) to report to the House on the working of the welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and ¹²[Backward Classes]; and
- (e) to examine such other matters as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker.

*[272. deleted]

¹³[XII.] Committee on Petitions

268. There shall be a Committee on Petitions not exceeding seven members nominated by the Speaker. Constitution of the Committee.

¹¹Added by notification dated 23-1-98

¹²Added ibid

¹³Added ibid

* Deleted Rule 272 by notification dated 11-3-2013 and subsequent rules renumbered accordingly.

Functions of the
Committee.

269. (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 extension or in summary form as the Committee or the Speaker, as the case may be, may direct.

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

(4) The Committee shall also consider representations, and letters received through any authentic mode of communication from various individuals, associations etc., which are not covered under the following clauses and give directions for their disposal :-

- (i) a Bill which has been published under Rule 128 or which has been introduced in the House;
- (ii) any matter connected with the business pending before the House;
- (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 Body or a Commission.

- (b) which should ordinarily be raised in the Parliament or any other State Legislature;
- (c) which can be raised on a substantive motion or resolution; and
- (d) for which remedy is available under the law, including rules, regulations, bye-laws made by the Union or State Government or any authority to whom power to make such rules, regulations, etc. is delegated.

Provided that representations which fall in the following categories shall not be considered by the Committee, but shall be filed on receipt in the Secretariat :-

- (i) anonymous letter or letters on which names and/or addresses of senders are not given or are illegible; and
- (ii) endorsement copies of letters addressed to authorities other than the Speaker or the House unless there is a specific request on such a copy praying for redress of the grievance.

270. The term of office of members of the Committee shall not exceed one year. Term of the Committee.

271. The quorum to constitute a sitting of the Committee shall be three. Quorum

***[277.deleted]**

* Rule 277 deleted by notification dated 11.3.2013 and subsequent rules renumbered accordingly.

***(XIII) Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions.**

Constitution of the Committee.

272. (1) There shall be a Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions consisting of not more than nine Members nominated by the Speaker for the examination of the working of the Local Bodies which shall mean and include Notified Area Committees, Municipal Committees, Improvement Trusts and Municipal Corporations and Panchayati Raj Institutions which shall mean and include Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishads.

(2) The term of office of the Members of the Committee shall be one year.

Functions of the Committee.

273. The functions of the Committee shall be—

(a) to examine the audit reports and accounts of the Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions as may be selected by the Committee;

(b) to examine the reports, if any, of the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts laid on the Table of the House;

(c) to examine in the context of autonomy, whether affairs of the Local Bodies or the Panchayati Raj Institutions are being managed in accordance with the provisions of law; and

(d) to examine any other aspect of the working of any Local Body or the Panchayati Raj Institution, as may be referred to it by the Speaker :

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

(i) matters of major Government policy as

* Rule 272 to 279 added by notification dated 11.3.2013 and subsequent rules renumbered accordingly.

distinct from the working of the Local Bodies and the Panchayati Raj Institutions;

(ii) matters relating to day-to-day administration of Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions; and

(iii) matters for the consideration of which machinery is established by any special statute under which the Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions are established.

***(XIV) Subject Committee on Public Health,
Irrigation, Power and Public Works
(Buildings & Roads).**

274. (1) There shall be a Committee to be called the Subject Committee on Public Health, Irrigation, Power and Public Works (Buildings & Roads) consisting of not more than nine members to be nominated by the Speaker:

Constitution of the Subject Committee.

(2) The term of office of the Members of the Committee shall be one year.

275. (1) The functions of the Committee shall be—

Functions of the Committee.

- (i) to scrutinize the demands for grants;
- (ii) to examine the working of these departments and to suggest measures for improvement in administration and in different programmes/schemes/projects;
- (iii) to examine legislation;
- (iv) to advise Government on a question of policy or legislation on which Government may consult a Committee;

* Added by notification dated 9.9.2013.

- (v) to discuss generally and formulate views on—
 - (a) State's Five Year Plan Programmes relating to these departments and their implementation;
 - (b) Reports of Public Undertakings under these departments;
 - (c) Reports of any statutory or other body, including any Commission of Inquiry, which are laid before the House relating to these departments; and
 - d) Annual Performance Reports of these departments.

(2) The Subject Committee shall not examine or investigate matters of day-to-day administration.

(XV) Subject Committee on Food & Supplies

Constitution of the Subject Committee. **276.** (1) There shall be a Committee to be called the Subject Committee on Food & Supplies consisting of not more than nine members to be nominated by the Speaker;

(2) The term of office of the members of the Committee shall be one year.

Functions of the Committee.

277. (1) The functions of the Committee shall be—

- (i) to scrutinize the demands for grants;
- (ii) to examine the working of these departments and to suggest measures for improvement in administration and in different programmes/schemes/projects;

- (iii) to examine legislation;
- (iv) to advise Government on a question of policy or legislation on which Government may consult a Committee;
- (v) to discuss generally and formulate views on—
 - (a) State's Five Year Plan Programmes relating to the department and their implementation;
 - (b) Reports of any statutory or other body, including any Commission of Inquiry, which are laid before the House relating to these departments; and
 - (c) Annual Performance Report of the department.

(2) The Subject Committee shall not examine or investigate matters of day-to-day administration.

(XVI) Subject Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment, Women & Child Development and Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Backward Classes

278. (1) There shall be a Committee to be called the Subject Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment, Women & Child Development and Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Backward Classes consisting of not more than nine members to be nominated by the Speaker.

Constitution of the Subject Committee.

(2) The term of office of the members of the Committee shall be one year.

Functions of the
Committee.

- 279.** (1) The functions of the Committee shall be—
- (i) to scrutinize the demands for grants;
 - (ii) to examine the working of these departments and to suggest measures for improvement in administration and in different programmes/schemes/projects;
 - (iii) to examine legislation;
 - (iv) to advise Government on a question of policy or legislation on which Government may consult a Committee;
 - (v) to discuss generally and formulate views on—
 - (a) State's Five Year Plan Programmes relating to these departments and their implementation;
 - (b) Reports of Public Undertakings under these departments;
 - (c) Reports of any statutory or other body, including any Commission of Inquiry, which are laid before the House relating to these departments; and
 - (d) Annual Performance Report of these departments.
- (2) The Subject Committee shall not examine or investigate matters of day-to-day administration.

(XVII) Subject Committee on Education, Technical Education, Vocational Education, Medical Education and Health Services.

279-A.(1) There shall be a Committee to be called the Subject Committee on Education, Technical Education, Vocational Education, Medical Education and Health Services consisting of not more than nine members to be nominated by the Speaker.

Constitution of the Subject Committee.

(2) The term of office of the members of the Committee shall be one year.

279-B.(1) The functions of the Committee shall be—

Functions of the Committee.

- (i) to scrutinize the demands for grants;
- (ii) to examine the working of these departments and to suggest measures for improvement in administration and in different programmes/schemes/projects;
- (iii) to examine legislation;
- (iv) to advise Government on a question of policy or legislation on which Government may consult a Committee;
- (v) to discuss generally and formulate views on—
 - (a) State's Five Year Plan Programmes relating to these departments and their implementation;

* Rule 279-A to 279-B added by notification dated 9.9.2013.

- (b) Reports of Public Undertakings under these departments;
- (c) Reports of any statutory or other body, including any Commission of Inquiry, which are laid before the House relating to these departments; and
- (d) Annual Performance Report of these departments.

(2) The Subject Committee shall not examine or investigate matters of day-to-day administration.

CHAPTER XXII

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

Question of Privilege

280. A member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a member or of the House or of a Committee thereof.

Question of privileges.

281. A member wishing to raise a question of privilege shall give notice in writing to the Secretary before the commencement of the sitting on the day the question is proposed to be raised. If the question raised is based on a document, the notice shall be accompanied by the document.

Notice of the question of privilege.

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

Conditions of admissibility of question of privilege.

- (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; and
- (iii) the matter requires the intervention of the Assembly.

283. (1) The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 280 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall, after the question and before the list of business is entered upon, call the member concerned who shall rise in his place and while asking for leave to raise the question of privilege, make a short statement relevant thereto :

Mode of raising a question of privilege.

Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under Rule 280 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may, if he

thinks it necessary, read the notice of question of privilege and state that he refuses consent or holds that the notice of question of privilege is not in order.

(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 fifteen members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall intimate that leave is granted. If less than fifteen members rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.

Question of privilege suddenly arising.

284. The Speaker may, if he is satisfied about the urgency of the matter, allow a question of privilege to be raised at any time during the course of a sitting. Such question shall be raised at the earliest opportunity and shall not ordinarily require notice.

Reference to committee of Privileges.

285. If leave under rule 283 is granted the question shall be referred to a Committee of Privileges on a motion made either by the member who has raised the question of privilege or by any other member.

Constitution of Committee of Privileges.

286. (1) At the commencement of the Assembly, or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker shall nominate a Committee of Privileges consisting of not more than ten members.

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

(3) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, discharge a member from the Committee, if such member is absent from two or more consecutive sittings thereof, without the permission of the Chairperson of the Committee.

(4) Casual vacancies shall be filled by the Speaker and any member nominated to fill such a vacancy shall hold office for a period for which the member in whose

place he is nominated would have held office under the provisions of sub-rule (2).

287. (1) The Chairperson of the Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee.

Chairperson of Committee of Privileges.

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

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

288. The quorum to constitute a sitting of the Committee shall be, as near as may be, one-half of the total number of members, the fraction, if any, being ignored.

Quorum.

289. (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.

Examination of the question by committee.

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

290. (1) The Committee of Privileges shall have power to require the attendance of persons or the production of papers or records if such a course is considered necessary for the discharge of its duties :

Evidence before Committee of Privileges.

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.

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

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

(4) No document submitted to the Committee shall be withdrawn or altered without the knowledge and approval of the Committee.

Sittings of
committee of
Privileges.

291. (1) The Committee of Privileges shall meet as soon as may be after a question of privilege has been referred to it, and from time to time thereafter, till a report is made within the time fixed by the Assembly :

Provided that where the Assembly has not fixed any time for the presentation of the report, the report shall be presented within one month of the date on which reference to the Committee was made :

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 Committee be extended to a date specified in motion.

(2) Reports may be either preliminary or final.

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

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

(4) If any member desires to record a minute of Dissent on any matter he shall hand in his Minute to the Chairperson.

292. The report of the Committee of Privileges, with Minutes of Dissent, if any, shall be presented to the Assembly by the Chairperson or in his absence by any Member of the Committee.

Presentation of Report.

293. (1) After the report has been presented, the Chairperson 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.

Consideration of Report.

(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 Assembly.

(3) After the motion made under sub-rule (1) is agreed to, the Chairperson 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 the recommendations contained in the report.

294. Any member may give notice of an amendment to the motion for consideration of the report that it be re-committed to the Committee either without limitation or with reference to any particular matter.

Amendments.

295. A motion that the Report of the Committee of Privileges be taken into consideration shall be accorded the priority assigned to a matter of privilege under sub-rule (1) of Rule 283 unless there has been undue delay in bringing it forward :

Priority for consideration of Report of the Committee.

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

Regulation of procedure.

296. The Speaker may issue such direction 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 or in the Assembly.

Power of Speaker to refer question of privilege to Committee.

297. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Speaker may refer any question of privilege to the Committee of privileges for examination, investigation or report.

*[296.deleted]

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

Intimation to Speaker by Magistrate of arrest, detention etc. of a member.

298. 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 Schedule III.

Intimation to Speaker on release of a member.

299. When a member is arrested and after conviction released on bail pending an appeal or other wise released, such fact shall also be intimated to the Speaker by the authority concerned in the appropriate form set out in Schedule III.

* Rule 296 deleted by Notification dated 11.3.2013 and subsequent rules renumbered accordingly.

300. As soon as may be, the Speaker shall, after he has received a communication referred to in Rule 298 or rule 299, read it out in the Assembly if in session, or if the Assembly is not in session direct that it may be intimated to the members :

Treatment of communications received from Magistrate.

Provided that if the intimation of the release of a member either on bail or by discharge on appeal is received before the Assembly has been informed of the original arrest, the fact of his arrest, or his subsequent release or discharge may not be intimated to the Assembly by the Speaker.

CHAPTER XXIII

Petitions relating to Bills

Petitions relating to Bills.

301. Petitions relating to a Bill which has been published under rule 128 or which has been introduced may be presented or submitted in accordance with these rules.

Presentation of Petition.

302. Any such petition may be presented by a member or be forwarded to the Secretary, in which later case the fact shall be reported by him to the Assembly and no debate shall be permitted on the making of such report.

Form of presentation.

303. A member presenting a petition shall confine himself to a statement in the following form :-

‘I present a petition signed by————
petitioners regarding————Bill’;

and no debate shall be permitted on this statement.

Nomination of committee on petitions.

304. (1) A committee on petitions shall be constituted at the commencement of each session of the Assembly, and, shall consist of the Deputy Speaker, who shall be Chairperson and four members nominated by the Speaker of whom one shall be a member of the Panel of Chairpersons. In the absence of the Deputy Speaker a member from the Panel of Chairpersons shall preside and in the absence of both, the Committee shall elect its Chairperson.

(2) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, fill up any vacancies occurring on the committee during the session.

Reference to Committee.

305. Every petition after presentation by a member or report by the Secretary, as the case may be, shall be referred to the committee.

306. The Committee shall examine every petition referred to it, and shall report to the Assembly, stating the subject-matter of the petition, the number of persons by whom it is signed, and whether it is in conformity with the rules. If the petition complies with the rules, the committee may, in its discretion, direct that it be circulated as a paper to the Bill to which it relates. The Committee shall in its report state whether circulation has or has not been directed, and where circulation has not been directed, the Speaker may, in his discretion, direct that the petition be circulated. Such circulation shall be of the petition *inextenso* or of a summary thereof, as the committee or the Speaker, as the case may be, may direct.

Examination and Report by Committee.

307. Every petition shall-

- (1) either be in English and in print, or if not in English be accompanied by an accurate English Translation in print;
- (2) if presented by a member, be countersigned by him; and
- (3) be couched in respectful and temperate language.

Printing, counter signature and language of petitions.

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

Authentication of signatories to petitions.

309. Every petition shall be addressed to the assembly and shall conclude with a prayer reciting the definite object of the petitioners in regard to the Bill to which it relates.

Petitions to whom to be addressed and how to be concluded.

310. The general form of petition set out in Schedule II with such variations as the circumstances of each case require may be used and, if used shall be sufficient.

General Forms of petitions.

CHAPTER XXIV

Repeal and Savings

Repeal and
savings.

311. On the commencement of these rules, the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Punjab Legislative Assembly as modified and adopted by the Speaker, Haryana Vidhan Sabha,—vide notification No. HLA/67/13, dated the 3rd March, 1967, shall stand repealed :

Provided that anything done or any action taken under any of the rules so repealed shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of these rules.

SCHEDULES

Schedule—I

Procedure for the holding of the ballot*(See Rule 30)*

A ballot shall be held for each day on which the business other than Government business has precedence. Not less than fourteen days or such period as the Speaker may direct before each such day the Secretary shall cause to be placed in the Assembly of a numbered list. There shall be one such list in respect of Bills to be introduced and another in respect of resolutions.

The list shall be kept for two days and on those days during office hours any member who has given notice of a Bill or a resolution may have his or her name entered—

(1) in the case of ballot for resolutions, against one number only; and

(2) in the case of a ballot for bills against one number for each Bill of which he or she had been notice up to the number of three.

Slips of paper bearing the numbers against which entries have been made on the numbered list shall be folded and placed in a box. A clerk having shuffled the slips of paper shall at hazard take a slip out of the box and read out the number thereon. The Secretary shall announce the name of the member to whom that number is attached on the numbered list. This process will be repeated till all the numbers in respect of Bills or ten numbers in respect of resolutions have been drawn.

The order in which the numbers have been drawn shall determine the order in which members shall be placed on the priority list.

A member who has secured a place on the priority list may set down against it for the day with reference to which the ballot has been held any Bill or any resolution as the case may be of which he or she has given or intends to give notice as required by the rules provided that he or she shall specify such Bill or resolution before or at the time the ballot is held.

The dates in regard to numbered list, and the time and place of ballot, shall be communicated to members.

Schedule—II
FORM OF PETITIONS
(See Rule 310)

To

The Legislative Assembly, Haryana where as a Bill entitled a (Here insert Bill title of Bill) is now under the consideration of the Haryana Legislative Assembly the humble petition of (Here insert name and designation description of petitioner or petitioners in concise form, e.g. 'Ram Lal' and others or, the inhabitants of _____ or the municipality of, _____ etc.)

SHEWETH

(Here insert a concise statement of the case.) and accordingly your petitioner or petitioners, pray that (here insert ' that the bill be or be not proceeded with' or 'that special provisions be made in the bill to meet the case of your petitioner(s)' or any other appropriate prayer regarding the Bill).

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray

Name of petitioners	Address	Signature or thumb impression

Countersignature of member presenting.

Schedule—III

**FORM OR COMMUNICATION REGARDING ARREST
DETENTION CONVICTION OR RELEASE, AS THE
CASE MAY BE OF A MEMBER**

(See Rules 298 and 299)

Place_____

Date_____

To

The Speaker,
Haryana Legislative Assembly,
Chandigarh.

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 Haryana Legislative Assembly, be ^{arrested} _{detained} for.....(reasons for the arrest or detention as the case may be).

Shri.....M.L.A., was accordingly ^{arrested} _{taken into custody} at(time) on(date) and is at present lodged in the..... Jail,(Place).

B

I have the honour to inform you that Shri..... Member of the Haryana 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 Haryana Legislative Assembly, who was convicted on.....(date) and imprisoned for.....(period) for.....(reasons for conviction) was released on bail pending appeal (or as the case may be, released on the sentence being set aside on appeal) on the.....(date).

Yours faithfully,
(Judge, Magistrate or Executive Authority)

Schedule-IV

¹[List of Public Undertakings.

1. Haryana Financial Corporation, Chandigarh.
2. Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation, Chandigarh.
3. Haryana State Small Industries and Export Corporation, Chandigarh.
4. Haryana State Handloom & Handicrafts Corporation, Chandigarh.
5. Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation, Chandigarh.
6. Haryana Warehousing Corporation, Chandigarh.
7. Haryana Land Reclamation & Development Corporation, Chandigarh.
8. Haryana Seed Development Corporation, Chandigarh.
9. Haryana Dairy Development Corporation, Chandigarh.
10. Haryana Minor Irrigation (Tubewells) Corporation, Chandigarh.
11. Haryana Tourism Corporation, Chandigarh.
12. Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam, Chandigarh.
13. Haryana Minerals Limited, Narnaul.
14. Haryana State Electricity Board, Chandigarh.
15. Haryana Agricultural Marketing Board, Panchkula.
16. Haryana Housing Board, Panchkula.
17. Kurukshetra Development Board, Kurukshetra.
18. Haryana Backward Classes & Economically Weaker Sections Kalyan Nigam, Chandigarh.

1. Substituted by notification dated 23-1-98

19. Board of Ayurvedic and Unanai Systems of Medicine, Panchkula.
20. Council of Homeopathic and Systems of Medicine, Panchkula.
21. Command Area Development Authority, Panchkula.
22. Haryana State Khadi & Village Industries Board Chandigarh.
23. Land Use Board, Chandigarh.
24. Shri Mata Mansa Devi Pooja Sathal Board, Panchkula.
25. Mewat Development Agency, Gurgaon.
26. Haryana State Nurses Registration Dental & Medical Council, Chandigarh.
27. Haryana State Pharmacy Council, Chandigarh.
28. High Powered Committee Relating to 20-point Programme, Civil Secretariat, Chandigarh.
29. Haryana State Pollution Control Board, Chandigarh.
30. Haryana Prathmik Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad, Chandigarh.
31. Rural Development Fund Administration Board, Chandigarh.
32. Haryana Sahitya Akademi, Chandigarh.
33. Haryana State Council for Science & Technology, Chandigarh.
34. Haryana State Seed Certification Agency, Chandigarh.
35. Shivalik Development Board, Ambala.
36. Haryana State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Chandigarh.

37. Haryana Swatantrata Sainik Samiti, Civil Secretariat, Chandigarh.
38. Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA) Chandigarh.
39. Haryana Urdu Akademi, Panchkula.
40. Nehru Rozgar Yojna and State Urban Development Society, Chandigarh.]
- ²[41. Haryana State Cooperative Apex Bank Limited.
42. Haryana State Cooperative Agriculture Development Bank Limited.
43. Haryana State Cooperative Housing Federation Limited.
44. Haryana State Industrial Cooperative Federation Limited.
45. Haryana State Cooperative Labour & Construction Federation Limited.
46. Haryana State Federation of Cooperative Sugar Mills Limited.
47. Haryana Dairy Development Cooperative Federation Limited.
48. Haryana State Cooperative Supply & Marketing Federation Limited. (HAFED).
49. Haryana State Federation of Consumers Cooperative Wholesale Stores Limited (Confed.)]

2. Substituted by notification dated 10-3-2003

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