



CHHATTISGARH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

November, 2005

PREFACE

1. Chhattisgarh state is constituted on 01st November, 2000. Under article 16 of Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000 (No.28) year 2000 the Rules of Procedure & Conduct of Business of Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha in vogue right before 01st November, 2000 are adopted.
2. From time to time recommendation of Rules Committee to amend in the rules, proposed in the reports and presented to house under the rule 231 of the Rules of Procedure & Conduct of Business of Chhattisgarh Vidhan Sabha are adopted and incorporated.
3. Hindi Edition of Rules and procedure is translated and the first bilingual edition is published in the part-4 (c) of the Chhattisgarh gazette (extra ordinary) dated 11 November, 2005.

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Secretary,
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RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN THE CHHATTISGARH VIDHAN SABHA

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RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN THE CHHATTISGARH VIDHAN SABHA

[Under Clause (1) of Article 208 of the Constitution of India]

CHAPTER I.-PRELIMINARY

- Short title.** 1. These rules may be cited as “the Chhattisgarh Vidhan Sabha Rules”.
- Definitions.** 2. In these rules,-
- (a) “Private member” means a member other than a Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary;
 - (b) “Rule” means a rule of Vidhan Sabha;
 - (c) “Table” means the Table of the House;
 - (d) “Patrak” 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 the House or other matters which in the opinion of the Speaker may be included therein; and
 - (c) information regarding the Parliamentary Committee;
 - (e) “Motion” means a proposal submitted for the consideration of the House and it includes an amendment of a motion;
 - (f) “Member-in-charge” means a member promoting a Bill or other business and in respect of a Government Bill or other business, any Minister;
 - (g) “Minister” means a member of Council of Ministers, a Minister of State, a Deputy Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary;
 - (h) “Gazette” means Chhattisgarh Rajpatra;
 - (i) “Finance Minister” means the Minister in charge of Finance or any other Minister to whom he may delegate the function assigned to him under these rules;
 - (j) “Vidhan Sabha”, means Chhattisgarh Legislative Assembly;
 - (k) “Constitution” means the Constitution of India;
 - (l) “Secretary” means the Secretary to the Vidhan Sabha and includes any officer for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary;
 - (m) “Member” means a member of the Vidhan Sabha;

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- (n) "House" means the Vidhan Sabha;
 - (o) "Lobby" means the covered corridors immediately adjoining the Chamber;
 - (p) "Leader of the House" means the Chief Minister and includes any Minister to whom the Chief Minister delegates the functions assigned to the Leader of the House under these rules;
 - (q) "Legislature Committee" means a Committee which is appointed or elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker and which works under the direction of the Speaker and presents its report to the House or the Speaker.
 - (r) "Precincts of the House" means and include the Chamber, the Lobbies, the Galleries and such other places as the Speaker may from time to time specify.
 - (s) "Public Undertaking" means and includes any Government Company or Corporation or Statutory Corporate body formed under section 617 of Companies Act 1956, (No. 1 of 1956) or any other Statutory body known by whatever name, which in any case owned and controlled by State Government.
 - (t) "Vidhan Sabha Secretariat" means and includes the Vidhan Sabha Secretariat situated at Raipur and comprise any camp office setup outside Raipur for the time being, under the authority of the Speaker.
3. The words and terms used in the constitution and in these rules shall have the same meanings as are assigned to them in the constitution.
 4. If any doubt arises as to the interpretation of these rules the decision of the Speaker shall be final.

**CHAPTER II. - SUMMONS TO MEMBERS, ORDER OF SEATING,
OATH OR AFFIRMATION AND ROLL OF MEMBERS.**

- Intimation of time and place of meeting.** 3. When the Vidhan Sabha is summoned under Article 174 (1) of the Constitution, the Secretary shall issue a summon to each member specifying the date and place for a session of the House.
- Provided that when 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 session shall be published in the gazette and made in the media, members may be informed by telegram, and fax.
- Session.** 4. A session of the House shall commence on the date specified in the Order of the Governor under Article 174 (1) of the Constitution and terminate on the date of the Order of the Governor proroguing the House under Article 174 (2) (a) of the Constitution:
- Provided that the business may be concluded on the day which is determined to be the last sitting of the House fixed, for the session by the Speaker after consultation, with the Leader of the House.
- Order of seating of Members.** 5. The members shall sit in such order as the Speaker may determine.
- Oath or Affirmation.** 6. A member who has not already made and subscribed an oath or Affirmation, in pursuance of Article 188 of the Constitution, may do so at the commencement of a sitting of the House, or at any other time of the sitting of the House, as the speaker may direct, on any day after giving previous notice in writing to the Secretary.
- Roll of members** 6-A. There shall be a Roll of Members of the House which shall be signed in the presence of the Secretary by every member, before taking his seat.

CHAPTER III. - ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER, DEPUTY SPEAKER AND NOMINATION OF PENAL OF CHAIRMEN

**Election of
Speaker.**

7. (1) The election of the Speaker shall be held on such date as the Governor may fix, and the Secretary shall send to every member notice of the date fixed.

(2) At any time before noon on the day preceding the date so fixed, any member may give notice in writing, addressed to the Secretary, of a motion that another member be chosen as the Speaker of the House, and the notice shall be seconded by a third member and shall be accompanied by a statement of the member whose name is proposed in the notice that he is willing to serve as Speaker, if elected.

Provided that a member shall not propose his own name or second a motion proposing his own name, or propose or second more than one motion.

(3) A member in whose name a motion stands on the list of business may, when called, move the motion or withdraw the motion, and shall confine himself to a mere statement to that effect.

(4) The motions which have been moved and duly seconded shall be put one by one in the order in which they have been moved, and decided, if necessary, by division. If any motion is carried, the person presiding shall, without putting later motions, declare that the member proposed in the motion, which has been carried, has been chosen as the Speaker of the House.

**Election of
Deputy
Speaker.**

8. (1) The election of Deputy Speaker shall be held on such date as the Speaker may fix and the Secretary shall send to every member notice of the date fixed.

(2) The provisions of sub-rules (2) to (4) of rule 7 shall apply to the election of the Deputy Speaker as they apply to the election of the Speaker with the substitution of references to the Deputy Speaker for references to the Speaker.

**Panel of
Chairman.**

9. (1) At the commencement of every session or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker shall nominate from amongst the members of the Vidhan Sabha a panel of not more than six Chairmen, any one of whom may preside over the Vidhan Sabha in the absence of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker.

(2) The members of the panel of Chairmen nominated under sub-rule (1) shall hold office, until a new panel of Chairmen has been nominated.

**Powers of
Deputy Speaker
or other member
presiding over
sittings of House.**

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

CHAPTER IV. - SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

When is sitting of House duly constituted.

11. A sittings of the Vidhan Sabha is duly constituted when it is presided over by the Speaker or other member competent to preside over a sitting of the Vidhan Sabha under the Constitution or these rules.

Commencement and conclusion of sitting.

12. Unless otherwise resolved by the House, the sitting of the Sabha shall ordinarily commence at 10.30 hours and conclude at 17.00 hours.

Provided that, unless otherwise resolved by the Sabha ordinarily the Sabha shall not sit between 13.00 hours to 14.30 hours.

Provided further that the House may resolve to sit between the hours of 13.00 to 14.30 and even beyond 17.00 hours or to adjourn earlier than that hour on any day or days as the case may be, and the sitting on that day or those days shall conclude at the hour so determined by the House.

Sitting of House.

12-A. The House shall sit on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday during a session except when any such day is declared as a holiday by the Government of Chhattisgarh or by the House :

Provided that the House may also sit on any Saturday or on a holiday if the House decides to that effect or the Business Advisory Committee makes a recommendation to that effect which is approved by the House.

Adjournment of House.

12-B. Subject to the provisions of rules 12-C and 266 the Speaker shall, at the closing hour fixed under these rules or by the House from time to time adjourn the House to the next sitting in the same session or *sine die* :

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

Provided further that the House shall not be adjourned *sine die* on a day in advance of the last sitting of the House fixed for the session except on a motion made by the Leader of the House and adopted by the House :

Provided further that the Speaker shall, on a proposal made by the Leader of the House, call a sitting of the House before the hour or date to which it has been adjourned or at any time after the House has been adjourned *sine die* :

Restrictions on adjournment of House.

12-C. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 12-B where a notice of a resolution under clause(c) of Article 179 of the Constitution for the removal of the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker from his office has been received at least fourteen days before the last sitting of the House fixed for the session, and unless that resolution has been disposed of by the House, the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or the person presiding, as the case may be, shall not, except on a motion made and adopted by the House, adjourn the House -

- (i) for a period beyond fifteen days from the day on which the notice of the resolution has been received; and
- (ii) where leave of the House to move the resolution has been granted under subrule (3) of rule 146, for a period beyond ten days from the day on which such leave is granted.

CHAPTER V. - GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS AND MESSAGE TO THE VIDHAN SABHA

Allotment of time for discussion on Governor's Address.	13. The Speaker, in consultation with the Leader of the House, shall allot time for the discussion of the matters, referred to in the Governor's address at the commencement of session of the Vidhan Sabha under Article 176 (1) of the Constitution.
Scope of discussion.	14. On such day or days or part of any day, the Vidhan Sabha shall be at liberty to discuss the matters referred to in such Address or a motion of thanks moved by a member and seconded by another member.
Amendment.	15. (1) Any member may give notice of any amendment to such motion before such time as may be fixed by the Speaker. (2) 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.	16. (1) Notwithstanding that a day has been allotted for discussion on the Governor's Address - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a motion for leave to introduce a bill or bills may be made and a bill or bills may be introduced on such day; or (b) other business of a purely formal character may be transacted on such day before the House commences or continues the discussion on the Address; and (c) the debate may be interrupted for the purpose of discussing any motion of adjournment under rule 57. (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.
Government's right of reply.	17. The Chief Minister or any other Minister, whether he has previously taken part in the discussion or not shall, on behalf of the Government, have a general right of explaining the position of the Government at the end of discussion.
Regulation of Debate	18. For the purposes of the regulation of the discussion on the motion, the Speaker may allot time for the general discussion on the motion and for the consideration of each of the amendments of which notice is given, allot time for each amendment, where there are more than one amendment and allot time for speeches in the debate as he deems fit.
Governor's address under article 175 (1) of Constitution.	19. The Speaker may allot time for the discussion of the matters referred to in the Governor's address under Article 175 (1) of the Constitution.
Message by Governor.	20. Where a message by the Governor for the Vidhan Sabha under Article 175(2) of the Constitution is received by the Speaker, he shall read the message to the House 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.
Governor's Address on Prorogation.	20-A. When the Governor prorogues the Assembly, he may address the Assembly.

CHAPTER VI. - ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS AND LIST OF BUSINESS

- Arrangement of business.** 21. The Speaker shall, after consultation with the Leader of the House, allot as many days as are necessary for the transaction of Government business and of private members' business.
- Order of business** 22. On days allotted for the transaction of Government business that business shall have precedence, and the Secretary shall arrange that business in such order as the Speaker, after consultation with the Leader of the House, may determine :
- Provided that such order of business shall not be varied on the day that business is set down for disposal unless the Speaker is satisfied that there is sufficient ground for such variation :
- Provided further that any Government business which is under discussion at the end of a day shall be set down for the next day allotted to business of that class, and shall have precedence over all other business set down for that day unless the Speaker otherwise directs under the immediately preceding proviso or otherwise.
- Allotment of time for Private Members' business.** 23. The last two and half hours of a sitting on Friday shall be allotted for the transaction of private member's business.
- Provided that the Speaker may allot different Fridays for the disposal of different classes of such business and on Fridays so allotted for any particular class of business, business of that class shall have precedence :
- Provided further that the Speaker may, in consultation with the Leader of the House allot any day other than a Friday for the transaction of private member's business.
- Provided also that if there is no sitting of the House on a Friday, the Speaker may direct that two and hours on any other day in the week may be allotted for private member's business.
- Precedence of Private Members' Bills.** 24. (1) On a day allotted for the disposal of private members' Bills, such Bills shall have relative precedence in the following order, namely :-
- (a) Bills in respect of which the motion is that leave be granted to introduce the Bill;
 - (b) Bills returned by the Governor with a message under Article 200 or 201 of the Constitution;
 - (c) Bills in respect of which a motion has been carried that the Bill be taken into consideration;
 - (d) Bills in respect of which the Report of a Select Committee has been presented;
 - (e) Bills which have been circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinions;
 - (f) Bills introduced and in respect of which no further motion has been made or carried : and
 - (g) other Bills.

(2) The relative precedence of bills falling under the same clause of sub rule (1) shall, with the exception of clause (a), be determined by ballot to be held on such day and in such manner as the Speaker may direct :

Provided that Bills falling under clause (f) of sub-rule (1) shall be arranged in groups in the order of their date of introduction, and relative precedence within each group of (b) to (g) shall be determined by ballot.

Provided further that motion relating to the bills falling within clause (a) of sub-rule (1) shall be entered in the list of business in the same order in which the notices of such motions may have been received.

**Precedence of
Private
Members'
Resolutions.
Business out-
standing at end
of day.**

25. The relative precedence of notices of resolutions given by Private members shall be determined by the Speaker.

26. All private member's business appointed for any day and not disposed of on that day shall stand over until the next day of the session available for business of the class to which it belongs, or until such other day in the session, so available, as the Speaker may, direct :

Provided that any business which is under discussion at the end of that day shall be set down for the next day allotted to business of that class, and shall have precedence over all other business set down for that day.

List of business

27. (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.

(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 permission of the Speaker.

(3) Save as otherwise provided by these rules, no business requiring notice shall without the permission of the Speaker 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.

(4) In addition to any resolution which is outstanding under the proviso to rule 26, three resolutions, or with permission of Speaker more than three but not more than five resolutions shall be set down in the list of business.

CHAPTER VII. - QUESTIONS

- Time for questions.** 28. Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, the first hour of every meeting shall be available for the asking and answering of questions.
- Notice of questions.** 29. (1) A member who wishes to ask a question shall give twenty-one clear days' notice of such question and shall specify therein -
 (a) the official designation of the Minister to whom it is addressed; and
 (b) the date, which the member proposes for placing it on the list for answer.
- Notice of admission of questions to Ministers.** 30. Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, no question shall be placed on the list of questions for answer until twelve days have expired from the time when notice of such question has been given to Government by the Secretary.
- Questions for oral answer to be distinguished.** 31. (1) No member shall give notice of more than four questions for answer, oral or written, for any one day of which any two may be distinguished by an asterisk by the member concerned for which an oral answer is desired. Questions not so distinguished shall be printed in the list of questions for written answer.
 (2) The order in which questions for oral answer are to be placed shall be indicated by the member giving notice and, if no such order is indicated, the question shall be placed on the list of questions for oral answer in the order in which notices are received in point of time.
- Allotment of days for oral answers to questions.** 32. The time available for answering questions shall be allotted on different days in rotation for the answering of questions relating to such department or departments, as the Speaker may, from time to time, provide and on each such day, unless the Speaker with the consent of the Minister concerned otherwise directs, only questions relating to the department or departments for which time on that day has been allotted shall be placed on the list of questions for oral answer.
- Written answers to questions not replied orally.** 33. If any questions 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, the question shall be treated as a question set down for written answer and no supplementary shall be asked in respect thereof.
- Starred questions of absent members.** 34. If any question placed on the list of questions for oral answer on any day is called for answer and the member is, either absent, without assigning any authority to any other member for asking his question, or if present, does not call his question, the question shall be treated as a question set down for written answer and printed in the proceedings under a separate heading.
- Subject matter of questions.** 35. (1) A question addressed to a Minister shall relate to the public affairs with which he is officially connected, or to a matter of administration for which he is responsible for to a matter of public concern which is within his special cognizance.
 (2) A question addressed to a member, other than a Minister shall relate to a Bill, resolution or other matter connected with the business of the Vidhan Sabha for which the member is responsible.

**Conditions of
admissibility
of Questions.**

36. In order that a question may be admissible it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely :-
- (i) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall ordinarily, not exceed two hundred words;
 - (ii) it shall not bring in any name or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible;
 - (iii) if it contains a statement, the member shall make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement;
 - (iv) it shall not contain arguments; inferences, ironical expressions, imputations, epithets or defamatory statement;
 - (v) it shall not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of an abstract legal question or of a hypothetical proposition or for a legal interpretation of a statute, rule or bye-law;
 - (vi) it shall not refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending or reflect on the decision of a court of law;
 - (vii) it shall not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the State Government;
 - (viii) it shall not relate to a matter which is primarily the concern of a local authority unless there has been some intervention or there is reasonable ground for intervention by Government;
 - (ix) it shall not refer to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity;
 - (x) it shall not reflect on the character or conduct of any person whose conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion;
 - (xi) it shall not ask for information on a trivial matter or be vague or meaningless;
 - (xii) it shall not ordinarily seek information on matters of past history or require information set forth in accessible document or works of reference;
 - (xiii) it shall not relate to a service matter concerning any individual serving under the State Government, unless the Speaker considers the matter of sufficient importance;
 - (xiv) it shall not agitate matters on which an application should be made to the State Government in the first instance;
 - (xv) it shall not relate to matters within the jurisdiction of the Speaker;
 - (xvi) it shall not raise questions of policy too large to be dealt with within the limits of an answer to a question;
 - (xvii) it shall not repeat in substance questions already answered or to which answer has been refused;
 - (xviii) where a question is framed with reference a report appearing in a newspaper the question shall specify the precise point on which information is sought and not merely ask for the varacity of the newspaper report;

- (xix) it shall not ordinarily ask about matters pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into or investigate any matter;
- (xx) it shall not in effect be a short speech or limited to giving information or framed so as to suggest its own answer or convey a particular point of view;
- (xxi) it shall not purport to make a suggestion.

Questions regarding controversy with higher authorities.

37. In matter which are or have been the subject of controversy between the Government of India and the State Government 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.

38. The Speaker shall decide whether a question or a part thereof or is not admissible under the rules and may disallow any question or a part thereof which, in his opinion, is an abuse of the right of questioning or is in contravention of the rules;

Provided that he may amend it in form or give the member concerned an opportunity of amending it.

Speaker to decide if a question is to be treated as starred or unstarred.

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

Provided that the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, call upon the member who has given notice of a question for a 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 on the list of questions for written answer.

Modification, division or consolidation of questions.

40. (1) If in the opinion of the Speaker, any question of which notice has been received from a member needs to be modified or divided into different questions or any two or more questions need to be consolidated into one single question, the Speaker may admit the question with necessary modifications, or may divide the question or consolidate the relevant question into one.

(2) The Speaker may, for the purpose of proper admission of a question may require from the member given notice of the question to furnish such information or clarification as may be considered necessary and the notice of question shall thereupon be deemed to have been given on the date on which such information or clarification is received in the office of the Speaker.

(3) The Speaker may also require Government to supply such information as may be considered necessary by him for deciding the admissibility of the question and such information shall be supplied forthwith.

Withdrawal, postponement of question.

41. A member may, by notice given at any time before the meeting 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, subject to the provisions of rule 32 be placed on the list after all questions which have not been so postponed :

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

Lapse of pending questions referred to members.

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

Mode of asking questions.

43. (1) When the time for asking the question 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.

Questions of absent members.

44. If at the time when a question is called the Member in whose name it stands is absent, any other Member authorised by him, if the Speaker permits, may put it.

Prior Publication of answers to questions.

45. (1) A question of which notice has been given or a question and answer included in a list of questions and answers for any day supplied to members shall not be published until the questions have been answered.

(2) When the question hour is eliminated owing to the cancellation of meeting of Vidhan Sabha or its adjournment without transacting any business, all the questions, both starred and unstarred, originally entered in the list of questions for that day shall be treated as unstarred questions for the next meeting and shall be printed alongwith their answer in the proceeding of the later day.

(3) When the question hour of a meeting is dispensed with but the meeting itself is not cancelled, all starred questions and their answers together with the answers of the unstarred question, if any, shall be printed in the proceedings for that day.

List of Questions.

46. (1) The list of questions and answers for any day shall ordinarily be made available for the perusal of the members on the day before such list is answered in the Vidhan Sabha.

(2) Not more than 25 starred questions shall be included in the starred portion of the list of questions and answers. Starred questions in excess of 25 shall be converted into unstarred questions and shall be printed under a separate heading before the unstarred questions for the day.

(3) First of all, not more than one starred questions of any one member shall be included in the starred portion of the list of questions and answers. The precedence of the questions shall be arranged in the same order of the questions in which order the questions of the members may have been drawn by ballot. In the event of the number of the questions in the first round of the starred portion falling below twenty five, the second question of the other members may be included in the order of their questions so that the number of the starred questions may reach up to twenty five.

(4) In the event of any starred question of any list of questions and answers being transferred to the list of questions and answers for any other day, the number of the starred questions of the list of questions and answers for that day may exceed twenty five only by as many questions as may have been transferred or adjourned.

(5) The Speaker shall call starred questions entered in the list for the day in the order in which they stand in the list within the time available for questions.

Regulations by Speaker regarding questions.

47. The Speaker may make regulations for notice, admission and putting and answering of questions and supplementary questions.

Supplementary questions.

48. (1) Any member may put a supplementary question to a starred question after it is called by the Speaker for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given :

Provided that number of such supplementary questions shall not exceed three unless the Speaker allows it.

(2) The Speaker may disallow any supplementary question if in his opinion, it infringes the rules regarding questions or if a sufficient or reasonable number of supplementary questions has already been put in respect of the same question.

(3) The unstarred questions and answers included in the list for the day will not be called, but they will be printed in the proceeding under the heading “unstarred question.”

Prohibition of discussion.

49. No discussion shall be permitted in respect of any questions or of any answer given to a question.

Short notice Questions.

50. (1) A question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked with shorter notice than twenty one clear days and if the Speaker is of opinion that 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 a day to be indicated by him and shall be called immediately after the questions which have appeared on the list of questions for oral answer have been disposed of.

(3) If the Minister is unable to answer the question at short notice and the Speaker is of opinion that the question is of sufficient public importance to be orally answered in the House, he may direct that the question be placed as the first question on the list of questions for the day on which it would be due for answer under rule 29 :

Provided that not more than one such question shall be accorded first priority on the list of questions for any one day.

(4) Where two or more members give short notice questions on a subject matter similar in substance and one of the question is accepted for answer at short notice, names of the other members shall be bracketed with the name of the member whose question has been accepted for answer :

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answers to questions not fully answered to be laid on the Table of House.

51. The answers to all questions not fully answered on that due date on account of the non-receipt of information, shall be laid on the Table of the House on the opening day of the next session :

Provided that it shall not be necessary to lay on the Table of the House answers to such questions asked in a session immediately preceding the dissolution of the Vidhan Sabha whether such dissolution occurs by efflux of time or otherwise.

CHAPTER VIII. - HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

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

52. (1) The Speaker shall allot half an hour before the scheduled time for the close of business on any two working days of each week of the session for raising discussion on a matter of sufficient public importance which has been the subject of a question in the current session or in the immediately preceding session of the House and the elucidation of the answer regarding any material fact is necessary irrespective of the fact whether the question was answered orally or the answer was laid on the table of the House :

Provided further that Speaker may admit to raise discussion on a matter which has been a subject of a question immediately before the preceding session.

Provided that if the other business set down for the day is concluded earlier than half an hour before the scheduled time the period of half an hour shall commence from the time such other business is concluded.

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

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

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

Provided also that the Speaker may with the consent of the Minister concerned, waive the requirements 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 the 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 drawing two notices, and the notices shall be put down 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 further 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.

CHAPTER IX. - ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

- Speaker's concurrence.** 53. Subject to the provisions of these rules, a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker.
- Mode of giving notice.** 54. Notice of an adjournment motion shall be given not less than two hours before the commencement of the sitting on the day on which the motion is proposed to be made by delivering three copies thereof to the Secretary, or to the Officer authorised by him, are for each of the following :-
- (i) the Speaker,
 - (ii) the Minister concerned, and
 - (iii) the Secretary.
- Restrictions on right to make motion.** 55. The right to move the motion of adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely :-
- (i) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting;
 - (ii) not more than one matter shall be discussed on the same motion;
 - (iii) the motion shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence;
 - (iv) the motion shall not raise a question of privilege;
 - (v) the motion shall not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session.
 - (vi) 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 Vidhan Sabha within a reasonable time;
 - (vii) the motion shall not deal with any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of Chhattisgarh; and
 - (viii) the motion shall not raise any question which can be raised by a separate general motion only by giving a notice in writing to the Secretary under the Constitution or under these rules.
- 55-A. Generally, permission shall not be granted for submitting a motion which is intended to raise a discussion on a matter which is pending before any statutory tribunal performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any statutory authority, commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into or investigate any matter :
- Provided that the Speaker may, at his descretion, may permit raising of a matter in the Sabha, which is related to the procedure or subject or stage of the enquiry if the Speaker is satisfied that there by there is no possibility of its adversely affecting the consideration of the matter by the statutory tribunal, statutory authority or commission or court of enquiry.

Mode of asking for leave to move adjournment motion.

56. (1) The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 53 and holds, that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order shall call the member concerned who shall rise in his place and ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House :

Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 53 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order he may, if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of motion and state reasons for refusing consent or holding the motion as not being in order.

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

(2) If objection to leave being granted is taken, the Speaker shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and if the number of members rising accordingly, is not less than the number of members required to constitute the quorum for the time being, the Speaker shall intimate that the leave is granted. If less than the number of members aforesaid rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that leave of the House is not granted.

Time for taking up motion.

57. The motion shall be taken up at 15.00 Hrs. or if the Speaker, after consultation with the Leader of the House so directs, at any earlier hour at which the business of the day may terminate.

Limitation of time of discussion.

58. (1) If the debate on a motion for adjournment is not earlier concluded it shall automatically terminate on the expiration of two hours from the time the discussion begins, and thereafter no question can be put.

(2) No speech during the debate shall, except with the permission of the Speaker, exceed fifteen minutes in duration.

CHAPTER X - LEGISLATION

(A) INTRODUCTION AND PUBLICATION OF BILLS

Publication before introduction.

59. The Speaker on a 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 introduce the Bill. In that case, it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill.

Notice of motion for leave to introduce Bill.

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

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

(2) If the Bill is a Bill which under the Constitution can not be introduced without the previous sanction or recommendation necessary under the Constitution, the member shall annex to the notice a copy of such sanction or recommendation and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with.

(3) The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this rule shall be thirty days before the first day, allotted for the private members' Bills unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made at shorter notice.

(4) The Speaker may disallow a notice of a bill in case the Bills does not comply with the requirement of sub-rule (2) of this Rule or Rule 61 or 62.

Introduction of Bill dependent on Another Bill pending before the Assembly.

60-A. A Bill, which is dependent wholly or partly upon another Bill pending before the Assembly, may be introduced in the Assembly in anticipation of the passing of the Bill on which it is dependent :

Provided that second Bill shall be taken up for consideration and passing in the Assembly only after first Bill has been passed by the House and assented to by the Governor/President.

Notice of identical Bill.

60-B. When a Bill is pending before the Assembly the notice of an identical Bill, whether received before or after the introduction of the pending Bill, shall be removed from, or not entered in, the list of pending notices, as the case may be, unless the Speaker otherwise directs.

Communication of sanction of President or recommendation by Governor.

60-C. The order of the President/Governor granting or withholding the sanction or recommendations to the introduction or consideration of the Bill shall be communicated to the Secretary in writing.

Financial memorandum to Bill and money clauses in Bill.

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

(2) Clauses or provisions in a Bill 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 to the notice of the House such clauses.

Explanatory memorandum to Bill delegating legislative powers.

62. 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 stating also whether they are of normal or exceptional character.

Motion for leave to introduce bill.

63. 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 the motion and from the member who opposes the motion, may without further debate, put the question :

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

Provided further that the Speaker shall forthwith put to vote the motion for leave to introduce an Appropriation Bill.

Publication of bill after introduction.

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

(B) MOTIONS AFTER INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

Motions after introduction of Bills.

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

- (a) that it be taken into consideration, or
- (b) that it be referred to a Select Committee, or
- (c) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon :

Provided that no such motion shall be made until copies of the Bill have been made available for the use of members, and if copies of the Bill have been so made available -

(i) for two days before the day on which the motion is made, or

(ii) in the case of a motion made on the first day of the session after an intervening recess of not more than seven days on the last day immediately before such recess; and such objections shall prevail, unless the Speaker, in the exercise of his power to suspend this rule, allows the motion to be made.

Member by whom motions in respect of Bill may be made.

66. No motion that a Bill be taken into consideration or be passed shall be made by any member other than the member-in-charge.

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

Explanation - Notwithstanding the provisions contained in the proviso the member who introduced the Bill shall continue to be the Member-in-charge.

Discussion on principle of Bills

67. (1) On the day on which any motion referred to in rule 65 is made, or on any subsequent day to which the discussion thereof is postponed, the principle 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 Bill may be moved, and no amendment other than an amendment permitted under clause (a) or (b) shall be moved to the motion made under rule 65 namely :-

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

(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, shall move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, unless the Speaker allows a motion to be made that the Bill be taken into consideration.

(C) SELECT COMMITTEE ON BILLS

Composition of Select Committee.

68. (1) No Select Committee on a Bill shall consist of less than eight or more than fifteen members.

(2) The member-in-charge of the Bill and the Minister of Law 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.

(3) The other members of the Committee shall be appointed by the House when a motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee is made, or a motion is made by way of amendment under clause (a) of sub-rule (2) of rule 67.

Quorum of Select Committee.

69. (1) In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee, the quorum shall be four members or one third of the total number of members of the Committee, whichever is greater.

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

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

Members other than members of Select Committee may be present at meeting.

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

Notice of amendment and procedure generally.

70-A.(1) If notice of proposed amendments has not been given before the day on which the Bill is taken up by the Select Committee, 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) In other respects, the procedure in a Select Committee shall, as far as practicable, be the same as is followed in the House during the consideration stage of the Bill, with such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.

Notice of amendment by members other than members of the committee.

70-B. When any Bill has been referred to the Select Committee, the notice of amendment in any part of the Bill given by any member, shall stand referred to the Committee; provided that when the notice of amendment has been received from any such member, who is not a member of the select Committee such amendments shall not be taken up by the Committee unless they have been submitted by one of the members of the Committee.

Power to take expert evidence.

71. A Select Committee may take expert evidence and hear representatives of special interests affected by the measure before them.

Records of decisions of Select Committee and its proceedings to be confidential.

72. (1) All proceedings of a Select Committee shall be treated as confidential and its recommendations shall not be disclosed until the report has been made available for the use of members or has been published in the Gazette.

(2) A record of the decisions of a Select Committee shall be maintained and circulated to members of the Committee under the direction of the Chairman.

Report by Select Committee.

73. (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 to consider the Bill, and shall make a report, thereon within the time, if any, fixed by the House :

Provided that where the House has not fixed any time for the presentation of the report the report shall be presented at the session next after the session in which the House adopted the motion for the reference of the Bill to the Select Committee :

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

(2) Reports may be either preliminary or final.

(3) The Select Committee shall in their report state whether the publication of the Bill directed by these rules has taken place.

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

(5) The report of the Select Committee shall, after the draft has been placed at a meeting, be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the Committee :

Provided that in case the Chairman is not available for signing the report in time for its presentation to the House, the member presiding at the meeting of the Committee at which the draft was accepted, shall sign the report on behalf of the Committee.

(6) Any member of a Select Committee may record a minute of dissent on any matter or matters connected with the Bill or dealt with in the report provided that such matter has been raised and the member has expressed his disagreement thereon at the meeting of the Committee in which the matter was considered.

(7) A minute of dissent shall be confined to a discussion of matter relevant to the Bill, shall be couched in temperate language, shall not refer to any discussion in the Select Committee, shall not cast aspersion on the Committee, and shall be free from personal remarks.

(8) The Speaker may direct that any part of the minute of dissent or minority report which contravenes sub-rule (7) may be omitted, and his decision shall be final.

Printing and publication of report.

74. The Secretary shall cause every report of a Select Committee to be printed and a copy of the report shall be made available for the use of every member of the House. The report, with the amended Bill, shall be published in the Gazette after it has been presented to the House.

Provisions applicable in other respects.

75. In other respects, the rules applicable to a Legislature Committee provided for in Chapter XXII of these rules shall apply.

(D) PROCEDURE AFTER PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

Procedure after presentation of report.

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

(i) that the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration:

Provided that any member of the Vidhan Sabha may object to its being so taken into consideration if copies of the report have not been made available for the use of members before two days, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker in the exercise of his power to suspend this rule, allows the report to be taken into consideration; or

(ii) that Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, be recommitted either :-

(a) without limitation, or

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

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

(iii) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be circulated for the purpose of obtaining opinion thereon or re-circulated for the purpose of obtaining further opinion thereon.

(2) If the member-in-charge moves that the Bill be taken into consideration, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be re-committed or circulated for the purpose of obtaining opinion thereon or re-circulated for the purpose of obtaining further opinion thereon.

Scope of debates on report of Select Committee.

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

(E) AMENDMENTS TO CLAUSES, ETC. AND CONSIDERATION OF BILLS

Notice of amendments.

78. (1) A member who wishes to move an amendment to a Bill shall give notice of his intention one day before that day on which the Bill is to be considered and shall together with the notice, submit a copy of the amendment which he wishes to move :

Provided that the Speaker may allow an amendment to be entered in the list of amendments with shorter notice than one day.

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

Conditions of admissibility of amendment.

79. The following conditions shall govern the admissibility of amendments :-

- (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 taken by the House during the progress of the Bill.
- (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 proposed to an amendment which has already been proposed by the Speaker.

Sanction or recommendation necessary under constitution to be annexed to notice of amendment.

80. If any member desires to move an amendment which can not be moved without the previous sanction or recommendation necessary under the Constitution, he shall annex to the notice required by these rules a copy of such sanction or recommendation, and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with :

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

- (a) abolish or reduce the limits of the tax proposed in the Bill or amendment; or
- (b) increase such tax up to the limits of an existing tax.

Arrangement of amendments. 80-A. Amendments of which notice has been given shall, as far as practicable be arranged in the list of amendments, issued from time to time, in the order, in which they may be called. In arranging amendments raising the same question on the same point of a clause, precedence may be given to an amendment moved by the Member-in-charge of the Bill. Subject as aforesaid amendments may be arranged in the order in which notices thereof are received.

Order of amendments. 81. (1) Clauses and amendments to clauses to which they respectively relate, as the cast may be, shall ordinarily be considered in the order of the clauses of the Bill, and in respect of any such clause when taken for consideration, a motion shall be deemed to have been made : “That this clause stand part of the Bill”.

(2) The Speaker may if he thinks fit, put as one question similar amendment 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. 81-A. When a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, any member may when called upon by the Speaker, move an amendment to the Bill of which he has previously given notice :

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

Withdrawal of amendments. 82. An amendment moved may, by leave of the House, but not otherwise, be withdrawn on the request of the member moving it. If an amendment, has been proposed to an amendment, the original amendment shall not be withdrawn until the amendment proposed to it has been disposed of.

Submission of Bill clause by clause. 83. Notwithstanding anything contained in the rules, it shall be in the discretion of the Speaker, when a motion that a Bill taken into consideration has been carried, to submit the Bill, or any part of the Bill, to the Vidhan Sabha clause by clause. When this procedure is adopted the Speaker shall call each clause separately and when the amendments relating to it have been dealt with, shall put the question “That this clause (or, that this clause as amended, as the case may be) stand part of the Bill.”

Postponement of consideration of clause. 84. The Speaker, if he thinks fit, may postpone the consideration of a clause.

Consideration of Schedules. 85. 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 amend in the same manner as clauses, and the consideration of new Schedules shall follow the consideration of the original Schedules. The question shall then be put. “That this Schedule (or that this Schedule, as amended. as the case may be) stand part of the Bill”:

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

Voting of clauses and Schedules.

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

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

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

87. Clause one, the enacting formula, the preamble, if any, and the title of Bill all stand postponed until the other clause and Schedule (including new clauses and new Schedules) have been disposed of and the Speaker shall then put the question, "That clause one or the enacting formula, or the preamble or title (or, that clause one, enacting formula, preamble or title as amended as the case may be) do stand part of Bill."

(F) PASSING AND AUTHENTICATION OF BILLS

Motion for Passing of Bill.

88. (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 further day.

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

Scope of debate.

89. 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 the arguments which shall be of a general character and shall not extend to any matters not contained in the Bill.

Authentication of Bill.

90. (1) When a Bill is passed by the Vidhan Sabha, the Secretary shall, if necessary renumber the clauses, revise and complete the marginal notes thereof and make such purely formal or consequential amendments therein as may be required, and three copies of the Bill to be reserved for the consideration of the President and two copies of the Bill to be sent for the assent of the Governor, shall be submitted to the Speaker and shall be signed by him;

Provided that in the case of the absence of Speaker from Raipur the Secretary may, in case of urgency, authenticate the bill on behalf of the Speaker.

(2) A copy of the Bill assented to by the Governor or/President shall be kept in safe custody for verification and (record and, shall not be removed from the custody of the Assembly without the permission of the Speaker.

(G) RECONSIDERATION OF BILLS RETURNED BY THE GOVERNOR

- Message of Governor.** 91. (1) When a Bill passed by the House is returned to the House by the Governor with a message requesting that the House should reconsider the Bill or any specified provisions thereof or any such amendments as are recommended in his message, the Speaker shall read the message of the Governor in the House if in session or if the House is not in session direct that it may be published in the Patrak for the information of the Members.
- (2) The Bill as passed by the House and returned by the Governor for reconsideration shall thereafter be laid on the Table.
- Notice of Motion for Consideration of amendment.** 92. At any time after the Bill has been so laid on the Table, any Minister in the Case of a Government Bill, or in any other case, any member may give notice of his intention to move that the amendments recommended by the Governor be taken into consideration.
- Motion for Consideration.** 93. On the day on which the motion for consideration is set down in the list of business which shall, unless the Speaker otherwise directs, be not less than two days from the receipt of the notice, the member giving notice may move that the amendments may be taken into consideration.
- Scope of debate** 94. The debate on such a motion shall be confined to consideration of matters referred to in the message of the Governor or to any suggestion relevant to the subject matter of the amendments recommended by the Governor.
- Consideration of amendments.** 95. If the motion that the amendments recommended by the Governor be taken into consideration is carried, the Speaker shall put the amendments to the House in such manner as he thinks most convenient for their consideration.
- Procedure on consideration of amendments.** 96. An amendment relevant to the subject matter of an amendment recommended by the Governor may be moved but no further amendment shall be moved to the Bill unless it is consequential upon, incidental or alternative to an amendment recommended by the Governor.
- Passing again of Bill.** 97. When all the amendments have been disposed of, the member giving notice of the motion under rule 92 may move that the Bill as originally passed by the House be passed again, or passed again as amended, as the case may be.
- Disagreement of House with Message.** 98. If the motion that the amendments recommended by the Governor be taken into consideration is not carried, the member giving notice of the motion under rule 92 may at once move that the Bill as originally passed by the House be passed again without amendment.

(H) AUTHENTICATION OF BILLS PASSED AGAIN BY THE HOUSE

- Authentication of Bill passed again by House.** 99. When a Bill is passed again by the House, and is in possession of the House, the Bill shall be signed by the Speaker and presented to the Governor in the following form :-

“The above Bill has been passed again by the House in pursuance of the proviso to Article 200 of the Constitution.

Speaker.”

Provided that in the case of the absence of Speaker from Raipur the Secretary may, in case of urgency, authenticate the bill on behalf of the Speaker.

Discussion of Governor's Ordinances.

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

Statement connection with Ordinance.

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

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

(I) ADJOURNMENT OF DEBATE ON BILLS THEIR WITHDRAWAL AND REMOVAL

Adjournment of debate on Bill.

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

Withdrawal of Bill.

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

- (a) the legislative proposal contained in the Bill is to be dropped; or
- (b) the Bill is to be replaced subsequently by a new Bill which subsequently alters the provisions contained therein; or
- (c) the Bill is to be replaced subsequently by another Bill which includes all or any of the provisions in addition to other provision; and if such leave is granted no further motion shall be made with reference to the Bill :

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

Explanatory statement by members who moves and opposes withdrawal motion.

103-A. If a motion for leave to withdraw a Bill is opposed, the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, permit the member who moves and the member who opposes the motion to make brief explanatory statements and may thereafter, without further debate, put the Questioner.

Removal of a Bill from Register of Bills.

104. Where any of the following substantive motion under these rules in regard to a Bill is rejected by the Vidhan Sabha no further motion shall be made with reference to the Bill, and such Bill shall be removed from the Register of Bills pending in Vidhan Sabha :-

- (i) that leave be granted to introduce the Bill;
- (ii) that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon;
- (iii) that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee;
- (iv) that the Bill be taken into consideration;
- (v) that the Bill, as reported by Select Committee, be taken into consideration; and
- (vi) that the Bill (or as the case may be, that the Bill, as amended) be passed.

Special provision for removal of private members Bill from Register of Bills.

104-A. A private member's Bill pending before the House shall also be removed from the Register of Bills pending in the House in case -

- (a) the member-in-charge ceases to be a member of the House; or
- (b) the member-in-charge is appointed a Minister.

(J) PROCEDURE FOR RATIFICATION OF AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

Ratification of amendment to the Constitution

105. (1) On receipt of a communication or message for ratification of the amendment to the Constitution, the same along with a copy of the Bill and the debates thereof shall be laid on the Table of the House.

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

(3) Rules and orders relating to discussion of a resolution shall apply mutatis mutandi to the discussion of such resolution.

(4) A Copy of the resolution passed by the Vidhan Sabha shall be sent by the Secretary to the Government and to Parliament in case the resolution is not passed, an intimation to that effect shall be sent.

CHAPTER XI - PETITIONS

- Petitions.** 106. Petitions may be presented or submitted to the House with the consent of the Speaker on -
- (i) a Bill which has been published under rule 59 or which has been introduced in the House;
 - (ii) any matter connected with the business pending before the House; and
 - (iii) any matter of general public interest provided that it is not one -
 - (a) which falls within the cognizance of court of law having jurisdiction in any part of Chhattisgarh or a court of enquiry of a statutory tribunal or authority or a quasi-judicial body, or a commission;
 - (b) which can be raised on a substantive motion or resolution; or
 - (c) for which remedy is available under the law, including rules, regulations, bye laws made under an Act.
- General form of petition.** 107. (1) The general form of petition set out in the first Schedule with such variations as the circumstances of each require, may be used and, if used, shall be sufficient.
- (2) Every petition shall be couched in respectful and temperate language.
- Authentication of signatories to petition.** 108. 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.
- Documents not to be attached.** 109. Letters, affidavits or other documents, shall not be attached to any petition.
- Counter signature.** 110. Every petition shall, if presented by a member, be countersigned by him.
- Petition whom to be addressed and how to be concluded.** 111. Every petition shall be addressed to Vidhan Sabha and shall conclude with a prayer reciting the definite object of the petitioners in regard to the matter which it relates.
- Presentation of petition.** 112. Any 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 house and no debate shall be permitted on the making of such report.
- Form of Presentation.** 113. A member presenting a petition shall confine himself to a statement in the following form :-
- “I present a petition signed by petitioners regarding
- and no debate shall be permitted on this statement.
- Reference to Committee** 114. Every petition after presentation by a member or report by the Secretary, as the case may be, and any petition received when the Vidhan Sabha is not in session, if so directed, by the Speaker shall be referred to the Committee.

CHAPTER XII - DELEGATED LEGISLATION

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

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

(2) Where the specified period, is not so completed, the regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc., shall be relaid in the succeeding session or sessions until the said period is completed in one session.

Allotment of time for discussion of amendments.

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

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

CHAPTER XIII - RESOLUTIONS

Notice of resolution.

117. A member, other than a Minister, who wishes to move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest, shall give notice of the resolution fifteen clear days before the day allotted for resolutions, and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the resolution which he wishes to move :

Provided that the Speaker may allow resolution to be entered in the list of business with shorter notice than fifteen days :

Provided further that no member shall, unless he has obtained the special permission of the Speaker, be permitted to give notice of more than three resolutions for one session of the Vidhan Sabha.

Form of resolution.

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

Subject-matter of resolution.

119. Subject to the provisions of these rules any member or a Minister may move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest.

Conditions of admissibility of resolution.

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

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

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

(iii) it shall not refer to any matter of the fact on which a judicial decision is pending or to 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 the matter;

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

(v) it shall not refer to the conduct of any judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court in the discharge of his duties.

Speaker to decide admissibility of resolution.

121. (1) The Speaker shall decide if the resolution is admissible under the rules and may disallow any resolution which, in his opinion, does not comply with these rules :

Provided that he may amend it in form or give the member concerned an opportunity of amending it.

(2) The Speaker may disallow any resolution or any part of a resolution on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the State Government or is detrimental to the public interest.

- Moving of resolution.** 122. (1) A member in whose name a resolution stands in the list of business shall, except when he wishes to withdraw it, when called on, move the resolution, in which case he shall commence his speech by a formal motion in the term appearing on the list of business :
- Provided that the 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 accordingly.
- (2) If the member, when called on, is absent, any other member authorised by him in writing in this behalf may, with the permission of the Speaker move the resolution standing in his name.
- Notice of amendments.** 123. (1) After a resolution has been moved, any member may, subject to the rules relating to resolutions, move an amendment to the resolution.
- (2) If notice of such amendment, together with a copy of the text of the amendment, has not been given three days before the day fixed for the discussion of the resolution, any member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved.
- (3) The Secretary shall, if time permits, make available to members from time to time lists of amendments of which notices have been given.
- Time limit of speeches.** 124. No speech on a resolution, except with the permission of the Speaker, shall exceed fifteen minutes in duration :
- Provided that the mover of a resolution, when moving the same and the Minister concerned when speaking for the first time, may speak for thirty minutes or for such longer time as the Speaker may permit.
- Scope of discussion.** 125. The discussion of a resolution shall be strictly relevant to and within the scope of the resolution.
- Withdrawal of resolution and amendment.** 126. (1) A member in whose name a resolution stands in the list of business may, when called on, 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 amendment to a resolution shall not withdraw the same except by leave of the House.
- (3) If a resolution which has been admitted is not discussed during the session, it shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.
- Splitting of resolution.** 127. When any resolution involving several points has been discussed, the Speaker may divide the resolution, and put each or any points separately to the vote, as he may think fit.
- Repetition of Resolution.** 128. (1) When a resolution has been moved, no resolution or amendment raising substantially the same question shall be moved within one year from the date of the moving of the earlier resolution.
- (2) When a resolution has been withdrawn with the leave of the House, no resolution raising substantially the same question shall be moved during the same session.
- Copy of resolution passed to be sent to Minister.** 129. A copy of every resolution, which has been passed by the House, shall be forwarded to the Minister concerned.

CHAPTER XIV - MOTIONS

- Discussion on matter of public interest.** 130. Save in so far as is otherwise provided in the Constitution or in these rules, no discussion on a matter of general public interest shall take place except on a motion made with the consent of the Speaker.
- Notice of motion.** 131. Notice of a motion shall be given in writing addressed to the Secretary.
- Conditions of admissibility of motion.** 132. In order that a motion may be admissible, it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely :-
- (i) It shall raise substantially one definite issue;
 - (ii) It shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements;
 - (iii) It shall not refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their public capacity;
 - (iv) It shall be restricted to a matter of recent occurrence;
 - (v) It shall not raise a question of privilege;
 - (vi) It shall not revive discussion of a matter which has been discussed in the same session;
 - (vii) It shall not anticipate discussion of a matter which is likely to be discussed in the same session;
 - (viii) It shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of Chhattisgarh.
- Speaker to decide admissibility of motion.** 133. The Speaker shall decide whether a motion or a part thereof is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any motion or a part thereof when in his opinion it is an abuse of the right of moving a motion or is calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules.
- Motion for raising discussion on matter before tribunals, Commission, etc.** 134. No motion which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate, any matter shall ordinarily be permitted to be moved :
- Provided that the Speaker may in his discretion allow such matter being raised in the House as is concerned with the procedure or subject or stage of enquiry if the Speaker is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by the statutory tribunal, statutory authority, commission or court of enquiry.
- Allotment of time and discussion of motions.** 135. The Speaker may, after considering the state of business in the House and in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of any such motion.
- Speaker to put question at appointed time.** 136. The Speaker shall, at the appointed hour on the allotted day or the last of the allotted day, as the case may be, forthwith put every question necessary to determine the decision of the House on the original question.
- Time limit for speeches.** 137. The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches.

CHAPTER XV - CALLING ATTENTION

**Procedure
regarding
Calling
attention.**

138. (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 :

Provided that no member shall give more than two such notices for any one sitting;

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

Provided that names of not more than three members shall be shown in the list of business.

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

(ii) Notices received after 9 A.M. shall be deemed to have been given for the next sitting.

(3) Not more than two such matters shall be raised at the same sitting.

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

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

(6) All the notices which have not been taken up at the sitting for which they have been given shall lapse at the end of the sitting unless the Speaker has admitted any of them for a subsequent sitting.

CHAPTER XVI - DISCUSSION ON A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Notice of raising discussion.

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

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

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

Speaker to decide admissibility.

140. 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 and in consultation with the Leader of the House fix the date on which such matter may be taken up for discussion and allow such time for discussion not exceeding one and a half hours, as he may consider appropriate in the circumstances :

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

No Formal motion

141. There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister shall reply shortly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to take part in the discussion.

Time limit for speeches.

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

CHAPTER XVI -A- SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Notice of raising discussion.

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

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

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

Speaker to decide admissibility and allotment of time.

142-B. (1) If the Speaker is satisfied after calling for such information from 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 forty five minute or before the end of the sitting, as he may consider appropriate in the circumstances.

No formal motion.

142-C. There shall be no formal motion before the house nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and minister shall reply shortly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to take part in the discussion.

Time limit for speeches.

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

CHAPTER XVII-MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND STATEMENT BY A MINISTER WHO HAS RESIGNED

Motion of no confidence in Council of Ministers

143. (1) A motion expressing want of confidence in the Council of Ministers may be made subject to the following restrictions, namely :-

(a) Leave to make the motion must be asked for : by the member when called by the Speaker.

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

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

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

(3-A) The member shall communicate, in writing to the Secretary before the appointed time, the charges to be levelled during the course of discussion by the Member or Members who gave the notice of the motion, as the case may be.

(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 House on the motion.

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

Statement by Minister who has resigned.

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER XVIII-RESOLUTION FOR REMOVAL OF THE SPEAKER OR THE DEPUTY SPEAKER FROM OFFICE

**Resolution for
Removal for
Speaker or
Deputy Speaker**

145. (1) A member wishing to give notice if a resolution under clause (c) of Article 179 of the Constitution, for the removal of the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker shall do so in writing to the Secretary.

(2) On receipt of a notice under sub-rule (1) a motion for leave to move the resolution shall be entered, in the list of business in the name of the member concerned, on a day fixed by the Speaker provided that the day so fixed shall be any day after fourteen days from the date of the receipt of notice of the resolution.

**Leave of
House to take
up resolution.**

146. (1) Subject to the provisions of Article 181 of the Constitution, the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or such other person as is referred to in clause (2) of Article 180 of the Constitution, shall preside when a motion under sub-rule (2) of rule 145 is taken up for consideration.

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

(3) The Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or the person presiding, as the case may, be shall, thereupon place the motion before the House and shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places. If not less than one-tenth of the total number of members rise accordingly, the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or the person presiding, as the case may be, shall say that leave been granted and that the resolution will be, taken up on such day, not being more than ten days from the date on which the leave is asked or, as he may appoint. If less than the required number of members rise, the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or the person presiding, as the case may be, shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.

**Resolution
include in list
of business on
appointed day.**

147. On the appointed day the resolution shall be included in the list of business.

**Time limit for
speeches.**

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

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

CHAPTER XIX - PROCEDURE IN FINANCIAL MATTERS

(A) THE BUDGET

Budget. 149. The Annual Financial Statement or the Statement of the Estimated Receipts and Expenditure of the Government of the State in respect of each financial year (hereinafter referred to as “the Budget”) shall be presented to the Vidhan Sabha on such day as the Governor may direct.

Budget not to be discussed on day of presentation. 150. There shall be no discussion of the Budget on the day on which it is presented to Vidhan Sabha.

(B) DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, DISCUSSION ON BUDGET, CUT MOTION, VOTE ON ACCOUNTS

Demands for Grants.

151. (1) A separate demand shall ordinarily be made in respect of the grant proposed for each department of the Government, provided that the Finance Minister may include in one demand grants proposed for two or more departments or make a demand in respect of expenditure which cannot readily be classified under any particular department.

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

General discussion on Budget.

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

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

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

Voting of Grants.

153. (1) The Speaker after consultation with the Leader of the House shall allot so many days as may be compatible with the public interest for the discussion on voting of demands for grants.

(2) On the last day of the allotted days, at 4 O’clock, for at such other hour as the Speaker may fix in advance, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants.

(3) Motions may be moved to reduce any grant.

(4) No amendments to motions to reduce any grant shall be permissible.

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

Notice of cut motions.

154. If notice of a motion to reduce any grant has not been given four clear days before the first day allotted for the voting of demands for grants, any member may object to the moving of the motion, and such objection, shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made.

**Conditions of
admissibility
of cut motions.**

154-A. For the admissibility of the motion to reduce the amount of any demand, it shall fulfill the following conditions, namely :-

- (i) it shall relate to one demand only;
- (ii) it shall be clearly expressed and shall not contain, arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations, epithets or defamatory statements :
- (iii) it shall be confined to one specific matter which shall be started in precise terms;
- (iv) it shall not reflect on the character or conduct of any person whose conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion;
- (v) it shall not make suggestions for the amendment or repeal of the existing laws;
- (vi) it shall not refer to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of Chhattisgarh;
- (vii) it shall not relate to expenditure chargeable on the Consolidated Fund of Chhattisgarh;
- (viii) it shall not relate to a matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of Chhattisgarh;
- (ix) it shall not raise a question of privilege;
- (x) it shall not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session and on which a decision has been taken;
- (xi) it shall not anticipate matter which has been previously appointed for consideration in the same session;
- (xii) it shall not ordinarily seek to raise a discussion a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi judicial functions or any Commission or Court of Enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate any matter :

Provided that the Speaker may in his discretion allow such matter being raised in the House as is concerned with the procedure or stage or enquiry, if the Speaker is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by the Statutory Tribunal Authority, Commission or Court of Enquiry; and

- (xiii) It shall not relate to a trifling matter.

**Speaker to
decide admi-
ssibility of Cut
Motion.**

154-B. The Speaker shall decide whether a cut motion is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any cut motion when in his opinion it is an abuse of the right or moving cut motions or is calculated to obstruct or prejudicially effect the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules.

Vote on account

155. (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.

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

(3) Discussion of a general character shall be allowed on the motion or amendment moved thereto, but the details of the grants shall not be discussed further than necessary to develop the general points.

(4) In other respects, a motion for vote on account shall be dealt with in same way as it is were a demand for grant.

Supplementary, additional, excess and exceptional grants and vote of credit.

156. (1) Supplementary, additional, excess and exceptional grant 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.

Scope of discussion on Supplementary Grants.

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

Token Grant.

157. 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 Vidhan Sabha and, Vidhan Sabha assents to the demand funds may be so made available.

(C) APPROPRIATION BILL

Appropriation Bill.

158. (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 Vidhan Sabha 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 messages of the Bill by the Vidhan Sabha and then such allotment has been made the Speaker shall at 17.00 Hrs. 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.

Scope of discussion on Appropriation Bill.

159. (1) The debate on the Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by the Bill which have not already been raised while the relevant demands for grants were under discussion.

(2) The Speaker may, in order to avoid repetition of debate, require members desiring to take part in discussion on 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 repetitions of the matters discussed on a demand for grants or as may not be of sufficient public importance.

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

Business that can be taken up on day allotted for any kind of financial business.

160. Notwithstanding that a day has been allotted for other business under rule 152, 153 and 158 a motion for leave to introduce a Bill may be made and a Bill may be introduced on such day before Vidhan Sabha enters on the business for which the day has been allotted.

Time limit for disposal of financial business.

161. In addition to the powers exercisable by the Speaker under these rules, he may exercise all powers necessary for the purpose of the timely completion of all financial business and in particular allot time for the disposal of various kinds of such business and where time so allotted, he shall at the appointed hour put every question necessary to dispose of all standing matters in connection with the stage or stages for which time has been allotted.

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

CHAPTER XX - COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR AND THE VIDHAN SABHA

**Communica-
tions from
Governor to
Vidhan Sabha.**

162. Communications from the Governor to the Vidhan Sabha shall be made to the Speaker by written message signed by the Governor or if the Governor is absent from the place of meeting of the Vidhan Sabha his message shall be conveyed to the Speaker through a Minister.

**Communica-
tions from
Vidhan Sabha
to Governor.**

163. Communications from the Vidhan Sabha to the Governor shall be made -

- (1) by formal address, after motion made and carried in the House, and
- (2) through the Speaker.

CHAPTER XX-A -SECRET SITTING OF THE ASSEMBLY

Secret sitting. 163-A. (1) On a request by the Leader of the House the Speaker shall fix a day or part thereof for sitting of the House in secret.

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

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

Report of the proceedings. 163-B. The Speaker may cause a report of the proceedings of a secret sitting to be issued in such a manner as he thinks fit, but no other person present shall keep a note or record of any proceedings or discussions of a secret sitting, whether in part or full, or issue any report of, or purport to describe, such proceedings.

Procedure in other respects. 163-C. The procedure in all other respects in connection with the secret sitting shall be in accordance with such directions as the Speaker may give.

Lifting ban of Secrecy. 163-D. (1) When it is considered that the necessity for maintaining secrecy in regard to the proceedings of a secret sitting has ceased to exist and subject to the consent of the Speaker, a motion may be moved by the Leader of the House or any Member authorised by him, that the proceedings in the House during a secret sitting be no longer treated a secret.

(2) On adoption by the House of the motion under sub-rule (1) the Secretary shall cause to be prepared a report of the proceedings of the secret sitting, and shall, as soon as practicable, publish it in such form and manner as the Speaker may direct.

Disclosure of proceeding or decisions. 163-E. Subject to the provisions of rule 163-D disclosure of proceedings or decisions of a secret sitting by any person in any manner shall be treated as a gross breach of privilege of the Assembly.

CHAPTER XXI-PRIVILEGES

(A) QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGES

- Consent of the Speaker.** 164. Subject to the provisions of these rules, 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.
- Notice of question of privilege.** 165. A member wishing to raise a question of privilege shall give notice in writing to the Secretary before the commencement on the sitting, the question is proposed to be raised. If the question raised is based on a document the notice shall be accompanied by the document.
- Conditions of admissibility of question of privilege.** 166. The right to raise a question of privilege shall be governed by the following conditions.
- (i) not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting;
 - (ii) the question shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence;
 - (iii) the matter requires the intervention of the House.
- Mode of raising question of privilege.** 167. (1) The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 164 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall 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 :
- Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 164 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 refused consent or holds that the notice of question of privilege is not in order :
- Provided further that the Speaker may, if he is satisfied about the urgency of the matter, allow a question of privilege to be raised at any time during the course of a sitting after the disposal of questions.
- (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 ten members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall intimate that leave is granted. If less than ten members rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.
- Reference to Committee of privileges.** 168. If leave under rule 167 is granted, the House may consider the Question and come to a decision or refer it to a Committee of Privilege on a motion made either by a member who has raised the Question or by any other member.
- Power of Speaker to refer questions of privileges to Committee.** 169. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules the Speaker may refer any question of privilege to the Committee of Privilege for examination, investigation or report.
- Regulation of Procedure.** 170. 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 the question of Privilege either in the Committee or in the House.

**(B) INTIMATION TO SPEAKER OF ARREST, DETENTION ETC., AND
RELEASE OF A MEMBER**

Intimation to Speaker of arrest, detention etc. of Member by Magistrate.

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

Intimation to Speaker on release of member.

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

Treatment of communications received from Magistrate.

173. As soon as may be, the Speaker shall, after he has received a communication referred to in rule 171 or rule 172 read it out in the House if in session, or if the House is not in session direct that it may be published in the Patrak for the information of the members;

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

**(C) PROCEDURE REGARDING SERVICE OF A LEGAL PROCESS AND
ARREST WITHIN THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE**

Arrest within the precincts of House.

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

Service of legal process.

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

CHAPTER XXII-LEGISLATURE COMMITTEES

(A) GENERAL RULES

- Definition of Committee.** 176. In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, “Committee” means and includes “Legislature Committee” as defined in item (q) of sub-rule (1) of rule 2.
- Appointment of Committee.** 177. (1) The members of a committee shall be appointed or elected by the House on a motion made, or nominated by the Speaker, as the case may be.
- (2) No member shall be appointed to a committee if he is not willing to serve on it. The propose shall ascertain whether the member whose name is proposed by him is willing to serve on the Committee.
- (3) Casual vacancies in a committee shall be filled by appointment or election by the House on a motion made, or nomination by the Speaker, as the case may be, and any member appointed, elected or nominated to fill such vacancy hold office for the unexpired portion of the term for which the member in whose place he is appointed, elected or nominated would have normally held office.
- Term of office of members of Legislature Committee.** 178. Except in the case of Select Committee constituted under rule 68 or any other Committee for which term of office, is expressly provided for, the term of office of members of every Legislature Committee shall be one year from the date of the constitution of the Committee :
- Provided that the outgoing members shall continue in office until their successors have been duly elected or nominated.
- Resignation of member from Committee.** 179. A member may resign his seat from a Committee by writing under his hand, addressed to the Speaker.
- Chairman of Committee.** 180. (1) The Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members of Committee :
- Provided that if the Deputy Speaker is a member of the Committee he shall be appointed Chairman of the Committee.
- (2) If the Chairman is for any reason unable to act, the Speaker may similarly appoint another Chairman in his place.
- (3) If the Chairman is absent from any meeting the Committee shall choose another member to act as Chairman for that meeting.
- Quorum.** 181. (1) The quorum to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be, as near as may be, one-third of the total number of members.
- (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 Chairman 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 Chairman shall report the fact to the House :

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

Voting in Committee.

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

Casting vote of Chairman.

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

Power to appoint Sub-Committee.

184. (1) The committee may appoint one or more sub-committees, each having the powers of the individed 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.

(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.

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

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

Committee may sit whilst House is sitting.

186. The Committee may sit whilst the House is sitting, provided that on a division being called in the House, the Chairman of the Committee shall suspend the proceedings in the Committee for such time as well in his opinion, enable the members to vote in a division.

Sitting of Committee in private.

187. Members who are not members of a Committee may, with the permission of the Committee, be present during the deliberation of the Committee but shall not address the Committee nor sit in the body of the Committee :

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

Venue of Sittings.

188. The sitting of the Committee shall ordinarily be held within the precincts of the Vidhan Sabha Building, but the Speaker may fix any other place for the sitting of a Committee.

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

189. (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 the Committee.

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

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

Power of Legislature Committee to call for persons, papers and records.

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

Provided that if a witness objects to the production of any documents, the matter may 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 pre-judicial to the safety or interest of the State.

Procedure for examining witnesses.

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

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

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

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

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

Proceedings and report to be confidential until laid on Table of House or published.

192. (1) All proceedings and the report of any Legislative Committee shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed or otherwise published by any person until they are laid on Table of the House or published under the order of the Speaker under rule 197.

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

(3) No part of the evidence, oral or written, report or proceedings of the Committee which has not been laid on the Table of the House shall be open to inspection by any one except under the authority of the Speaker.

Special reports

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

Report of Committee.

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

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

(2) Reports may be either preliminary or final.

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

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

Availability of report to Government before presentation.

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

Presentation of report.

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

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

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

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

Power of Legislature Committee to make suggestions on its procedure.

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

Power of Committee to make detailed rules.

198-A. A Committee may with the approval of the Speaker make detailed rules of procedure to supplement the provisions contained in the rules in this chapter.

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

199. (1) The Speaker may from time to time issue such directions to the Chairman of the 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 Chairman may, if he thinks fit, refer the point to the Speaker, whose decision shall be final.

Unfinished work of Legislature Committee.

200. A Legislature Committee which is unable to complete its works before the completion of its term may report to the House that the Committee has not been able to complete its work. Any preliminary report, memorandum or note that the Committee may have prepared or any evidence that the Committee may have taken shall be made available to the new Committee.

Business before Committee not to lapse on prorogation of House.

201. Any business pending before a Committee shall not lapse by reason only of the prorogation of the House and the Committee shall continue to function notwithstanding such prorogation.

Applicability of general rules to Committee.

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

(B) BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Constitution of Committee.

203. (1) At the commencement of the House or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker may nominate a committee called the Business Advisory Committee consisting of not more than Nine members including the Speaker who shall be the Chairman of the Committee.

(2) The Committee nominated under sub-rule (1) shall hold office for one year.

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

Functions of Committee.

204. (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.

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

205. 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 in the Patrak.

Allocation of time order.

206. (1) After the report is made to the House, any member may ask a question by way of clarification of the time-table.

(2) The Speaker may, after considering the objection or suggestion, make any minor modifications which he may consider necessary, and declare that the time table shall be followed or in the alternative he may designate a member of the Committee to move a motion for the adoption of the allocation of time order.

(3) Where a member is designated under sub-rule (2), such member shall move a motion to the effect, 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 motion is accepted by the House, it shall take 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.

(4) The discussion on a motion made under this rule shall not extend beyond thirty minutes and no member shall speak on the motion for more than five minutes.

Disposal of outstanding matters at appointed hour.

207. 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.

(C) COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Constitution of Committee.

208. (1) There shall be a Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions consisting of not more than seven members.

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

Functions of Committee.

209. (1) The functions of the Committee shall be -

- (a) to recommend the time that should be allocated for the discussion of the stage of stages or each private member's Bills and also to indicate in the time table so drawn up the different hours at which the various stages of the Bill a day shall be completed;
- (b) to examine every private member's Bill which is opposed in the House on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, and the Speaker considers such objection *prima facie* tenable;
- (c) to recommend time for the discussion of private member's resolutions and other ancillary matters.
- (d) to follow-up action taken by Government on Resolution passed by House.

(2) The Committee shall perform such other functions in respect of private member's Bills and resolutions as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.

Motion moved in House on report.

210. At any time after the report has been presented to the House a motion may be moved that the House agree or agrees with amendments or disagrees with the report :

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

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

Notification of classification and Allocation of Time Order.

211. The Allocation of Time Order in respect of the Bills or resolutions shall be notified in the Patrak in accordance with the decision of the House.

Disposal of outstanding matter at appointed hour.

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

(D) COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Constitution of Committee.

213. At the commencement of the Vidhan Sabha or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker shall nominate a Committee on Petitions consisting of not more than seven members :

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

Examination and circulation of petition.

214. (1) The Committee shall examine every petition referred to it and if the petition complies with these rules, the Committee may in its discretion 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 petitions shall be in *extenso* or of a summary thereof as the Committee or the Speaker, as the case may be, may direct.

Presentation of Report.

215. The Committee shall report to the House stating the subject the subject matter of the petition, the number of persons by whom it is signed and whether it is in conformity with these rules, and also whether circulation has or has not been directed, 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.

(E) COMMITTEE ON DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Functions of Committee.	216. There shall be constituted a Committee called the Committee on Delegated Legislation for examining each regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law, etc. framed in pursuance of the legislative function delegated to any authority under an Act referred to as “order”.
Constitution of Committee.	217. (1) The Committee shall consist of not more than seven members who shall be nominated by the Speaker. : <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Provided that a Minister shall not be nominated a member of the Committee and that if a member after his nomination to the Committee is appointed a Minister he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(2) The term of office of the members of the Committee shall be one year.</p>
Numbering and publication of orders.	218. Each regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law, etc. framed in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution of the legislative functions delegated by the Legislative Assembly to a subordinate authority and which is required to be laid before the Assembly 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.
Examination of Orders.	219. The Committee shall scrutinise every Order presented to the House and in particular consider - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 State Legislature; (iii) whether it contains imposition of any tax; (iv) whether it directly or indirectly bars the jurisdiction of the Courts; (v) whether it give retrospective effect to any of the provisions in respect of which the Act does not expressly give any such power; (vi) whether it involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund or the Public Revenue; (vii) whether it appears to make some unusual or unexpected use of the powers conferred by the Act pursuant to which it is made; (viii) whether there appears to have been unjustifiable delay in the publication or laying it before State Legislature; (ix) whether for any reason its form or purport calls for any elucidation.
Report of Committee.	220. (1) If the Committee is of the opinion that any order should be annulled wholly or in part, or should be suspended in any respect, it shall report that opinion and the grounds thereof to the house. <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(2) If the Committee is of the 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.</p>
Power of Speaker to give directions.	220-A. 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 Delegated Legislation either in the Committee or in the House.

(F) COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

**Constitution of
Committee.**

221. (1) There shall be constituted a Committee called the Committee on Public Accounts for performing the functions assigned to the Committee under sub-rule (2) of rule 222.

(2) The function of the Committee shall be to examine the accounts showing appropriation of the sums granted by the Vidhan Sabha to meet the expenditure of the Government and such other accounts laid before the Vidhan Sabha 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 Vidhan Sabha from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote :

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

(4) The term of office of members of the Committee shall be the financial year for which it is constituted.

**Control of
Committee.**

222. (1) In scrutinising the Appropriation Accounts of the Government 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 reappropriation has been made within the amount granted for each demand under the Appropriation Act and in accordance with the rules made by the competent authority.

(2) It shall be a duty of the Committee on Public Accounts -

- (a) to examine such trading, manufacturing and profit and loss accounts and balance sheets as the Governor may have required to be prepared, and the Comptroller and Auditor-General's report thereon : and
- (b) to consider the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General in cases where the Governor may have required him to conduct an audit of any receipts or to examine the accounts of stores, and stock.

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

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

(G) COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES

**Functions and
Constitution of
Committee.**

223. (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 House or the Speaker. The functions of the Committee shall be -

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

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

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

Provided that a Minister shall not be elected a member of the Committee and that if a member after his 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 office of the members of the Committee shall be the financial year for which it is constituted.

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

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

(GG) COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

**Functions of
Committee.**

223-A. There shall be a Committee on Public Undertakings for the examination of the working of the public undertakings specified in the Third Schedule. The functions of the Committee shall be -

- (a) to examine the reports and accounts of the public undertakings specified in the Third Schedule;
- (b) to examine the reports, if any, of the Comptroller and Auditor-General-Accountant General on the public undertakings;
- (c) to examine, in the context of the autonomy and efficiency of the public undertakings, whether the affairs of the public undertakings are being managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices; and

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

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

- (i) matters of major Government policy as distinct from business or commercial functions of the public undertakings;
- (ii) matters of day-to-day administration, and
- (iii) matters for the consideration of which machinery is established by any special statute under which a particular public undertaking is established.

Constitution of Committee.

223-B. (1) The Committee shall consist 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 :

Provided that a Minister shall not be elected 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 a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

- (2) The term of office of members of the Committee shall not exceed one year :

(H) COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

Functions and Constitution of Committee.

224. (1) 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 House and to report on the following matters :-

- (a) the extent to which such assurances have been implemented; and
- (b) where implemented whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose.

(2) The committee shall consist of not more than seven members who shall be nominated by the Speaker :

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

(I) COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

Constitution of Committee.

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

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

The quorum of Committee.

226. The quorum of the Committee shall be four.

Examination of question by committee.

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

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (1) of this rule, the report may also state the procedure to be followed by the House in giving effect to the recommendations made by the Committee.

Sittings of Committee.

228. (1) As soon as may be, after a question of privilege has been referred to the Committee of Privileges, the Committee shall meet from time to time and shall make a report within the time fixed by the House :

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

(2) Reports may be either preliminary or final.

(3) If any member of the Committee desires to record a minute of dissent on any matter, he shall within such time as the Chairman may allow, hand in his minute.

Consideration of report.

229. As soon as may be, after the report has been presented, a motion in the name of the Chairman or any member of the Committee will be put down that the report be taken into consideration.

Amendments.

230. Any member may give notice of an amendment to the motion for consideration of the report referred to in rule 229 above in such form as may be considered appropriate by the Speaker :

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

(J) RULES COMMITTEE

Functions and Constitution of Committee.

231. (1) 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.

(2) The Committee shall be nominated by the Speaker and shall consist of not more than seven members. The Speaker shall be the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee. Law Minister shall be *ex-officio* member of the Committee.

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

(4) Any notice given by member of any amendment to the recommendations of the Committee shall stand referred to the Committee who shall consider it and make such changes in their recommendations as the Committee may consider fit. The final report of the Committee after taking into consideration the amendments suggested by the members shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Thereafter, on the House agreeing to the report on a motion made by a member of the Committee, the amendments to the rules as approved by the House, shall be promulgated by the Speaker in the Patrak and shall be published in the Gazette.

(5) If notice of such amendment has not been given within seven days, the recommendations of the Committee shall be deemed to have been approved by the House and on the expiry of the said period the Speaker shall promulgate in the Patrak the amendments to the rules as recommended by the Committee.

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

(K) COMMITTEE ON AMENITIES AND HONOUR OF MEMBERS

Functions and Constitution of Committee.

232. (1) After commencement of the Vidhan Sabha a committee on “amenities & honour of members” shall be appointed to consider all matters, related to amenities of members and contemptuous behaviour of Government officers with honourable members & to consider & advice and to inquire and presents its reports to house on complaints relating to contemptuous behaviour. The committee shall consist of 9 Members nominated by Speaker out of which one shall be the Chairperson.

(2) The member may submit the complaints relating to recent contemptuous act and misbehaviour committed by the Government office and officers violating the orders and directions of the Government, to honourable Speaker.

(3) On receipt of such complaint the Speaker may proceed for preliminary inquiry and adopt such procedure as he deems fit.

(4) After preliminary inquiry the Speaker shall either disallow the complaint or may refer it to the committee for inquiry report and recommendation.

(5) The committee shall follow the procedure as laid down for privilege committee and submit the report to the Assembly.

The committee, if it deems necessary may send serious matter to privilege committee for inquiry and recommendation thereof.

Provided that it can only be done with the permission of the Speaker.

(6) The member may submit the complaints relating to officers not doing works punctually, or have not started proposed works or causing un-necessary delay in doing the works sanctioned in their constituency out of the regional development funds, to the Speaker.

(7) On receiving any such complaint Speaker may refer the complaint for inquiry report and recommendation thereof to the committee.

(8) The committee shall adopt such procedure in inquiry referred to it as may be prescribed by the committee and submit its report to the Assembly.

(L) LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Constitution of Committee.

233. (1) The Speaker shall appoint a Library Committee consisting of such members as he thinks necessary to advise upon matters connected with the Members' Library.

(2) The Committee shall hold office for one year or till new Committee is constituted.

Functions of Committee.

233-A. The functions of the Committee shall be :-

- (1) to consider suggestions for the improvement of the library;
- (2) to assist members in fully utilising the services provided by library;
- (3) to consider and advise on such matters concerning the library as may be referred to it by the Speaker from time to time.

(M) GENERAL PURPOSE COMMITTEE

Functions and Constitution of Committee.

234. (1) The Speaker shall appoint a General Purpose Committee consisting of the Speaker and such other members, not exceeding twenty, as may be nominated by the Speaker. The Speaker shall be the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee.

(2) The Committee shall consider and advice on such matters concerning the affairs of the House as may be referred to it by the Speaker from time to time.

(N) COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

Functions of Committee.

234-A. There shall be a committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes. The functions of the Committee shall be following -

- (a) to consider the reports submitted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under article 338 of the Constitution so far as they relate to the State of Chhattisgarh and to report to the House as to the measures that should be taken by the State Government in respect of the matters within the purview of the State Government;
- (b) to examine the measures intiated by the Government for the welfare of the Backward Classes under article 16 of the Constitution.
- (bb) to consider the reports submitted by the commissioner for Backward Classes uner article 340 of the Constitution so far as they related to the State of Chhattisgarh and report to the house as to measures that should be taken by the State Government in respect of the matters within the purview of the State Government.

- (c) to examine the measures taken by the State Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under the control of the State Government (including the appointments in the Public Sector Undertakings, Statutory and Semi-Government Bodies) having regard to the provisions of article 335;
- (d) to report to the House on the working of the welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes in the State;
- (e) to consider generally and to report to the House on all matters concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes which fall within the purview of the State Government;
- (f) to examine such other matters as may seem fit to the Committee or specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker.
- (g) Report to the house on action taken by the Government with regard to the recommendation of the Committee.

Constitution of Committee.

234-B. Constitution of the Committee - (1) The Committee shall consist of not more than 9 members out of whom 3-3 members shall be of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes which notified by State Government, who shall be elected by the House from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote :

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

(2) The term of the Committee shall be of one years or until the other Committee is constituted, whichever is later.

(O) COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Functions and Constitution of Committee.

234-C. (1) At the commencement of every financial year of the Vidhan Sabha, the Speaker shall appoint a Committee for the purpose of examination of the Papers put-up on the Table of the Sabha, the term of the Office where of shall be of one year :

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

Provided that no minister shall be nominated as a member of the Committee and in the event of any member being appointed as a minister after nomination for the Committee, he shall cease to be a member of the Committee after such appointment.

(P) COMMITTEE ON QUESTIONS & REFERENCE

**Constitution of
Committee.**

234-D. (1) At the commencement of the financial year, Speaker shall constitute a Question and Reference Committee the term of office of Committee shall be one year.

(2) The Committee shall consist of not more than seven members who shall be nominated by the Speaker.

Provided that a minister shall not be nominated as a member of the Committee and if a member after his nomination to the Committee is appointed minister he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

**Functions of
Committee.**

234.(dd) The functions of the Committee shall be -

(1) If answer to any Stared, Unstared, Short Notice Question, Calling attention or Notice under rule 267-A is not received after giving sufficient time or the answer received is not satisfactory such matters if Speaker consider it appropriate may refer it to Committee.

(2) Any matter other that referred in 234 (dd) (1) which does not fall under the jurisdiction of any Committee, may be referred to the Committee on Question & Reference.

(Q) COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

**Functions of
Committee.**

234-E There shall be a Committee for preventing molestation, immoral traffic and exploitation of women and children and taking measures for their welfare. The functions of the Committee shall be as follows :-

(a) To take into consideration the complaints relating to molestation, immoral traffic and exploitation done in contravention of the privileges provided under the Constitution of India and any Act of the Chhattisgarh, as far as they relate to the State of Chhattisgarh, and to report to the State as to what action should be taken by the State Government regarding the matters falling under its jurisdiction. The Committee shall take into consideration in general all matters relating to molestation, immoral traffic and exploitation of women and children and shall in particular examine the complaints relating to the following matters and shall submit its remarks/suggestions and recommendations to the Sabha in the form of a report, Viz :-

- (1) Under Article 24 of the Constitution, cases regarding employment of any child below 14 years of age in any factories, hotels, mines and hazardous employment within the State;
- (2) Complaints, regarding the working of destitute homes, remand homes, orphanages, Women Welfare homes or Women reformatories, and special schools;
- (3) Cases regarding exploitation and Murder of Women for dowry in the State;
- (4) Evils arising out of consumption of intoxicating drugs and other intoxicating stuff in children;

(5) Points raised in the Vidhan Sabha during debate on molestation, immoral traffic and exploitation of Women and Children;

(6) The working of administrative departments engaged in organising the programmes relating to the Welfare of Women and Children in the State and the working of Directorate of Welfare of Women and Children.

(b) To submit the implementation report to the Sabha regarding action taken by the State Government on the measures proposed by the Committee.

(c) To enquire into all cases relating to the above matters which may be specifically referred to it by the Sabha or by the Speaker.

Constitution of Committee.

234-F. (1) As far as possible in the beginning of the financial year the Speaker shall constitute/appoint a committee relating to the Welfare of Women and Children, the term of office of which shall ordinarily be of 2 years.

(2) The Committee shall consist of not more than 9 members, out of which 6 shall be women members. All the members shall be nominated by the Speaker :

Provided that no minister shall be nominated as a member of the Committee, and if any member is appointed as a minister after his nomination to the committee; he shall cease to be a member of the committee from the date of such appointment.

Regulation by Speaker Regarding Procedure.

234-G. The Speaker may give such directions for the regulation of the procedure relating to all matters coming under the purview of the Committee or the Sabha as he thinks necessary.

(R) ETHICS COMMITTEE

Constitution of Committee.

234-H. (1) For inquiry, investigation and submitting report to the Assembly regarding complaints violating the guiding principles of Ethics of the members enumerated in fourth schedule, the Speaker shall nominate 9 member Ethics Committee in the beginning of the financial year or as the case may be.

(2) The Speaker shall be the ex-officio chairman and leader of the house and leader of the opposition shall be the ex-officio member.

Examination of complaint referred to committee.

234-I. The Committee may examine the complaints received by the Speaker and referred to it relating to adverse Ethics of Ministers and Members as expected within or outside of the Assembly.

Speaker to refer cases relating to conduct of member to the committee.

234-J. The Speaker of the Assembly may himself refer the case relating to Ethics of Members to the Committee.

Procedure to submit Complaint.

234-K. Attested copy of the document shall be attached with the complaint if it is based on document. Every complaint shall bear the signature of the complainant and shall be verified in the manner provided in Civil Procedure Code, 1908 (No.5 of 1908) for verification of pleadings.

- Examination of complaint.** 234-L. On receiving the complaint under rule 234(I) the Speaker may decide that whether the complaint fulfils the requirements provided under rule 234(K).
- Dismissal of complaint & information to complainant.** 234-M. If the complaint does not fulfil the requirements of rule 234(K), the Speaker shall dismiss the complaint and inform the complainant accordingly.
- To obtain explanation from members relating to complaint.** 234-N. If the complaint fulfils the requirement of rule 234(K), the Speaker shall send the complaint alongwith copies of documents :-
(a) to the member against whom the complaint is preferred,
(b) and such member after receiving such copies shall send written explanation to the Speaker within 7 days or within such period as the Speaker permits.
- Power of Speaker to refer the complaint to committee.** 234-O. After considering the explanation which is received from member within the specified period relating to the complaint if the Speaker, comes to the conclusion that it is necessary to do so, shall direct the committee to enquire the complaint and submit report accordingly.
- Consideration of complaint.** 234-P. The Committee after preliminary inquiry on complaint :-
(a) shall frame the grounds of inquiry on the basis of the complaint and the documents attached thereto and send in to the member concerned.
(b) shall give an opportunity to the concerned member to submit explanation within such period as may be specify by the committee.
(c) The Committee shall submit its report on complaint within maximum period of 6 months starting from the date of complaint being referred to the committee by the Speaker or on the first day of begining of the session in the Assembly.
- Stay of inquiry of complaint by the committee or disagree for inquiry.** 234-Q. The Committee may at any time as it may deem fit may stay the inquiry of any complaint or defer from the complaint being inquired into, it in the opinion of the Committee :-
(a) The complaint is friivolous and biased.
(b) There is no enough ground for inquiry.
(c) If the Committee determines on any complaint that inquiry of the complaint be stayed or deferred for the complaint being inquired then the Committee shall communicate all such reasons to the complainant and the members.
- To punish complainant for vexatious complaint.** 234-R. The Committee shall submit its report relating to false, vexatious & biased complaints made by complainants.
- Confidentiality of complaint/report.** 234-S. If any person publishes any part of the report or complaint until the report is submitted by the Committee in the Assembly on any complaint and the matter being brought to the notice of the Assembly, the assembly may punish such person/persons.

- Use of services of other institution.** 234-T. The Committee may take the services of any investigating institution in the proceeding of inquiry.
- Report of Committee.** 234-U. If prima-facie case is established on complaint relating to the conduct of any member then :-
- (a) The Committee shall submit its report with such recommendation to the House as it may deem fit.
 - (b) The Committee shall mention the procedure in its report which is necessary for the compliance of such recommendation.
- Proposal for consideration and acceptance on report.** 234-V. On submission of the report of the Committee on the table of the House, the proposal for consideration and acceptance of the report shall be placed in the House by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

CHAPTER XXIII-GENERAL RULES OF PROCEDURE

(A) LANGUAGE OF VIDHA SABHA

Language of Vidhan Sabha. 235. Subject to the provisions of Articles 210 and 345 of the Constitution the business of the House shall be transacted in Hindi.

(B) NOTICES

Notices by members. 236. (1) Unless otherwise provided for, every notice required by the rules shall be given in writing addressed to the Secretary and shall be left at the Vidhan Sabha Office, which shall be open for this purpose between 11.00 Hrs. to 16.00 Hrs. on every day except Sunday or a public holiday.

(2) Notices left or received when the office is closed shall be treated as given on the next working day.

Publicity of notices. 236-A. A notice shall not be given publicity by any member or other person until has been admitted by the Speaker and circulated to members :

Provided that a notice of a question shall be given any publicity until the day on which the question is answered in the House.

Circulation of Notice and papers to members. 237. Every notice or other paper which is required to be sent or despatched to members shall be deemed to have been duly sent or despatched if a copy thereof is posted to the address of every member as registered in the Vidhan Sabha Office :

Provided that when the Vidhan Sabha is in session and for two clear days before the commencement of a session, such notice of paper shall be deemed to have been posted to each member if it is placed in the seat allotted to the member in the Vidhan Sabha Chamber.

Lapse of pending notices on prorogation of House. 238. On the prorogation of the House, all pending notices, other than notices of intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill, shall lapse and fresh notices shall be given for the next session :

Provided that a fresh notice shall be necessary of intention to move for leave to introduce any Bill in respect of which sanction or recommendation has been granted under the Constitution if the sanction or recommendation, as the case may be, has ceased to be operative.

Motion, resolution or amendment moved not to lapse. 239. 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.

Power of Speaker to amend notices. 240. If in the opinion of the Speaker, any notice contains words, phrases or expressions which are argumentative, unparliamentary, ironical, irrelevant, verbose or otherwise inappropriate, he may, in his discretion, amend such notice before it is circulated.

(C) MOTIONS

- Repetition of motion.** 241. A motion must not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session.
- Withdrawal of motion.** 242. (1) A member who has made a motion may withdraw the same by leave of the House.
- (2) The leave shall be signified not upon question but by the Speaker taking the pleasure of the House. 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 leave to withdraw shall be deemed to have been refused :
- 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.
- Adjournment of debate on motion.** 243. At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned.
- Dilatory motion** 244. If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may either forthwith put the question thereon from the Chair or decline to propose the question.
- Motion that policy or situation or statement or any other matter be taken into consideration.** 245. 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 House, but the House 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 the vote of the House shall be taken on such motion.

(D) AMENDMENTS

- Amendments.** 246. (1) An amendments shall be relevant to and within the scope of the motion to which it is proposed.
- (2) An amendment shall not be moved which has merely the effect of a negative vote.
- (3) The Speaker may disallow any amendment which, in his opinion, is frivolous.
- (4) The Speaker may prescribe the other in which amendments shall be moved, and may at any time confine the debate to one amendment.
- Notice of amendments.** 247. Notice of an amendment to a motion shall be given one day before the day on which the motion is to be considered, unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved without such notice.

(E) RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY MEMBERS

Member to rise when speaking and to resume his seat when point of order is raised.

248. (1) A member desiring to make any motion or make any observations on any matter shall rise from his seat and if called upon by the Speaker address his remarks to the Speaker if he is not called upon by the Speaker he shall resume his seat.

(2) If at any time while a member is speaking another member rises on a point of order, the member speaking shall resume his seat.

Procedure when Speaker rises.

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

(2) No member shall enter the House or leave his seat while the Speaker is addressing the House.

Prohibition to enter in "Well of the House."

250. (1) During the sitting of House no member shall leave his seat to enter the well of the House. The membership of such member who enters in the well of the House will be deemed sumoto suspended for such period as Speaker decides.

(2) Repeated act's of member to obstruct Proceeding of House shall be referred by Speaker to Ethics Committee to investigate and report.

Rules to be observed by member while present in House.

250-A. Whilst the House is sitting, a member -

- (i) shall not read any book, newspaper or letter except in connection with the business of the House;
- (ii) shall not interrupt any member while speaking by disorderly expression or noises or in any other disorderly manner;
- (iii) shall bow to the Chair while entering or leaving the House and also when taking or leaving his seat;
- (iv) shall not pass between the Chair and any member who is speaking;
- (v) shall not leave the House when the Speaker is addressing the House;
- (vi) shall always address the Chair;
- (vii) shall keep to his usual seat while addressing the House;
- (viii) shall maintain silence when not speaking in the House;
- (ix) shall not obstruct proceeding, his or interrupt and shall avoid making running commentaries when speeches are being made in the House;
- (x) shall not applaud when a stranger enters any of the Galleries;
- (xi) shall not, while speaking make any reference to the strangers in any of the galleries.

Rules to be observed while speaking.

251. A member while speaking shall not -

- (i) refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending;
- (ii) make a personal charge against a member;
- (iii) use offensive expressions about the conduct of proceeding of Parliament or any State Legislature.
- (iv) reflect on any determination of the House except on a motion for rescinding it;
- (v) reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms;

Explanation - The words “person 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.

(vi) utter treasonable, seditious or defamatory words;

(vii) use his right of speech for the purpose of obstructing the business of the House;

(viii) question any ruling, order or direction of the Speaker except on a motion for the removal of the Speaker.

Procedure regarding allegation against person.

252. No allegation of a defamatory or indiscriminatory nature shall be made in a debate by a member against any person unless the member has, one day before taking part in the debate given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose or reply :

Provided that the Speaker may, at any time prohibit the member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation.

Question to be asked through Speaker.

253. When for the purposes 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 the consideration of the House, he shall ask the question through the Speaker.

Irrelevance or repetition.

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

Personal explanation.

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

(F) ORDER OF SPEECHES AND RIGHT OF REPLY

Order of speeches and right of reply.

256. (1) After the member who moves has spoken and the Minister has stated the position of Government in regard to the subject matter of the motion, other members may speak to the motion in such order as the speaker may call upon them. If any member who is so called upon does not speak, he shall not be entitled, except by the permission of the Speaker, to speak to the motion at any later stage of the debate.

(2) Except in the exercise of a right of reply or as otherwise provided by these rules, no member shall speak more than once to any motion, except with the permission of the Speaker.

(3) A member who has moved a motion may speak again by way of reply, and if the motion is moved by a private member, the Minister concerned may, with the permission of the Speaker, speak (whether he has previously spoken in the debate or not) after the mover has replied :

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall be deemed to give any right of reply to the mover of a motion to reduce any demand for grant or to the mover of an amendment to a Bill or a resolution save with the permission of the Speaker.

(G) CLOSURE

Closure. 257. (1) At any time after a motion has been made any member may move “the question be now put”, and unless it appears to the Speaker that the motion is an abuse of these rules or an infringement of the right of reasonable debate the Speaker shall then put the motion that “the question be now put”.

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

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

Limitation of debate. 258. (1) Whenever the debate on any motion in connection with a Bill or on any other motion becomes unduly protected, the Speaker may 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.

(H) QUESTION FOR DECISION

Procedure for obtaining decision of House. 259. A matter requiring the decision of the House shall be decided by means of a question put by the Speaker on a motion made by a member.

Proposal and putting or question. 260. When a motion has been made, the Speaker shall propose the question for the consideration, and put it for the decision of the House. If a motion embodies two or more separate propositions, those propositions may be proposed by the Speaker as separate questions.

(I) DIVISION

Division. 261. (1) Votes may be taken by voices or division and shall be taken by division, any member so desires. The Speaker shall determine the method of taking votes by division.

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

No speech after voices collected. 262. 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.

Statement made by Minister. 263. A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made.

(II) PAPERS QUOTED TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE

Papers quoted to be laid on Table.

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

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

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

(III) DISCLOSURE OF SOURCE OF ADVICE OR OPINION BY MINISTER

Procedure when a Minister discloses source of advice or opinion given to him.

263-B. If, in answer to a question or during debate, a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority, he shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of document containing that opinion or advice, or a summary thereof on the Table.

Authentication of papers laid on the Table.

263-C. (1) A paper or document to be laid on the Table shall be duly authenticated by the Member presenting it.

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

(J) WITHDRAWAL AND SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS

Withdrawal of member.

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

Suspension of member.

265. (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.

(2) If a member is so named by the Speaker, he shall forthwith put the question that the member (naming him) be suspended from the service of the House during the remainder of the session :

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

(3) A member suspended under this rule shall forthwith quit the precincts of the House.

(K) ADJOURNMENT OF HOUSE OR SUSPENSION OF SITTING

Power of Speaker to adjourn House or suspend sitting.

266. In the case of a grave disorder arising in the House, the Speaker may, if he thinks it necessary to do so, suspend the sitting of the House till a later hour on the same day or adjourn the House to the next sitting in the same session.

(L) POINT OF ORDER

Point of order and decision thereon.

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

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

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

(3) Subject to conditions referred to in sub-rules (1) and (2) a member may formulate a point of order and the Speaker shall decide whether the point raised is 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.

Raising a matter which is not a point of order.

267-A. A member who wishes to bring to the notice of the House any matter which is not a point of order shall give notice to the Secretary in writing stating briefly the point which he wishes to raise in the House together with reasons for wishing to raise it, and he shall be permitted to raise it only after the Speaker has given his consent and at such time and date as the Speaker may fix.

267-A. (1) Matters under rule 267-A can be raised after Question Hour, after decision about the admissibility of adjournment motion, and after the Minister has replied to Calling Attention Motions, if the Speaker so permits.

(2) Only ten minutes shall be available to raise matters under rule 267-A during which only five notices shall in order of receipt of notices, be raised during a sitting.

(3) Members who want to bring to the notice of the House some information under rule 267-A pointing out briefly the reason, shall give to the Vidhan Sabha Secretariat in writing by 10 A.M. the notice on the prescribed proforma.

(4) Only after the Speaker has given his consent and when his name is called a member shall raise a matter at such time and date as the Speaker appoints. No Matter can be raised without the permission of the Speaker.

(5) On having raised such matters no information shall be rendered by the Government and no member shall insist on the behalf.

(6) The permission to raise the matters mentioned in the notice received on Monday, can be granted in that week on any day out of the working days of the Vidhan Sabha. Such notices as are not permitted till the last working day of the week, shall lapse. The members may, looking to the importance of the matter in the lapsed notice, give a fresh notice in that respect in the next week.

(7) A copy of such notice, as is read in the House shall be sent as early as possible, to the concerned department of the Government and its written reply on behalf of the Government shall be sent to Vidhan Sabha Secretariat within a maximum period of one month. A copy of the reply shall be made available to the concerned member by the Vidhan Sabha Secretariat as early as possible. The replies received on behalf of Government regarding the notice that are read in the House shall be compiled and printed and will be laid on the table of the House on the first day of the next session and a copy thereof shall be made available to all the members.

(M) MAINTENANCE OF ORDER

The Speaker to preserve order and enforce decision.

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

(N) RECORD OF PROCEEDING'S ETC.

Record of Proceeding of Vidhan Sabha.

269. (1) The Secretary shall cause to be prepared a full report of the proceedings of the Vidhan Sabha at each of its meetings, and shall, as soon practicable, publish it in such form and manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct.

(2) The Secretary shall cause a register of pending Bills to be maintained in such form as may be directed by the Speaker in which shall be entered names of all Bills introduced in the Vidhan Sabha.

Expunction of words.

270. (1) If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which -

- (a) are indecent; or
- (b) contain any offensive expression about either House of Parliament or a House of a State Legislature or any Committee thereof; or
- (c) contain any such expression with regard to the conduct of any member of such House;

the Speaker may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House.

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

“Expunged as ordered by the Chair.”

Grant of certified copy speech, etc.

271. (1) If an application is received from a member or other person for certified copy of any particular speech, statement, ruling, reply to question or other part of a day's proceeding or an extract thereof for production in any Court, such copy shall be given after the time allowed for corrections by the member concerned.

(2) The charges for the time being in force for the grant of certified copies by Civil Courts in the State shall be payable for certified copy given under sub-rule (1).

(3) If a member or other person wants a copy of any particular speech, statement, ruling, reply to question or other part of day's proceeding or an extract thereof, copy marked “Uncorrected-Not for Publication” may be supplied after the speech, etc., is sent to the member for correction and such copy may be charged at the rate of Rupee One for every typed page or part thereof.

(4) No such copy shall be used for publication until the proceedings are published under rule 269 (1) :

Provided that the use of any copy supplied to Government for official purpose shall not be deemed to be publication.

(5) If a member wants to refer to the proceeding of any day, he may refer to the reporters copy.

(N-1) CUSTODY OF PAPERS

Custody of papers.

271-A. The Secretary shall have custody of all records, documents and papers belonging to the House or any of its Committees or Vidhan Sabha Secretariat and he shall not permit any such records, documents or papers to be taken from the Vidhan Sabha Bhavan without the permission of the Speaker.

(N-2) CHAMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY

Restriction on use of Chamber of the Assembly.

271-B. The Chamber of the Assembly shall not be used for any purpose other than the sittings of the Assembly.

(O) ADMISSION OF STRANGERS

Admission of strangers.

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

Withdrawal of Strangers.

273. The Speaker, whenever he thinks fit, may order withdrawal of strangers from any part of the House.

Removal and Taking into custody of strangers.

273-A. 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 orders made by the Speaker under rule 272 or does not withdraw when the strangers are directed to withdraw under rule 273 while the House is sitting.

(P) SUSPENSION OF RULES

Suspension of rules. 274. Any member may, with the consent of the Speaker, move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before the House and if the motion is carried, the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being.

(Q) RESIDUARY POWER AND STANDING ORDERS

Residuary powers. 275. (1) 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.

Standing Orders. (2) The Speaker may make standing orders in respect of any matter to be regulated under sub-rule (1).

CHAPTER XXIV-RESIGNATION AND VACATION OF SEATS IN VIDHAN SABHA AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM MEETINGS OF VIDHAN SABHA

Resignation of seats in Vidhan Sabha.

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

To,

The Speaker,
Chhattisgarh Vidhan Sabha,
Raipur.

Sir,

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

.....

Yours faithfully,

Place :

Date :

Member of the
Chhattisgarh Vidhan Sabha.

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

(1-A). If a member hands over the letter of resignation on 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 himself that the resignation is voluntary and genuine. If the Speaker, after making a summary enquiry either himself or through the agency of Vidhan Sabha 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 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 Patrak 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 Patrak and the Gazette not earlier that the date from which it is to take effect.

Permission to remain absent from meetings of Vidhan Sabha.

277. (1) A member wishing to obtain permission of the House for remaining absent from meetings thereof under Article 190 of the Constitution shall make an application in writing to the Speaker, stating the period for which he may be permitted to be absent from the meetings of the House.

(2) After the receipt of an application under sub-rule (1) of this rule, the Speaker shall, as soon as may be, read out the application to the House and ask “Is it the pleasure of the House that permission be granted to such and such a member for remaining absent from all meetings of the House for such and such a period”. If no one dissents, the Speaker shall say : “Permission to remain absent is granted”. But if any dissentient voice is heard, the Speaker shall take the sence of the House and thereupon delcare the determination of the House.

(3) No discussion shall take place on any question before the House under this rule.

(4) The Secretary shall, as soon as may be, after a decision has been signified by the House, communicate it to the member.

Lapse of unexpired portion of leave if member attends House earlier.

278. If a member who has been granted leave of absence under these rules attends the session of the House during the period for which the leave of absence has granted to him, the unexpired portion of the leave from the date of his resumed attendance shall lapse.

Vacation of seat in Vidhan Sabha.

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

(2) If the motion referred to in sub-rule (1) of this rule is carried, the Secretary shall cause the information to be published in “Gazette” and forword a copy of the notification to the Election Commission for taking steps to fill the vacancy thus caused.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Form of petition

(See rule 107)

To,

Chhattisgarh Vidhan Sabha.

The humble petition of

(Here insert name and designation or description of petitioner(s) in concise form, e.g., "A.B. and others" or "the inhabitants of" or "the municipality of"
.....
.....". etc.)

(Here insert concise statement of case)

and accordingly your petitioner(s) pray that

(Here insert "that the Bill be or be not proceeded with" of "that special provision be made in the Bill to meet the case of your petitioner(s)" or any other appropriate prayer regarding the Bill or matter before the House or a matter of general public interest).

and your petitioner(s) as in duty bound will every pray.

Name of petitioner	Address	Signature or thumb impression

.....
Counter signature of member presenting.

SECOND SCHEDULE

(See rules 171 and 172)

**Form of communication regarding arrest, detention, conviction or release,
as the case may be, of a member of the Chhattisgarh Vidhan Sabha**

To, Place :.....
Date :.....
The Speaker,
Chhattisgarh Vidhan Sabha,
Raipur.

“A”

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty, in the exercise of my power under section of the (Act), to direct that Shri, member of the Chhattisgarh Vidhan Sabha be arrested/detained for, (reasons for the arrest or detention, as the case may be) Shri 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 Chhattisgarh Vidhan Sabha was tried at the Court before me on a charge/charges of (reasons for the conviction).

On (date) after a trial lasting for days, I found him guilty of and sentenced him to imprisonments 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 Chhattisgarh Vidhan Sabha, who was convicted on (date) and imprisoned for (period) for (reasons for conviction) was released on bail pending appeal (or released on the sentence being set aside on appeal, as the case may be) on the (date).

Yours faithfully,

(Judge, Magistrate or Executive Authority)

THIRD SCHEDULE

(See rule 223-A)

List of Public Undertakings

(Public undertaking established by Central or Chhattisgarh Acts)

1. Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited.
2. Chhattisgarh State Ware-Housing Corporation Limited.
3. Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited.
4. Chhattisgarh State Civil Supplies Corporation Limited.
5. Chhattisgarh State Beverages Corporation Limited.
6. Chhattisgarh State Forest Development Corporation Limited.
7. Chhattisgarh Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited.
8. Chhattisgarh State Co-operative Schedule Caste, Finance Development Corporation Limited.
9. Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board
10. Chhattisgarh State Handicraft Development Corporation Limited.
11. Chhattisgarh State Housing Board.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

(See rule 234-H)

(I) Guidelines for Ethical Behaviour of Members Outside the House

- (1) Information given to Members in confidence or by virtue of their being Members of Committees of Legislature should not be divulged to anyone nor used by them directly or indirectly in the profession in which they are engaged, such as in their capacity as Editors or Correspondents or News-papers or Proprietors of Business firms and so on.
- (2) A Member should not try to secure business from Government for a firm, company or organisation which is constituted to earn profit.
- (3) Every Member should take decisions solely in terms of public interest, but not in order to gain financial or other material benefits for himself/herself, their family members.
- (4) A Member should not give certificates which are not based on facts.
- (5) A Member should not make profit out of a Government residence allotted to him by sub-letting the premises.
- (6) A Member should not unduly influence the Government officials or the Ministers in a case in which he is interested financially either directly or indirectly.
- (7) A Member should not in his capacity as a Legal Advisor appear before a Minister or an Officer exercising quasi judicial powers.
- (8) A Member is entitled to approach an Officer at his office to obtain information and make representation on public matters and the officer shall strive to furnish the required information as expeditiously as possible.
- (9) A Member or his family members shall not accept any gifts for more than Rs. 25,000.00 without prior permission of Speaker.

(II) Guidelines for Ethical Behaviour of Members in the House

- (1) During a meeting, a member may, if necessary, go out quietly by a back-door close to his seat without causing any disturbance to the House.
- (2) Members should not talk amongst themselves when the House is at work, unless indispensably necessary.
- (3) Every Member should resume his seat as soon as the Speaker rises to speak, or calls out 'Order' and also when any other Member is in possession of the Floor (i.e., speaking with the permission of the Chair) or has interposed in the course of the debate to raise a point of order, or to offer a personal explanation.
- (4) Members, when in the Lobby, should avoid talking or laughing loudly.

- (5) Members wishing to address the House or ask a question should raise their hands until they succeed in catching the eye of the Speaker. No members should speak unless he or she has caught the eye of the Speaker, and has been called upon by him by name or by a sign to address the Chair or to put the question. Words containing insinuations, and offensive and unparliamentary expressions should be carefully avoided by all when addressing the Chair.
- (6) When the Speaker holds that a particular word or expression is unparliamentary, it should be immediately withdrawn by the Member who has used it without trying to raise any debate over it.
- (7) No Member is to argue with another Member or oppose him directly when the latter is speaking. He may, however, put through the Chair.
- (8) A Member who is addressing the House with the permission of the Chair should not, as a general rule, be interrupted by another Member. It is open to the former not to give way by resuming his seat, but to go on with his speech if the interruption is not due to the raising of a point of order.
- (9) Document cited by a Member in the course of his speech, which is not available to other Members, should be placed by him on the Table of the House, if he is so directed.
- (10) A Statement made by a Minister from the records in his possession should be accepted as correct, unless a point is not deliberately raised under rules.
- (11) When any Member offers a criticism of the speech of another Member, the latter is entitled to expect that the critic should be present in the House to hear the reply of the Member criticised. To be absent when the latter is replying is a breach of Parliamentary etiquette.
- (12) A Member should not absent without prior permission of Speaker when any question of the Member is printed in question list as stated question.
- (13) A Member should not accept any allurement, money, gift for asking question, raising any matter, to move motion or to give vote.