RULES OF PROCEDURE
AND
CONDUCT OF BUSINESS
IN
THE TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

FIFTH EDITION
JANUARY, 2013

(As adopted by the Legislative Assembly on
the 20th September, 1973 and updated upto 31st
December, 2012)

SECRETARIAT OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRIPURA, AGARTALA.


**PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION**

After the attainment of Statehood from 21-1-72 these Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business were made under the Provision of clause (1) of Article 208 of the Constitution of India.

On the 4th April, 1972 the Speaker constituted the Rules Committee under his Chairmanship to frame the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Tripura Legislative Assembly.

The Committee had 4 sittings altogether to finalise these Rules.

The Committee submitted its Report along with draft of the proposed Rules before the Assembly on 13-03-1973 which were approved by the House and came into force with effect from 20-3-73.

Amendments made upto 31-3-74 have also been incorporated in these Rules.

P. K. Dev Burman,  
Secretary,  
Agartala, Legislative Assembly, Tripura.  
the 2nd April, 1974.
PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

The Union Territory of Tripura attained Statehood on 21-1-72 with a Unicameral Legislative Assembly. On the 4th April, 1972 Hon’ble Speaker of the Assembly constituted the Rules making Committee under his Chairmanship which made its report embodying proposed Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business. The report and the draft Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business for the Legislative Assembly were submitted before the House on 13-3-73 and they were approved by the House and enforced with effect from 20-3-73 under Article 208 (1) of the Constitution.

Due to the dynamic nature of every human affairs and to keep pace with the changing time amendments of the existing Rules and additional Rules were subsequently adopted and enforced by the House on the recommendations of the Rules Committee.

In this second edition of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business the growth of the same upto 24-1-79 has been incorporated together with renumbering of the Rules.

S. M. Ali,
Secretary,
Agartala, Legislative Assembly, Tripura.

the 28th June, 1980.
PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION

The Union Territory of Tripura attained Statehood on 21-1-1972 with a Unicameral Legislative Assembly. On the 4th April, 1972 Hon’ble Speaker of Tripura Legislative Assembly constituted the Rules making Committee under his Chairmanship which made its report embodying proposed Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business for the Legislative Assembly and the same was submitted before the House on 13-3-1973 and the rules were approved by the House and enforced with effect from 20-3-1973, under Article 208 (1) of the Constitution.

Due to the dynamic nature of every human affairs and to keep pace with the changing time, amendments of the existing Rules and additional Rules were subsequently adopted and enforced by the House on the recommendations of the Rules Committee.

In this Third Edition of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business the growth of the same upto 18-03-1987 has been incorporated together with the renumbering of the Rules.

B. K. Bhattacharjee,
Secretary,
Agartala, Tripura Legislative Assembly.

the 4th January, 1988.
PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION

Subsequent to the Third Edition of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Tripura Legislative Assembly in 1988 (Reprinted in 1993) certain amendments and additions have been made thereto by the House from time to time on the recommendations of the Rules Committee.

In 1992, the Committee on public Undertakings of this Assembly observed that there were some Public Undertakings under the State Government which had not been included in the Third Schedule to the Rules of Procedure. The Committee also observed that “Sl. No.(G)-The Tripura State Bank Limited (in liquidation)” of the Third Schedule had so long become defunct. In fact, the list of the Public Undertakings shown in the Third Schedule had not been modified or amended since 1977. Hence, the Committee on Public Undertakings referred the matter to the Hon’ble Speaker who is the Ex-Officio Chairman of the Rules Committee for amendment of the Third Schedule containing the list of eight Public Undertakings under the State Government. Thus, the matter came before the Rules Committee.

After thorough examination of the matter, the Rules Committee finally decided to amend the Third Schedule to the Rules of Procedure showing eleven concerns as Public Undertakings wherein the said Tripura State Bank Limited had been excluded and four new concerns had been added. Accordingly, the Rules Committee recommended the present list of Public Undertakings shown in the Third Schedule.

Rule 333 of the Rules of Procedure was similar to the rule 377 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. In extenso of the rule 377, the Lok Sabha prescribed detailed procedure under rules 377A, 377B and 377C in its Rules of Procedure. The Eleventh All India Whip’s Conference held in Bangalore in January, 1994 in their recommendation Number 18 observed that the Legislatures of the States/Union Territories who had not still then adopted a similar mechanism as in Lok Sabha under rule 377 should have adopted the same early.
The Rules Committee at its meeting held on the 9th August, 1996 considered that the mechanism under rules 377A, 377B and 377C of the Rules of Procedure of the Lok Sabha should have been adopted as far as practicable for the Tripura Legislative Assembly. The Committee also requested the Hon’ble Speaker to issue a “Direction” regarding detailed procedure to regulate the matter under rule 333 in the light of the rule 377 of the Rules of Procedure of the Lok Sabha till amendment of the rules in this regard. Accordingly, the Hon’ble Speaker issued a direction on the 11th September, 1996.

The Rules Committee at its meeting held on the 16th May, 1997 went through the detailed procedure under the above mentioned ‘Speaker’s Direction’ issued on the 11th September, 1996, and decided that the same might be included in the Rules of Procedure with some necessary changes thereon. The Committee finalised the changes and recommended that the rule 333 should be substituted by rules 333A, 333B and 333C.

The Rules Committee in its Tenth Report presented to the House on the 4th September, 1997 which was re-laid on the Table of the House on the 21st August, 1998 recommended for amendments to the list of Public Undertakings under the State Government, and to rule 333 of the Rules of Procedure as narrated herein above, and these amendments were agreed to by the House.

The Rules Committee at its meeting held on the 28th November, 2000, took decision for amendment of the existing rules relating to election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker keeping in conformity with the relevant rules of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha. At that meeting the Committee directed the Assembly Secretariat to frame rules relating to scope and functions of a new Committee named Ethics Committee. At its meeting held on the 22nd January, 2001, the Committee considered and adopted the draft rules relating to scope and functions of the Ethics Committee.
The Rules Committee in its Eleventh Report presented to the House on the 2nd March, 2001 which was re-laid on the Table of the House on the 27th February, 2002 recommended for amendments of the existing rules relating to election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker. The Committee also recommended in the same Report for new rules relating to scope and functions of Ethics Committee. The aforesaid amendments and the new rules as recommended by the Committee were approved by the House.

The Ad-hoc Committee of the Assembly constituted on the Question of Formation of Departmentally Related Standing Committees in the Tripura Legislative Assembly had recommended for formation of two Subject Committees viz, Subject Committee-I and Subject Committee -II. The Rules Committee at its sitting held on the 22nd October, 2001 considered and approved the aforesaid recommendations of the Ad-hoc Committee.

In its Twelfth Report presented to the House on the 1st March, 2002, the Rules Committee recommended for setting up of two Subject Committees as stated herein above in the Tripura Legislative Assembly and also recommended for insertion of new rules relating to scope and functions of Subject Committees in the Rules of Procedure.

The Fourth Edition of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business has been updated incorporating all the amendments and new rules as recommended by the Rules Committee and agreed to by the House subsequent to the publication of the Third Edition.

B. R. DEB,
Secretary,
PREFACE TO THE FIFTH EDITION

The finest architectural unique New Assembly Building at Capital Complex, Agartala was inaugurated on the 22nd day of July, 2011 being shifted from Ujjayanta Palace (Rajbari).

It is needless to say that each Legislative Assembly of India makes its own Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Legislative Assemblies. In doing so the Parliament’s Practice and Procedure are regarded as a mother Rule and therefore, keeping in parity of the Practice and Procedure of Parliament endeavours are made for formulating Rules of Procedure of the Assembly. The new edition has become necessary in the eve of forthcoming 11th Assembly of the Tripura Legislative Assembly. Some amendments made during recent time have been incorporated in the said Rules. It is believed that the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Tripura Legislative Assembly is a complete one and will serve the purpose of maintaining Parliamentary system in smooth conducting the day to day business of the Assembly Session as well as function of the Committees.

I feel it a great pleasure to convey thanks to my Officials concerned who have rendered their faithful service in re-printing the same incorporating all the latest amendments upto 31-12-2012.

Subhas Bhattacharjee
Secretary,
Tripura Legislative Assembly
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**CHAPTER - I**  
Short Title and Definitions  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Short Title</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Definitions</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHAPTER - II**  
Summons to Members, Seating, Oath of Affirmation and Roll of Members.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Summoning of the Assembly</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Oath of Affirmation</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Roll of Members</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Seating of Members</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHAPTER - III**  
Prorogation and the Effect of Prorogation  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. Prorogation</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Effect of Prorogation</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHAPTER - IV**  
Election of Speaker & Deputy Speaker and Nomination of Panel of Chairmen  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9. Election of Speaker</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Election of Deputy Speaker</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Panel of Chairmen</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Powers of Deputy Speaker or Chairmen Presiding over sittings of House</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Delegation of powers to Deputy Speaker</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Election of Chairman in the absence of Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Panel of Chairmen.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Appointment of a member to perform the duties of the office of the Speaker while the offices of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are Vacant.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER - V
Sitting of the Assembly
16. Sitting of the Assembly 11
17. Hours of Sitting 11
18. Quorum 11
19. Adjournment of the House 11

CHAPTER - VI
Governor’s Address and Messages to the House
20. Governor’s Address and allotment of time for discussion of the Address 12
21. Scope of discussion 12
22. Amendments 12
23. Other business that may be taken up 13
24. Government’s right of reply 13
25. Time - limit for speeches 13
26. Presentation of Address to the Governor 13
27. Governor’s reply to the Address 13
28. Governor’s Address under Article 175 14
29. Message from Governor 14
30. Prorogation of the House 14

CHAPTER - VII
Arrangement of Business
31. List of Business 14
32. Arrangement of Government Business 15
33. Allotment of time for Private Member’s business 15
34. Motion of congratulation or condolence 15
35. Precedence of Private Member’s Business 16
36. Precedence of Private Member’s Bill 16
37. Precedence of Private Member’s Resolutions 17
38. Business outstanding at the end of day 17
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Classification of question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Subject-matter of questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Form and contents of questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Notice of questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Mode of giving Notice of questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Limitation of number of questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Time for questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Mode of asking questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Manner of answering questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Speaker to decide admissibility of questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>Allotment of days for oral answers to questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>List of questions for the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Power of the Speaker to change class of a question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Postponement of question due to absence of Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>Questions of absent members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>Withdrawal or postponement of questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>Reply of postponed Questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>Written answers to questions not replied orally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>Supplementary questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>Lapse of pending questions referred to Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>Questions and Answers to be entered in Proceedings of the Assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>Prohibition of publicity of questions and answers in advance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>Discussion on Matters arising out of questions and answers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER-IX
Short Discussion on Matter of Urgent Public Importance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>62. Notice of raising Discussion</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63. Speaker to decide admissibility</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64. No formal Motion</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65. Time limit for Speeches</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHAPTER-X
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66. Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHAPTER-XI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67. Reference Period</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHAPTER-XII
Motion for Adjournment on a Matter of Urgent Public Importance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68. Speaker’s consent necessary to make motion</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69. Method of giving Notice</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70. Restrictions on right to make motion</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71. Mode of asking for leave to move Adjournment Motion</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72. Time for taking up motion</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73. Limitation of time of discussion</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CHAPTER - XIII
Resolutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>74.</td>
<td>Notice of Resolution</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.</td>
<td>Objection to resolution on certain grounds</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.</td>
<td>Form of resolution</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77.</td>
<td>Subject- matter of resolution</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78.</td>
<td>Conditions of admissibility of resolution</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79.</td>
<td>Speaker to decide admissibility of resolution</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80.</td>
<td>Raising discussion on matters before Tribunals, Commission etc.</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81.</td>
<td>Moving of resolution</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.</td>
<td>Amendments</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83.</td>
<td>Time-limit for speeches</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.</td>
<td>Scope of Discussion</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.</td>
<td>Withdrawal of resolution and amendment</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86.</td>
<td>Repetition of resolution</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.</td>
<td>Copy of resolution passed to be sent to Minister</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Resolution on Ratification of Amendment of Constitution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>88.</td>
<td>Message regarding ratification of amendment of the Constitution</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89.</td>
<td>Notice of resolution</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.</td>
<td>Discussion on resolution</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91.</td>
<td>Communication of decision on resolution</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92.</td>
<td>Procedure for ratification when communication received direct by Government</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Motions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93.</td>
<td>Discussion on a matter of Public interest</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94.</td>
<td>Notice of motion</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95.</td>
<td>Conditions of admissibility of motion</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96.</td>
<td>Speaker to decide admissibility of motion</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97.</td>
<td>Motion for raising discussion on matters before tribunals, commissions etc.</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98.</td>
<td>Motion without notice</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99.</td>
<td>Circulation of No-Day-Yet Named motion.</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.</td>
<td>Allotment of time and discussion of motions.</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rule Page

101. Speaker to put question at the appointed time 42
102. Time-limit for speeches 42
103. Notice of resolution for removal of Speaker or Deputy Speaker 42
104. Leave of House to take up Resolution 42
105. Resolution included in the list of Business on the appointed day 43
106. Time-limit for speeches 43
107. Motion of no-confidence in Ministers 43
108. Statement by a Minister who has resigned 44

CHAPTER - XVI
LEGISLATION
1-BILLS

(A) Introduction and Publication of Bills

109. Publication of Bills Before Introduction 45
110. Notice of motion for leave to introduce Private Member’s Bills 45
111. Introduction of Bill dependent on another Bill pending before House 46
112. Notice of identical Bill 46
113. Communication of sanction or recommendation 46
114. Financial memorandum and money clauses 46
115. Statement in connection with Ordinances 47
116. Motion for leave to introduce Bill 47
117. Publication after introduction 48
(B) Motions after introduction of Bills

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>118.</td>
<td>Motions after introduction of Bills</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119.</td>
<td>Discussion on principle of Bills</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120.</td>
<td>Persons by whom motions in respect of Bills may be made</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C) Procedure after presentation of report of a Select Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>121.</td>
<td>Motions that may be moved after presentation of report of a Select Committee</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122.</td>
<td>Scope of debate on report of Select Committee</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(D) Amendments to clauses etc. and consideration of Bills

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>123.</td>
<td>Notice of amendments</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124.</td>
<td>Conditions of admissibility of amendments</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125.</td>
<td>President’s sanction or Governor’s recommendations to amendment</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126.</td>
<td>Communication of the order of President or Governor in respect of amendments</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127.</td>
<td>Arrangement of amendments</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128.</td>
<td>Order of amendments</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129.</td>
<td>Mode of moving amendment</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130.</td>
<td>Withdrawal of amendments</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131.</td>
<td>Submission of Bill clause by clause</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132.</td>
<td>Postponement of clause</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133.</td>
<td>Consideration of Schedule</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134.</td>
<td>Voting on group of clauses and schedules</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### II. AUTHENTICATION OF BILLS

143. Authentication of Bills 58

### III. RE-CONSIDERATION OF BILLS RETURNED BY THE GOVERNOR

144. Message of Governor 59
145. Notice of motion for consideration of amendments. 59
146. Motion of consideration 59
147. Scope of debate 59
148. Consideration for amendments 60
149. Procedure on consideration of amendments 60
150. Passing again of Bill 60
151. Disagreement of House with message 60

**Authentication of Bills passed again by the House.**

152. Authentication of Bill passed again by the House. 60
**CHAPTER - XVII**

**Procedure in Financial Matters**

*(A) - Budget*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>153. Budget and its presentation</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154. Discussion of Budget</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155. Demand for Grants</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156. Stages of Budget Debate</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157. General Discussion</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158. Voting on Demands</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159. Cut Motions</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160. Conditions of admissibility of Cut Motions</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161. Notice of a Motion to omit or reduce Grants</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162. Votes on Credit and Exceptional Grants</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163. Vote on Account</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164. Supplementary or Additional Grants or Grants for Excess Expenditure</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165. Scope of discussion on Supplementary Grants</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166. Token Grant</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(B) Appropriation Bill*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>167. Appropriation Bill</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>168. Time-limit for disposal of Financial Business</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169. Publication of Appropriation and Finance Accounts and Audit Reports</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER - XVIII
Subordinate Legislation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>170.</td>
<td>Laying of regulation, rules etc. on the Table</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171.</td>
<td>Allotment of time for discussion of amendment</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172.</td>
<td>Copies of Regulations, etc. to be supplied to Members.</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHAPTER - XIX
Questions involving Breach of Privilege and contempts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>173.</td>
<td>Breach of Privilege &amp; contempt how brought to the notice of the House</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>174.</td>
<td>Complaint by member</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175.</td>
<td>Procedure on notice</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176.</td>
<td>Time for raising question of privilege</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177.</td>
<td>Conditions for the admissibility of a question of privilege</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178.</td>
<td>Presentation of complaint</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179.</td>
<td>Complaint against a member</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180.</td>
<td>Speaker to refer the matter to the Committee of Privileges</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181.</td>
<td>Motion after presentation of the report</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182.</td>
<td>Complaint by Secretary or Petition</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>183.</td>
<td>Complaint by a Committee</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>184.</td>
<td>Substantive Motion</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185.</td>
<td>Opportunity to person charged</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186.</td>
<td>Summoning the party charged</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187.</td>
<td>Punishment</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188.</td>
<td>Groundless complaint</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rule                        
189. Execution of orders of the House    76
190. Brevity of Debate         77
191. Regulations of procedure  77
192. Application of the Rules to contempt  77
193. Power of Speaker to refer question of privilege to Committee  77
194. Procedure on question of breach of privilege or contempt of a House by a member, Officer or servant of another House  77
195. Application of this chapter to persons entitled to take part in the proceedings of the Assembly  78
196. Intimation to Speaker by Magistrate of arrest, detention etc. of a member  78
197. Intimation to Speaker on release of a member 80
198. Treatment of communications received from Magistrate 80

Procedure regarding service of legal process and arrest within the precincts of the House

199. Arrest within the precincts of the House 81
200. Service of legal process 81
201. Precedence on matters of privilege arising during sitting. 81
CHAPTER - XX
Assembly Committees
(A) General

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>202.</td>
<td>Appointment of Committee of the House</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>203.</td>
<td>Term of a Committee</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>204.</td>
<td>Chairman of the Committee</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>205.</td>
<td>Secretary to be ex-officio Secretary of the Committee</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206.</td>
<td>Quorum</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207.</td>
<td>Discharge of members absent from meetings of Committees</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>208.</td>
<td>Resignation of a member</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209.</td>
<td>Voting in the Committee</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210.</td>
<td>Power to appoint Sub-Committee</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211.</td>
<td>Sitting of the Committee</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212.</td>
<td>Committee may sit whilst the House is sitting</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>213.</td>
<td>Venue of meetings</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>214.</td>
<td>Sitting of Committee in Private</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>215.</td>
<td>Strangers to withdraw when the Committee deliberates</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216.</td>
<td>Power to take evidence or call for papers, records or documents</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>217.</td>
<td>Oath of affirmation by witness</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>218.</td>
<td>Party or a witness can appoint a counsel to appear before Committee</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>219.</td>
<td>Procedure for examining witnesses</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220.</td>
<td>Record of decisions of Committee</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221.</td>
<td>Evidence, report and proceedings treated as confidential</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222.</td>
<td>Report of Committee</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>223.</td>
<td>Note of dissent</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>224. Availability of report to Government before presentation</td>
<td>88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225. Presentation of report</td>
<td>88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>226. Printing, publication or circulation of report prior to its presentation to the House</td>
<td>89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>227. Power to make suggestions on procedure</td>
<td>89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>228. Power of Committee to make detailed rules</td>
<td>89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>229. Power of Speaker to give directions</td>
<td>89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230. Business before Committee not to lapse on prorogation of the House</td>
<td>89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>231. Unfinished work of Committee</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>232. Applicability of general rules to Committee</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(B) **Business Advisory Committee**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>233. Constitution of the Committee</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>234. Functions of the Committee</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>235. Report of Committee</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236. Motion moved in the House on the Report</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>237. Notification of allocation of time -order</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238. Disposal of outstanding matters at the appointed hour</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>239. Variation in the allocation of time.</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(C) Committee on Public Accounts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>240.</td>
<td>Constitution of the Committee</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>241.</td>
<td>Functions of the Committee</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>242.</td>
<td>Report of the Committee</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(D) Committee on Estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>243.</td>
<td>Constitution of the Committee</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>244.</td>
<td>Functions of the Committee</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245.</td>
<td>Report of the Committee</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(E) Committee on Petitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>246.</td>
<td>Constitution of the Committee</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>247.</td>
<td>Function of the Committee</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>248.</td>
<td>Scope of petitions</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>249.</td>
<td>General form of petition</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250.</td>
<td>Petition to whom to be addressed and how to be concluded</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251.</td>
<td>Authentication of petition</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252.</td>
<td>Documents not to be attached</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253.</td>
<td>Countersignature</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254.</td>
<td>Notice of presentation</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>255.</td>
<td>Presentation of petition</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256.</td>
<td>Form of presentation</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>257.</td>
<td>Reference to Committee on Petition</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>258.</td>
<td>Procedure after presentation of a petition</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Rules Committee**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>259.</td>
<td>Constitution of the Committee</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260.</td>
<td>Functions of the Committee</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>261.</td>
<td>Procedure for the amendment to Rules</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Select Committee on Bill**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>262.</td>
<td>Constitution of the Committee</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>263.</td>
<td>Procedure in a Select Committee</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>264.</td>
<td>Notice of amendments by Members other than Members of Select Committee</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>265.</td>
<td>Power of Committee to take evidence</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>266.</td>
<td>Printing and Publication of evidence tendered before a Select Committee</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>267.</td>
<td>Record of decisions of the Committee</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>268.</td>
<td>Report by Select Committee</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>269.</td>
<td>Minutes of dissent recorded by a member</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270.</td>
<td>Printing and publication of Report</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Committee of Privileges**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>271.</td>
<td>Constitution of the Committee</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>272.</td>
<td>Disabilities of Members of the Committee</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>273.</td>
<td>Function of the Committee</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>274.</td>
<td>Procedure of examination of the question by the Committee of privileges</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275. Sittings of Committee of Privileges</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>276. Report of the Committee</td>
<td>106</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277. Priority for consideration of Report of the Committee</td>
<td>106</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(HH) Ethics Committee</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277-A Constitution of the Committee</td>
<td>106</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277-B Disabilities of Members of the Committee</td>
<td>106</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277-C Functions of the Committee</td>
<td>106</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277-D Scope of Complaint</td>
<td>107</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277-E General form of Complaint</td>
<td>107</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277-F Identity of Complainant(s) to be declared</td>
<td>107</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277-G Supporting Documents to be attached</td>
<td>107</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277-H Procedure of examination of complaint by the Committee</td>
<td>107</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277-I Sitting of the Committee</td>
<td>108</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277-J Report of the Committee</td>
<td>108</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277-K Priority for consideration of Report of the Committee</td>
<td>108</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(I) Constitution of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>278. Constitution of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House</td>
<td>109</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>279. Functions of the Committee</td>
<td>109</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>280. Pleasure of House is to be taken where leave of absence is recommended</td>
<td>109</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281. Motion moved when leave of absence is not recommended</td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(J) Committee on Delegated Legislation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>282. Constitution and functions of the Committee</td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283. Duties of the Committee</td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>284. Report of the Committee</td>
<td>111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(K) House Committee</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>285. Constitution of the Committee</td>
<td>111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>286. Function of the Committee</td>
<td>111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>287. Proceedings of the sittings of the Committee</td>
<td>112</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>288. Report of the Committee</td>
<td>112</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(L) Library Committee</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>289. Constitution of the Committee</td>
<td>112</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290. Functions of the Committee</td>
<td>112</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>291. Report of the Committee</td>
<td>112</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(M) Committee on Government Assurances</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>292. Constitution of the Committee</td>
<td>113</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>293. Functions of the Committee</td>
<td>113</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>294. Report of the Committee</td>
<td>113</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(N) Committee on Public Undertakings</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>295. Constitution of the Committee</td>
<td>113</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>296. Functions of the Committee</td>
<td>114</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(O) Committee on Welfare of Sch. Castes, OBCs and Minorities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>297. Constitution of the Committee</td>
<td>115</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>298. Functions of the Committee</td>
<td>115</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(P) Committee on Welfare of Sch. Tribes.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>299. Constitution of the Committee</td>
<td>116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300. Functions of the Committee</td>
<td>116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Q) Subject Committees</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300-A Subject Committees</td>
<td>117</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300-B Constitution of the Committee</td>
<td>117</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300-C Functions</td>
<td>118</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300-D Applicability of provisions relating to functions.</td>
<td>118</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300-E Procedure relating to Demands for Grants.</td>
<td>119</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300-F Procedure relating to Bills</td>
<td>119</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300-G Report of the Committee</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300-H Applicability of General Rules</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300-I Applicability of Rules relating to Select Committee</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300-J Power to have expert opinion</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300-K Matters not to be considered</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300-L Reports to have persuasive Value</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **CHAPTER-XXI**  
**Secret Sitting of the House** |
| 301. Secret Sittings | 120 |
| 302. Report of the Proceedings | 121 |
| 303. Procedure in other respects | 121 |
| 304. Lifting ban on secrecy | 121 |
| 305. Disclosure of Proceedings or decisions | 121 |
CHAPTER-XXII
General Rules of Procedure

(A)  Language of the Assembly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>306. Language of the Assembly</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(B)  Notices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>307. Giving of Notices by Members</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>308. Circulation of Notice and paper to Members</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C)  Amendments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>309. Speaker’s power to amend Notices</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>310. Amendments which may be admissible</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>311. Notice of amendments</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>312. Selection of amendments</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>313. Putting of amendments</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(D)  Rules to be observed by Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>314. Rules to be observed by the Members in the House</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315. Members to speak when called by the Speaker</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>316. Mode of addressing the House</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>317. Rules to be observed while speaking</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>318. Questions to be asked through the Speaker</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>319. Irrelevance or repetition</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320. Personal explanation</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### (E) Order of Speeches and Right of Reply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>321.</td>
<td>Order of speeches and right of reply</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>322.</td>
<td>Address by Speaker</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### (F) Procedure when Speaker rises

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>323.</td>
<td>Speaker to be heard in silence</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### (G) Closure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>324.</td>
<td>Closure</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>325.</td>
<td>Limitation of debate</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### (H) Decision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>326.</td>
<td>Procedure for obtaining decision of the House</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>327.</td>
<td>Proposal and putting of question</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>328.</td>
<td>No speech after voices collected</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329.</td>
<td>Decision</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### (I) Speaker’s power to order withdrawal of a member or to adjourn the House or suspend a sitting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>330.</td>
<td>Withdrawal of member</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>331.</td>
<td>Suspension of member</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### (J) Points of order

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>332.</td>
<td>Points of order and decision thereon</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333.</td>
<td>Raising of a matter which is not a point of order</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333-A.</td>
<td>Notice for raising matters and restriction on raising matters.</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333-B.</td>
<td>Condition of admissibility</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333-C.</td>
<td>Disposal of matters.</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(K) **Record and Report of proceedings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>334. Record of proceedings of the Assembly.</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>335. Report of proceedings of the Assembly.</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336. Expunging of words from the debates.</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(L) **Printing and Publication of Assembly papers.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>337. Printing and Publication of Assembly papers</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(M) **Custody of Papers.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>338. Custody of Papers</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(N) **Chamber of the House.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>339. Restriction on use of Chamber of the House</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(O) **Admission of Strangers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>340. Speaker to regulate admission of Strangers</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>341. Power to order withdrawal of strangers</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>342. Steps for expulsion of strangers</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(P) **Power of Speaker to make Regulations for Ballot and for election by single transferable vote.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>343. Speaker to make regulations for ballot and for election by single transferable vote</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Q) **Holding of Election by the Assembly**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>344. Holding of election by the Assembly</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(R) **Laying of paper or document on the Table of the House**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>345. Laying of any paper or document on the Table of the House</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(S) **Amendment of Rules**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>346. Notice</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>347. Leave of the House</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>348. Draft amendment to be referred to the Rules Committee</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>349. Procedure</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(T) **Miscellaneous**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>350. Suspension of Rules</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>351. Interpretation and removal of difficulties</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>352. Residuary powers</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>353. Speaker’s decision not to be questioned</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Relative Precedence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Relative precedence of different classes of business before the House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>354.</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Motions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>355.</td>
<td>Repetition of motion</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>356.</td>
<td>Withdrawal of motion</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>357.</td>
<td>Adjournment of debate on motion</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>358.</td>
<td>Dilatory motion in abuse of the rules of the House</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>359.</td>
<td>Motion that policy or situation or statement or any other matter be taken into consideration</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Anticipating Discussion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Anticipating discussion</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>360.</td>
<td>142</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Statement made by a Minister

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Statement made by a Minister</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>361.</td>
<td>142</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHAPTER-XXIII**

**Communication between the Governor and the House**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>362.</td>
<td>Communication from the Governor to the House</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>363.</td>
<td>Communications from the House to the Governor</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CHAPTER - XXIV

**Resignation and vacation of seats in the House.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>364</td>
<td>Resignation of seats in the House</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHAPTER - XXV

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>365</td>
<td>Application for leave of Absence</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>366</td>
<td>Applications to be referred to the Committee</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>367</td>
<td>Decision of the House communicated to member</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>368</td>
<td>Lapse of unexpired portion of leave if the Member attends House earlier.</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>369</td>
<td>Attendance Register.</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT
OF BUSINESS IN THE TRIPURA
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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

CHAPTER-I
SHORT TITLE AND DEFINITIONS

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

2. (i) In these Rules unless the context otherwise
requires “Governor” means the Governor of Tripura;
“Article” means the Article of the Constitution;
“Assembly” means the Legislative Assembly of
Tripura;
“Bulletin” means the Bulletin of the House containing:-
(a) a brief record of the proceedings of the House
at each of its sittings ;
(b) information on any matter relating to or
connected with the business of the House or other
matters which in the opinion of the Speaker may be
included therein ; and
(c) information regarding Assembly Committees,
“Committee” means any committee elected or
constituted by the House or nominated by the Speaker
for any specific or general purpose which works under
the direction of the Speaker and presents its reports
to the House, or to the Speaker.
“Clear Days” includes Sundays and Holidays
but does not include the day of receipt/issue of a
notice by the Secretary.
“Constitution” means the Constitution of India.
“Deputy Speaker” means the Deputy Speaker of the
Assembly.
“Division” means taking of votes by sending the members to lobbies or by adopting any other method under which preparation of lists of members voting on either side is provided.

“Finance Minister” means the Minister appointed by the Governor to perform the functions of the Finance Minister under these rules, or in his absence, any Minister authorised by the Governor to perform such functions of such Minister.

“Gazette” means the Tripura Gazette.

“Government” means the Government of Tripura.

“House” means the Legislative Assembly of Tripura.

“Leader of the House” means the Chief Minister or any other Minister authorised by the Chief Minister to perform the functions of the Leader of the House under these rules.

“Lobby” means the covered corridor immediately adjoining the Chamber and conterminous with it.

“Member” means a member of the Assembly and includes a Minister.

“Member in charge of Bill” means the member who has introduced the Bill and any Minister in the case of Government Bill.

“Minister” means a member of the Council of Ministers.

“Motion” means a proposal made by a member for the consideration of the Assembly and includes a resolution and an amendment to a motion.

“Naming of Member” means drawing by the Speaker the attention of the House to the conduct of a member with a view to action being taken against him.

“Precincts of the House” means the Assembly Building at Capital Complex, Agartala and includes the periphery comprising of the open areas within the boundary of the said complex bounded by East Secretariat Road up-to boundary, West by Government
land thereafter Government Quarters, North by Secretariat Road and South by North of A.G.M.C.
& G.B.P. Hospital Auditorium up-to Boundary.

“President” means the President of India.

“Private Member” means a member other than a Minister.

“Prorogation” means the ending of a session by an order of the Governor under Sub-clause (a) of clause 2 of Article 174.

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

“Secretariat”/ “Assembly Secretariat” means and include the Tripura Legislative Assembly Secretariat at Agartala and any Camp Office set up outside Agartala for the time being for, or under the authority of the Speaker.

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

“Select Committee” means a Committee of Members to which a Bill is referred by the Assembly for consideration and report.

“Session” means the period of time between the first meeting of the Assembly upon the summons of the Governor under Sub-clause (1) of Article 174 and its prorogation or dissolution under clause (2) of that Article.

“Sitting” means the sitting together of the members of the House for transacting business on any day from its commencement till the House rises for the day.

“Speaker” means the Speaker of the Assembly.

“Table” means the Table of the Assembly.

(d) Words and expressions used in the Constitution and also in these Rules and not defined herein shall, unless the context, otherwise requires, have the meaning assigned to them in the Constitution.
3. (1) The Assembly shall be summoned by the Governor from time to time to meet at such time and place as he may appoint.

(2) The summons to members shall ordinarily be issued by the Secretary fifteen days before the date so appointed under sub-rule (1):

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

4. (a) Every member of the House, in pursuance of Article 188, shall before taking his seat make and subscribe before the Governor or some person appointed in this behalf by him an Oath or Affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule of the Constitution.

(b) A member who has not already made and subscribed an Oath or Affirmation, in pursuance of Article 188, 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.

5. The Secretary shall maintain a register or Roll of Members and every member shall sign it before taking his seat in the House after Oath or Affirmation.

6. The members shall sit in such order as the Speaker may determine.
CHAPTER-III
PROROGATION AND THE EFFECT OF PROROGATION

7. (1) Whenever it appears to the Governor that the Assembly should be prorogued, he shall cause a notification to be published in the Official Gazette.

(2) When the Governor prorogues the House he may address the House.

8. When the Assembly is prorogued -

(a) all pending notices shall lapse and fresh notice shall be given for the next session:

Provided that the questions which have been entered in the list of business but were postponed and remained pending for answer at the close of the preceding session shall not lapse.

(b) a bill pending in the House at the time of prorogation shall not lapse by reason of the prorogation of the House;

(c) any business pending before a Committee shall not lapse;

(d) any motion, resolution or amendment which has been moved and is pending in the House shall not lapse.
9. (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 this date:

Provided that the date so fixed shall, in the case of a vacancy occurring during the term of the Assembly, be not beyond 15 days from -

(a) the date of the occurrence of the vacancy if the Assembly is at the moment sitting; and

(b) the date on which the Assembly first meets thereafter if it is not so sitting.

(2) At any time before 1 P.M. on the day preceding the date so fixed, any member may nominate another member for election by delivering to the Secretary a nomination paper signed by himself as proposer and by a third member as seconder, and stating --

(a) the name of the member nominated, and

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

(3) On the date fixed for election, in the case of a new Assembly, the member appointed by the Governor to preside and in any other case the Deputy Speaker or the member presiding, as the case may
be, shall read out to the Assembly the names of the members who have been duly nominated together with those of their proposers and seconders. At any time before the election any candidate so nominated may withdraw his name from the election by informing the Presiding Officer orally or in writing about it. If after the withdrawals, if any, only one member remains nominated, he shall be declared elected. If more than one member remain nominated, the Assembly shall proceed to elect a Speaker by ballot.

(4) For the purpose of sub-rule (3) a member shall not be deemed to have been duly nominated or be entitled to vote if he and his proposer and seconder have not, before the reading out of the names by the person presiding, made the oath or affirmation as members of the Assembly.

(5) Where more than two candidates have been nominated and at the first ballot no candidate obtains more votes than the aggregate votes obtained by the other candidates, the candidate who has obtained the smallest number of votes shall be excluded from the election and balloting shall proceed, the candidate obtaining the smallest number of votes at each ballot being excluded from the election, until one candidate obtains more votes than the remaining candidate or than the aggregate votes of the remaining candidates, as the case may be.

(6) Where at any ballot any two or more candidates obtain an equal number of votes, the candidate to be excluded from the election under sub-rule (5), shall be determined by drawing of lots in such manner as the person presiding may decide.
10. As soon as may be after the election of the Speaker, the Assembly shall elect one of its members to be Deputy Speaker.

(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.

Provided that the date so fixed shall, in the case of vacancy occurring during the term of an Assembly, be not beyond thirty days from:-

(a) the date of occurrence of the vacancy if the Assembly is at the moment sitting; and

(b) the date on which the Assembly first meets thereafter if it is not so sitting.

(2) At any time before 1 P.M. on the day preceding the date fixed by the Speaker for the election of a Deputy Speaker, any member may nominate another member for election by delivering to the Secretary a nomination paper signed by himself as proposer and by a third member as seconder, and stating-

(a) the name of the member nominated, and

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

(3) For the purpose of Sub-rule (2) a member shall not be deemed to have been duly nominated if either he or his proposer or seconder has not, before the reading out of names under that sub-rule, made the oath or affirmation as member of the Assembly.
(4) On the date fixed for election, the Speaker shall read out to the Assembly the names of the members who have been duly nominated together with those of their proposers and seconders, and if only one member has been so nominated, shall declare that member to have been elected. If more than one member has been so nominated, the Assembly shall proceed to elect a Deputy Speaker by ballot.

(5) The provisions of sub-rules (5) and (6) of rule 9 shall apply to such election.

(6) If a vacancy in the office of Deputy Speaker occurs during the life of an Assembly, a fresh election shall be held in accordance with the procedure herein before mentioned.

11. (1) As soon as may be after the commencement of the first session each year, the Speaker shall nominate from amongst the members a panel of not more than four Chairmen, any one of whom may preside over the House in the absence of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker when so requested by the Speaker or, in his absence, by the Deputy Speaker.

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

12. The Deputy Speaker or any other member competent to preside over a sitting of the House under the Constitution or these rules shall have the same powers as the Speaker when so presiding and all references to the Speaker in these rules shall in these circumstances be deemed to be references to any such person so presiding.
13. The Speaker may, at any time, by order in writing delegate to the Deputy Speaker all or any of his powers under these rules and may likewise revoke any such delegation.

14. If the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are both absent and there is no member of the panel of Chairmen duly authorised to preside over the sitting of the Assembly, the Assembly shall proceed to elect a Chairman for the meeting in the following way --

“A member, addressing himself to the Secretary shall propose to the House some other member then present and move that the said member to take the Chair of the Speaker till such time as a person competent to preside under the Constitution or rules arrives and such a motion is seconded by another member, then the Secretary shall put the motion or motions to the vote of the House. The member so elected shall occupy the Chair”.

15. While the offices of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are vacant the duties of the offices shall be performed by such a member of the Assembly as the Governor may appoint for the purpose.
CHAPTER - V
SITTING OF THE ASSEMBLY

16. (1) After the commencement of a session, the Assembly shall sit on such days as the Speaker may, from time to time having regard to the state of business of the Assembly determine.

        (2) Unless the House otherwise determines, there shall be no sittings on Saturdays, Sundays and other public Holidays.

        (3) A sitting of the House is duly constituted when it is presided over by the Speaker or any other member competent to preside over a sitting of the House under the Constitution or these rules.

17. The Assembly shall ordinarily meet from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. with one hour break from 1 P.M. to 2 P.M. unless the Speaker otherwise directs.

18. The quorum to constitute a meeting of the Assembly shall be ten members including the Speaker or the Presiding Member.

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

        When, however, the House is adjourned sine-die, ten days notice shall ordinarily be given to members of the date on which the Assembly shall re-assemble:

        Provided that the Speaker may call a meeting of the Assembly for an earlier or later date than the date to which it stands adjourned.
20. (1) On the day and the hour appointed for the commencement and holding of the first session of the Assembly in each year not being the first meeting after a dissolution, or as soon thereafter as may be and in the case of a session after a dissolution on the first sitting of the Assembly after the election of the Speaker, the Governor will address the Assembly as required by Article 176 of the Constitution.

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

(3) On such report being made, notice may be given of a motion that a respectful Address be presented to the Governor in reply to his speech expressing the thanks of the Assembly for the speech delivered by him.

(4) The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot time for the discussion of the matters referred to in Governor’s Address.

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

22. Amendments may be moved to such motion by way of adding additional words at the end but not otherwise, on such notice being given as the Speaker may determine.
23. (1) Notwithstanding that a day has been allotted for discussion on the Governor’s Address --
(a) a motion or motions for leave to introduce a Bill or Bills may be made and a Bill or Bills may be introduced on such day, and
(b) other business of a formal character may be transacted on such day before the House commences or continues the discussion on the Address.

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

(3) The discussion on the Address shall be interrupted in the course of a sitting by an adjournment motion under rule 72.

24. The Chief Minister or any other Minister, whether he has previously taken part in the discussion or not, shall on behalf of the Government, have a general right of explaining the position of the Government at the end of the discussion.

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

26. The Address having been adopted with or without amendment shall be presented to the Governor by the Speaker in such manner as may be prescribed.

27. The Speaker shall report to the Assembly the Governor’s reply to the Address, if any.
28. 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.

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

30. When the Governor prorogues the House, he may address the House.

CHAPTER-VII
ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS

31. (1) A list of business for the day shall be prepared by the Secretary and a copy 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 leave of the Speaker.

   (3) No business requiring notice shall ordinarily be set down for a day before the period of the necessary notice has expired unless the Speaker otherwise directs.

   (4) Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, not more than three resolutions in addition to any resolution which is outstanding under the proviso to rule 38 shall be set down in the list of business for any day allotted for the disposal of private members’ resolutions.
32. (1) On days allotted for the transaction of Government business no business except Government business shall be transacted without the consent of the Speaker. The Secretary shall arrange the business in such order as the Speaker may, in consultation with the Leader of the House, decide:

Provided that the Speaker may, in consultation with the Leader of the House, alter or amend the order of business.

33. 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 further that if there is no sitting of the House on a Friday, the Speaker may direct that two and half hours on any other day in the week may be allotted for private member’s business:

34. Notwithstanding anything contained in rules 32 and 33, and unless the Speaker otherwise directs, a motion of congratulation or condolence may, with the permission of the Speaker obtained before the commencement of the meeting of the Assembly, be moved at any time after the question hour.
35. (1) On a day alloted for the disposal of Private Member’s business such business shall have relative precedence in the following order, namely:

(a) Bills to be introduced viz., Bills in respect of which the motion is that leave be granted to introduce the Bill;

(b) Resolutions on matters of general public importance;

(c) Bills which have been introduced viz.,
   (i) Bills returned by the Governor with a message under Article 200 and 201 of the Constitution of India;
   (ii) Bills in respect of which a motion has been carried that the Bill be taken into consideration;
   (iii) Bills in respect of which the report of a Select Committee has been presented;
   (iv) Bills which have been circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon;
   (v) Bills introduced and in respect of which no further motion has been made or carried;
   (vi) Other Bills.

(2) The Speaker may, by special order to be announced in the House, make such variation in the relative precedence of Bills set out in Sub-rule(1) as he may consider necessary or convenient.

36. The relative precedence of Bills falling under the same clause of Rule 35, shall be determined by ballot, to be held in accordance with the orders made by the Speaker, on such day as the Speaker may direct.
37. The relative precedence of resolutions, notices of which have been given by private members, shall be determined by ballot, to be held in accordance with the orders made by the Speaker, on such day as the Speaker may direct.

38. Private member’s business set down for the day allotted for that class of business and not disposed of on that day shall not be set down for any subsequent day, unless fresh notice thereof is received and it has gained priority at the ballot held with reference to that day:

Provided that notwithstanding anything contained in rules 35 and 36 such 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.

CHAPTER-VIII
QUESTIONS

39. The question shall be classified as follows:

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

Explanation I - A short notice question means a question relating to matters of urgent public importance and will be answered orally. It shall be distinguished by placing two asterisks. Supplementary question arising out of the answer given can be put thereon with the permission of the Speaker.
Explanation II - A Starred question means a question on which supplementary questions arising out of the answer given can be put with the permission of the Speaker. It shall be distinguished by placing one asterisk and will be answered orally.

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

40. A question must relate to a matter of administration for which the Government is responsible. Its purpose shall be the eliciting of information or suggesting action on a matter of Public importance.

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

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

   2. If it contains a statement the member asking it shall make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement.

   3. It must not be of excessive length nor contain arguments, inferences, ironical or offensive expressions or defamatory statements.

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

   5. It must not refer to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity or when a matter of principle is involved.

   6. It shall not repeat in substance in same Session/last Session questions which have been already answered or to which an answer has been refused.
19

(7) It shall not require information set forth in accessible documents or in ordinary works of reference.

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

(9) It shall not refer to the conduct of any Judge or a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of India in the exercise of his or its judicial function.

(10) It shall not make or imply a charge of a personal character.

(11) It shall not ask for information on trivial, vague or meaningless matters, or information of too many details.

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

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

(14) It shall not criticise decision of the House.

(15) It shall not seek information about matters which in their nature are secret, such as, decisions or proceedings of the Cabinet, advice given to the Governor by Law Officers and other similar subjects.

(16) It shall not deal with matters before a Committee or with matters within the jurisdiction of the Chairman of a Committee or the authorities of the House.
(17) It shall not relate to a statement by a private individual or a non-official body.
(18) It shall not reflect on the character or conduct of those persons whose conduct may only be challenged on a substantive motion.
(19) It shall not raise questions of policy too large to be dealt with within the limits of a answer to a question.
(20) It shall not ordinarily ask about matters pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any Commission or Court of Enquiry appointed to enquire into or investigate any matter but may refer to matters concerned with procedure or subject or stage of enquiry, if it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of the matter by the Tribunal or Commission or Court of Enquiry.
(21) It shall not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of Tripura.
(22) It shall not ordinarily ask for information on matters of past history.
(23) It shall not relate to a matter within the jurisdiction of the Speaker.

42. **(A) Notice of Short Notice Question:**

(1) Whenever a member desires to ask a short notice question he shall give three clear days’ notice of such a question in writing to the Secretary. The Secretary will ordinarily obtain the orders of the Speaker regarding the admissibility of the question as a short notice question within 24 hours of its receipt. An advance copy of the question shall be sent to Department concerned as a preliminary information.

(2) After the orders of the Speaker have been obtained, a copy of the question shall be sent to the Minister concerned requesting him to inform the Secretary whether he agrees to answer the question as a short notice question.
(3) If the Minister agrees to answer it at short notice, it shall be placed immediately on the Agenda or so soon thereafter as the Speaker may direct.

(4) If the Minister concerned is not in a position to answer it at short notice and the Speaker is of opinion that it is of sufficient public importance, he may direct it to be placed as the first question on the list of questions for the day on which it would be due for answer as a starred question.

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

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

Provided further that in the case of 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.

(B) Notice of Starred & Unstarred Question:

(1) Unless the Speaker otherwise directs not less than fourteen clear days’ notice of starred and unstarred questions shall be given in writing by the member to the Secretary.

(2) Such questions shall ordinarily be forwarded by the Secretary to the Government within seven days:
Provided that unless the Speaker otherwise decides, no question shall be placed on the list of questions for answer until the expiration of 7 days from the date of the notice of such question to the Minister or the department concerned.

Provided further that if the Speaker is of opinion that a longer period is necessary to decide about the admissibility or otherwise of a question, the question shall be placed on the list of questions for answer at a day later than it should have been fixed under the foregoing provision.

(3) The provisions of sub-rule (5) of this rule about short notice question shall also apply in the case of notices of starred and unstarred questions.

43. Question shall be asked by means of a notice thereof in writing to the Secretary specifying the official designation of the Minister to whose department the question relates.

44 (a) A member shall not ask more than three Starred questions and Twenty-five Unstarred questions on a single day.

(b) The Speaker may disallow any question which asks for information on more than one subject.

45. Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, the first hour of every sitting shall be available for the asking and answering of questions, short notice questions having precedence over others.

46. During the question hour the Speaker shall call successively each member in whose name a questions is listed with due regard to priority of questions or any other manner as the Speaker may in his discretion decide, and such member when so called shall stand in his seat to indicate his presence and mention the number of the question on the list for the day. If the member called is absent the Speaker shall pass on to the next question.
47. (1) Answer to questions shall be relevant to the subject-matter of questions and may take the form of laying statements on the Table of the Assembly if so decided by the Speaker.

(2) A question shall be replied on the date on which it is listed. If the information required by the member is not available, the Minister shall state the position accordingly, and the Speaker may allow such further time as he may, under the circumstances, deem proper and fix a date for the answer.

(3) If the Minister is of opinion that the information required by a member cannot be given in public interest, he will say so. The refusal of a Minister to supply the information on this ground cannot be raised as a matter of privilege nor can a motion for adjournment of the House be brought on this ground.

48. The Speaker shall decide on the admissibility of a question and may disallow any question or a part thereof which, in his opinion contravenes these rules or is an abuse of the right of asking questions. The Speaker shall inform the member concerned in brief the reasons for disallowing the question. He may amend a question to bring it into conformity with the rules or may return a question for improvement.

49. The time available for answering questions shall be allotted on different days in rotation for the answering of questions relating to such Minister or Ministers as the Speaker may, from time to time, provide. On each such day, unless the Speaker with the consent of the Minister concerned otherwise directs only questions relating to the Minister or Ministers for whom time on that day has been allotted shall be placed on the list of questions for answer. This rule shall not apply to short notice questions.
50. (1) Questions which have been admitted by the Speaker shall be entered in the list of questions for the day ordinarily in the order of their receipt and shall be called, if the time made available for questions permits, in the order in which they stand in the list before any other business is entered upon.

(2) The Secretary shall prepare a provisional list of questions fixed for a particular day and shall ordinarily send a week before that date, its copies to all members. In case the House is sitting on that day, he shall, instead of despatching copies to the members, lay them on the Tables of the members.

51. The Speaker may convert a short notice question into a starred or unstarred question and a starred question into an unstarred question:

Provided that the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, call upon the member who has given notice of a starred question to state in brief his reasons for so classifying his question and after considering the same, may direct that the question be so treated.

52. In the event of the absence of the Minister concerned on account of special or unexpected circumstances, the Speaker on a request being made in that behalf, may postpone the question to any future day.

53. When all the questions for which an oral answer is desired have been called, the Speaker may, if time permits, call again any question which has not been asked by reason of the absence of the member in whose name it stands, and may also permit a member if so authorised by him or if any other member is interested in such a question.
54. A member may, by notice given at any time before the sitting for which his question has been placed on the list, withdraw his question, or postpone it to a later day to be specified in the notice and on such later day the question shall subject to the provisions of rule 49 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 been expired from the day when the notice of postponement has been received by the Secretary.

55. (1) Replies to the postponed questions shall be given by the concerned Minister on the floor of the House after 15 days of the postponement.

Provided that the question shall, subject to the provision of Rule 49 be placed in the list after all the questions which have not been so postponed.

(2) If the Session does not prolong for 15 days or more from the date of the postponement of the question the concerned Department shall furnish replies to those questions to the Assembly Secretariat within 15 days from the date of postponement of the question.

(3) The Secretary shall forward the replies to those questions as referred to in sub-rule (2) above, to the Members of the House.

(4) The concerned Minister shall, in the next Session lay a copy of such replies to the postponed questions on the Table of the House on the day allotted for the Minister under the Rule 49 and shall give notice to that effect in writing to the Secretary:
Provided that if the day allotted for the Minister does not fall within the Session period he may lay the copies of reply on any other day within this Session.

56. If a short notice or starred question included in the list of questions on any day is not answered because of the absence of the member or because it could not be taken up during the hour fixed for answering questions it shall be deemed to have been answered and the written reply to such questions shall be published as part of the proceedings of the day.

57. (1) No discussion shall be permitted during the time for questions under rule 45 in respect of any questions or of any answer given to a question.

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

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

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

59. All questions asked and answers given shall be entered in the proceedings of the Assembly:

Provided that a question which has been disallowed may not be so entered.
60. Questions of which notice has been given by members and answers to questions which Minister proposes to give in the House shall not be released for publication until the questions are taken up and answers are given on the floor of the House or laid on the Table.

61. (1) The Speaker may allot half-an-hour for raising discussion on a matter of sufficient public importance which has been the subject of a question and answer in the House.

(2) Unless the Speaker direct otherwise, the allotment shall ordinarily be made during the sitting of the House on a Tuesday or a Thursday after the termination of its usual business.

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

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

Provided further that the Speaker may, with the consent of the Minister concerned, waive the requirement concerning the period of notice.

(4) If necessary, two notices may be taken up at one sitting. If more than two notices have been received and admitted by the Speaker, the Speaker shall decide which two of them are to be taken up:

Provided that if any matter put down for discussion on a particular day is not disposed of on that day, it shall not be set down for any other day unless the Speaker otherwise directs.

(5) There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given notice will introduce the subject in a short statement. The Minister concerned will reply briefly. The Speaker may then permit other members to put questions for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact. The member introducing the subject may be permitted to speak a second time to make a reply and the discussion will end with the final remarks of the Minister concerned.
62. 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 the reasons for raising a discussion on the matter in question:

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

63. 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 of sufficient importance to be raised in the House at an early date, he may admit the notice and in consultation with Leader of the House fix the date and time on which such matter may be taken up for discussion. He shall announce the date and subject matter of the notice in the House and allow such time for discussion not exceeding one hour 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.

64. 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 briefly. Any other member may be permitted to take part in the discussion.

65. The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-limit for speeches.
66. (1) A member desiring to call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance shall give notice in duplicate of such a matter by 10 A. M. to the Secretary on the day on which the matter is proposed to be raised. The Secretary shall send one copy of the notice to the Minister concerned:

Provided that notices received after 10 A.M. shall be deemed to have been given for the next sitting.

(2) If the Speaker gives his consent to the said matter being raised it shall be so done after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon.

(3) The Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement at a later hour or date.

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

Provided that the Speaker may, if he deems fit, permit questions for purposes of clarification.

(5) Not more than three Calling Attention Notices shall be admitted in a particular day and the remaining notices which have not been taken up at the sitting for which they have been given, shall lapse. If the member concerned intends to bring those before the House in the next day fresh notices shall have to be given.
67. (1) A Member desirous of raising any matter of urgent Public Importance during “Reference Period” shall give notice in duplicate of such matter by 10 A.M. to the Secretary on the day on which the matter is proposed to be raised. The Secretary shall send one copy of the notice to the Minister concerned.

(2) The period for raising the matter during “Reference Period” shall be immediately after disposal of question. The total period for making such reference (s) shall not exceed half-an-hour on any one day.

(3) The Speaker shall have the right to determine the priority according to interse importance of matters sought to be raised and admit the notice.

(4) The Member (s) shall raise the matter after the Speaker calls upon him to do so.

(5) The Minister may give reply on the day or ask for time to give reply at a later hour or date.

(6) There shall be no debate on such reply at the time it is given:

Provided that the Speaker may, if he deems fit, permit questions for the purpose of clarification.

(7) Not more than three notices for “Reference Period” shall be admitted in a particular day and the remaining notice which have been taken up at the sitting for which they have been given, shall lapse. If the Member concerned intends to bring those before the House on the next day fresh notice shall have to be given.
CHAPTER-XII
MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT ON A
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

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

69. Notice of an adjourment motion shall be given before the commencement of the sitting on the day on which the motion is proposed to be made to each of the following:

(i) the Speaker;
(ii) the Minister concerned; and
(iii) the Secretary,

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

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

(ii) not more than one matter shall be discussed on the same motion;

(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 House 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 India; and

(viii) the motion shall not raise any question which under the Constitution or these rules can only be raised on a distinct motion by a notice given in writing to the Secretary;

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

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

71. (1) The Speaker shall take up the motion after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon and if he holds that the matter proposed is in order and gives his consent under rule 68, he shall call the member concerned who shall rise in his place and ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House.

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

72. If leave to make such motion is granted, the motion that the House do now adjourn shall be taken up an hour before the time fixed for the usual termination of the business of the day or if the Speaker so directs, at any earlier hour at which the business of the day may terminate.

73. (1) The debate, on a motion to discuss a matter of urgent public importance if not earlier concluded shall automatically terminate on the expiration of two hours from the time when the discussion begins and thereafter no question shall be put.

(2) The Speaker shall prescribe a time-limit for speeches:

Provided that no speech shall exceed 15 minutes in duration.

CHAPTER-XIII
RESOLUTIONS

74. A member other than a Minister who wishes to move a resolution on a day allotted for private member’s resolutions, shall give a notice to that effect at least two days before the date of ballot. The names of all members from whom such notices are received shall be balloted and those members who secure the first three places in the ballot for the day allotted for private member’s resolution shall each be eligible to give notice of not more than three resolutions with the order of priority indicated therein within two days after the date of the ballot. Only one resolution of each of the three members shall, for the purpose of sub-rule (4) of rule 31, be entered in the List of Business.
75. (1) The Minister-in-charge of the Department to which a resolution relates may, immediately before the resolution is moved, object to the resolution or any part thereof on the ground that it cannot be discussed without detriment to the public interest. If the Minister does so object, the member in whose name the resolution appears on the list of business, shall either withdraw the resolution or such part thereof or move the same by a formal motion in terms appearing in the said list, but without any speech.

(2) Immediately after a resolution is so moved the Minister-in-charge of the Department to which the resolution relates may move that the question may at once be put without discussion, and the Speaker, after permitting the Minister and the mover of the motion to make brief explanatory statements, may, with or without consulting the House as he may think necessary, put the question thereon without debate.

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

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

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

(i) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed;
(ii) it shall raise substantially one definite issue;
35

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

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

(v) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law.

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

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

Provided that the Speaker may, in his discretion, allow such matter being raised in the House as is concerned with the procedure or subject or stage of enquiry, if the Speaker is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by the statutory tribunal, statutory authority, commission or court of enquiry.
81.  (1) A member in whose name a resolution stands on the list of business shall, except when he wishes to withdraw it, when called upon, move the resolution and shall commence his speech by a formal motion in the terms appearing in the list of business.

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

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

82.  (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 has not been given one day previous to the day on which the resolution is moved, any member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved.

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

83.  No speech on a resolution shall, except with the permission of the Speaker, exceed fifteen minutes in duration:
37

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.

84. The discussion on a resolution shall be strictly relevant to and within the scope of the resolutions.

85. (1) A member in whose name a resolution stands on the list of business may, when called upon, withdraw the resolution and 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.

86. (1) When a resolution has been moved no resolution or amendment raising substantially the same question shall be moved during the same session.

(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.

87. A copy of every resolution which has been passed by the House shall be forwarded to the Minister concerned.
CHAPTER XIV
RESOLUTIONS ON RATIFICATION OF AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION

88. (1) If a message from a House of Parliament for the ratification of an amendment of the Constitution under the proviso to Article 368 of the Constitution is received by the Secretary when the House is in session he shall report the message to the House at the earliest opportunity after its receipt and lay the same on the Table.

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

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

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

89. After the message has been laid on the Table under rule 88 any member may, after giving seven day’s notice or with the consent of the Speaker at shorter notice, move a resolution that the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the Bill be ratified:
Provided that any member may object to the resolution being moved if copies of the Bill have not been available for the use of members for three day’s before the resolution is moved and such objection shall prevail unless the Speaker allows the resolution to be moved.

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

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

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

91.  (1) If the resolution is passed by the House a message shall be sent to the House of Parliament from which the message referred to in rule 88 was received, that the Assembly ratifies the amendment.

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

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

92.  (1) If instead of a message referred to in rule 88, a communication for the ratification of an amendment of the Constitution proposed by a Bill passed by Parliament is received by the State Government any Minister may, notwithstanding anything contained in this chapter, after giving seven day’s notice or with the consent of the Speaker at shorter notice, move a resolution that the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the Bill be ratified.

(2) The provisions contained in the proviso to rule 89, and rule 90 shall apply to such resolutions.

(3) If the resolution is passed by the House a copy shall be forwarded to the Minister.
CHAPTER XV
MOTIONS

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

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

95. 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.
96. 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.

97. No motion which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasijudicial 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.

98. The following motions may be made, if the Speaker permits, without notice:

(i) Motion for condolence or congratulation.
(ii) Motion for adjournment of a meeting.
(iii) Motion for the withdrawal of strangers.
(iv) Motion for electing members to committees.
(v) Motion for the withdrawal of a Bill, a resolution or a motion or amendments thereto.
(vi) Motion for postponement of any business.
(vii) Motion for closure of debate.
(viii) Motion for suspension of a rule.
(ix) Motion to extend duration of a meeting.
(x) Motion of thanks on Governor’s address.

99. If the Speaker admits notice of a motion and no date is fixed for the discussion of such motion, it shall be immediately notified in the Bulletin with the heading: ‘No-Day-Yet-Named Motions’.

100. 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.

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

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

103. A member wishing to give a notice of a resolution under Clause (c) of Article 179 for the removal of the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker from his office shall do so in writing:

Provided that no resolution for the aforesaid purpose shall be moved unless at least fourteen days’ notice has been given to the Secretary.

104. (1) Subject to the provisions of Article 181 the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or such other person, as is referred to in Clause (2) of Article 180 shall preside when a motion for removal under the foregoing rule is taken up for consideration.
(2) The member in whose name the motion stands may withdraw the motion, but if he does not do so he shall ask for the leave of the House to move the motion. No speech shall be permitted at this stage, but the mover may briefly state the reasons for bringing the motion.

(3) The Speaker or the presiding member shall ask those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places. If less than one-fifth of the total number of the then members of the House rise in their places the Speaker or the Presiding Officer shall inform the mover that he has not the leave of the House to move the resolution.

105. (a) In case the mover obtains the leave of the House to move the resolution according to the provisions of the foregoing rule, the resolution shall be included in the List of Business to be taken up on some appointed day.

(b) Such a resolution shall be taken after the question hour and before any other business is entered upon.

106. The speeches on the resolution not exceed 15 minutes in duration:

Provided that the mover of the resolution may speak for such longer time as the member presiding may permit.

107. (1) A motion expressing want of confidence in the Council of Ministers or a motion disapproving the policy of the Council of Ministers in a particular respect may be made subject to the following restrictions, namely:

(a) leave to make the motion shall be asked for after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon;
(b) the member asking for leave shall, before
the commencement of the sitting for that day,
give to the Secretary a written notice of the
motion which he proposes to move.

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

(4) The Speaker shall, at the appointed hour
on the allotted day or the last of the allotted day’s,
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.

108. (1) A member who has resigned the office of
Minister shall have the right with the consent of the
Speaker to make a personal statement in explanation
of his resignation. 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:

(2) Such statement shall be made after
questions and before the List of Business for the day
is entered upon.

(3) There shall be no debate on such
statement, but any Minister may make a statement
pertinent thereto.
CHAPTER - XVI
LEGISLATION
I - BILLS.

(A) INTRODUCTION AND PUBLICATION
OF BILLS

109. The Governor may order the publication of any Bill (together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the financial memorandum, if any, 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, and if the Bill is afterwards introuduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again.

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

(2) If notice is given of a motion to introduce a Bill which under the Constitution cannot be introduced without the previous sanction of the President or recommendation of the Governor and unless such previous sanction or recommendation has been intimated, the Speaker shall, as soon as may be after the receipt of the notice, refer the Bill to the Governor for obtaining the sanction of the President or for his recommendation, as the case may be, and the notice shall not be valid unless the Governor has indicated that the previous sanction or recommendation required has been granted.
(3) The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this rule shall be fourteen days unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made at shorter notice.

(4) The Speaker may disallow a notice of a Bill in case the Bill does not comply with the requirement of sub-rule (2) of this rule, or rule 114.

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

Provided that the second Bill shall be taken up for consideration and passing in the House only after the first Bill has been passed by the House and assented to by the Governor or the President, as the case may be.

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

113. The order of the President or the Governor granting or withholding the sanction or recommendation, as the case may be, to the introduction or consideration of a Bill shall be communicated to the Secretary by the Minister concerned in writing.

114. (1) A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law.
(2) Clauses or provisions in Bills involving expenditure from public funds shall be printed in thick type or in italics:

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

115. (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.

116. (1) If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion, may, 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 House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon.
48

(2) If such a motion be carried, the Bill shall be deemed to have been introduced in the Assembly.

117. 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

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

(i) that it be taken into consideration; or

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

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

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

119. (1) On the day on which any motion referred to in rule 116 is made, or on any subsequent day to which the discussion thereof is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its provisions may be discussed generally, but the details of the Bill shall not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principles.
(2) At this stage, no amendments to the Bill may be moved but –

(a) if the member-in-charge moves that the Bill be taken into consideration, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House, or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by a date to be specified in the motion;

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

(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 opinion are received thereon, the member-in-charge, if he wishes to proceed with the Bill thereafter, shall move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House, unless the Speaker allows a motion to be made that the Bill be taken into consideration:

Provided that if an amendment or a motion for appointment of a Select Committee has been moved under this rule, any member may move that the House give instructions to the Select Committee to which the Bill is proposed to be referred to make some particular or additional provision in the Bill and if necessary or convenient to consider and report on amendments which may be proposed to the original Act which the Bill seeks to amend.
120. No motion that a Bill be taken into consideration or be passed shall be made by any member other than the member-in-charge of the Bill and no motion that a Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House, or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon shall be made by any member other than the member-in-charge except by way of amendment to a motion made by the member-in-charge;

Provided that if the member-in-charge of 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 (For rules relating to Select Committees on Bills, see chapter XX of these rules).

(C) PROCEDURE AFTER PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF A SELECT COMMITTEE

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

(a) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the House, be taken into consideration:
51

Provided that any member may object to the report being so taken into consideration if a copy of the report has not been made available for the use of members for five days before the day on which the motion is made and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the report to be taken into consideration; or

(b) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the House, be re-committed to the same Select Committee or to a new Select Committee, either,

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

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

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

122. The debate on a motion that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the House, be taken into consideration shall be confined to consideration of the report of the Committee and the matters referred to in that report or any alternative suggestions consistent with the principle of the Bill.
52

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

123. (1) If notice of an amendment to a clause or schedule of the Bill has not been given two days before the day on which the Bill is to be considered any member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved:

Provided that, in the case of a Government Bill, an amendment of which notice has been received from the member-in-charge, shall not lapse by reason of the fact that the member-in-charge has ceased to be a Minister or a Member and such amendment shall be printed in the name of the new member-in-charge of the Bill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(vi) The Speaker may refuse to propose an amendment which is, in his opinion, frivolous, unintelligible or ungrammatical.

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

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

125. If notice is given of an amendment which under the Constitution cannot be moved without the previous sanction of the President or recommendation of the Governor and unless such previous sanction or recommendation has been intimated, the Speaker shall, as soon as may be after the receipt of the notice, refer the amendment to the Governor for obtaining the sanction of the President or for his recommendation, as the case may be, and the notice shall not be valid unless the Governor has indicated that the previous sanction or recommendation required has been granted.

126. The order of the President or the Governor granting or withholding the sanction or recommendation, as the case may be, to an amendment to a Bill shall be communicated to the Secretary by the Minister concerned in writing.
127. Amendments of which notice has been given shall, as far as practicable, be arranged in the list of amendments, issued from time to time, in the order in which they may be called. In arranging amendments raising the same question at the same point of a clause, precedence may be given to an amendment moved by the member-in-charge of the Bill. Subject as aforesaid amendments may be arranged in the order in which notices thereof are received.

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

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

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

129. 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 interdependent amendments.

130. 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.
131. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Speaker may, when a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, submit the Bill, or any part of the Bill, to the House clause by clause. The Speaker may call each clause separately, and when the amendments relating to it have been dealt with, shall put the question: “That this clause (or, that this clause as amended, as the case may be) stand part of the Bill.”

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

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

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

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

Provided that if a member requests that any clause or schedule, or any clause or schedule as amended, as the case may be, be put separately, the Speaker shall put that clause or schedule, or clause or schedule as amended, as the case may be, separately.
135. (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) Where a Bill has undergone amendments the motion that the Bill as settled in the House be passed shall not be moved on the same day on which the consideration of the Bill is concluded, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made.

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

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

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

(F) ADJOURNMENT OF DEBATE ON AND WITHDRAWAL AND REMOVAL OF BILLS

138. 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.
139. The member-in-charge of a Bill may, at any stage of the Bill, move for leave to withdraw the Bill on the ground that--

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

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

(c) the Bill is to be replaced subsequently by another Bill which includes all or any of its provisions in addition to other provisions; and if such leave is granted no further motion shall be made with reference to the Bill:

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

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

141. (1) Where any of the following motions made by the member-in-charge under these rules in regard to a Bill is rejected by the House, no further motion shall be made with reference to the Bill and such Bill shall be removed from the Register of Bills pending in the House for the session:

(i) that leave be granted to introduce the Bill;
(ii) that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee;
(iii) that the Bill be taken into consideration;
(iv) that the Bill as reported by Select Committee of the House, be taken into consideration; and
(v) that the Bill be passed.

(2) A Bill pending before the House shall also be removed from the Register of Bills pending in the House in case a Bill substantially identical is passed by the House or the Bill is withdrawn under rule 139.

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

(i) a Bill introduced in the House which does not fall within the categories of Bills mentioned in this rule or rule 142;

(ii) a Bill returned by the Governor with a message under Article 200 or Article 201 of the Constitution.

142. 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 member of the House;

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

II. AUTHENTICATION OF BILLS

143. (1) When a Bill is passed by the House, the Bill shall be signed in triplicate by the Speaker and presented to the Governor:

Provided that in the absence of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker may, in case of urgency, authenticate the Bill on behalf of the Speaker.
(2) One copy of the Bill assented to by the Governor or by the President, as the case may be, shall be preserved for verification and record and shall not be allowed to pass out of the custody of the House without the premission of the Speaker.

III. RE-CONSIDERATION OF BILLS RETURNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

144. (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 provision 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 Bulletin 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.

145. At any time after the Bill has been so laid on the Table, any Minister in the case of 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.

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

147. 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 amendment recommended by the Governor.
148. 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.

149. 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.

150. When all the amendments have been disposed of, the member giving notice of the motion under the rule 145, may move that the Bill as originally passed by the House be passed again, or passed again as amended, as the case may be.

151. 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 145 may at once move that the Bill as originally passed by the House be passed again without amendment.

AUTHENTICATION OF BILLS PASSED AGAIN BY THE HOUSE

152. When a Bill is passed again by the House, the Bill shall be signed in triplicate by the Speaker and presented to the Governor in the following from:

"The above Bill has been passed again by the Tripura Legislature in pursuance of the proviso to Article 200 (or 201) of the Constitution of India.

Dated.................201....

Speaker"

Provided that in the absence of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker may, in case of urgency, authenticate the Bill on behalf of the Speaker.
CHAPTER XVII
PROCEDURE IN FINANCIAL MATTERS
(A) BUDGET

153. The annual financial statement or the statement of the estimated receipts and expenditures of the State in respect of every financial year (hereinafter referred to as the Budget) shall be presented to the Assembly on such day as the Governor may appoint.

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

155. (1) No demand for grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the Governor.

(2) 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 particular Departments.

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

(4) Subject to these rules, the Budget shall be presented in such form as the Finance Minister may, after considering the suggestions, if any, of the Estimates Committee, consider best.

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

(i) a general discussion, and
(ii) the voting on demands for grants.
157. (1) On days to be appointed by the Speaker which shall not be earlier than two days subsequent to the day on which the Budget is presented and for such time thereafter which shall ordinarily be five days, as the Speaker may allot for this purpose, the House shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but no motion shall be moved at this stage, nor shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the House.

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

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

158. (1) The voting on demands for grants shall take place on such days (not exceeding 24 days) as the Speaker may, in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot for the purpose.

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

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

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

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

(6) When several motions relating to the same demand are made, they shall be discussed in the order in which the heads to which they relate appear in the Budget.
63

(7) On the last day of the days allocated under sub-rule(1), half an hour or so before the close of the usual sitting of the day, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants; and this procedure shall not be anticipated by any motion for adjournment or be interrupted in any manner whatsoever, nor shall any dilatory motion be moved in regard thereto.

159. A motion may be move to reduce the amount of a demand in any of the following ways—

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

(b) “that the amount of the demand be reduced by a specified amount” representing the economy that can be effected. Such specified amount may be either a lump-sum reduction in the demand or commission or reduction of an item in the demand. The motion shall be known as “Economy Cut.” The notice shall indicate briefly and precisely the particular matter on which discussion is sought to be raised, and speeches shall be confined to the discussion as to how economy can be effected;
(c) “that the amount of the demand be reduced by Rs. 100/-” in order to ventilate a specific grievence, which is within the sphere of the responsibility of the Government. Such a motion shall be known as “Token Cut” and the discussion thereon shall be confined to the particular grievence specified in the motion.

160. In order that a notice of motion for reduction of the amount of demand may be admissible, it shall satisfy the following condition, 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 defamatory statements;
(iii) it shall be confined to one specific matter which shall be stated in precise terms.
(iv) it shall not reflect on the character or conduct of any person whose conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion;
(v) it shall not make suggestions for the amendment or repeal of existing laws;
(vi) it shall not refer to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government;
(vii) it shall not relate to expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tripura;
(viii) it shall not relate to a matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India;
(ix) it shall not raise a question of privilege;
65
(x) it shall not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session and on which a decision has been taken;
(xi) it shall not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration in the same session;
(xii) it shall not ordinarily seek to raise a discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into or investigate any matter;

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

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

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

Provided that the Speaker shall decide whether or not a cut motion is admissible under these rules and may disallow any cut motion which, in his opinion amounts to an abuse of the right of moving such a motion, or is in contravention of these rules or is otherwise inadmissible.
162. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in
the preceding rules motions may be made for grants
in advance in respect of the estimated expenditure or
unexpected and exceptional grants under Article 206.

(2) Such demands shall be dealt with by the
Assembly in the same manner as demands for grants
in connection with the Budget and the rules on the
subject shall apply to such demands subject to such
modifications as the Speaker may deem necessary.

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

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

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

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

164. (1) The Governor may allot one or more
days for presentation of a statement or demand for
grants in respect of supplementary or additional or
excess expenditure, under Article 205.

(2) The Speaker may, from time to time, in
consultation with the Leader of the House, allot one
or more days for the discussion and voting of such
demands.
In such cases, the same Procedure will be followed as is laid down in rules 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161 and Subject to such modifications as the Speaker may deem necessary.

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

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

(B) APPROPRIATION BILL

167. (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 House of an Appropriation Bill, the Speaker may allot a day or days for the completion of all or any of the stages involved in the passage of the Bill by the House, and when such allotment has been made the Speaker shall, one hour before the time fixed for adjournment for the allotted day or the last of the allotted days, as the case may be, forthwith put every questions 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 the speeches at all or any of the stages for which a day or days have been allotted under sub-rule (2).

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

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

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

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

169. As soon as may be practicable after the Appropriation and Finance Accounts and Audit Reports thereon have been laid on the Table of the Legislature, the Secretary shall issue a Notification declaring them to be published for general information.
170. Where a regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law, etc. framed in pursuance of the Constitution or of any law in force under Article 372 of the constitution or of the legislative functions delegated by Parliament or the State Legislature to a subordinate authority is required to be laid before the House, for a specified period and such period is not completed on or before the day of last sitting of the session in which it is laid, the regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. shall be re-laid in the succeeding session or sessions until the said period is completed in one session.

171. The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, fix a day or days or part of a day as he may thinks fit for the consideration and passing of an amendment to such regulation, 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.

172. (1) Copies of all regulations, rules, sub-rules, bye-laws etc., framed by the State Government from time to time in pursuance of powers conferred by the Constitution or an Act of Parliament or of the State Legislature or any law in force shall, whether the Constitution or the relevant Act or law does or does not require them to be laid before the House of the State Legislature, be made available for the use of every member in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct:

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply to any regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc., if such regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc., are about matters which are of confidential or secret nature and are, in the opinion of the State Government, not to be disclosed in the public interest.
(2) Any member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, place his point of view in the House as to the propriety or otherwise of any such regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc., immediately after the question and before the list of business of the day is entered upon. The Minister-in-charge of the Department to which such regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc., relates, shall within seven days from the day on which such views are placed before the House or at any other time as the Speaker may direct, reply to the points so placed before the House:

Provided that the Speaker may, if he so thinks fit, require the member to table a notice in writing specifying therein the point or points he intends to place before the House.

(3) Nothing in this rule shall apply to a regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc.,

(a) if the same was laid before the House under rule 170; or

(b) if a session has elapsed after copies of the same were made available to the members under sub-rule (1).
173. A question involving a breach of privilege either of a member or of the House or a Committee thereof may, with the consent of the Speaker, be brought to the notice of the House by --

(i) a complaint from a member;
(ii) a report from the Secretary;
(iii) a petition; or
(iv) a report from a Committee;

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

Provided further that if the complaint is against a member the Speaker may hear him before giving his consent.

174. A member wishing to raise a question of breach of privilege shall give notice in writing to the Secretary before the Commencement of the sitting on the day the question is proposed to be raised. If the complaint is founded upon a document, the original or a copy thereof, shall accompany the notice.

175. If the Speaker is satisfied that there is a prima-facie case that a breach of privilege has been committed and that the matter is being raised at the earliest opportunity he may allow the member to raise the matter as a question of privilege.

176. A question of privilege must be raised immediately after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon.
177. The right to raise a question of privilege shall be governed by the following conditions, namely:—

(i) not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting;

(ii) the question shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence; and

(iii) the matter requires the intervention of the House.

178. If the Speaker gives his consent under rule 173 he may refer the matter to the Committee of Privileges and acquaint the House thereof, or he may ask the member making complaint after the questions but before entering upon the list of business for further elucidation. Thereupon the member shall read his complaint as well as the documents, if any, before the House and may make a short statement. The Speaker, after hearing any other member if necessary, shall decide if the complaint is in order;

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

Provided further that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 173 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may read the complaint in the House and state that he refuses his consent or holds that the same is not in order.

179. (1) If the complaint is against a member and the matter is brought before the House, the said member shall be given a notice if he has not already been heard by the Speaker under the second proviso to rule 173.
(2) A copy of the complaint shall be supplied to the member along with a copy of the document upon which the complaint is founded and the member with the permission of the Speaker shall have a right of inspecting all the documents. He shall also be given an opportunity to be heard in explanation of exculpation.

(3) The member complained against shall attend the House in his place on the day so fixed and if he is unable to attend, he shall intimate the Speaker his reasons for non-attendance and the House in view of the reasons given may postpone the consideration of the matter. If, however, the House is of opinion that there are no good reasons for absence or the member has willfully absented, it may proceed with the matter in his absence. In case a member is absent and has failed to intimate the reasons for his absence due to unavoidable circumstances, the House may re-open the question at his request.

(4) The member complained against after attending the House as aforesaid shall withdraw from the House after his explanation under sub-rule(2) and shall not enter as long as the matter is under consideration of the House. The House may, however, allow him to hear the proceedings or recall him for purposes of giving a further explanation or for tendering an apology.

180. When the Speaker asks for further elucidation as contemplated by the first part of rule 178 and holds the complaint in order under the latter part of the said rule, he may refer it to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report or he may, if he is of opinion that the matter is such as may be disposed of by the House, ask the member making
the complaint to make motion that the matter be taken
into consideration forthwith or at some future date.

( Note :- For rules relating to the Committee of
Privileges, see Chapter XX of these rules.)

181. The Chairman of the Committee or any
member thereof or any member of the House may
make a motion that the report of the Committee be
taken into consideration forthwith or at some future
time with in which the report may be printed and
copies supplied to members.

182. (1) whenever a question of breach of
privilege has been raised on the report of the Secretary
or by a petition as given under rule 173(ii) or 173(iii)
the Speaker may, if he gives his consent thereto, refer
the matter to the Committee of Privileges and acquaint
the House thereof or he may, after reading the
complaint and hearing any member, decide whether
the complaint is in order and if it is held to be so, may
refer the matter to the Committee of Privileges.

(2) If the Speaker is of the opinion that the
matter is such as should be placed for consideration
before the House, he shall ask the Secretary to read
the complaint before the House. The House may take
the report into consideration at once or at some future
time:

Provided that the complaint shall be printed
and copies of it shall be supplied to the members
before consideration of the matter in the House.

183. Whenever a breach of privilege of a
Committee has been committed, the Chairman of the
Committee shall make a report thereof to the Speaker.
The Speaker shall bring the matter to the notice of
the House and the Chairman or, in his absence, any
other member of the Committee may make a motion
that the question of breach of privilege be taken into
consideration forthwith or at some future time. Thereafter the procedure laid down in rules 178 and 179 so far as it is not inconsistent shall be followed.

184. After any one of the following motions is agreed to by the House--

(1) motion under rule 180 that the matter be taken into consideration; or

(2) motion under rule 181 that the report of the Privilege Committee be taken into consideration; or

(3) motion under rule 182 that the complaint or petition be taken into consideration; or

(4) motion under rule 183 that the question of the breach of privilege, as contained in the report of the Committee, be taken into consideration;

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

185. Except where the breach of privilege is committed in the actual view of the House, the House shall give an opportunity to the person charged to be heard in explanation or exculpation of the offence against him, before the sentence is passed:
Provided that if the matter has been referred to the Committee of Privileges and the person charged has been heard before the Committee, it will not be necessary for the House to give him that opportunity unless the House directs otherwise.

186. The Speaker may summon the person complained against by notice or warrant of arrest to appear before the House at any stage of the proceedings.

187. If the Committee of Privileges is of the opinion that a breach of privilege has been committed, the Committee may recommend and the House shall have power to inflict the following punishments—

(1) admonition;
(2) reprimand;
(3) suspension of a member;
(4) fine;
(5) expulsion of a member;
(6) imprisonment, the term whereof is at the pleasure of the House but cannot extend beyond the prorogation or dissolution; or
(7) any other punishment which the House may deem proper and fit in pursuance of the provisions of Article 194 of the Constitution.

188. In case the House finds a charge of breach of privilege groundless, it may order the payment of an amount not exceeding Rs.500/- as cost to the party charged by the party complaining.

189. The Speaker or any other person authorised by him in this behalf shall have the power to execute all the orders passed and sentences inflicted by the House.
190. The debate at all stages on questions involving breach of privilege shall be brief.

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

192. The above rules, so far as they are not inconsistent, shall apply to all cases of contempt.

193. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules the Speaker may refer any question of privilege to the Committee on Privileges for examination, investigation or report, and acquaint the House thereof.

194. If a member, officer or servant of another Legislature in India is involved in a case of contempt or an alleged breach of privilege of this House, the Speaker shall refer the matter to the Presiding Officer of that House, unless on hearing the member who raised the question or persuing any document, where the complaint is based on a document, the Speaker is satisfied that no breach of privilege has been committed or the matter is too trivial to be taken notice of, in which case he may disallow the motion for breach of privilege.

When a case of contempt or an alleged breach of privilege against another Legislature in India, in which a member, officer or servant of this House is involved, is referred to the House by the Presiding
Officer of the House or Legislature concerned, the Speaker shall deal with the matter in the same way as if it were a case of breach of privilege of this House and communicate to the Presiding Officer who made the reference a report about the enquiry and the action taken in the reference received.

195. The foregoing provisions of the Chapter shall apply in relation to person who, by virtue of the Constitution have right to speak in, and otherwise take part in the proceedings of the Assembly, or any Committee thereof, as they apply in relation to members of the Assembly.

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

196. When a member is arrested on a criminal charge or for a criminal offence or is sentenced to imprisonment by a Court or is detained under an executive order, the committing judge, magistrate or executive authority, as the case may be, shall immediately intimate such fact to the Speaker indicating the reasons for the arrest, detention or conviction, as the case may be, and also the place of detention or imprisonment of the member in the appropriate form set out below :--
To The Speaker,
Legislative Assembly, Tripura,
Agartala.

Dear Shri Speaker,

I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty, in the exercise of my powers under section.........of the.............(Act), to direct that Shri............................................................Member of the Legislative Assembly be arrested/detained for ..................................................... (reasons for the arrest or detention, as the case may be).

Shri............................................................ M.L.A., was accordingly arrested/taken into custody at..............................(time) on..............................(date) and is at present lodged in the..............................Jail..............................(place).

I have the honour to inform you that Shri.............................................................M.L.A, was tried at the..............................Court before me on a charge (or charges) of ............................................(reasons for the conviction).

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

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

*Name of the Court.
197. 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 below:

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

To
The Speaker,
Legislative Assembly, Tripura,
Agartala.

Dear Shri Speaker,

I have the honour to inform you that Shri.............................................................M.L.A., 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 )

198. As soon as may be, the Speaker shall, after he has received a communication referred to in rule 196 or rule 197, read it out in the House if in session, or if the House is not in session, direct that the members be informed of the same:

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.
81

Procedure regarding service of a legal process and arrest within the precincts of the House:

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

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

201. A motion on a matter of privilege arising during the sitting of the House shall be entitled to immediate precedence over all other business.

CHAPTER XX

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES

(A) GENERAL

202. (1) At the commencement of the first Session after each General Election and thereafter before the commencement of each financial year or from time to time when the occasion otherwise arises, different Committees for specific or general purposes shall either be elected or constituted by the House or nominated by the Speaker:

Provided that no member shall be appointed to a Committee if he is not willing to serve on the Committee.

(2) Each elected Committee shall consist of eleven members and each nominated Committee shall consist of nine members.

(3) Casual vacancies in the Committees shall be filled, by election or nomination as the case may be, and any member elected or nominated to fill such vacancies shall hold office for the unexpired portion of the term for which the member in whose place he is elected or nominated would have held office:
Provided that the proceedings of the Committee shall not be held up on the ground that casual vacancies have not been filled.

203. The term of office of members of each of these Committees shall be a financial year:

Provided that the Committees elected or nominated under these rules shall, unless otherwise specified, hold office until a new Committee is appointed.

204. (1) The Chairman of each of these Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst members of the Committee:

Provided that if the Deputy Speaker is a member of the Committee, he shall be the ex-officio Chairman of the Committee if the Speaker is not in the Committee.

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

(3) If the Chairman of the Committee is absent from any sitting, the Committee shall elect another member of the Committee as Chairman for that sitting only.

205. The Secretary shall be the ex-officio Secretary of all Committees appointed under these rules.

206. (1) The quorum to constitute a meeting of any Committee shall, save as otherwise provided in these rules, be one third of the total number of members of the Committee.

(2) If at any time fixed for any meeting of the Committee or if at any time during 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 date.

(3) When the Committee has been adjourned in pursuance of sub-rule (2) on two successive dates fixed for meeting 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.

(4) On such report being made, the House or the Speaker, as the case may be, shall decide the future course of action.

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

Provided that where the members of the Committee are nominated by the Speaker, a member may be discharged by the Speaker after giving him an opportunity to explain.

208. A member may resign his seat from the Committee by writing under his hand addressed to the Speaker.

209. All questions at any meeting of the Committee shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting. In the case of an equality of votes on any matter, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

210. (1) Any of these Committees under the rules may appoint one or more Sub-Committees, each having the powers of the un-divided Committee, to
examine any matter that may be referred to them, and the reports of such Sub-Committee, shall be deemed to be the reports of the whole Committee, if they are approved at a sitting of the whole Committee.

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

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

Provided that if the Chairman of the Committee is not readily available, the Secretary may fix the date and time of the sitting in consultation with the Speaker;

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

Provided further that unless the Chairman otherwise directs there will be no sitting on Saturdays, Sundays and other Public Holidays.

212. 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 will, in his opinion, enable the members to vote in a division.

213. The meetings of the Committee shall be held in the precincts of the Legislative Assembly, Tripura,
and if it becomes necessary to change the place of meeting outside the Assembly House the matter shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.

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

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

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

(4) The Committee shall have power to take evidence on oath and to require the attendance of persons or the production of papers or records if considered necessary for the discharge of its duties:

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

(5) All evidence tendered before the Committee shall be treated as secret and confidential till the presentation of the report of the Committee to the House:

Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the Committee to treat any evidence as secret and confidential in which case it shall not form part of the report.
217. (1) A Committee may administer oath or affirmation to a witness examined before it.

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

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

218. (1) A Committee may permit a party to be represented by a counsel appointed by him and approved by the Committee. Similarly, a witness may appear before the Committee accompanied by a counsel appointed by him and approved by the Committee.

219. The examination of witnesses before the Committee shall be conducted as follows:

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

(2) The Chairman of the Committee may first put to the witness such question or questions as he may consider necessary with reference to the subject-matter under consideration or any connected subject thereto according to the mode of procedure mentioned in sub-rule (1) of this rule.

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

(4) A witness may be asked to place before the Committee any other relevant points that have not been covered and which a witness thinks are essential to be placed before the Committee.
(5) A verbatim records of proceedings of the Committee, when a witness is summoned to give evidence shall be kept.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Provided that if the House, is not in Session at that time the report shall be presented in the next Session as soon as possible.
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) 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.

223. (1) Any member of Committee may, if he so desires, record a separate note on any matter or matters dealt with in the report of the Committee.

(2) The note shall be couched in temperate and decorous language and shall not refer to any discussion in the Committee nor cast aspersion on the Committee.

(3) If in the opinion of the Speaker the note contains words, phrases or expressions which are unparliamentary or otherwise inappropriate, he may order such words, phrases or expressions to be expunged from the note.

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

225. (1) The report of a Committee shall be presented to the House by the Chairman or by any member of the Committee authorized by him.
(2) In presenting the report the Chairman or the member presenting the report shall, if he makes any remarks, confine himself to a brief statement of facts but there shall be no debate on that statement at this stage.

226. 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.

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

228. 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.

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

(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.

230. 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.
231. A Committee which is unable to complete its works before the expiration of its term or before the dissolution of the House may report to the House that the Committee has not been able to complete its works.

If the House is not in Session the Chairman of the Committee may report, to the Speaker to that effect. 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 new Committee by the Secretary under the order of the Speaker:

Provided that where a report completed by a Committee is presented by its Chairman to the Speaker and before its presentation to the House in the next Session, the Assembly is dissolved, the report shall be laid by the Secretary on the Table of the new House at the first convenient opportunity under the order of the Speaker.

Provided further that when a Committee does not get opportunity to report to the House or Speaker of its unfinished work due to sudden dissolution of the Assembly, the Secretary shall report to the Speaker in the form of a memorandum/note the details of unfinished work. The Speaker may direct the Secretary to make the memorandum/note available to the new Committee of the new House.

232. 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.
Constitution of the Committee.

233. (1) There shall be a Committee called the Business Advisory Committee nominated by the Speaker. The Committee shall consist of nine members. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker shall be the ex-officio Members of the Committee. The Speaker shall be the ex-officio Chairman of the Committee.

(2) If the Speaker for any reason is unable to preside over any meeting of the Committee the Deputy Speaker shall be the Chairman for that meeting. If both are unable to preside for any reason the Speaker shall nominate a Chairman for the meeting from amongst the members of the Committee.

Functions of the Committee.

234. (1) It shall be the function of the Committee to recommend the time that should be allocated for discussion of the stage or stages of such Government bills or 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 the 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) Such other functions relating to the business of the House may be assigned to the Committee as the Speaker may from time to time decide.

Report of Committee.

235. The recommendations of the Committee shall be presented to the House in the form of a report.

Motion moved in House on report.

236. (1) As soon as may be after the report has been made to the House, a motion may be moved by a member of the Committee designated by the Speaker:
“That this House agrees with the allocation of time proposed by the Committee”.

(2) When such a motion is accepted by the House, it shall take effect as if it were an order of the House:

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

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

237. The allocation of time in respect of Bills and other business as approved by the House shall take effect as if it were an order of the House and shall be notified in the Bulletin.

238. At the appointed hour in accordance with the resolution of the House for the completion of a particular stage of a Bill or other business the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with that stage of the bill or business.

239. No variation in the time-table as decided upon by the House shall be made except on the request of the Leader of the House who shall notify orally to the House that there was general agreement for such variation which shall be enforced by the Speaker after taking the sense of the House.

(C) COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

240. (1) There shall be a Committee on Public Accounts consisting of eleven members for the examination of the reports of the Comptroller &
Auditor General of India relating to the Appropriation Accounts of the State, the Annual financial Accounts of the State, or such other accounts or financial matters as are laid before it by the House or which the Committee deems necessary to scrutinise.

(2) The Members of the Committee shall be elected by the House every year from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable Vote:

Provided that no Minister shall be appointed a member of the Committee and if a member of the Committee is appointed a Minister he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

241. (1) The functions of the Committee shall be to scrutinise the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India relating to the Appropriation Accounts of the State, the Annual financial Accounts of the State or such other accounts of financial matters, as are laid before it by the House or which the Committee deems necessary to scrutinise.

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

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

(b) that the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it; and
that every re-appropriation has been made in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Governor or by the Finance Minister, as the case may be.

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

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

(b) to examine the statement of accounts showing the income and expenditure of autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies, the audit of which may be conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India either under the directions of the Governor or under an Act of Parliament or of the State Legislature or under any law in force under Article 372 of the Constitution; and

(c) to consider the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General in case where the Governor may have required him to conduct an audit of any receipt or to examine the accounts of Stores and stocks.
(4) If any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted by the House for that purpose, the Committee shall examine with reference to the facts of each case the circumstances leading to such an excess and make such recommendation as it may deem fit.

242. The report of the Committee on public Accounts on the Appropriation and the Finance Accounts of the State and the Reports of Comptroller and Auditor General thereon shall be presented to the Assembly by the Chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts. The reports after presentation shall be deemed to be made available for publication and sale.

(D) COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES

243. (1) There shall be a Committee on Estimates consisting of eleven members for the examination of such of the estimates as may deem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House.

(2) The Members of the Committee 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 no Minister shall be appointed a member of the Committee and if a member of the Committee is appointed a Minister he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.
244. (1) The functions of the Committee shall be- 
(a) to report what economics, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reforms consistent with the policy underlying the estimates, may be effected; 
(b) to suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration; 
(c) to examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates; and 
(d) to suggest the form in which the estimates shall be presented to the Assembly. 

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

245. The report of the Committee on Estimates shall be presented to the Assembly by the Chairman of the Committee on Estimates. The report after presentation shall be deemed to be made available for publication and sale. 

(E) COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

246. There shall be a Committee on Petitions nominated by the Speaker. The Committee shall consist of nine members;
Provided that no Minister shall be appointed a member of the Committee, and if a member of the Committee is appointed a Minister, he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

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

248. (1) Petitions may be presented or submitted to the House with the consent of the Speaker.

(2) Petitions to the Assembly must either-

(a) relate to a Bill which has been published in the Gazette or which has been introduced in the House or to any business pending before the House ; or

(b) contain a proposal for the enactment of any law.

(c) any matter of general public interest provided that it is not one :-
(i) which falls within the cognizance of a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India or a court of enquiry or a statutory tribunal or authority or a quasijudicial body, or a commission;

(ii) which relates to a matter which is not within the cognizance of the State Government;

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

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

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

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

(3) Every petition shall be in the language in which the Assembly transacts its business under Article 210 and if it is made in any other language it shall be accompanied by a translation in the language used for the transaction of the business in the Assembly, and shall be signed by the petitioner.

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

251. The full name and address of every signatory to a petition shall be set out therein, and shall be authenticated by his signature, and if illiterate by his thumb impression.
252. Letters, affidavits or other documents shall not be attached to any petition.

253. Every petition shall, if presented by a member, be countersigned by him. If a petition is made in any Indian language other than the language in which the Assembly transacts its business, its translation in the language used for the transaction of the business in the Assembly shall also be countersigned by the member presenting it.

254. A member shall give at least two days advance intimation to the Secretary of his intention to present a petition.

255. A petition may be presented by a member or be forwarded to the Secretary, who shall report it to the House. The report shall be made in the form set out in the Second Schedule. No debate shall be permitted on the presentation, or the making of such report.

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

“Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by.............................................petitioner(s) regarding.....................and no debate shall be permitted on his statement.

257. Every petition shall, after presentation by a member or report by the Secretary, as the case may be, stand referred to the Committee on Petitions.
258. (1) Every petition after its presentation under these rules shall be referred to the Committee for examination.

(2) The Committee may –

(a) recommend to the Speaker the rejection of the petition, if it is not in conformity with the rules and in that case the Speaker shall reject it; and

(b) direct circulation of the petition in extenso or in a summary thereof.

(3) After circulation and after evidence, if any, the Chairman of the Committee or any member of the Committee shall report to the House, the specific complain on the petition and their suggestions for remedial measures for the particular case or to prevent such cases in future.

(F) RULES COMMITTEE

259. There shall be a Committee on Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Tripura Legislative Assembly nominated by the Speaker. The Committee shall consist of nine members. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker shall be the ex-officio members of the Committee. The Speaker shall be the ex-officio Chairman of the Committee.

260. The functions of the Committee shall be to consider matters of procedure and conduct of business of the House and to recommend any amendment or addition considered necessary to these rules.
261. (a) The recommendations of the Committee shall be laid on the Table of the House and any member may give notice of any amendment to such recommendations within a period of seven days.

(b) Upon such notice, the amendment shall stand referred to the Committee who shall consider and may make such changes in their recommendations as considered necessary. The final report shall again be laid on the table of the House. Thereafter on a motion made by a member of the Committee the House may adopt the Report and the amendment to the Rules as approved by the House shall be incorporated in the Rules.

(c) If no notice of amendment to the recommendations of the Rules Committee is given as stated under sub-rule (b) the recommendations shall be deemed to have been approved by the House and the recommendations shall be incorporated in the Rules after the expiry of seven days.

(d) The amended rules shall come into force as soon as adopted by the House, according to the foregoing provisions.

(G) SELECT COMMITTEE ON BILL

262. (1) The members of a Select Committee on a Bill shall be appointed by the House when a motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee is made and agreed to.

(2) The Select Committee shall consist of eleven members as follows:

(i) Minister-in-charge of the Bill.
(ii) Member-in-charge of the Bill, if any.
(iii) Nine or ten other Members, as the case may be, of the Assembly to be appointed by the House under clause of this rule.
263. 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 a Bill, with such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient for the proper working of the Committee.

264. When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee, any notice given by a member of any amendment to a clause in the Bill shall stand referred to the Committee;

Provided that where notice of amendment is receipt from a member, who is not a member of the Select Committee, such amendment shall not be taken up by the Committee unless moved by a member of the Committee.

265. A select Committee may hear expert evidence and representatives of special interests affected by the measure before them.

266. (1) The discussion of a Select Committee shall not be disclosed by any person present in the meeting nor shall any reference to such discussions be made in the House.

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

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

(4) The evidence given before a Select Committee shall not be published by any member of the Select Committee or by any other person until it has been laid on the Table.
Provided that the Speaker may, in his discretion, direct that such evidence be confidentially made available to members before it is formally laid on the Table.

267. 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.

268. (1) Soon after a Bill has been referred to it, the Select Committee shall meet from time to time in order to consider the Bill and shall make report thereon 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 before the expiry of three months from the date on which the House adopted the motion for the reference of the Bill to the Select Committee.

Provided further that the House may at any time, on a motion being made, direct that the time for the presentation of the report 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, and the date on which the publication has taken place.

(4) Where a Bill has been altered the Select Committee may, if it thinks fit, include in its 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 re-circulation.
269. (1) 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.

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

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

(4) The minute of dissent, if any, shall form part of the report.

270. The Secretary shall cause every report of the 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 and the Bill, if amended, and as reported by the Select Committee shall be published in the Gazette and a copy of the amended Bill shall be supplied to every member.

(H) COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

271. There shall be a Committee of Privileges nominated by the Speaker. The Committee shall consist of nine members.

272. The Complaining member or the member complained against, if he be a member of the Committee, shall not sit on the Committee so long as the matter complained by or against him, as the case may be, is under consideration before the Committee.

273. 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.
105

274. (1) On a reference being made to the Committee of Privileges a notice along with a copy of complaint shall be issued by the Secretary to the person complained against to appear before it on a specified date at a specified time and place.

(2) Such person shall attend on every date of hearing unless the Committee exempts him from personal attendance, on his request:

Provided that subject to the above sub-rule he shall have a right to be defended by a Counsel.

(3) If the said person is for any reason not able to attend on the date of hearing he shall inform the Committee of the reasons thereof. The Committee may on the consideration of the reasons postpone the date of hearing to enable the person complained against to appear. If, however, the Committee considers that there are no good reasons for the absence or the member has wilfully absented, the Committee may proceed with the matter in his absence and submit the report.

(4) If the said person admits his guilt or tenders apology the Committee may make a report forthwith with such recommendation as it may deem fit.

275. The Committee of Privileges shall meet, as soon as may be, after a question of privilege has been referred to it and from time to time thereafter till a report is made during the time fixed by the Speaker or the House as the case may be:

Provided that where no time has been fixed for the presentation of the report, the report shall be presented within one month of the date of reference.

Provided further that the Speaker or the House as the case may be, may from time to time extend the date for the presentation of the report by the Committee.
276. The report of the Committee shall indicate if a breach of Privilege has been committed and what punishment in its opinion should be inflicted. It may also recommend the acceptance of an apology if the apology has been tendered.

277. A motion that the report of the Committee be taken into consideration shall be accorded the priority assigned to a matter of privilege under rule 201 unless there has been undue delay in bringing it forward:–

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

(HH) ETHICS COMMITTEE

277-A. There shall be an Ethics Committee nominated by the Speaker. The committee shall consist of nine Members. The Deputy Speaker shall be the Ex-Officio Chairman of the Committee.

277-B. The complaining Member or the Member complained against, if he be a Member of the Committee, shall not sit on the Committee so long as the matter complained by or against him, as the case may be, as under consideration before the committee.

277-C. The Committee shall examine every complaint of unethical conduct of a Member referred to it by the speaker or taken up by the Committee suo-motu, or addressed in writing to the Chairman of the Ethics Committee or Secretary of the Assembly by any Member or Members or any other person(s) in a form and manner specified for the purpose and determine with reference to the facts of such case whether any code of ethical conduct as adopted by the House is violated, and if so, the nature of violation, the
circumstances leading to it, and make such recommendation as it may deem fit.

277-D. Any Member or Members of the House or any person or a group of persons may make complaint in writing to the Speaker, the Chairman of the Ethics Committee or the Secretary of the Assembly indicating clearly that in his/their opinion, the alleged Member has violated the code of ethical conduct as adopted by the House.

277-E. (1) The General form of complaint set out in the fourth Schedule with such variations as the circumstances of each case requires, may be used and if used, shall be sufficient.

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

(3) Every complaint shall be in the language in which the Assembly transacts its business under article 210 of the Constitution of India and if it is made in any other language it shall be accompanied by a translation in the language used for the transaction of the business in the Assembly, and shall be signed by the complainant(s).

277-F. Any person(s) making complaint against a member should declare his/their identity.

277-G. Supporting documentary evidence other than media report should be submitted alongwith the complaint.

277-H. (1) On a reference being made to the Ethics Committee, a notice alongwith a copy of complaint shall be issued by the Secretary to the Member complained against to appear before it on a specified date at a specified time and place.
108

(2) Such Member shall attend on every date of hearing unless the Committee exempts him from personal attendance on his request.

(3) If the said Member is for any reason not able to attend on the date of hearing he shall inform the Committee of the reasons thereof. The Committee may, on the consideration of the reasons postpone the date of hearing to enable the Member complained against to appear. If, however, the Committee considers that there are no good reasons for the absence or the member has willfully absented, the Committee may proceed with the matter in his absence and submit the report.

(4) If the said Member admits his guilt or tenders apology, the Committee may make a report forthwith such recommendation as it may deem fit.

277.I. The Ethics Committee shall meet, as soon as may be, after a complaint of violation of code of ethical conduct has been referred to it and from time to time thereafter till a report is made during the time fixed by the Speaker or the House as the case may be.

Provided that where no time has been fixed for the presentation of the report, the Report shall be presented within three months of the date of reference, provided further that the Speaker or the House, as the case may be, may from time to time extend the date of presentation of the report by the Committee.

277-J. The Report of the Committee shall indicate if any code of ethical conduct has been violated and which punishment in its opinion should be inflicted. It may also recommend the acceptance of apology, if any apology has been tendered.

277-K. A motion that the Report of the Committee be taken into consideration shall be accorded the priority as assigned to such matters under rule 201 unless there has been undue delay in bringing it forward.

Provided that if a date has already been fixed for the consideration of report, it shall be given priority on the date so appointed.
278. The Committee on absence of members from the Sittings of the House shall consist of nine members nominated by the Speaker and shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year.

279. (1) The functions of the Committee shall be:
(i) to consider all applications from members for leave of absence from the Sittings of the House; and
(ii) to examine every case where a member has been absent for a period of sixty days or more, without permission from the Sittings of the House and to report whether the absence should be condoned or circumstances of the case justify that the House should declare the seat of the member vacant.

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

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

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

The member is being informed accordingly.
281. Where leave of absence is not recommended by the Committee in respect of any application, a motion may be moved by any member that the House agree or agrees with amendment or disagrees with the recommendations of the Committee in respect of that application.

(J) COMMITTEE ON DELEGATED LEGISLATION

282. There shall be a Committee on Delegated Legislation nominated by the Speaker in order to scrutinize and report to the House whether the powers to make regulations, rules, sub-rules, bye-laws etc. conferred by the Constitution or any Act or delegated by any lawful authority are being properly exercised within such delegation. The Committee shall consist of nine members:

Provided that no minister shall be appointed a member of the Committee, and if a member of the Committee is appointed a Minister, he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

283. The Committee shall, in particular, consider:

(i) Whether the delegated legislation is in accordance with the general objects of the Constitution or the Act pursuant to which it is made;
(ii) Whether it contains matter which in the opinion of the Committee should more properly be dealt with in an Act of Legislature;
(iii) Whether it contains imposition of any tax;
(iv) Whether it directly or indirectly bars the jurisdiction of the courts;
(v) Whether it gives retrospective effect to any of the provisions in respect of which the
Constitution or the Act pursuant to which it is made does not expressly give any such power;

(vi) Whether it involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State or the Public Revenues;

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

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

(ix) Whether for any reason its form or purport calls for any elucidation.

284. If the Committee is of opinion that any such Legislation should be annulled wholly or in part, or should be amended in any respect, it shall report that opinion and the grounds thereof to the House. If the Committee is of opinion that any other matter relating to any order should be brought to the notice of the House, it may report that opinions and matter to the House.

(K) HOUSE COMMITTEE

285. There shall be a House Committee nominated by the Speaker. The Committee shall consist of nine members.

286. The functions of the House Committee shall be--

(i) to deal with all questions relating to residential accommodation for members of the House;
(ii) to exercise supervision over facilities for accommodation, food, medical aid and other amenities accorded to member’s residences and Hostels at Agartala;

(iii) The functions of the Committee shall be advisory.

287. Proceedings of the sittings shall be circulated to the members of the Committee. Relevant extracts therefrom may be forwarded to appropriate authorities for necessary action.


(L) LIBRARY COMMITTEE

289. There shall be a Library Committee nominated by the Speaker. The Committee shall consist of nine members.

290. The functions of the Committee shall be:

(a) to consider and advise on such matters concerning the Library as may be referred to it by the Speaker from time to time;

(b) to consider suggestions for the improvement of the Library;

(c) to assist members of the Legislative Assembly in fully utilising the services provided by the Library.

291. Report of the Committee shall be submitted to the Speaker.
II3

(M) COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

292. There shall be a Committee on Government Assurances nominated by the Speaker. The Committee shall consist of nine members:

Provided that no Minister shall be appointed a member of the Committee and if a member of the Committee is appointed a Minister, he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

293. The functions of the Committee shall be to scrutinize assurances, promises, undertakings etc., given by Ministers from time to time on the floor of the House and to report on:

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

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

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

(N) COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

295. As soon as may be after the commencement of the first Session of the Assembly in every year a Committee on Public Undertakings shall be constituted which shall consist of eleven members elected by the Legislative Assembly 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 a Minister, he shall cease to be a member of the Committee, from the date of such appointment:

Provided further that no member, who has pecuniary interest in any public undertaking, shall be eligible to be elected or continued to be a member of the Committee.

The functions of the Committee shall be-

(i) to examine the reports and accounts of the Public Undertakings specified in the Third Schedule and such other Undertakings as may be decided by the House from time to time;

(ii) to examine the reports, if any, of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the said undertakings;

(iii) to examine, in the context of the autonomy and efficiency of the said undertakings, whether their affairs are being managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices; and

(iv) Such other functions vested in the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee in relation to the said Undertakings as are not covered by clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) above and as may be allotted to this Committee by the Speaker from time to time:

Provided that the Committee shall not examine and investigate any of the following matters, namely:
(i) matters of major Government policy as distinct from business or commercial functions of the said undertakings;

(ii) matters of day-to-day administration, and

(iii) matters for the consideration of which special machinery is established under any statute.

(O) COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, OBCs AND MINORITIES

297. (1) There shall be a Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, O.B.Cs and Minorities.

(2) The Committee shall consist of eleven members who shall be elected by the House every year for 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 as Minister he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

298. (i) The functions of the Committee is to consider the reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes, O.B.Cs and Minorities and Scheduled Tribes and to report to the House as to the measures that should be taken by the State Government in respect of matters within the preview of the State Government.

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

(iii) to examine the measures taken by the State Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled Castes in services and posts under its
control (including appointment in the Public Sector Undertakings, Statutory and Semi-Government body in the State) having regard to the provision of Article 335 of the Constitution of India;

(iv) to examine and report to the House on the working of the welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes, OBCs and Minorities in the State;

(v) to examine and report to the House on such other matters as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker.

(P) COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

299. (1) There shall be a Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

(2) The Committee shall consist of eleven 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 as Minister he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

300. (i) The functions of the Committee is to consider the reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to report to the House as to the measures that should be taken by the State Government in respect of matters within the purview of the State Government;

(ii) to report to the House on the action taken by the State Government on the measures proposed by the Committee;
(iii) to examine the measures taken by the State Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under its control (including appointment in the public Sector Undertaking, Statutory and Semi-Government body in the State) having regard to the provision of Article 335 of the Constitution of India;

(iv) to examine and report to the House on the working of the Welfare programmes for the Scheduled Tribes in the State;

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

(Q) SUBJECT COMMITTEES.

300.A (1) There shall be Subject Committees of the House as enumerated in the Fifth Schedule.

(2) Each of the Subject Committees shall be related to the Departments as specified in the Fifth Schedule.

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

300.B (1) Each of the Subject Committee constituted under rule 300.A(1) shall consist of nine Members to be nominated by the Speaker from amongst the Members of the Assembly.

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

(3) The Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst the Members of the Committee.
(4) The term of office of the Members of the Committee shall not exceed two years.

300.C (1) The functions of each of the Subject Committees shall be:

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

(b) to consider Annual Report(s) of the Department(s), and make report(s) thereon.

(c) to consider basic long-term policy documents of the State Government presented to the House if referred to the Committee by the Speaker, and make Report(s) thereon.

(d) to examine such Bills pertaining to the concerned Departments as are referred to the Committee by the Speaker and report thereon.

(e) to examine such other matters as are specifically referred to it by the Speaker or the House and report thereon;

(2) The Subject Committees shall not consider the matters of day-to-day administration of the concerned Departments.

300.D. Each of the functions of the Subject Committees as provided in clauses (a) to (e) of sub-rule (1) of rule 300C shall be applicable to the Committees from such date as may be notified by the
Speaker in respect of applicability of a particular function.

300.E. The following procedure shall be followed by each of the Subject Committees in their consideration of the Demands for Grants and making a Report thereon to the House:

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

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

(c) The Committee shall make its Report within the Specified period and shall not ask for more time;

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

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

300.F The following procedure shall be followed by each of the Subject Committee in examining a Bill and making a Report thereon:

(a) The Committee shall examine only such Bills introduced in the House as is referred to it by the Speaker; and

(b) The Committee shall consider the general principles and Clauses of such Bills and shall make Report thereon within such time as may be specified by the Speaker.
300.G  (a) The Reports of the Committees shall be based on broad consensus.

(b) Any Member of the Committee may record a note of dissent on the Report of the Committee.

(c) The note of dissent shall be presented to the House along with the Report.

300.H. Except for matters for which special provision is made in the Rules relating to the Subject Committees the General Rules applicable to other Assembly Committees shall apply to the Subject Committees as specified in the Fifth Schedule.

300.I. In other respects the Rules applicable to Select Committee on Bills in the House shall apply mutatis mutandis to the Subject Committees specified in the Fifth Schedule.

300.J. The Subject Committees may avail of the expert opinion or the public opinion to make the Report(s).

300.K. The Subject Committees shall not generally consider the matter within the purview of any other Assembly Committee.

300.L. The Report of the Subject Committees shall have persuasive value and shall be treated as considered advice given by the Committee.

CHAPTER-XXI
SECRET SITTING OF THE HOUSE

301.  (1) On a request made 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 House sits in secret no stranger shall be permitted to be presented in the Chamber, Lobby or Galleries.
302. The Speaker may cause a report of the proceedings of a secret sitting to be issued in such manner as he thinks fit, but no other person present shall keep a note or record of any proceedings or decisions of a secret sitting, whether in part or full, or issue any report of, or purport to describe, such proceedings.

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

304. (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 as 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.

305. Subject to the provisions of rule 304 disclosure of proceedings or decisions of a secret sitting by any person in any manner shall be treated as a gross breach of privilege of the House.

CHAPTER-XXII
GENERAL RULES OF PROCEDURE

(A) LANGUAGE OF THE ASSEMBLY

306. The business in the Legislative Assembly shall be transacted in the official language or languages of the State or in Hindi or in English:
Provided that the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly or person acting as such, as the case may be, may permit any member who cannot adequately express himself in any of the Languages aforesaid to address the Assembly in his mother tongue.

(B) NOTICES

307. (1) Every notice required by the rules shall be given in writing addressed to the Secretary and shall be left at the table or in his office during working hours.

(2) Unless otherwise provided in these rules, a notice received in the office at hours other than those specified in the preceding sub-rule shall be treated as given on the next opening day.

308. The Secretary shall circulate to each member a copy of every notice or other papers which under these rules are required to be made available to members.

(C) AMENDMENTS

309. 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.

310. (1) Subject to these rules an amendment must be relevant to the subject-matter of the motion to which it is proposed.
(2) An amendment may not be moved which, if carried, would have merely the effect of a negative vote.

(3) After a decision has been given on an amendment to any part of a motion an earlier part shall not be amended.

(4) No amendment may be proposed which is inconsistent with a previous decision on the same subject.

(5) The Speaker may, at any stage, disallow an amendment or refuse to put an amendment which in his opinion is frivolous.

311. 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.

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

313. (1) When one or more amendments are moved to a motion the Speaker shall, before putting the question thereon, state or read to the House the terms of the original motion.

(2) It shall be in the discretion of the Speaker either to put the original motion to vote first or any of the amendments thereto.
(D) RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY MEMBERS

314. Whilst the House is sitting, a member-

(i) should be presented in the House a few minutes before the time scheduled for the commencement of the sitting;

(ii) shall rise to his place when the Speaker enters the Chamber preceded by the Marshal bearing the Mace and shall respond to the three bows made by the Speaker and take his seat;

(iii) shall bow to the Chair while entering or leaving the House, and also when taking or leaving his seat;

(iv) shall maintain silence when not speaking in the House;

(v) shall not read any book, newspaper or letter, nor shall do anything except in connection with the business of the House;

(vi) shall not interrupt any member while speaking by disorderly expression or noises or in any other disorderly manner;

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

(viii) shall not leave the House or cross the floor of the House when the Speaker is addressing the House;

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

(x) shall invariably resume his seat as soon as the Speaker stands or calls out “Order”;
125

(xi) shall ordinarily keep to his usual seat while addressing the House;

(xii) shall always address the Chair and not any individual Member;

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

(xiv) shall withdraw unparliamentary word or expression so ruled by the Speaker;

(xv) shall withdraw forthwith if ordered by the Speaker for any disorderly conduct and absent himself from the sitting as per order of the Speaker.

315. When the name of a member shall be called by the Speaker, he shall rise to speak.

316. A member desiring to make any observations on any matter before the House shall rise when he speaks and shall address the Speaker:

Provided that a member disabled by sickness of infirmity may be permitted by the Speaker to speak while sitting.

317. (1) The matter of every speech must be strictly relevant to the matter under discussion.

(2) A member while speaking or answering a question shall not--

(i) give any evasive reply to any question;

(ii) express any opinion or make any comment on any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending;

(iii) make a personal charge against a member or impute improper motive to a member;

(iv) use offensive expressions about the conduct of proceedings of the Parliament of Legislature of any State or Union Territory;
(v) reflect on any decision of the House except on a motion for rescinding it;
(vi) reflect upon the conduct of the President or any Governor or any Administrator or the conduct of any Court of Justice sitting as such;
(vii) utter reasonable, seditious or defamatory words but he may, with the permission of the Speaker, quote them for the purpose of his argument;
(viii) use the President’s or the Governor’s name for the purpose of influencing the debate;
(ix) reflect upon the conduct of any person whose conduct can only be discussed on a substantive motion drawn up in proper terms under the Constitution;
(x) use his right of speech for the purpose of obstructing the business of the House;
(xi) discuss or question any ruling or direction of the Speaker or any order of the Speaker disallowing a question, resolution or motion.

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

319. The Speaker, after having called the attention of the Assembly to the Conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.
320. 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.

(E) ORDER OF SPEECHES & RIGHT OF REPLY

321. (1) After the member who makes a motion has spoken, other members may speak on the motion in such order as the Speaker may determine. If any member when called upon by the Speaker does not speak, he shall not be entitled, except by the permission of the Speaker, to speak, on 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 substantive motion or an amendment thereto or has made a motion for reduction or omission of an item under the budget demands may speak again by way of reply, and if the motion or the amendment is moved by a private member the Minister to whose Department the matter under discussion relates shall have right of speaking after the mover whether he has previously spoken in the debate or not.

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

Closure.

Limitation of
debate.

128

(F) PROCEDURE WHEN SPEAKER RISES

323. (1) Whenever the Speaker rises to address 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 leave his seat while the Speaker is addressing the House.

(G) CLOSURE

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

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

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

325. (1) Whenever the debate on any motion in connection with a bill or on any other motion becomes unduly protracted, the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the House, fix 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 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.
326. A matter requiring the decision of the House shall be decided by means of a question put by the Speaker.

327. 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 embraces two or more separate propositions, these propositions may be proposed by the Speaker as separate questions.

328. 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.

329. (1) Votes may be taken by voices or by division and shall be taken by division, if any member so desires:

Provided that the Speaker may, if he is satisfied that the division is unnecessarily claimed, avoid a division by taking votes by show of hands.

(a) VOICES

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

(ii) The Speaker shall then say; “I think the Ayes (or the Noes, as the case may be) have it”. If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is not challenged, he shall say twice; “The Ayes (or the Noes, as the case may be) have it” and the question before the House shall be determined accordingly.
(b) DIVISION

(i) If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is challenged, he shall order that the Lobby be cleared.

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

(iii) If the opinion so declared is again challenged, he shall direct the “Ayes” to go into the Right Lobby and the “Noes” into the Left Lobby. In the “Ayes” or “Noes” Lobby, as the case may be, each member shall call out his division Number and the Division Clerk, while marking off his number on the Division List, shall simultaneously call out the name of the Member:

Provided that, if in the opinion of the Speaker the division is unnecessarily claimed, he may ask the members who are for “Aye” and those for “No” respectively to rise in their places and, on a count being taken, he may declare the determination of the House. In such case, the names of the voters shall not be recorded.

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

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

(vi) A member who is unable to go to the Division Lobby owing to sickness or infirmity may, with the permission of the Speaker, have his vote recorded either at his seat or in the Members’ Lobby.
(vii) If a Member finds that he has voted by mistake in the wrong Lobby, he may be allowed to correct his mistake provided he brings it to the notice of the Speaker before the result of the division is announced.

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

131

(1) SPEAKER’S POWER TO ORDER WITHDRAWAL OF A MEMBER OR TO ADJOURN THE HOUSE OR SUSPEND A SITTING

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

331. (1) The Speaker may, if he deems it necessary name a member who disregards the authority of the Chair or abuses the rule of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business thereof.

(2) If a member is so named by the Speaker, the Leader of the House shall forthwith make a motion to the effect that the member so named be suspended from the service of the House for a period not exceeding the remainder of the session:

Provided that the House may, at any time, on a motion being made resolve that such suspension be terminated.
(3) A member suspended under this rule shall forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the House.

(4) The Speaker shall have full authority to carry out his order or the decision of the House and may employ, or authorise the employment of necessary force at any stage of the proceedings.

(5) The Speaker may, in the case of grave disorder arising in the House, adjourn the House or suspend a sitting for a time to be determined by him.

(J) POINTS OF ORDER

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

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

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

(3) Subject to the 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.
133

(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.

333. 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.

333 A. (1) A member who wishes to raise any
matter in the House under rule 333 of the Rules of
Procedure in the form prescribed for the purpose in
duplicate giving two clear days in advance on which
he intends, to bring the notice in the House.

(2) Notices shall be received in the Assembly
Secretariat by 1100 hrs. on each day commencing
from the first sitting of the Session.

(3) No member shall raise more than one
matter in a sitting.

(4) Not more than five notices shall be raised
in one sitting by five different members which shall be
determined according to the priority -of inter-se-
importance of the matter. The remaining notices
beyond five for a day shall lapse and fresh notices are
333. B. In order that notices may be admissible if it shall satisfy the following conditions namely:

1. It shall not refer to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the State Government.

2. It shall raise substantially one definite issue of urgent Public importance.

3. It shall not relate to a matter which has been discussed in the same session or which is substantially identical to the matter already raised by a member under this rule during the session.

4. It shall not refer to any matter pending before the Assembly Committees.

5. It shall not relate to any matter which is subjudice.

6. Contents of the subject-matter shall not exceed more than 150 words.

7. It shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expression, imputations, epithets or defamatory statement.

333 C. (1) Text of the notices shall not enter in the list of Business. Only an entry under heading “Matters under rule- 333” shall be included in the List of Business.

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

(3) If a Member is absent when called upon by the Speaker to raise the matter given notice of by him, the notice shall fall through.
(4) If a Minister so desires, he may make a statement on the matter in the House with the permission of the Speaker, otherwise extracts of the notices raised in the House shall be sent to the Minister concerned Department on the next day by the Assembly Secretariat for furnishing reply within fifteen days directly to the Member concerned with copies to all other Members and also to the Assembly Secretariat for record.

(K) RECORD AND REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

334. (1) The Secretary shall keep a journal in which a short record of the decisions of the Assembly for each day shall be entered.

(2) The journal after each meeting of the House, shall be signed by the Speaker; and when so signed it shall form an authentic record of the decisions of the House.

(3) The journal shall be printed and copies of it supplied to members within 10 days.

335. (1) The Secretary shall also cause to be prepared a full and accurate report of the proceedings of the Assembly at each of its meetings and shall publish it in such form and manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct.

(2) A copy of such report shall be sent by the Secretary to each member of the Assembly and to the Governor as early as possible.
336. (1) If the Speaker is of opinion that a word or words has or have been used in debate which is or are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such word or words be expunged from the proceedings of the House.

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

“Expunged as ordered by the Chair, on such and such date”.

(L) PRINTING AND PUBLICATION OF ASSEMBLY PAPERS

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

(2) A paper, document or report printed, published, distributed or sold in pursuance of sub-rule(1) shall be deemed to have been printed, published, distributed or sold under the authority of the House within the meaning of clause(2) of Article 194 of the Constitution.

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

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

CHAMBER OF THE HOUSE

The Chamber of the House shall not be used for any purpose other than the sittings of the Legislature or any business of the Legislature.

Any other portion of the Legislative Building or any building with the precincts of the House shall not be used for any purpose other than business connected with the Legislature except with the permission of the Speaker.

ADMISSION OF STRANGERS

The Admission of strangers during the sitting 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 or rules made by the Speaker.

The Speaker may, at any time during a sitting of the Assembly, order the withdrawal of strangers from any part of the House.

The Speaker may take such steps as may be necessary or such action as the circumstances of the case may in his discretion require, for the expulsion of any stranger from any portion of the House.
343. The Speaker shall make regulations governing the method of election by single transferable vote or holding of ballot or for any other purpose for which no provision has been made in the rules.

(Q) HOLDING OF ELECTION BY THE ASSEMBLY

344. When in pursuance of an Act or otherwise, the members of the Assembly or a section thereof has to elect representative on a public body, the Secretary shall, when requested in this behalf, arrange to hold an election in accordance with the provision of the Act..........or under the directions of, and regulations, if any, made by the Speaker.

(R) LAYING OF PAPER OR DOCUMENT ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

345. No paper or document shall be laid on the table of the House without the order or permission of the Chair.

(S) AMENDMENT OF RULES

346. Unless the Speaker directs otherwise, not less than fifteen days notice of the motion for leave to amend the Rules shall be given and the notice shall be accompanied by a draft of the proposed amendments.

347. The motion shall be set down for such day as the Speaker may direct. When the motion is reached, the Speaker shall read draft amendments and ask whether the member has the leave of the House. If objection is taken, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the
member who moves and from the member who objects, shall request those members who support the motion to rise in their places and if not less than one-fifth of the total number of members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall intimate that the member has the leave of the House. If less than one-fifth of the members rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.

348. Where a member has the leave of the House to proceed, the draft amendments shall be referred to the Rules Committee of the House.

349. On receipt of the report of the Rules Committee the procedure in regard to Bills originating in the Assembly shall, as far as may be, be followed with such necessary alterations as to the form of the motions that may be made as the Speaker may direct.

(T) MISCELLANEOUS

350. 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. The Speaker shall decide the procedure to be followed in such a case.

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

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

353. No decision of the Speaker in respect of disallowance of any resolution or question or in respect of any other matter shall be questioned.
Unless the Speaker otherwise directs the relative precedence of the classes of business before the House specified below shall be in the following order, namely:

(i) Oath or affirmation.
(ii) Questions (including short notice questions).
(iii) Obituary references.
(iv) Papers to be laid on the table.
(v) Communication of messages from the Governor.
(vi) Intimation regarding President’s/Governor’s assent to Bills.
(vii) Communications from Magistrates or other authorities regarding arrest or detention or release of members of the House.
(viii) Presentation of reports of Committees.
(ix) Laying of evidence before Select Committee in respect of Bills.
(x) Presentation of petitions.
(xi) Questions involving a breach of privilege.
(xii) Leave to move motions for adjournment of the business of the House.
(xiii) Calling attention notices.
(xiv) Announcement by the Speaker regarding leave of absence of members from the sittings of the House.
(xv) Announcement by the Speaker regarding various matters, e.g. resignation of members of the House, nomination to panel of Presiding Members, Committees etc.
(xvi) Rulings or announcements by the Speaker.
(xvii) Miscellaneous statements by Ministers.
(xviii) Personal statement by Ex-Minister explanation of his resignation.
(xix) Motion for election to Committee.
(xx) Motion for extention of time for presentation of report of Select Committee on Bill.
(xxi) Bill to be withdrawn.
(xxii) Bill to be introduced.
(xxiii) Laying of explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by Ordinances.
(xxiv) Motion for adoption of Report of Business Advisory Committee.
(xxv) Motion for leave to move Resolution for removal of Speaker/Deputy Speaker.
(xxvi) Motion for leave to make a motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers.
(xxvii) Consideration of report of Committee of Privileges.

(V) MOTIONS

355. A motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session.

356. A member who has made a motion may withdraw the same by leave of the House 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.

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

358. (1) 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 or decline to propose the question.
(2) If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for re-circulation of a Bill to elicit further opinion thereon is in the nature of a dilatory motion in abuse of the rules of the House in as much as the original circulation was adequate or comprehensive or that no circumstance has arisen since the previous circulation to warrant the re-circulation of the Bill, he may forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question.

(3) If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for recommittal of a Bill to a Select Committee of the House or circulation or re-circulation of the Bill after the Select Committee of the House has reported thereon is in the nature of a dilatory motion in abuse of the rules of the House in as much as the Select Committee of the House has dealt with the Bill in a proper manner or that no unforeseen or new circumstance has arisen since the Bill emerged from such Committee, he may forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question.

359. 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.

(W) ANTICIPATING DISCUSSION

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

(X) STATEMENT MADE BY A MINISTER

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

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR AND THE HOUSE

362. Communications from the Governor to the House shall be made to the Speaker by written message signed by the Governor or, if the Governor is absent from the place of sitting of the House, his message shall be conveyed to the Speaker through a Minister.

363. Communications from the House to the Governor shall be made-

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

(ii) through the Speaker.

CHAPTER XXIV

RESIGNATION AND VACATION OF SEATS IN THE HOUSE

364. (1) A Member wishing to resign his seat in the House shall do so in the form prescribed.

FORM OF RESIGNATION

To
The Speaker,
Legislative Assembly, Tripura.

Sir,

I hereby tender my resignation of my seat in the House with effect from..................................(date) forenoon/afternoon.

Place.................. Yours faithfully,
Date.................. (Signature of Member of the House).
The date and time of resignation given in the letter shall not be earlier than the one on which the letter is written.

(2) As soon as may be, the Speaker shall on receipt of the letter of resignation, if he is satisfied about the genuineness and voluntary nature thereof, inform the House that such and such a member has resigned his seat in the House.

Provided that when the House is not in Session the Speaker shall inform the House of it immediately after it re-assembles.

(3) The resignation shall take effect from the date and time specified in the letter of resignation.

(4) The Secretary shall, as soon as may be, after receipt of resignation by the Speaker, cause the said fact of resignation to be published in the Gazette and forward a copy of the notification to the Election Commission for taking steps to fill the vacancy thus caused.

(5) If any dispute arises as regards the genuineness or voluntary nature of the resignation, the same shall be determined by the Speaker before action is taken under sub-rule(2) or sub-rule(4).

(6) If any letter of resignation is not in the form prescribed it shall be returned to the Member concerned for the purpose of being submitted in the prescribed form.

CHAPTER-XXV

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

365. (1) A member desiring permission of the House to remain absent from the sittings thereof under Clause 4 of Article 190 shall make an application in writing to the Speaker.

(2) An application under sub-rule(1) shall specify the period for which leave of absence is required, indicating also the date of commencement and of termination of such leave of absence and the grounds for it;
Provided that the leave of absence applied for at any one time shall not exceed a period of sixty days.

All applications under rule 365 shall stand referred to the Committee on absence of members from the sittings of the House.

The Secretary shall, as soon as may be, after a decision has been signified by the House on the recommendations of the Committee in respect of an application for leave of absence communicate it to the member.

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 been granted to him, the unexpired portion of the leave from the date of his resumed attendance shall lapse.

(For rules relating to Committee on Absence of members from the Sittings of the House, see Chapter XX of these rules.)

A record of attendance of members in the meetings of the Assembly shall be kept by the Secretary and for this purpose an attendance register shall be maintained. It will be placed in the lobbies an hour before the commencement of a meeting and the members, other than the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker, Minister, Deputy Ministers, shall sign it before the meeting is adjourned for the day. A member who has not signed the register shall be treated as absent;
Provided that the member who has been so treated as absent may satisfy the Speaker within 15 days thereof that he attended the meeting, but failed to sign. And the Speaker, if, so satisfied, may order that he be marked present.

FIRST SCHEDULE
Form of Petition
(See Rule 249.)

To
The ......................
Tripura Legislative Assembly,

The humble petition of ......................
(Here insert name and designation or description of petitioner(s) in concise form, e.g. “A’ B and others” or “the inhabitants of ......................” or “the municipality of ......................” etc.). sheweth

(Here insert concise statement of case)...................... and accordingly your petitioner(s) pray that..................
..............................(here insert “that the Bill be or be not proceeded with” or “that special provision be made in the Bill to meet the case of your petitioner(s)” or any other appropriate prayer regarding the Bill or matter before the House)......................
..............................and your petitioner(s) as in duty bound will ever pray.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Petitioner</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Signature or thumb impression</th>
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Countersignature of member presenting.
THIRD SCHEDULE
LIST OF PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS
(See Rule-296)

1. Tripura Road Transport Corporation.

2. Tripura Jute Mills Ltd.

3. Tripura Handloom & Handicraft Development Corporation.


5. Tripura Industrial Development Corporation.


7. Tripura Horticulture Corporation Ltd.

8. Tripura Forest Development & Plantation Corporation.


10. Tripura Natural Gas Company Ltd.

11. Tripura Banaspati & Allied Industries Ltd.

12. Tripura State Electricity Corporation Ltd.
Sir under rule ................................of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Tripura Legislative Assembly, I have to report that.......................................................... petitions as per statement laid on the Table have been received relating to...............................(in case of Bill) the Bill to provide for.................................................. which was introduced in the House on the........201................................by Shri......................................................

STATEMENT

Petitions relating to...........................................(in case of Bills) the Bill to provide for ......................................which was introduced in the House on the........201....

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Signature</th>
<th>District or Town</th>
<th>State</th>
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FOURTH SCHEDULE
FORM OF COMPLAINT
(See Rule-300E)

To
The..........................................................

Subject:-Complaint against........................................................
................................................................................................
Member, Tripura Legislative Assembly.

Sir,
I/we seek for permission to bring forth before the Ethics Committee the following ethical misconduct of...........................
.................................................................................................M.L.A.

(Here brief statement of the case)

Accordingly, I/We pray that the Ethics Committee will examine the matter and recommend appropriate action against the Member for which act I/We as in duty bound will ever pray.

yours faithfully,

Place.................... Signature.........................
( Name of the Complainant
Date.................... Full Address....................
................................................................................
............................................................................
### Subject Committees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.</th>
<th>Subject Committee-I</th>
<th>Subject Committee-II</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sl.</td>
<td>Committee Departments</td>
<td>Committee Departments</td>
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<td>ii) Co-operation.</td>
<td>ii) Rural Development.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>iii) Power.</td>
<td>iii) Tribal Welfare.</td>
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<td>vi) Social Welfare &amp; Social Education.</td>
<td>vi) Industries &amp; Commerce (Sericulture, Handloom &amp; Handicrafts).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>viii) Agriculture &amp; Horticulture.</td>
<td>viii) Information, Cultural Affairs &amp; Tourism.</td>
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<td>ix) Fisheries.</td>
<td>ix) Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs.</td>
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<td>x) Animal Resources Development.</td>
<td>x) Tribal Rehabilitation in Plantation &amp; Primitive Group Programme.</td>
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<td>xi) Forests.</td>
<td>xi) Welfare of Minorities</td>
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<td>xii) Transport.</td>
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