

**RULES OF PROCEDURE
AND
CONDUCT OF BUSINESS
IN
MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

SEVENTH EDITION

(Revised & Updated)



MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT,
AIZAWL, MIZORAM.

**RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN
MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

CHAPTER – I

Short title and definitions

Short title

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

Definitions

2. (1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires :-
 - (a) “Governor” means the Governor of the State of Mizoram appointed by the President under Article 155 of the Constitution;
 - (b) “Assembly” means the Mizoram Legislative Assembly;
 - (c) “Assembly Committee” means a Committee which is appointed or elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker and which works under the direction of the Speaker and presents its report to the House or to the Speaker and the Secretariat for which is provided by the Assembly Secretariat.
 - (d) “Bulletin” means the Bulletin of the House containing :-
 - (i) a brief record of the proceedings of the House at each of its sittings;
 - (ii) 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

- (iii) information regarding Assembly Committees;
- (e) “Clear day” includes Sunday and Holidays but does not include the day of receipt of a notice by the Commissioner & Secretary.
- (f) “Constitution” means the Constitution of India;
- (g) “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;
- (h) “Finance Minister” means the Minister-in-charge of the Finance Department or any other Minister authorized to perform his functions;
- (i) “Gazette” means the Mizoram Gazette;
- (j) “House” means the Mizoram Legislative Assembly;
- (k) “Lobby” means the Division Lobbies or any other place specified by the Speaker within the precincts of the Assembly premises;
- (l) “Member” means a member of the Assembly and includes a Minister;
- (m) “Member-in-charge of the Bill” means, in the case of Government Bill, any member acting on behalf of the Government and in any other case, the member who has introduced the Bill;
- (n) “Minister” means a member of the Council of Ministers, a Minister of State, a Deputy Minister. [*The words “or a*

Parliamentary Secretary” was deleted by the Rules Committee in its First Report presented to the House on 23rd July, 2009]

- (o) “Motion” means a proposal made by a member for the consideration of the Assembly and includes a resolution and an amendment to a motion;
- (p) “Naming of Members” 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;
- (q) “Precincts of the House” means and includes the Legislative Assembly building and the grounds surrounding it enclosed within the fencings and such other places as the Speaker may from time to time specify;
- (r) “President” means the President of India;
- (s) ‘Private Member’ means a member other than a Minister;
- (t) “Private Members’ Business” means business of which notice is given by Private Members but does not include Motion of Thanks for Governor’s Address;
- (u) “Prorogation” means the ending of a session by an order of the Governor under Article 174 of the Constitution;
- (v) “Commissioner & Secretary” means the Commissioner & Secretary to the Assembly and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Commissioner & Secretary;
- (w) ‘Session’ means the whole period from the time the Assembly meets to the time when it is prorogued;

- (x) “Sitting” means the sitting of the members of the House for transacting business on any day from its commencement till the House rises for the day;
 - (y) “Table’ means the Table of the House;
 - (z) “Leader of the House” means the Chief Minister, if he is an elected member of the House, or any other member elected as such by the ruling party and recognized by the Speaker;
 - (aa) “Leader of the Opposition” means the Leader of the largest recognized party in the Opposition and recognized as such by the Speaker;
- (1) Words and expressions used in the Constitution and not defined above shall in these rules, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meanings assigned to them in the Constitution.

CHAPTER – II

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

Summons to Members

3. (1) The Chief Minister shall in consultation with the Speaker advise the Governor for summoning the Assembly under clause (1) of Article 174 of the Constitution.

(2) On issue of such summons by the Governor under clause (1) of Article 174 of the Constitution, the Commissioner & Secretary shall issue a summons to each member specifying the date and place for session of the House at least 15 (fifteen) days before the date of commencement of the Session :

Provided that when a Session is called at short notice on emergency, the summons may not be issued to each member separately

but an announcement of the date and place of the Session shall be published in the Gazette and members shall be informed by telegram.

Seating of Members

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

Oath or Affirmation

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

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

Roll of Members

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

CHAPTER – III

Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker and Panel of Chairmen

Election of Speaker by the Assembly

7. (1) When at the beginning of the new Assembly or owing to a vacancy in the office of the Speaker the election of a Speaker is necessary, the Governor shall fix a date for the holding of the election,

and the Commissioner & Secretary shall send to every member notice of the date so fixed.

(2) At any time before 3:30 P.M. on the day preceding the date so fixed, any member may nominate another member for election by delivering to the Commissioner & 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) The nomination paper shall be delivered to the Commissioner & Secretary either by the candidate himself or by the proposer or the seconder in person.

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

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

(6) When more than two candidates have been nominated and at the first ballot –

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

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

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

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

Election of Deputy Speaker

8. (1) When either at the beginning of a new Assembly or owing to the existence of any vacancy in the office of a Deputy Speaker at any time during the life of an Assembly, the election of a Deputy Speaker is necessary, the Speaker or the Governor, when there is no Speaker, shall fix a date for the holding of the election and the Commissioner & Secretary shall send to every member notice of the date so fixed, unless the same is announced to the House by the Speaker in the former case.

(2) At any time before 3:00 P.M., on the day preceding the date so fixed, any member may nominate another member for election by delivering to the Commissioner & Secretary a nomination paper signed by himself as proposer and by a third member as seconder, and stating –

(a) the name of the member nominated; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Power of other person to perform the duties of the office of, or to act as, Speaker

9. while the offices of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are vacant the duty of the office shall be performed by such member of the Assembly as the Governor may appoint for the purpose.

Panel of Chairmen

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

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

Power of person presiding

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

Delegation of powers to the Deputy Speaker

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

CHAPTER – IV

Sittings of the House

Hours of Sittings

13. The Assembly shall ordinarily sit from 10:30 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. and from 2:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. on all week days except Saturday :

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

When is sitting of the House duly constituted

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

Adjournment of House

15. (1) The Speaker shall determine the time when a sitting of the House shall be adjourned sine die.

(2) The Speaker shall have the power to adjourn the House whenever he deems necessary but he shall not exercise his power to adjourn the House sine die without the consent of the House :

Provided that when he adjourns the House for a particular time it shall not exceed a period of four weeks :

Provided further that the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, call a sitting of the House before the date or time to which it has been adjourned at any time after the House has been adjourned sine die, the Commissioner & Secretary shall communicate to each member the date, time, place and duration of the next part of the Session.

Adjournment of House in contravention of Rules

16. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, where the Leader of the House is of the view that an order of Adjournment of the House by the Speaker substantially contravenes the provisions of these rules and has the effect of impeding the functioning of the House for the disposal of business, he shall make a request to the Speaker to reconsider his decision and if the Speaker agrees, he shall call a sitting of the House on the day suggested by the Leader of the House.

(2) If the Speaker refuses to reconsider his decision it shall be the duty of the Leader of the House to give notice of a motion that such order of adjournment be inoperative and the House do proceed with the business before it and such notice shall be considered by the House on a date, being the date earlier than the date to which the House had been adjourned, to be named by the Leader of the House in such notice of motion.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Commissioner & Secretary, on receipt of such notice, to circulate it to members and include such matter in the list of business for the said date to be circulated to the members.

(4) If such motion is carried in the House, the House shall proceed with its business as if the order of adjournment referred to in sub-clause (1) of this rule had not been made.

CHAPTER – V

Governor's Address and Message to the Assembly

Governor's Address

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

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

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

(3) On such report being made, notice may be given of a motion of thanks for discussing the Governor's Address. On receipt of notice of such a motion or even if no such motion is received, the Speaker shall allot a date and time as early as possible compatible with the state of business of the House for discussion of the matters referred to in the address given by the Governor. In case of a motion being moved, such motion shall be duly proposed and seconded.

(4) The address having been adopted with or without amendment shall be forthwith communicated to the Governor by the Speaker.

Scope of discussion

18. On such day or days or part of any day, the Assembly 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.

Amendments

19. Amendments may be moved to such motion of thanks in such form as may be considered appropriate by the Speaker.

Other Business that may be taken up

20. (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 Assembly commences or continues the discussion on the Address.

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

(3) The discussion on the Address shall be interrupted in the course of a sitting by an adjournment or motion under Rule 66.

Government's right of reply

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

Time limit for speeches

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

Messages from Governor

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

CHAPTER – VI

Arrangement of Business, Provisional Programme and List of Business

(a) Arrangement of Business

Arrangement of Government Business

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

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

Precedence of Private Member's Bill

25. (1) On day allotted for the disposal of Private Member's Bills, such Bills shall have relative precedence in the following order, namely :-

- (a) Bills in respect of which the motion is that leave be granted to introduce the Bill;

- (b) Bills returned by the President or the Governor with a message under Article 200 of the Constitution;
- (c) Bills in respect of which a motion has been carried that the Bill be taken into consideration;
- (d) Bills in respect of which the report of a Select Committee has been presented;
- (e) Bills which have been circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon;
- (f) Bills introduced and in respect of which no further motion has been made or carried;
- (g) Other Bills

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

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

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

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

Precedence of Private Member's resolution

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

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

27. (1) Every Friday in every session shall allotted for Private Members' Business :

Provided that the Speaker may in his discretion allot any other day if this day is a holiday or if any Government Business is allotted on this day :

Provided further that the Speaker may allot this day for disposal of Government business in case there is no private members' business to be transacted on this day, and the time may be allotted by the Speaker in consultation with the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition :

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

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

Business outstanding at end of day

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

(b) Provisional Programme and List of Business

Provisional Programme

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

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

List of Business

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

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

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

CHAPTER – VII

Meetings, Quorums and Language of the Assembly

Quorum

31. The quorum to constitute a meeting of the Assembly shall be one-fourth of total number of members of the Assembly, inclusive of the person presiding.

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

Adjournment for want of Quorum

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

Language of the Assembly

33. The business of the Assembly shall be transacted in the official language or languages of the State of Mizoram or in Hindi or in English:

Provided that if any member addresses the Assembly in any of the languages which is not the official language or languages of the State of Mizoram, Hindi or English he shall have to make over in advance to the Secretary a copy of the speech written in English.

Proceedings not valid for failure to comply with rules

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

(2) The manuscript copy of the speech made by the member concerned will be supplied to the member within ten days of making the speech and the member concerned will correct the speech and return the same within fifteen days. If the speech is not corrected and returned within the aforesaid time, it may be printed without correction and no objection regarding the correctness of the speech will be entertained.

CHAPTER – VIII

(a) Questions

Time for questions

35. Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, the first hour of every meeting shall be available for the asking and answering of questions.

Notice of ordinary questions

36. Unless the Speaker otherwise directs not less than fifteen clear days' notice of a question shall be given.

Form of notice of questions

37. Notice of a question shall be given in writing to the Secretary and shall specify the official designation of the Minister to whom the question is addressed and the nature of the question (starred or unstarred), and the date on which the question is proposed to be placed on the list of questions for answers :

Provided that 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 a notice shall be deemed to have lapsed.

Ordinary ‘Starred’ and ‘Unstarred’ Questions

38. (1) Ordinary questions may be either “Starred” or “Unstarred”.

(2) Separate notices should be given for “Starred” and “Unstarred” questions. “Starred” questions should be distinguished by an asterisk (*):

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

(3) “Starred” questions shall be answered orally and the answers to “Unstarred” questions shall be printed or typed along with the questions.

(4) (a) Printed or typed copies of “Unstarred” questions and answers shall be laid on the Table half an hour before the Speaker takes his seat ;

(b) Only printed or typed copies of “Starred” question to be answered on a particular day shall be circulated amongst the members on the previous evening.

(5) No member shall be permitted to ask more than five starred questions for oral answers on any day. When two or more members tabled starred questions on the same subject and one of the question is admitted, the names of the other members shall be bracketed with the name of the member whose question has been admitted:

Provided that the Speaker may direct that all such questions be consolidated into a single self-contained question covering

all the important points raised by the members concerned shall be bracketed and shown against the question in the order of their priority:

Provided further that in computing the number of starred questions which a member is entitled to ask under sub-rule (5), the consolidated question, in the case of the members other than the member whose name appears first in the order of priority shall not be taken into account.

(6) Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, replies to questions notice of which has been given by the Secretary to the Department concerned shall be sent within ten days from the date of receipt of the questions by the Department concerned.

Supplementary question on ordinary ‘Starred’ and ‘Unstarred’ question

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

(2) Members shall be permitted to put any supplementary questions on ordinary “unstarred” question with the permission of the Speaker.

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

(4) The unstarred questions and answers included in the list of the day will be called serially only, if time permits, but they shall be printed in the proceedings under the heading “Unstarred questions”.

Unanswered question

40. (1) If any question placed on the list of questions for oral answers on any day is not called for answer within the time available for answering questions on that day, the Secretary shall circulate the replies within three days, and such replies shall form part of the proceedings of the day on which the questions were listed.

(2) When a meeting of the Assembly is cancelled or adjourned without transacting any business, all the questions, both starred and unstarred, originally entered in the list of questions for the day will be treated as unstarred questions for the next sitting, and will be printed along with their answers in the official report of the later day.

Minister may ask for notice of supplementary questions

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

If nevertheless, the question is not answered during the session in which it is put, it will lapse under rule 292.

Subject matter of question

42. 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.

Conditions of admissibility of questions

43. No questions 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 must make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement.
- (3) It must not contain arguments, inferences, ironical or offensive expressions, imputations, epithets or defamatory statements.
- (4) It must not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of a hypothetical question.
- (5) It must not refer to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity.
- (6) It must not be of excessive length.
- (7) It shall not repeat in the same session in substance questions already answered or to which an answer has been refused.
- (8) It shall not require information set forth in easily available documents or ordinary works of reference.
- (9) It shall not ask for information on a matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of India.
- (10) It shall not ordinarily ask about matters pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate any matter but may refer to 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 of commission or court of enquiry.

- (11) It shall not reflect on the character or conduct of any person whose conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion.
- (12) It shall not make or imply a charge on personal character.
- (13) It shall not ask for information on trivial, vague and meaningless matters.
- (14) It shall not ordinarily seek information on matters of past history.
- (15) It shall not relate to a matter with which a Minister is not officially connected.
- (16) It shall not relate to day-to-day administration of Local Bodies or other semi-autonomous bodies. The Speaker may, however, allow questions which arise out of their relation with the Government or refer to breaches of law or rules or relate to important matters involving general welfare.
- (17) It shall not refer to debates in the current session.
- (18) It shall not criticize decisions of the Assembly.
- (19) 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 subjects, the disclosure of which is against public interest.
- (20) It shall not deal with matters before a Committee appointed by the House or with matters within the jurisdiction of the Chairman of a Select Committee or the authorities of the House.
- (21) It shall not refer discourteously to a friendly foreign country.

- (22) It shall not raise questions of policy too large to be dealt with within the limit of an answer to a question.
- (23) In matters which are or have been the subject of correspondence between the Union Government and the Mizoram Government no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact, and the answer shall be confined to statement of facts.

Speaker to decide admissibility of questions

44. The Speaker shall decide on the admissibility of a question under rule 43 and shall disallow any question which in his opinion, is an abuse of the right of questioning or is in contravention of the rules.

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

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

Provided that the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, call upon the member who has given notice of a question for oral answer to state in brief his reasons for desiring an oral answer and, after considering the same, may direct that the question be included in the list of questions for written answer.

Power to disallow questions

46. The Speaker may, within the period of notice, disallow any question or any part of the question on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government and if he does so, the question or part of the question shall not be placed on the list of questions.

List of questions

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

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

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

Questions to private members

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

Questions how put

49. Questions shall be put and answers given in such manner as the Speaker may, in his discretion, determine.

Questions of absent members

50. (1) The Speaker may, in his discretion, allow the questions of an absent member to be put by another member duly authorized to do so in writing, but it shall come after the disposal of all other questions listed for the day. In all such cases previous intimation of such authority shall be given to the Speaker.

(2) In case where no intimation has been received by the Speaker from an absent member, the question shall be passed over and the question together with its answer shall form part of the proceedings of the day.

Answer to question not put

51. The Speaker at the request of a Minister/Member may direct that an answer to a question which has been called may be given on the ground of public interest even though the question is not put or the member in whose name it stands is absent.

Withdrawal or postponement of questions

52. A member may, by notice given at any time before the sitting for which his question has been placed on the list, withdraw his question or postpone it to a later day to be specified in the notice and on such later day the question shall be placed in the list after all questions which have not been so postponed :

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

(b) Short Notice Questions

Short Notice Questions

53. (1) A question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked with notice shorter than fifteen clear days and if the Speaker is of the opinion that the question is of an urgent character he may, in consultation with the Minister concerned, fix a day for the reply to such a question.

(2) Such questions will be called immediately after the starred questions listed for the day have been disposed of, and if the question hour has either been dispensed with or has not been provided for, it may

be called for answer as the first item of business, and if there is any new member to take oath or affirmation, then immediately thereafter.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER – IX

Half-an-hour discussion on matter arising out of answers to questions

Discussion on a matter of Public importance arising out of answers to questions

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

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

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

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

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

(3) The Speaker shall decide whether the matter is of sufficient public importance to be put down for discussion, and may not admit a notice which, in his opinion, seeks to revise the policy of the Government. Not more than one such matter shall be raised on a particular day.

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

Provided that if any matter put down for discussion on a particular day is not disposed of on that day it shall not be set down for any other day unless the members so desire, in which case it shall be included in the ballot for the next available day.

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

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

CHAPTER – X

Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance for short duration

Notice of raising discussion

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

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

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

Speaker to decide admissibility

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

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

No formal motion

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

Time limit for speeches

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

CHAPTER – XI

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance

59. (1) A member may, with previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance of

recent occurrence and the Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement at a later hour or date.

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER – XII

Statement made by a Minister

Statement made by a Minister

60. 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 :

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

CHAPTER – XIII

Motion for adjournment on a matter of public importance

Motion for adjournment

61. (1) A motion for an adjournment of the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker.

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

Restrictions on power to make motion

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

- (i) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting;
- (ii) not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion, and the motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence;
- (iii) the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session;
- (iv) the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given, regard being had to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time;
- (v) the motion must not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved.

- (vi) the motion shall not deal with any matter which is under adjudication by a court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of India;
- (vii) the motion shall not raise a question of privilege; and
- (viii) it must not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of Mizoram.

Method of giving notice

63. Notice of the adjournment Motion shall be given to the Secretary not later than 9:30 A.M. on the day on which the motion is proposed to be made and copies thereof shall be endorsed to :-

- (i) the Speaker
- (ii) the Minister concerned :

Provided that notices received after 9:30 A.M. shall be deemed to have been received at 9:30 A.M. on the next day on which the House sits.

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

64. No motion which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial function 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 state 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, commissioner or court of enquiry.

Mode of asking for leave to move adjournment motion

65. (1) The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 61 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon, call the member concerned who shall rise in his place and ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House :

Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 61 or is of the opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may, if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of motion and state the reasons for refusing consent or holding the motion as being not in order.

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

Time for taking up motion

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

Closure of debate

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

Time limit for speeches

68. The Speaker shall prescribe time limit for speeches.

CHAPTER – XIV

Legislation

(a) Introduction

Publication of Bills before introduction

69. The Speaker on a request being made to him may order the publications of any Bill (together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the financial memorandum accompanying it) in the Gazette, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill. In that event it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill, and, if the Bill is afterwards introduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again.

Notice of motion for leave to introduce private member Bills

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

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

(2) If the Bill is a Bill which, under the Constitution cannot be introduced without the previous sanction of the President or the previous sanction or the recommendation of the Governor, the Secretary shall take necessary steps with a view to obtaining the sanction, or recommendation of the President or the Governor, as the case may be. A copy of the Bill shall be sent to the Minister concerned for information. If no such sanction or recommendation is obtained, the notice shall not be valid and the Bill shall not be introduced, moves or taken into consideration.

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

(4) The Speaker may disallow a notice of a Bill in case the Bill does not comply with the requirements of sub-rule (1) of rule 73 or rule 74.

Notice of identical Bill

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

Introduction of a Bill dependant on another Bill pending before the House

72. A Bill which is dependant 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 dependant:

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

Financial memorandum and money clause

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

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

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

Explanatory memorandum to Bills delegating legislative powers

74. A Bill involving proposals for the delegation of legislative power shall further be accompanied by a memorandum explaining such proposals and drawing attention to their scope and stating also whether they are of normal or exceptional character.

Discussion of Governor's Ordinances

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

Statement in connection with ordinance

76. (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 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.

Motion for leave to introduce a Bill

77. (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 thereon :

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

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

Publication

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

(b) Motions after introduction

Motion after introduction

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

- (a) that it be taken into consideration by the Assembly either at once or at some future day to be then mentioned; or
- (b) that it be referred to Select Committee composed of such member of the House and with instructions to report on or before such date as may be specified in the motion; or

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

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

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

Discussion of Bill – First Reading

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

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

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

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

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

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

Persons by whom motions in respect of Bills may be made

81. No motion that a Bill be taken into consideration or be passed shall be made by any member other than the member-in-charge of the Bill or by any other member authorized by him and permitted to do so by the Speaker and no motion that a Bill be referred to a Select Committee or be circulated or re-circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon shall be made by a member other than the member-in-charge except by way of amendment to a motion made by the member-in-charge.

Procedure on report after presentation

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

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

- (ii) that the Bill be recommitted, either –
 - (a) without limitation, or
 - (b) with respect to particular clauses or amendments only, or
 - (c) with instructions to the Select Committee to make some particular or additional provision in the Bill.

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

Scope of debate on report of Select Committee

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

(c) Consideration and Amendments of Bills

Notice of Amendments

84. (1) If notice of a proposed amendment has not been sent to the Secretary two clear 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 in his discretion, allows the amendment to be moved.

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

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

Conditions of admissibility of amendments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sanction or recommendation of the President or Governor to be annexed to notice of amendment

86. If any member desires to move an amendment which under the Constitution cannot be moved without the previous sanction of the President or previous sanction or recommendation of the Governor, the Secretary shall forward the same to the President or the Governor, as the case may be, with a copy to the Minister concerned for necessary

sanction or recommendation and the amendment shall not be moved unless such sanction or recommendation is received :

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

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

Selection of new clause of amendments

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

Arrangement of amendments

88. 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 which they may be called. In arranging amendments raising the same question at the same point of a clause, precedence may be given to amendment moved by the member-in-charge of the Bill. Subject as aforesaid, amendments may be arranged in the order in which notices thereof are received.

Order of amendments – Second Reading

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

Mode of moving amendments

90. 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 to avoid repetition of arguments, a single discussion may be allowed to cover a series of inter-dependent amendments.

Withdrawal of amendments

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

Submission of Bills, clause by clause

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

Postponement of clause

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

Consideration of schedule

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

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

Voting on group of clauses and schedules

95. 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.

Clause one, Enacting Formula Preamble and Title of the Bill

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

(c) Adjournment of debates on and withdrawal of Bills

Adjournment of debates on a Bill

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

Withdrawal of a Bill

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

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

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

Explanatory statement by a member who moves or opposes withdrawal of a motion

99. 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.

(e) Passing of Bills

Passing of Bills – Third Reading

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

(2) If any amendment be made, any member may object to the passing of the Bill at the same meeting and such objection shall prevail unless the Speaker, in his discretion, allows the Bill to be passed.

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

Scope of debate

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

Correction of patent errors

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

In case the Bill passed is a money Bill, the Speaker shall sign and certify the same in accordance with the provision of Article 200 of the Constitution.

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

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

(f) Reconsideration of Bills returned by the Governor

Reconsideration of Bills returned by the Governor

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

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

Notice of motion for consideration of amendments

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

Motion for consideration

105. 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.

Scope of Debate

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

Consideration of amendments

107. If the motion that the amendments recommended by the Governor be taken into consideration is carried, the Speaker shall put the amendments to the House in such manner as he thinks most convenient for consideration.

Procedure on consideration of amendments

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

Passing again of Bill

109. When all the amendments have been disposed of, the member giving notice of the motion under Rule 104 may move that the Bill as originally passed by the Assembly be passed again, or passed again as amended, as the case may be.

Disagreement of the House with message

110. 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 104 may at once move that the Bill as originally passed by the Assembly be passed again without amendment.

CHAPTER – XV

PETITIONS

Scope of Petitions

111. Petitions may be presented or submitted to the Assembly with the consent of the Speaker on –

- (i) a Bill which has been published under rule 69 or which has been introduced in the Assembly ;
- (ii) any matter connected with the business pending before the Assembly ; and
- (iii) any matter of general public interest provided that it is not one -
 - (a) which falls within the cognizance of a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India or a court of enquiry or a statutory tribunal or authority or a quasi-judicial body or a Commission ;
 - (b) which should ordinarily be raised in Parliament or any other State Legislature;
 - (c) which can be raised on a substantive motion or resolution ; or
 - (d) for which remedy is available under the law, including rules, regulations, bye-laws made by the Central or Mizoram Government or an authority to whom power to make such rules, regulations, etc. is delegated.

General form of petition

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

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

(3) Every petition shall be in Mizo, in Hindi or in English and if it is in any other language it shall be accompanied by a translation in English, and shall be signed by the petitioners.

Authentication of petition

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

Documents not to be attached

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

Counter Signature

115. (1) Every petition shall, if presented by a member be countersigned by him. If a petition is made in any Indian language other than Mizo, Hindi or English, its translation in English shall also be countersigned by the member presenting it.

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

Petition to be addressed to House

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

Notice of Presentation

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

Presentation of Petition

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

Form of Petition

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

“Sir,

I beg to present a petition signed by.....Petitioner(s)
regarding” And no debate shall be permitted on this statement.

Reference to Committee on Petitions

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

CHAPTER – XVI

Resolutions

Notice of resolution and order of giving them

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

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

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

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

Form of Resolution

122. A resolution may be in the form of a declaration of opinion or a recommendation, or may 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; of comment, urge or request for action, or call attention to a matter or situation for consideration by Government; or in such other form as the Speaker may consider appropriate.

Forms and contents of Resolutions

123. Subject to the restrictions contained in the rules, a resolution may be moved on a matter of general public interest :

Provided that no resolution shall be admissible which does not comply with the following conditions, namely :-

- (a) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall raise one definite issue ;
- (b) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputation, innuendoes or defamatory statements ;
- (c) it shall not refer to the conduct or character of any person except in his official or public capacity ;
- (d) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India ;
- (e) it shall not reflect upon the conduct of the President as distinct from the Government of India or any Governor as distinct from the State Governor ;
- (f) it shall not reflect upon the conduct in the exercise of his or its judicial functions of any Judge or Court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India; and
- (g) it shall not refer to any matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of Mizoram.

Ballot for determining relative precedence

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

Speaker to decide admissibility of resolution

125. 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.

Raising discussion on matters before tribunals, commission, etc.

126. 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 state of enquiry if the Speaker is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by the statutory tribunal, statutory authority, commission or court of enquiry.

Motion and withdrawal of resolution

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

- (a) decline to move the resolution, in which case he shall confine himself to a mere statement to that effect, or
- (b) move the resolution, in which case he shall commence his speech by a formal motion in the terms appearing on the list of business.

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

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

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

Limit of discussion

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

Amendments

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

Notice of amendments

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

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

Time limit for speeches

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

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

Withdrawal of resolutions

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

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

(3) 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.

Resolutions not discussed

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

Provisions not applicable to Government resolution

134. The provisions of Rules 121.124 and 133 shall not apply to a resolution of which notice is given by a Minister.

Splitting of resolution

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

Lapse of resolution

136. A resolution, which has been admitted, but not discussed during the session, shall stand lapsed :

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

Copy to Government

137. A copy of every resolution which has been passed by the Assembly shall be forwarded to the Government of Mizoram, and actions taken on the resolutions having statutory effects should be reported to the Assembly Secretariat before the next session.

CHAPTER – XVII

SPECIAL MOTIONS

Special Motions to get precedence over other motion

138. Whenever any report or any matter of urgent public importance and of recent occurrence is brought before the House, any member can move a motion for the discussion of that matter. Such a motion will get precedence over motions under rule 139. The Speaker shall fix the time and date for discussion of such a motion.

CHAPTER – XVIII

MOTIONS

Discussion on a matter of Public interest by motions

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

Notice of Motion

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

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

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

Conditions of admissibility of motion

- (3) In order that a motion may be admissible it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely, that :-
- (i) it shall raise substantially one definite issue ;
 - (ii) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, 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 matter which is likely to be discussed in the same session ;

- (viii) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India ;
and
- (ix) it shall not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of Mizoram.

Speaker to decide admissibility of motions

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

Discussion of motions or statement made by a Minister

(5) Any motion tabled by a member to discuss a statement or report made by a Minister under rule 60 may also be the subject matter of the discussions.

Time limit for speeches

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER – XIX

THE MINISTRY

No-Confidence and resignation

Motion of no-confidence in the Ministry

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

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

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

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

- (a) the member desiring to move the motion has before the commencement of the sitting of the day, given a written notice to the Secretary of his intention to move the motion together with a copy of the motion.
- (b) leave to make the motion has been asked for after the questions and before the list of business of the day is entered upon.

(3) If the Speaker is of opinion that the motion is in order he shall read the motion to the Assembly and shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places and, if not less than ten members of the House rise accordingly, the Speaker shall intimate that leave is granted and that the motion will be taken on

such day, not being more than ten days and not less than twenty four hours from the time at which leave is asked, as e may appoint.

(4) If less than ten members of the House rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.

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

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

Personal statement by Minister on resignation

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER – XX

FINANCIAL BUSINESS

Presentation of Budget

143. (1) The Annual Financial statement or the statement of the Estimated Receipts and Expenditure ¹[including performance budget and detailed work programme] of the Government of the State of Mizoram in respect of every financial year (hereinafter referred to as “the Budget”) shall be presented to the House on such day as the Governor may appoint.

(2) The Budget shall be presented to the House in such form as the Minister-in-charge of Finance may, after considering the suggestions, if any, of the Estimates Committee, settle.

1 [***] *Added by Notification No. 2A/RC/32/56/67-68 dt 26-11-2000 and the words ‘budget performance’ had been changed to ‘performance budget’ by the Rules Committee in its First Report presented to the House on 23rd July, 2009.*

No discussion on day of presentation

144. There shall be no discussion of the Budget on the day on which it is presented to the House.

Stages of Budget debate

145. The Budget shall be dealt with by the Assembly in two stages, namely –

- (i) a general discussion ; and
- (ii) the voting of demands for grants.

(c) Demands for Grants

Demand for Grants

146. (1) A separate demand shall ordinarily be made in respect of the grant proposed for each Department ;

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

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

(c) General Discussion

General discussion on Budget

147. (1) On a day or days to be appointed by the Speaker not earlier than two days subsequent to the day on which the Budget is presented and for such time as the Speaker may allot for this purpose, the House shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question or principle involved therein, but no motion shall be moved at 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.

(d) Voting of Demands

Voting of Demands

148. (1) The Voting of Demands for grants shall take place on such days, not exceeding fifteen days, as the Speaker may, in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot for the purpose.

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

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

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

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

(6) On the last day of the days so allotted under sub-rule (1), one 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 demand 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.

Cut Motions

149. A motion may be moved to reduce the amount of a demand in any of the following ways :-

(a) “that the amount of the demand be reduced to Re.1/-”-representing disapproval of the policy underlying the demand. Such a

motion shall be known as “Disapproval of Policy Cut”. A member giving notice of such a motion shall indicate in precise terms the particulars of the policy which he proposes to discuss. The discussion shall be confined to the specific point or points mentioned in the notice and it shall be open to members to advocate an alternative policy ;

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

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

Admissibility of Cut Motions

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

- (i) it shall relate to one demand only ;
- (ii) it shall be clearly expressed and shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations, epithets or defamatory remarks;
- (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 of the concern of the Government.
- (vii) it shall not relate to expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mizoram;
- (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 on privilege;
- (x) it shall not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session and on which a decision has been taken;
- (xi) it shall not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration in the same session;
- (xii) it shall not ordinarily seek to raise a discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into or investigate any matter :

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

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

Notice of Cut Motions

151. If a notice of a motion to reduce or omit any demand for grant has not been given one clear day previous to the day appointed for the discussion of such grant, any member may object to the moving of the motion, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made.

Speaker to decide admissibility

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

Vote on Account

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

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

(3) Discussion of a general character may be allowed on the motion or any amendment 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 ways as if it were a demand for a grant.

Supplementary or additional grants for excess expenditure

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

Scope of debate on Supplementary Grants

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

Token Grant

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

(e) Appropriation Bill

Procedure regarding Appropriation Bill

157. (1) As soon as may be after the grants have been made by the Assembly there shall be introduced a Bill to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of all money required to meet the grants so made by the Assembly, and the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State, but not exceeding in any case the amount shown in the Budget presented to the Assembly.

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

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

(3) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches at all or any of the stages for which a day or days have been allotted under sub-rule (1) above.

(4) The Speaker may suspend the operation of any rule for the timely passing of such Bills.

Timely completion of financial business

158. 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 the category under the Constitution.

Publication of Appropriation, Finance Accounts and Audit Reports

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

CHAPTER – XXI

Removal of Speaker and Deputy Speaker

Resolution for removal of Speaker and Deputy Speaker

160. Any resolution to remove the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker from office, of which at least fourteen days' notice as required under Article 179 of the Constitution has been given shall be read to the Assembly by the person presiding who shall then request the members who are in favour of leave being granted to move the resolution to rise in their places, and if not less than ten members of the House rise accordingly the person presiding shall allow the resolution to be moved.

If less than ten members of the House rise, the person presiding shall inform the member who have given the notice that he has not the leave of the Assembly to move it.

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

Leave of House to take up resolution

161. (1) Subject to the provisions of Article 181 of the Constitution, the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or such other person as is referred to in clause (2) of Article 180 of the Constitution shall preside when a motion under rule 160 is taken up for consideration.

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

Inclusion of resolution in the list of business

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

Time limit for speeches

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

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

CHAPTER – XXII

Question of Privilege

Breach of privilege, how brought to the notice of House

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

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

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

A – Complaint by a Member

Notice of a complaint of a member

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

Condition for the admissibility of a question of privilege

166. The right to raise a question of privilege shall be governed by the following questions :-

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

Presentation of complaint

167. If the Speaker gives his consent under rule 164, the member making the complaint shall, after questions and before the list of business is entered upon, read his complaint and may make a short statement relevant thereto. If the complaint is founded upon a document, it shall be read by the member complaining or if so directed by the Speaker, by the Secretary. The Speaker after hearing other member if necessary, shall decide whether the complaint is in order or not :

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

Speaker to refer the matter to the Committee of Privileges

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

Power of Speaker to give directions

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

B – Complaint by a Petition

Complaint by a petition

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

C – Complaint by a Committee

Complaint by a Committee

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

Substantive Motion

172. After any of the following motions is agreed to by the House –

(i) Motion under rule 168 that the matter be taken into consideration ; or

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

(iii) Motion under rule 170 that the petition be taken into consideration ; or

(iv) Motion under rule 171 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 member may move an amendment to the said motion. After a brief discussion of the motion, and amendments, if any, the Speaker shall put the question to vote.

D – Special Procedure relating to complaint against Member

Notice to Member complained against

173. Where the complaint is to be made against a member, the member should be given prior notice by the complainant, petitioner or Secretary of the Committee, as the case may be. In case no prior notice has been given, the House may adjourn the consideration of the matter till notice is given to the member concerned or it may decline to entertain the complaint. The member complained against shall attend the House in his place on the day fixed by the House or proposed by the complainant, as the case may be.

If he is unable to attend, the House may further postpone the consideration of the matter; but if he, in the opinion of the House willfully absents himself, the House may proceed with the matter in his absence.

Member to be heard

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

Withdrawal of member concerned

175. The House then shall proceed on to discuss the motion and the member complained against may remain in the House but shall not take part in the discussion unless called upon to offer any further explanation or apology.

E – GENERAL

Opportunity to person charged

176. Except where the breach of privilege is committed in the actual view of the House or of the Committee, the House shall at some proper

stage of the proceedings before the sentence is passed give an opportunity to the persons charged to be heard in explanation or exculpation of the offence against him :

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

Summoning the party charged

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

Punishment

178. The House, like the House of the People has power under clause (3) of Article 194 of the Constitution to inflict amongst others the following punishments :-

- (1) admonition,
- (2) reprimand,
- (3) imprisonment, for such term as may be decided by the House but it shall not extend beyond the prorogation or dissolution of the House whichever is earlier, and
- (4) suspension or expulsion of a member for a period not exceeding 30 days or till prorogation or dissolution of the House whichever is earlier.

Groundless complaints

179. 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.

Execution of order of the House

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

Brevity of debate

181. The debate at all stages on questions involving breach of privilege shall be brief.

Power of Speaker to refer question of privilege to Committee

182. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Speaker may refer any questions of privilege to the Committee of Privileges for examination or investigation or report.

Application of this chapter to persons entitled to take part in the proceedings of the Assembly

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

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

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

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

Intimation to Speaker on release of a member

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

Treatment of communications received from Magistrate

186. As soon as may be, the Speaker shall, after he has received a communication referred to in rule 184 read it out in the House if in session, or if the House is not in session, direct that it may be circulated for the information of the member :

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

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

Arrest within the precincts of the House

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

Service of legal process

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

CHAPTER – XXIII

Subordinate Legislation

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

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

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

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

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

Allotment of time for discussion of amendment

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

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

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

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

(for rules relating to Committee on subordinate Legislation, see Chapter XXVIII of these rules.)

CHAPTER – XXIV

Leave of Absence and Vacation of Seats

Leave of absence from the sittings of the House

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

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

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

Vacation of seats in the House

193. (1) The seat of a member shall be declared vacant under clause (4) of Article 190 of the Constitution, on a motion by the Leader of the

House or by such other member to whom he may delegate his functions in this behalf.

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

CHAPTER – XXV

Resignation of Seats in Assembly

Resignation of Seats in Assembly

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

To

The Speaker,
Legislative Assembly,
Aizawl.

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

Yours faithfully

.....

Member of the Assembly

Place

Date

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

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

Provided that when the Assembly is not in Session the Speaker shall inform the House immediately after the House re-assembles, that the said member has resigned his seat in the Assembly during the intersession period.

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

CHAPTER – XXVI

Communication between the Governor and the Assembly

Communication from the Governor to the Assembly

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

Communication from the Assembly to the Governor

(2) communication from the Assembly to the Governor shall be made –

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

(ii) thought the Speaker.

CHAPTER – XXVII

Secret Sitting of the Assembly

Secret Sitting

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

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

Provided that persons authorized by the Speaker may be present in the Chamber, Lobby or galleries.

Report of the proceedings

197. 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 decision of a secret sitting, whether in part or full or issue any report of, or purport to describe such proceedings.

Procedure in other respects

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

Lifting of ban of secrecy

199. (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 authorized by him that the proceedings in the Assembly during a secret sitting is no longer treated as secret.

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

Disclosure of proceedings or decision

200. Subject to the provisions of rule 199, 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 – XXVIII

Assembly Committees

(a) General

Committee to include Assembly Committee

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

Appointment of Committee

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

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

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

Objection to membership of Committee

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

- (a) The member who has taken objection shall precisely state the ground of his objection and the nature of the alleged interest, whether personal, pecuniary or direct, of the proposed member in the matters coming up before the Committee ;
- (b) After objection has been stated, the Speaker shall give an opportunity to the member proposed on the Committee against whom the objection has been taken to state the position ;
- (c) If there is dispute on facts, the Speaker may call upon the member taking objection and the member against whose appointment on the Committee objection has been taken, to

produce documentary or other evidence in support of their respective cases ;

- (d) After the Speaker has considered the evidence tendered before him, he shall give his decision which shall be final ;
- (e) Until the Speaker has given his decision the member against whose appointment on the Committee objection has been taken shall continue to be a member thereof if elected or nominated and take part in discussion, but shall not be entitled to vote ; and
- (f) If the Speaker holds that the member against whose appointment objection has been taken has a personal, pecuniary or direct interest in the matter before the Committee, he shall cease to be a member thereof forthwith :

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

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

Term of office of Committee nominated by the Speaker

204. Except as otherwise provided in rule 250, 252 and 154, the term of office of all members of all Assembly Committees shall be for a period of one year from the date of constituting the Committee or till a new Committee is constituted in accordance with these rules ;

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

Resignation from Committee

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

Chairman of Committee

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

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

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

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

Secretary of the Committee

207. The Secretary of the Assembly shall be the Secretary of all Assembly Committees.

Quorum

208. (1) The quorum to constitute a sitting of a Committee shall be, one-third or three whichever is greater of the total number of members of the Committee.

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

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

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

Discharge of members absent from sitting of Committee

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

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

Voting in Committee

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

Casting vote of Chairman

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

Power to appoint Sub-Committee

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

Sittings of a Committee

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

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

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

Committee may sit whilst Assembly is sitting

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

Sittings of Committee in private

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

Venue of sitting

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

All strangers to withdraw when Committee deliberates

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

Power to take evidence or call for documents

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

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

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

Power to send for persons, papers and records

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

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

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

Counsel for a witness

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

Evidence on oath

221. (1) A Committee may administer oath or affirmation to a witness examined before it.

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

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

Procedure for examining witness

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

- (i) The Committee shall, before a witness is called for examination, decide the mode of procedure and nature of questions that may be asked of the witness.
- (ii) The Chairman of the Committee may first ask the witness such question or questions as he may consider necessary with reference to the subject matter under consideration or any subject connected herewith according to the mode of procedure mentioned in clause (i) of this rule.
- (iii) The Chairman may call other members of the Committee one by one to ask any other questions.
- (iv) A witness may be asked to place before the Committee any other relevant points that have not been covered and which a witness thinks are essential to be placed before the Committee.
- (v) A verbatim record of the proceedings of the Committee shall, when a witness is summoned to give evidence, be kept.
- (vi) The evidence tendered before the Committee may be made available to all members of the Committee.

Record of decisions of Committee

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

Evidence, report and proceedings treated as confidential

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

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

(3) The evidence given before a Committee shall not be published by any member of the Committee or by 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 finally laid on the Table.

Special Reports

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

Report of Committee

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

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

(2) Reports may be either preliminary or final.

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

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

Availability of report to Government before presentation

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

Presentation of report

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

(2) In presenting the report the Chairman or in his absence, the member presenting the report shall, if he makes any remarks, confine himself to brief statement of fact, but there should be not debate on that statement at this stage.

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

229. The Speaker may, on a request being made to him and when the Assembly is not in session, order the printing, publication or circulation of a report of a Committee although it has not been presented to the

Assembly. In that case the report shall be presented to the Assembly during its next session at the first convenient opportunity.

Power to make suggestions on procedure

230. 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.

Power to make detailed rules

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

Power of Speaker to give direction

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

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

Business before Committee not to lapse on prorogation of Assembly

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

Unfinished work of Committee

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

work. Any preliminary report, memorandum or note that the Committee may have prepared or any evidence that the Committee may have taken shall be made available to the new Committee.

Applicability of general rules to Committee

235. 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 special rules shall prevail.

(c) Business Advisory Committee

Constitution of the Business Advisory Committee

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

Function of Committee

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

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

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

Report of Committee

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

Allocation of time order

239. As soon as may be after the report has been made to the House, a motion may be moved by a member of the Committee designated by the Speaker ; “that this Assembly agrees with the allocation of time proposed by the Committee in regard to such and such Bill or Bills or other Government business,” and if such motion is accepted by the House, it shall take effect as if it were an Order of the House :

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

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

Disposal of outstanding matter at the appointed hour

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

Variation in the Allocation of Time Order

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

(c) Select Committees.

Composition of Select Committees

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

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

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

Members other than Members of Committee may be present

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

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

Report by a Select Committee

Report of a Committee

244. (1) As soon as may be, after a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee, the Select Committee shall meet from time to time in accordance with rule 213 to consider the Bill and shall make a report thereon within the time fixed by the Assembly :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Presentation of report

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

Printing and publication of reports

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

(d) Committee on Petitions

Constitution of Committee on Petitions

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

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

Report of Committee

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

(2) Circulation of the petition shall be *in extenso* or in summary form as the Committee or the Speaker, as the case may be, may direct.

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

(e) Committee of Public Accounts

Functions of Committee on Public Accounts

249. (1) There shall be a Committee on Public Accounts for examination of accounts showing the appropriation of sums granted by the Assembly for the expenditure of the Government of Mizoram; the annual finance accounts of the Government of Mizoram and such other accounts laid before the Assembly as the Committee may think fit.

(2) In scrutinizing the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Mizoram and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, it shall be the duty of the Committee to satisfy :-

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

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

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

audit of which may be conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India either under the directions of the Governor or by a statute of the state Assembly ;and

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

(4) If any money has been spent on any service during any 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 recommendations as it may deem fit.

Constitution of Committee

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

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

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

Insertion of Rule 250 A and 250 B – *inserted as per Rules Committee Resolution on 5.3.2015 presented to the House on 17.3.2015 in its 2nd Report.*

After rule 250 in the Principal Rules, new Rules shall be inserted as follows :

Committee on Local Fund Accounts

Function of Committee on Local Fund Accounts

250A.(1) There shall be a Committee on Local Fund Accounts for examination of accounts showing the appropriation of sums granted by the Assembly for local bodies/authorities in the State of Mizoram and such other accounts relating to local bodies laid before the Assembly as the Committee may deem fit.

(2) In scrutinizing the Appropriation Accounts of local bodies and the Consolidated Report of the Director of Local Fund Audit 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.

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

(a) to examine the statements of accounts showing the income and expenditure of autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies the audit of which may be conducted by the Director of Local Fund Audit by a statute of the Legislature ;

(b) to consider the Audit Report of the Director of Local Fund Audit and accounts of a fund authority which, though not part of a Government department has been established by or under law or orders of the Government or any other fund which the Government may by notification in the Gazette declare to be a Local Fund.

(c) To examine the Consolidated Report of the accounts audited by the Director of Local Fund Audit, which is laid annually before the Legislative Assembly. The Committee shall perform such other functions in respect of the Audit Reports of the Local Bodies audited by the

Director of Local Fund Audit as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.

(d) to examine the Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, relating to the accounts of the Local Self Government Institutions, which are laid annually before the Legislative Assembly. The Committee shall perform such other functions in respect of the Audit Reports of Local Bodies audited by the comptroller and Auditor General of India as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.

Constitution of Committee

250B (1) The Committee shall consist of not more than seven members who shall be elected by the House from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

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

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

(f) Committee on Estimates

Functions of Committee on Estimates

251. There shall be a Committee on Estimates for the examination of such of the estimates as may be referred to the Committee or are specially referred to it by the House or the Speaker. The functions of the Committee shall be –

- (a) to report what economies, improvement in organization, efficiency or administrative reform, consistent with the policy underlying the estimates, may be effected ;

- (b) to suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration ;
- (c) to examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates ; and
- (d) to suggest the form in which the estimates shall be presented to Assembly.

Constitution of Committee

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

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

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

Examination of estimates by Committee

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

(g) Committee on Public Undertakings

Constitution of Committee

254. (1) ¹[“There shall be a Committee on Public Undertakings for the examination of the working of the Public Undertakings specified in the

Fifth Schedule consisting of not more than seven members who shall be elected by the House from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The Speaker may, in consultation with the Leader of the House, modify or vary the list of Public Undertakings in the Fifth schedule from time to time” :]

1 [****] *Substituted by Notification No. LA/RC/32/96/67-68 dt. 21.11.2000.*

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

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

Functions

255. The functions of the Committee shall be –

(i) to examine the reports and accounts of the public undertakings as specified by the Government from time to time and of such other public undertakings as may be referred to the Committee by the Speaker for examination.

(ii) to examine the reports, if any, of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the public undertakings.

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

(iv) to exercise such other functions vested in the Committee on Public Accounts and the Committee on Estimates in relation to the Public Undertakings mentioned above as are not covered by clauses (i), (ii) and

(iii) above and as may be allotted to the Committee by the Speaker from time to time.

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

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

(h) Committee of Privileges

Constitution of Committee of Privileges

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

Examination of question by Committee

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

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

Consideration of report

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

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

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

Priority for consideration of report of Committee

259. A motion that the report of the Committee be taken into consideration shall be accorded priority assigned to a matter of privilege under rule 167, 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 day so appointed.

(i) Committee on Subordinate Legislation

Functions of Committee in Subordinate Legislation

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

Constitution of Committee

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

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

Numbering and Publication of order

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

Duties of Committee

263. After each such Order referred to in rule 260 is laid before the House, the Committee shall, in particular, consider –

- (i) whether it is in accord with the general objects of the Constitution or the Act pursuant to which it is made ;
- (ii) whether it contains matter which in the opinion of the Committee should more properly be dealt with within an Act of the Assembly.
- (iii) whether it contains imposition of any tax ;
- (iv) whether it directly or indirectly bars the jurisdiction of the courts ;

- (v) whether it gives retrospective effect to any of the provisions in respect of which the Constitution or the Act does not expressly give any such power ;
- (vi) Whether it involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State or the public revenues ;
- (vii) whether it appears to make some unusual or unexpected use of the powers conferred by the Constitution or the Act pursuant to which it is made ;
- (viii) whether there appears to have been unjustifiable delay in its publication or in laying it before the Assembly ; and
- (x) whether for any reason its form of purport calls for any elucidation.

Report of Committee

264. (1) If the Committee is of the opinion that any Order should be annulled wholly or in part, or should be amended in any respects it shall report that opinion and the grounds thereof to the Assembly.

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

Power of Speaker to give directions

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

(j) Committee on Government Assurances

Functions of Committee on Government Assurances

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

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

Constitution of Committee

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

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

(k) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table

Constitution of the Committee

268. There shall be a Committee on Papers Laid on the Table consisting of not more than 6 members who shall be nominated by the Speaker for a term not exceeding one year from the date of its formation.

Chairman of the Committee

269. The Speaker may nominate one of the members of the Committee to be its Chairman.

Functions of the Committee

270. The functions of the Committee shall be to examine all papers laid on the Table of the House by Ministers and to report to the House on –

- (a) whether there has been compliance of the provisions of the Constitution, Act, Rule or Regulation under which the paper has been laid.
- (b) Whether there has been any unreasonable delay in laying the paper.
- (c) If there has been such delay whether a statement explaining the reasons for delay has been laid on the Table of the House and whether those reasons are satisfactory.
- (d) The Committee shall perform such other functions in respect of the paper Laid on the Table as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.

(I) Rules Committee

Functions of Rules Committee

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

Constitution of Committee

272. The Committee on Rules shall be nominated by the Speaker and shall consists of nine members including the Chairman of the Committee. The Speaker shall be the ex-officio Chairman of the Committee.

Laying of report on the table

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

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

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

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

(m) House Committee

House Committee

274. (1) There shall be appointed at the commencement of the first session in each year a House Committee for one year, to consider and advise upon all matters connected with the comfort and convenience of members of the Assembly, which shall consist of not more than six members to be nominated by the Speaker.

- (2) The functions of the Committee shall be :
- (i) to deal with all questions relating to residential accommodation for members of the Assembly ;
 - (ii) to exercise supervision over facilities for accommodation, food, medical aid and other amenities accorded to the Members' Hostel ;
 - (iii) to look to the comfort, convenience of the members as well as maintain, in general, discipline in the Hostel ;
 - (iv) the functions of the Committee shall be advisory ; and
 - (v) the Committee shall frame its own rules, and the rules so framed shall be laid on the Table of the House.

(n) Library Committee

Library Committee

- 275.** (1) There shall be a Library Committee appointed by the Speaker consisting of not more than six members.
- (2) 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 Library ; and
 - (c) to assist the members in fully utilizing the services provided by the Library.

(o) Subject Committees

Subject Committees

276. (1) There shall be 3 (three) Subject Committees as enumerated in the Fourth Schedule.

* Substituted as per Rules Committee Resolution on 28.1.2014 presented to the House on 19.3.2014 in its 2nd Report.

Sub-rule (1) of Rule 276 above is again substituted by the words “There shall be not more than 5 (five) Subject Committees as enumerated in the Fourth Schedule,” as per amendments made by the recommendation of the Rules Committee’s First Report No. LA/GA/8/ASY/RC/207 which was submitted to the Speaker on 9.10.2020 and presented to the House on 25th February, 2021

(2) Each Subject Committee shall deal with the subjects shown against it in the Fourth Schedule and/or matters relating to them :

Provided that the Speaker may in consultation with the Leader of the House modify or vary the allocation of subjects to the Subject Committees from time to time.

Constitution of Committee

277. (1) Each Subject Committee shall consist of [*The words “not more than ten members and” had been deleted by the Rules Committee in its First Report presented to the House on 23rd July, 2007*] not less than four members who shall be nominated by the Speaker, as soon as may be, after the commencement of the Assembly or from time to time, as the case may be.

(2) No member shall be a member of more than one Subject Committee :

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

The above sub-rule, i.e. sub-rule (2) of Rule 277 is deleted as per amendments made by the recommendation of the Rules Committee's First Report No. LA/GA/8/ASY/RC/207 was submitted to the Speaker on 9.10.2020 and presented to the House on 25th February, 2021

(3) The term of the Subject Committees shall be one year from the date of constitution of the Committee or until a new Committee is nominated. However, a member may be nominated in the same Committee for another period of one year.

Chairman of the Committee

278. The Speaker may nominate one of the members of the Committee to be its Chairman.

Functions of the Committee

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

- (i) to scrutinize the demands for grants ;
- (ii) to examine legislation ;
- (iii) to study and report on a specified area of governmental activity in the wider public interest, or a project, scheme or undertaking intended for the general welfare ;
- (iv) to advise government on a question of policy or legislation on which government may consult a Committee ;
- (v) to discuss generally and formulate views on :-

- (a) State's Five Year Plan Programme and their implementations ;
- (b) Centre-State relations in so far as they concern the State of Mizoram ;
- (c) Reports of Public Service Commissions ;
- (d) Reports of Public Undertakings ;
- (e) Reports of any statutory or other body, including any Commission of Inquiry, which are laid before the Assembly.

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

Powers of the Committee as regards Demands for grants

280. (1) Each Subject Committee shall, at the conclusion of the discussion referred to in rule 147, scrutinize the demands for grants falling within its purview. Such scrutiny shall ordinarily be confined to variation in the demands from the previous year, more particularly increases, the need for economy and efficiency, new services and relationship of expenditure to needs.

(2) The Subject Committees shall complete the scrutiny of all the demands for grants within a period not exceeding four weeks from the date of completion of the discussion referred to in rule 147.

(3) At the end of the scrutiny referred to in sub-rule (2), each Subject Committee shall, as soon as may be, report to the House the result of such scrutiny and forward a copy of the report to the Minister concerned.

Powers of the Committee in respect of Bills

281. (1) Every Bill, other than the Appropriation Bill, unless referred to a Select Committee shall, after its general Principles are approved by the House, on a motion adopted in that behalf, stand referred to the Subject Committee, within whose jurisdiction the subject matter of the Bill falls,

for detailed examination, together with the amendments, if any, received thereto.

(2) In other respects, the procedure applicable to the Select Committee on a Bill shall apply to the Subject Committees when they consider legislation.

Reports of Subject Committee

282. (1) Subject to sub-rule (2) and (3) of rule 280, each Subject Committee shall submit periodical reports to the Assembly.

(2) A Subject Committee may, in regard to matters referred to in items (iii) and (iv) of sub-rule (1) of rule 279 forward its report to the Chief Minister in the first instance, if in the opinion of the Committee public interest will be better served by so doing.

(3) Each Subject Committee shall, in regard to matters specified in item (v) of sub-rule (1) of rule 279 present to the House from time to time, a resume of its discussions thereon and forward a copy thereof to the Chief Minister.

Secrecy of proceedings of Committee

283. (1) The proceedings of the meetings of the Subject Committee shall not be open to press.

(2) A verbatim proceedings of the meetings of the Committee shall be kept in the Legislature Library for perusal by the members of the Assembly.

Powers of Speaker to issue directions

284. Without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred under rule 346, the Speaker may, from time to time, issue such directions as may be necessary for the efficient conduct of the work of the Subject Committees.

¹(p) BUDGET COMMITTEE

Constitution

285. (1) There shall be a Budget Committee of the Mizoram Legislative Assembly consisting of seven members to be nominated by the Speaker.

Provided that the Committee may, if and when felt necessary, invite Commissioner Secretary, Finance Department in the sitting.

(2) The Deputy Speaker shall be the Chairman of the Committee.

Functions

286. The functions of the Committee shall be to scrutinize the estimates and Budget proposals prepared by the Mizoram Legislative Assembly Secretariat. The Secretary of the Assembly will place the Budget Estimates before the Budget Committee and the Committee shall finally submit the estimates, after scrutiny, to the Speaker alongwith the recommendations, if any, for approval of the Speaker.

Budget estimates not subject to scrutiny

287. The Budget estimates as recommended by the Committee and after approval of the Speaker shall be forwarded to Finance Department for incorporation in the State Annual Budget as a matter of course. The Budget estimates, as forwarded, shall not be subject to scrutiny by the Finance Department or any other Committee of Government. If the Finance Department has any observation to make, it shall be submitted to the Speaker for his consideration. In the event of any difference of opinion between the Committee and the Finance Department, the decision of the Speaker, in consultation with the Leader of the House, shall be final.]

1[****] *Inserted by Notification No.LA/COPU/32/96/67-68 dt 27.3.2000*

² ETHICS COMMITTEE

Constitution of Committee

288. There shall be a Committee on Ethics consisting of not more than 7 (seven) members to be nominated by the Speaker :

Provided that a Minister, within the meaning of Rule 2 (1) (h) & (n) or Speaker or Deputy Speaker or Govt. Chief Whip or Govt. Whip, shall not be nominated as member of the Committee and that if a member, after his nomination to the Committee, is appointed a Minister, Govt. Chief Whip or Govt. Whip or elected as Speaker or Deputy Speaker he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment or election.

Functions

289. The functions of the Committee shall be :-

- (a) to oversee the moral and ethical conduct of the members ;
and
- (c) to examine the cases referred to it concerning unethical and other misconduct of the members with reference to the Code of Conduct for Members of Mizoram Legislative Assembly enumerated as Sixth Schedule to these Rules.

*2 ** Added by the Third Report of the Rules Committee w.e.f. 19.3.2002*

CHAPTER XXIX

General Rules of Procedure

NOTICES

Notices by members

290. (1) Every notice required by these rules shall be given in writing addressed to the Secretary, and signed by a member giving notice, and shall be left at the Assembly Notice Office which shall be kept open for the purpose between the hours to be notified from time to time on every day except Sunday or a public holiday.

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

Circulation of notices and papers to members

291. (1) The Secretary shall circulate to each member a copy of every notice or other paper which is required by these rules to be made available for the use of members.

(2) A notice or other paper shall be deemed to have been made available for the use of every member if a copy thereof is deposited in such manner and in such place as the Speaker may, from time to time direct.

Lapses of pending notices on prorogation of Assembly

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

Provided that a fresh notice shall be necessary of intention to move for leave to introduce any Bill in respect of which sanction or

recommendation has been granted under the Constitution if the sanction or recommendation, as the case may be, has ceased to be operative.

Motion, resolution or amendment moved not to lapse

293. A motion, resolution or an amendment, which has been moved and is pending in the House, shall not lapse by reason only of the prorogation of the Assembly and shall have priority to all other motions, resolutions and amendments.

Speaker to amend notices of questions and motions, etc.

294. 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.

Motions

Identical Motion

295. (1) A motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the Assembly has given a decision in the same session. The Speaker's decision on the point whether the question is substantially identical with the previous one shall be final.

Explanation :- The Assembly shall not be deemed to have given a decision in respect of a Bill unless it has either passed the Bill into law or rejected the Bill.

(2) Where substantially identical motions stand in the names of two or more members, the Speaker, unless the members have agreed, shall decide whose motion shall be moved and the other motions shall thereupon be deemed to be withdrawn.

Moving of motions

296. A member who has given notice of a motion shall, when called either –

- (a) state that he does not wish to move the motion, or
- (b) move the motion, in which case he shall commence his speech by a formal motion in the terms appearing on the list of business :

Provided that, with the permission of the Speaker, he may make a minor or verbal alteration in the terms of the motion.

Withdrawal of motion

297. (1) A member who has moved an original motion or an amendment may withdraw the same with the leave of the House.

(2) If, at the time of putting the question on a motion to the vote of the House, the mover of the motion is absent, it shall be considered to have been withdrawn by him, unless any member of the House asks that the question on the motion be put.

Procedure where motion debated and not withdrawn

298. If debated and not withdrawn, the Speaker shall again read the motion when taking the sense of the Assembly upon it.

Adjournment of debate on motion

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

Provided that a motion or Bill, the consideration of which has been adjourned sine die, shall not be discussed by the Assembly unless a fresh notice of such motion or Bill is given, or unless the Assembly on a

motion by the Member-in-charge makes a special order for the discussion of such motion or Bill.

Dilatory motion in abuse of the rules of the House

300. (1) If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate is an abuse of the rules of the Assembly, he may either forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question.

(2) If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the recirculation of a Bill to elicit further opinion thereon is in the nature of a dilatory motion in abuse of the rules of the House in as much as the original circulation was adequate or comprehensive or that no circumstances have arisen since the previous circulation to warrant the recirculation of the Bill, he may forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question.

(3) If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the recommittal of a Bill to a Select Committee of the House or circulation or recirculation of the Bill after the Select Committee of the House has reported thereon, is in the nature of a dilatory motion in abuse of the rules of the Assembly in as much as the Select Committee of the House has dealt with the Bill in a proper manner or that no unforeseen or new circumstance has arisen since the Bill emerged from such Committee, he may forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question.

Motion that policy or situation or statement or any other matter be taken into consideration

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

Amendments

Rules as to amendments

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

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

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

(4) An amendment on a motion must not be inconsistent with the previous decision on the same motion given at the same stage of any Bill or motion.

(5) An amendment to an amendment may be moved with the permission of the Speaker.

(6) No notice of an amendment to an amendment is required.

(7) The Speaker may refuse to put an amendment which is in his opinion frivolous.

Selection of amendment

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

Order of amendment

304. (1) When an amendment to any motion is moved, or when two or more such amendments are moved, the Speaker shall, before taking the sense of the Assembly thereon, state or read to the Assembly the terms of the original motion and of the amendment or amendments proposed.

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

Division of motions

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

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR MEMBERS

Code of conduct for Members

306. ¹[There shall be a Code of Conduct for Members of Mizoram Legislative Assembly as enumerated at Sixth Schedule of these Rules]

1 [****] Substituted by Notification No. LA/RC/32/96/198-231 dt. 14.8.2003

Portfolio of Ministers

307. The Minister concerned, when a matter relating to his portfolio is under discussion in the House, shall not leave the House without the previous permission of the Speaker.

Member to speak when called by Speaker

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

Mode of addressing the House

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

Rules of debate

310. (1) A member while speaking shall not :-

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

Explanation :- The words “persons in high authority” means persons whose conduct can only be discussed on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms under the Constitution or such other persons

whose conduct, in the opinion of the Speaker, should be discussed on a substantive motion drawn in terms to be approved by him.

- (vi) use the President's or a Governor's name for the purpose of influencing the debate ;
- (vii) utter treasonable, seditious or defamatory words ;
- (viii) use his right of speech for the purpose of obstructing the business of the House.

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

Procedure regarding allegation against a person

311. No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply :

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

Questions to be asked through the Speaker

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

Irrelevance or repetition

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

Personal explanation

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

Order of speeches and right of reply

Order of speeches and right of reply

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

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

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

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

Mover's reply conclude debate

316. Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (3) of rule 315, the reply of the mover of the original motion shall in all cases conclude the debate.

Address by the Speaker

Address by the Speaker

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

Procedure when Speaker rises

Procedure when Speaker rises

318. Whenever the Speaker rises, he shall be heard in silence and any member who is then speaking shall immediately sit down.

Closure

Closure

319. At any time after a motion has been made, any member may move: "That the question is now put" and unless it appears to the Speaker that the motion is an abuse of the rules or an infringement of the right of reasonable debate, the Speaker shall then put the motion: "That the question be now put".

If this motion is carried, the Speaker shall then put the question, after allowing mover and the Minister to whose department the

matter relates to speak in the manner laid down in sub-rule (3) of rule 315.

Limitation of debate

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

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

Questions for Decision

Procedure for obtaining decisions of the House

321. (1) A matter requiring the decision of the Assembly shall be decided by means of a question put by the Speaker on a motion proposed by a member.

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

Proposal and putting of question

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

No Speech after vote collected

323. A member shall not speak on a question after the Speaker has collected the voice both of the “Ayes” and of the “Noes” on the question.

Copy to Government

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

Division

Division

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

(2) The Speaker shall then say – “ I think the Ayes (or the Noes, as the case may be) have “it”. If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is not challenged he shall say twice : “The Ayes (or the Noes, as the case may be) have it” and the question before the House shall be determined accordingly.

(3) (a) If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is challenged, he shall order that the Lobby be cleared.

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

- (4) (a) If the opinion so declared is again challenged, he shall direct the “Ayes” to go into the “Ayes” Lobby and the “Noes” into the “Noes” Lobby. In the “Ayes” or “Noes” Lobby, as the case may be, each member shall call out his Division Number and the Division Clerk while marking off his number on the Division List, shall simultaneously call out the name of the member.

Provided that if in the opinion of the Speaker, the division is unnecessarily claimed he may ask the member 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 a case, the names of the voters shall not be recorded.

- (b) After voting in the Lobbies is completed, the Division Clerks shall hand over the Division List to the Secretary, who shall count the votes and present the total of “Ayes” and “Noes” to the Speaker.
- (c) The result of the division shall be announced by the Speaker and shall not be challenged.
- (d) A member who is unable to go to the Division Lobby owing to sickness or infirmity may, with the permission of the Speaker, have his vote recorded at his seat or in the Member’s Lobby.
- (e) If a member finds that he has voted by mistake in the wrong Lobby, he may be allowed to correct his mistake provided he brings it to the notice of the Speaker before the result of the division is announced.
- (e) When the Division Clerks have brought the Division Lists to the Secretary’s table, a member who has not upto that time recorded his vote but who then wishes to have his vote recorded may do so with the permission of the Speaker.

Papers quoted to be laid on the Table

Papers quoted to be laid on the Table

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

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

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

Treatment of papers laid on the Table

327. (1) A paper or document to be laid on the Table shall be duly authenticated by the member presenting it.

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

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

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

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

Objection to a vote of a Member on ground of personal,

pecuniary or direct interest.

Objection to vote of member

329. If the vote of a member in a division in the House is challenged on the ground of personal, pecuniary or direct interest in the matter to be decided, the Speaker may if he considers necessary, call upon the member making the challenge to state precisely the ground of his objection and the member whose vote has been challenged to state his case and shall decide whether the vote of the member should be disallowed or not, and his decision shall be final :

Provided that the vote of a member or members is challenged immediately after the division is over and before the result is announced by the Speaker.

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

Withdrawal, Naming and Suspension of Members

Withdrawal

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

Naming and Suspension of a member

331. (1) The Speaker may, if he deems necessary, name a member who disregards the authority of the Chair, or abuses the rules of the House by persistently and willfully obstructing the business thereof.

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

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

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

The member so directed to be absent shall not be deemed to be absent for the purpose of clause (4) of Article 190 of the Constitution.

Automatic suspension of a member

332. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in rules 330 and 331, in the event of grave disorder occasioned by a member coming into the well of the House or abusing the Rules of the House persistently and willfully obstructing its business by shouting slogans or otherwise, such member shall, on being named by the Speaker, stand automatically suspended from the service of the House for three consecutive sittings or the remainder of the session, whichever is less :

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

(2) On the Speaker announcing the suspension under this rule, the member shall forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the House.

Suspension of sitting

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

Points of Order

Points of order and decision thereon

334. (1) A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such provisions 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 as 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 :

Provided further that if, at any time while a member is speaking, a member rises to raise a point of order, the member speaking shall resume his seat.

(3) Subject to conditions referred to in sub-rule (1) and (2), a member may formulate a point of order and the Speaker shall decide whether the point raised is of a point of order and if so, give his decision thereon which shall be final.

(4) No debate shall be allowed on a point of order, but the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, hear members before giving his decision.

(5) A point of order is not a point of privilege.

(6) A member shall not raise a point of order –

- (a) to ask for information : or
- (b) to explain his position ; or
- (c) when a question on any motion is being put to the House ; or
- (d) which may be hypothetical ; or

- (e) that Division bells did not ring or were not heard.

Raising a matter which is not a point of order

335. 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 with reasons for wishing to raise it, and he shall be permitted to raise it only after the Speaker has given his consent and at such time and date as the Speaker may fix.

Maintenance of Order

Speaker to preserve order and enforce decisions

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

Report of Proceedings

Proceedings of the Assembly

337. (1) The relevant copies of the proceedings of the Assembly shall be furnished to the members concerned for the purpose of correction and return in accordance with rule 34 (2). Correction of speeches shall be confined to grammatical mistakes and there can be no material alteration.

Thereafter, the Secretary shall cause a full report of the proceedings to be prepared as soon as possible after each meeting and shall as soon as practicable, publish it in such form and manner as the Speaker may from time to time direct :

Provided that the speeches not corrected by the members shall be indicated by a footnote in the proceedings.

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

Expunction of words from debates

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

Indication in printed debates of expunged proceedings

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

“Expunged as ordered by the Chair”

Printing and Publication of Assembly papers

Printing and Publication of Assembly papers

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

(2) A paper, document or report printed, published, distributed or sold in pursuance of sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to have been printed, published, distributed or sold under the authority of the House within the meaning of clause (2) of Article 194 of the Constitution.

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

Custody of papers

Custody of Papers

341. The Secretary shall have custody of all records, documents and papers belonging to the House or any of its Committees or Assembly Secretariat and he shall not permit any such records, documents or papers to be taken from the Assembly House without the permission of the Speaker :

Provided that in the absence of the Speaker from the headquarters, the Deputy Speaker may accord such permission.

Other duties of Secretary

Other duties of Secretary

342. In addition to the other duties specially required of these rules it shall be the duty of the Secretary –

- (1) to take charge of all records of the Assembly ;
- (2) to keep the books of the Assembly ;
- (3) to keep a list of business for the time being before the Assembly ;
- (4) to superintend the printing of all papers or order to be printed ;
- (5) to make out from time to time a list of all Select Committee sittings;
- (6) to assist the Assembly and all the Committees in such manner as they may order ; and
- (7) to write all letters ordered by the Assembly or by any Committee thereof, to be written.

Chamber of the Assembly

Restriction on use of Chamber of Assembly

343. The Chamber of the Assembly shall not be used for any purpose other than the sitting of the Assembly except in the case of Presiding Officers' Conference.

Admission of strangers

Admission of strangers

344. The admission of persons, other than members, to any part of the Assembly Chamber during the sitting of the Assembly shall be regulated in accordance with orders made by the Speaker.

Power to order withdrawal of strangers

345. The Speaker, whenever he thinks fit, may order the Visitors' or Press gallery to be cleared.

CHAPTER XXX

Interpretation of Rules.

Interpretation

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

Residuary Power

347. 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.

Suspension of Rules

348. 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 rules in question shall be suspended for the time being.

First Schedule

Form of Petition
(See Rule 112)

To,

MIZORAM 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 of (‘the municipality of.....” etc.)

shewith – (should be Sheweth)

(Here insert concise statement of case) and accordingly your petitioner pray that

(Here insert “that the Bill be or be not proceeded with” or “that special provisions be made in the Bill to meet the case of your petitioner(s)” or any other appropriate prayer regarding the Bill or matter before the House or a member of general public interest) and your petitioner(s) as in duty bound will ever pray.

Name of Petitioner	Address	Signature or thumb impression

Countersignature of member presenting

Second Schedule

**Form of Report on Petition by the Secretary
(See rule 118)**

Sir,

Under Rule Of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Mizoram Legislative Assembly, I have to report that Petitions as per statement laid on the Table have been received relating to (in case of Bills) the Bill to provide for..... Which was introduced in the Assembly on the20..... Shri.....

STATEMENT

Petition relating to (in case of Bills) the Bill to provide for Which was introduced in the Assembly on the20....

Name of Signatories

District or town

State

THIRD SCHEDULE

(See rules 184 and 185)

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

Place
Date

To,

The Speaker,
Mizoram Legislative Assembly,
Aizawl.

“A”

Dear Mr. Speaker,

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

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

“B”

Dear Mr. Speaker,

I have the honour to inform you that Shri Member of the Mizoram Legislative Assembly, Was tried

at the Court before me on a charge (or Charges) of (reason 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 Court*

“C”

Dear Mr. Speaker,

I have the honour to inform you that Shri Member of the Mizoram Legislative Assembly, who was arrested/detained/convicted on (date), for (reason for arrest/detention/conviction) was released on(date) on (grounds for release)

Yours faithfully,
(Judge, Magistrate or Executive authority)

FOURTH SCHEDULE
(See Rule 276)

Consequent upon the Constitution of 5 (five) Subject Committees as per the recommendations of the Rules Committee in its First Report No. LA/GA/8/ASY/RC/207 which was submitted to the Speaker on 9.10.2020 and presented to the House on 25th February, 2021 and in pursuance of

Rule 276 (2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Mizoram Legislative Assembly, the Hon'ble Speaker is pleased to allocate the following Departments for the said 5 (five) Subject Committees from 5.1.2021 (Bulletin Part – III No.12 dated 7th January,2021.

SUBJECT COMMITTEE – I

1. Transport Department.
2. Public Works Department.
3. Local Administration Department.
4. Finance Department.
5. Information & Public Relations Department.
6. District Council and Minority Affairs Department.
7. Sericulture Department.
8. Fisheries Department.
9. Personnel & Administrative Reforms Department.

SUBJECT COMMITTEE – II

1. Environment, Forest & Climate Change Department.
2. Commerce & Industries Department.
3. School Education Department.
4. Co-operation Department.
5. Art & Culture Department.
6. Rural Development Department.
7. General Administration Department.
8. Power & Electricity Department.
9. Tourism Department.

SUBJECT COMMITTEE – III

1. Public Health Engineering Department.
2. Agriculture Department.
3. Horticulture Department.
4. Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department.

5. Health & Family Welfare Department.
6. Taxation Department.
7. Social Welfare and Tribal Affairs Department.
8. Printing & Stationary Department.
9. Land Resources, Soil & Water Conservation Department.

SUBJECT COMMITTEE – IV

1. Planning & Programme Implementation Department.
2. Parliamentary Affairs Department.
3. Home Department.
4. Disaster Management & Rehabilitation Department.
5. Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department.
6. Excise & Narcotics Department.
7. Political & Cabinet Department.
8. Vigilance Department.

SUBJECT COMMITTEE – V

1. Law & Judicial Department.
2. Secretariat Administration Department.
3. Land Revenue & Settlement Department.
4. Higher & Technical Education Department.
5. Information & Communication Technology Department.
6. Labour, Employment Skill Development & Entrepreneurship Department.
7. Sports & Youth Services Department.
8. Irrigation & Water Resources Department.
9. Urban development & Poverty Alleviation Department.

¹ [* Name of Department have been changed vide notifications

- 1) No.A.46013/2/2006-GAD/Loose/18 dt. 19.4.16
- 2) No.A.46013/9/2016-GAD dt. 27.6.2016
- 3) No.A.46012/4/2016-GAD/73 dt.21.6.2017

** Substituted as per Rules Committee Resolutions on 28.1.2014 presented to the House on 19.3.2014 in its 2nd Report.]

1 *** As given in the previous Edition.

FIFTH SCHEDULE

[See Rue 254 (1)]

1. MIFCO
2. ZIDCO
3. ZOHANDCO
4. MAMCO
5. ZENICS
6. ¹[MKVIB]

1 [****] deleted in the Seventh Edition.

SIXTH SCHEDULE

(See Rule 306)

CHAPTER – I

PRELIMINARY

1. This Code may be called the Code of Conduct for Members of the Mizoram Legislative Assembly.

2. Words and expressions used in this Code shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning assigned to them in the Constitution of India and the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Mizoram Legislative Assembly.

CHAPTER – II

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR MEMBERS INSIDE THE HOUSE.

General Rules

1. A member, whilst the House in sitting shall –
 - (i) bow to the Chair while entering or leaving the House and also when taking or leaving his/her seat ;
 - (ii) always address the Chair ;
 - (iii) keep to his/her usual seat ;
 - (iv) maintain silence when not speaking in the House ;
 - (v) avoid talking or laughing in the Lobby loud enough to be heard in the House ;
 - (vi) maintain the inviolability of the Question Hour ;
 - (vii) refrain from transgressing into the well of the House ;
 - (viii) resume his/her seat as soon as the Speaker rises to speak ;
2. A member, whilst the House in sitting shall not –
 - (i) read any book, newspaper or letter except in connection with the business of the House ;
 - (ii) interrupt any member while speaking by disorderly expression or noise or in any other disorderly manner ;
 - (iii) pass between the Chair and any member who is speaking ;
 - (iv) leave the House when the Speaker/Chair is addressing the House ;
 - (v) obstruct proceedings, hiss or interrupt and shall avoid making running commentaries when a member is speaking ;

- (vi) applaud when a stranger enters any of the Galleries, or the Special Box ;
- (vii) shout slogans in the House ;
- (viii) sit or stand with the back towards the Chair ;
- (ix) approach the Chair personally in the House. He may send chits to the officers at the Table, if necessary ;
- (x) wear or display badges of any kind in the House ;
- (xi) bring or display arms in the House ;
- (xii) display flags, emblems or any exhibits in the House ;
- (xiii) leave the House immediately after delivering his/her speech ;
- (xiv) distribute within the precincts of the House any literature, questionnaire, pamphlets, press notes, leaflets, etc. not connected with the business of the House ;
- (xv) place his/her cap/hat on the desk in the House, bring boards in the Chamber of keeping files or for writing purposes, smoke or enter the House with his/her coat hanging on arms ;
- (xvi) carry walking stick into the House unless permitted by the Speaker on health ground ;
- (xvii) tear off documents in protest ;
- (xviii) bring or play cassette or tape recorder in the House ;
- (xix) sit on Satyagraha or Dharna inside the House or anywhere within the precincts of the House ;
- (xx) bring cellular phones or pagers in the House.

3. (1) If a private member desires to lay a paper or a document on the table of the House, he shall supply a copy thereof to the Speaker in advance so as to enable him to decide whether permission should be given to lay the paper or document on the Table. If the Speaker permits the member to lay the paper or document on the Table, the member may at the appropriate time lay it on the Table.

(2) If a private member, in the course of his/her speech wishes to quote from the secret Government document, paper or report, he may supply a copy thereof in advance to the Speaker and also indicate the portions thereof of which he wishes to quote in order to enable the Speaker to decide whether permission should be given. If the Speaker permits the member to quote from the document, the member may do so at the appropriate time. If the Speaker does not accord the necessary permission, the member shall not quote from the document nor refer to its contents.

4. A member wishing to point out any mistake or inaccuracy in the statement made by a Minister or any other member shall, before referring to the matter in the House, write to the Speaker pointing out the particulars of the mistake or inaccuracy and seek his permission to raise the matter in the House.

5. No allegation of defamatory matter shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given adequate advance notice to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of reply :

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

6. Members shall not give any advance publicity to various notices given to them.

7. A member having a personal, pecuniary or direct interest in the matter before the House, while taking part in the proceeding on that matter, shall declare the nature of that interest. It is expected of the member, as a matter of propriety, to decide for himself whether by casting his vote in a division on the House on the matter, his judgment is likely to be deflected from the straight line of public policy by that interest.

Rules to be observed while speaking –

8. A member, while speaking shall not –

- (i) refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending ;
- (ii) make personal reference by way of making allegation imputing a motive to or questioning the bona fides of any other member of the House unless it be imperatively necessary for the purpose of the debate being itself a matter in issue or relevant thereto ;
- (iii) use offensive expressions about the conduct or proceedings of the Assembly ;
- (iv) reflect on any determination of the house except on a motion rescinding it ;
- (v) use the Governor's name for the purpose of influencing the debate ;
- (vi) utter treasonable, seditious or defamatory words ;
- (vii) use his/her right of speech for the purpose of obstructing the business of the House ;
- (viii) make any reference to the strangers in any of the galleries ;
- (ix) refer to Government official by name ;
- (x) read a written speech except with the permission of the Chair ;

- (xi) question or comment on the ruling of the Speaker ;
- (xii) use insinuation or offensive and unparliamentary expressions while addressing the Chair ;
- (xii) speak unless called by the Speaker ;
- (xiv) speak unparliamentary words.

CHAPTER – III

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR MEMBERS DURING GOVERNOR’S ADDRESS

9. It is imperative for each and every member or any other persons present of the occasion of the Governor’s address to observe solemnity, dignity and decorum.

10. If any member or other person interrupts or obstructs the Governor’s Address to the Assembly, either before or during or after the Address, while the Governor is in the Hall, with any speech or point of order or walk-out or in any other manner, such interruption, obstruction or show of disrespect shall be tantamount to an act of disorder and disrespect to the Governor and may be considered as a grossly disorderly conduct on the part of the concerned member or other person and a contempt of the House which may be dealt with by the House subsequently on a motion moved by a member.

11. If any member or other person interrupt or obstructs the Governor’s Address or mars the dignity of the occasion in any manner, the Governor, who is in charge of the proceedings and fully competent to preserve order on the occasion may give such directions as he may consider necessary to preserve order, solemnity and dignity of the occasion.

CHAPTER – IV**CODE OF CONDUCT FOR MEMBERS IN COMMITTEES
OF LEGISLATURE****Code of conduct for members in Legislature Committees**

12. Where a member of a Committee has a personal, pecuniary or direct interest in any matter which is to be considered by the Committee, he shall state his interest therein to the Speaker through the Chairman of the Committee.

13. since the proceedings of a Committee are treated as confidential, it is not permissible for a member of the Committee or any one who has access to its proceedings to communicate directly or indirectly to the press any information regarding its proceedings including its report or any conclusions arrived at, finally or tentatively, before the report has been presented to the House.

14. Whenever a paper or document, marked ‘secret’ or ‘confidential’ is circulated to the members of the Committee, the contents of such paper or document shall not be divulged by any member either in the minute of dissent or on the floor of the House, or otherwise, without the permission of the Speaker and where such permission has been obtained, any restriction imposed by the Speaker in regard to the manner in which, or the extent to which the information contained in the document may be divulged, shall be strictly observed.

15. 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.

**Guidelines for Legislature Committees and Code of Conduct for
members during study tours of Legislature Committees.**

16. Committees should not normally undertake tours unless it is absolutely necessary to undertake an on-the-spot study tour for proper examination of the subject before the Committee.
17. Where a Committee proposes to undertake tour, prior permission of the Speaker should be taken in all cases.
18. Tours should not be undertaken merely because something has to be seen or discussions have to be held with local authorities. Discussions can always usefully be held in the Assembly and the Officers concerned with the subject matter can be specifically called before the Committee.
19. The whole Committee or a sub-Committee or Study Group consisting of any number of members as considered appropriate by the Committee, may undertake a tour. A sub-Committee or Study Group may report back to the whole Committee after its study tour.
20. During the tours, Committees should avoid visits to places not included in the official tour programme, except for local sight seeing.
21. It is necessary that the expenditure on tours and the strain on the local administration and transport authorities should be kept to the minimum.
22. Terms of reference of the Study Groups or sub-Committees who are sent on study tours should be precise and laid down in writing.
23. A study tour should be undertaken before the official evidence on the subject is taken by the Committee and not after the evidence.
24. A study tour should be undertaken for the absolutely minimum necessary period, not exceeding a week at a time.
25. sufficient notice of the tour programme should be given to the State Government/other Departments or Undertakings concerned.

- 26.** There should be no last minute changes in the tour programme by Study Groups as these results in considerable difficulties to the Railways, Airlines, concerned Government Department and Officers.
- 27.** Members should avoid intermediate journeys during the tours. When transport is provided by Government/Undertakings during the tours of the Committee, such transport should be used for Committee work and not by individual members for distant private visits.
- 28.** Members during tours, shall take particular care to maintain proper dignity and decorum so that no criticism is made of the Committee in any manner.
- 29.** During the tour, if a member falls ill and the doctor advises him not to undertake further tour, he shall follow the doctor's advice.
- 30.** No member shall give press statements regarding Committee proceedings to press. Whenever any briefing of the press is required to be done, the same should be done by the Chairman of the Committee.
- 31.** Members should not accept any costly gifts during the tour. Members can, however, **except** inexpensive mementos connected with the organization visited.
- 32.** The Committee or Sub-Committee or Study Group, while on tour, shall not accept any invitation for lunch or dinner or other hospitality that might be extended by any private party. At the official lunches or dinners, if any, that might be accepted by the Committee or Sub-Committee or Study Group, no liquor should be allowed to be served.
- 33.** No member shall take any other person during the official tours. An attendant or member's spouse may accompany a member on medical grounds with the prior permission of the Chairman of the Committee. In such cases, the member shall bear all expenses including hotel charges on respect of his/her spouse or attendant. In case a member is found having any accompanying person without prior permission, he/she would not only

bear all the expenses of such a person but would also stand automatically debarred from undertaking any Committee tour thereafter.

34. The spouse or attendant of a member in no case, shall accompany Committee members during official visit to any installation, undertaking, office or establishment and during formal discussions with officers of the concerned establishment, undertakings, etc.

CHAPTER – V

CODE OF CONDUCT DURING DELEGATIONS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

35. (i) Members should adhere to protocol norms during the visit to foreign countries.

(ii) While participating in the international Conferences, members should follow rules, guidelines, conditions, etc. as may be provided for in the Statutes/Rules and/or as may be fixed by the organizers.

(iii) During visit of Parliamentary delegations to other countries, no member shall give press statement regarding visit. Whenever any briefing of the press is required to be done, the same shall be done by the leader of the delegation.

CHAPTER – VI

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR MEMBERS OUTSIDE THE HOUSE AND GENERAL ETHICAL PRINCIPLES

Code of Conduct for members outside the House.

36. Information given to members in confidence or by virtue of their being members of Committees of the Legislature shall not be divulged to anyone nor used by them directly or indirectly in the profession in which

they are engaged, such as in their capacity as editors or correspondents of newspapers or proprietors of business firms and so on.

37. A member shall not try to secure business from Government for a firm, company or organization with which he is directly or indirectly concerned.

38. A member shall not give certificates which are not based on facts.

39. A member shall not make profit out of Government residence allotted to him by sub-letting the premises.

40. A member shall not unduly influence the Government officials or the Ministers in a case in which he is interested financially either directly or indirectly.

41. A member shall not receive hospitality of any kind for any work that he desires or proposes to do from a person or organization on whose behalf the work is to be done by him/her.

42. A member shall not in his capacity as a lawyer or a legal adviser or a counsel or a solicitor appear before a Minister or an executive officer exercising quasi-judicial powers.

43. A member shall not proceed to take action on behalf of his constituents on some insufficient or baseless facts.

44. A member shall not permit himself to be used as a ready supporter of anybody's grievances or complains without verifying facts.

45. A member shall not endorse incorrect certificates on bills claiming amounts due to him.

46. A member shall not elicit information from Government in an unauthorized manner by inducing a subordinate official to give information which in the course of his normal functions he should not

do. Nor shall he encourage any such person to speak to him against his senior officials on matters of public importance and policy.

47. A member shall not write recommendatory letter or speak to Government officials for employment or the business contacts for any of his relations or other persons in whom he is directly or indirectly interested.

General ethical principles with which members should abide

48. Member must utilize their position to advance general well being of the people

49. In case of conflict between the personal interest of members and public interest, they must resolve the conflict so that personal interests are subordinated to the duty of their public office.

50. Members should resolve conflict between private financial interests/family interests and public interests in a manner that the public interest is not jeopardized.

51. Members holding public offices should use public resources in such a manner as may lead to public good.

52. Members should keep uppermost in their mind the fundamental duties listed in Part – IV of the Constitution.

53. Members shall maintain high standards of morality, dignity, decency and values in public life.

CHAPTER – VII

**PROCEDURE FOR DEALING WITH COMPLAINTS REGARDING
BREACH OF CODE OF CONDUCT**

54. The Speaker or the House, as the case may be, may suo moto take up for consideration cases of breach of the Code that have taken place in the House.

55. In other cases the Speaker may refer complaints regarding violation of Code of Conduct to the Committee on Ethics for examination and report.

CHAPTER – VIII

PUNISHMENT FOR BREACH OF CODE OF CONDUCT

56. In case of violation of the Code of Conduct the Speaker or the House, as the case may be, can impose any of the following punishments :-

- (a) Admonition ;
- (b) Reprimand ;
- (c) Censure ;
- (d) Withdrawal from the House ;
- (e) Suspension from the service of the House ; and
- (f) Any other penal action considered appropriate by the House.

APPENDIX – II

THE MEMBERS OF MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (DISQUALIFICATION ON GROUND OF DEFECTION) RULES, 1987

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph 8 of the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution of India, the Speaker, Mizoram Legislative Assembly, hereby makes the following Rules, namely :-

Short Title

1. These Rules may be called the Members of Mizoram Legislative Assembly (Disqualification on Ground of Defection) Rules, 1987.

Definitions

2. In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires :-

(a) “Bulletin” means the Bulletin of the House containing information of any matter relating to or connected with the business of the House or of the Committees or other matter which in the opinion of the Speaker may be included therein ;

(b) “Committee” means the Committee of Privileges of the House of the Legislative Assembly ;

(c) “date of commencement” in relation to these Rules, means the date on which these Rules take effect under the sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 8 of the Tenth Schedule ;

(d) “Form” means a Form appended to these Rules ;

(e) “House” means the Mizoram Legislative Assembly ;

(f) “Leader” in relation to a Legislature Party, means a Member of the party chosen by it as its Leader, and includes any other member of the party authorized by the party to act in the absence of the Leader, or discharge the functions of the Leader of the party for the purpose of these Rules ;

(g) “Member” means a Member of the Mizoram Legislative Assembly ;

(h) “Secretary” means Secretary to Mizoram Legislative Assembly and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary ;

(i) “Tenth Schedule” means the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution of India.

Information to be furnished by a Leader of a Legislature Party.

3. (1) The Leader of each Legislature party (other than Legislature party consisting of only one Member) shall, within thirty days after the first sitting of the House, or, where such Legislature Party is formed after the first sitting, within thirty days after its formation, or, in either case within such further period as the Speaker may, for sufficient cause, allow, furnish the following to the Speaker, namely :-

- (a) a statement (in writing) containing the names of the members of such Legislature Party together with other particulars regarding such members as in Form I and the names and designation of the Members of such party who have been authorized by it for communicating with the Speaker for purpose of these Rules ;
- (b) a copy of rules and regulations (whether known as such or as constitution or by any other name) of the Political Party concerned ; and
- (c) where such Legislature Party has any separate set of rules and regulations (whether known as such or as constitution or by any other name), also a copy of such rules and regulations.

(2) Where a Legislature Party consists of only one Member, such Member shall furnish a copy of the rules and regulations mentioned in clause (b) of sub-rule (1) to the Speaker, within thirty days after the first sitting of the House or, where he has become a Member of the House after the first sitting, within thirty days after he has taken his seat in the House, or in either case within such period as the Speaker may, for sufficient cause, allow.

(3) Member not belonging to any Political Party shall submit a statement (in writing) as to his non-affiliation to any Political and Legislature Party to the Speaker, within thirty days after the first sitting

of the House or where he has become a Member of the House after the first sitting, within thirty days after he has taken his seat in the House.

(4) In the event of any increase in the strength of a Legislature Party consisting of only one Member, the provision of sub-rule (1) shall apply in relation to such Legislature Party as if such legislature Party had been formed on the first date of which its strength increased.

(5) Whenever any changes takes place in the information furnished by the Leader of a Legislature Party under sub-rule (1) or by a member under sub-rule (2), he shall, within thirty days thereafter, or witin such further period as the Speaker may, for sufficient cause, allow, furnish in writing information to the Speaker with respect to such change.

(6) In the case of the House in existence on the date of commencement of these Rules, the reference in sub-rule (1) and (2) to the date of the first sitting of the House shall be construed as a reference to the date of commencement of these Rules.

(7) Where a Member belonging to any Political Party votes or abstains from voting in the House contrary to any direction issued by such Political Party or by any person or authority authorized by it in this behalf, without obtaining, in either case, the prior permission of such Political Party, person or authority, the leader of the Legislature Party concerned or where such Member is the Leader, or as the case may be, the sole Member of such Legislature Party, such Members, shall, as soon as may be after the expiry of fifteen days from the date of such voting or abstention, and in any case within thirty days from the date of such voting or abstention, inform the Speaker ass in Form II whether such voting or abstention has or has not been condoned by such Political Party, person or authority.

EXPLANATION : A Member may be regarded as having abstained from voting only when he, being entitled to vote, voluntarily refrained from voting.

Information etc. to be furnished by Members.

4. (1) Every Member who has taken his seat in the House before the date of commencement of these Rules shall furnish to the Secretary within thirty days from such date or within such further period as the Speaker may, for sufficient cause, allow a statement of particulars and declaration as in Form **III**.

(2) Every Member who takes his seat in the House after the commencement of these Rules, shall, before making and subscribing an oath or affirmation under Article 188 of the Constitution and taking his seat in the House, deposit with the Secretary, his election certificate or, as the case may be a certified copy of the Notification nominating him as a Member and also furnish to the Secretary a statement of particular and declaration as in Form III.

EXPLANATION : For the purpose of this sub-rule “Election Certificate” means the Certificate of Election issued under the Representation of the Peoples Act,1951 (43 of 1951) and the Rules made there-under.

(3) A summary of information furnished by the Members under this rule shall be published in the Bulletin and if any discrepancy therein is pointed out to the satisfaction of the Speaker, necessary corrigendum shall be published in the Bulletin.

Register of Information as to Members

5. (1) The Secretary shall maintain, as in Form IV, a register based on the information furnished under **rules 3** and **4** in relation to the Members.

(2) The information in relation to each Member shall be recorded on a separate page in the register.

Reference to be made by petitions.

6. (1) No reference to any question as to whether a Member has become subject to disqualification under the Tenth Schedule shall be made except by a petition in relation to such Member made in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

(2) A petition in relation to a Member may be made in writing to the Speaker by any other Member.

Provided that a petition in relation to the Speaker shall be addressed to the Secretary.

(3) The Secretary shall –

(a) as soon as may be after the receipt of a petition under the proviso to sub-rule (2) make a report in respect thereof to the House ; and

(b) as soon as may be after the House has elected a Member in pursuance of the proviso to sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 6 of the Tenth Schedule, place the petition before such Member.

(4) Before making any petition in relation to any Member, the petitioner shall satisfy himself that there are reasonable grounds for believing that a question has arisen as to whether such Member has become subject to disqualification under the Tenth Schedule.

(5) Every petition –

(a) shall contain a concise statement of the material facts on which the petitioner relies ; and

(b) shall be accompanied by copies of the documentary evidence, if any, on which the petitioner relies and where the petitioner relies on any information furnished to him by any person, a statement containing the name and address of such persons and the gist of such information as furnished by each such person.

(6) Every petition shall be signed by the petitioner and verified in the manner laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908) for the verification of pleadings.

(7) Every annexure to the petition shall also be signed by the petitioner and verified in the same manner as the petition.

Procedure

7. (1) On receipt of petition under rule 6, the Speaker shall consider whether the petition complies with the requirements of the rule.

(2) If the petition does not comply with the requirements of **rule 6**, the Speaker shall dismiss the petition and intimate the petitioner accordingly.

(3) If the petition complies with the requirements of rule 6, the Speaker shall cause copies of the petition, and of the annexures thereto to be forwarded –

- (a) to the Member in relation to whom the petition has been made, and
- (b) where such Member belongs to any Legislature Party and such petition has not been made by the Leader thereof, also to such Leader and such Member or Leader shall, within seven days of the receipt of such copies, or within such further period as the Speaker may, for sufficient cause allow, forward his comments in writing to the Speaker.

(4) After considering the comments, if any in relation to the petition received under sub rule (3) within the period allowed (whether originally or on extension under that sub-rule), the Speaker may either proceed to determine the question or, if he is satisfied, having regard to the nature and circumstances of the case that it is necessary or expedient so to do, refer the petition to the Committee for making a preliminary inquiry and submitting a report to him.

(5) The Speaker shall, as soon as may be, after referring a petition to the Committee under sub-rule (4), intimate the petitioner accordingly and make an announcement with respect to such reference in the House or, if the House is not then in session, cause the information as to the reference, to be published in the Bulletin.

(6) Where the Speaker makes a reference under sub-rule (4) to the Committee, he shall proceed to determine the question as soon as may be after receipt of the report from the Committee.

(7) The procedure which shall be followed by the Speaker for determining any question and the procedure which shall be followed by the Committee for the purpose of making a preliminary inquiry under sub-rule (4) shall be so far as may be, the same as the procedure for inquiry and determination by the Committee of any question as to breach of privilege of the House by a Member, and neither the Speaker nor the Committee shall come to any finding that a Member has become subject to disqualification under the Tenth Schedule without affording a reasonable opportunity to such Member to represent his case and to be heard in person.

(8) The provisions of sub-rule (1) to (7) shall apply with respect to a petition in relation to the Speaker as they apply with respect to a petition in relation to any other Member and for this purpose, reference to the Speaker in these sub-rules shall be construed as including reference to the Member elected by the House under the proviso to subparagraph (1) of paragraph 6 of the Tenth Schedule.

Decision on petition

8. (1) At the conclusion of the consideration of the petition, the Speaker or, as the case may be, the member elected under the proviso to subparagraph (1) of paragraph 6 of the Tenth Schedule shall, by order in writing –

(a) dismiss the petition, or

(c) declare that the Member in relation to whom the petition has been made has become subject to disqualification under the Tenth Schedule, and cause copies of the order to be delivered or forwarded to the petitioner, the Member in relation to whom the petition has been made and to the Leader of the legislature Party, if any, concerned.

(2) Every decision declaring a Member to have become subject to disqualification under the Tenth Schedule shall be reported to the House forthwith if the House is in session, and if the House is not in session, immediately after the house reassembles.

(3) Every decision referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be published in the Bulletin and notified in the Mizoram Official Gazette and copies of such decision forwarded by the Secretary to the Election Commission of India and the State Government.

Directions as to detailed working of the Rules.

9. The Speaker may, from time to time, issue such direction as he may consider necessary in regard to the detailed working of these Rules.

FORM No. I**(See Rule 3(1) (a))**

Name of the Legislature Party :

Name of the corresponding Political Party :

Sl. No	Name of the Member (in block letters)	Father's/Husband's Name	Permanent Address	Name of the Constituency from which elected
1	2	3	4	5

Signature of the Leader of the Legislature Party.

FORM No. II
(See rule 3(7))

To,

The Speaker,
Mizoram Legislative Assembly.

Sir,

At the sitting of the House held on..... (date)
during voting on (subject matter)

+ ShriM.L.A.
(Division No.....)
member of
(name of political Party) and
member of
..... (name of
Legislature Party has
voted/abstained from voting

+ I,.....(name
of the Member), MLA (Division
No.....) member of
..... (name of
Political Party) and leader of/sole
member of
(name of Legislature Party)
voted/abstained from voting

Contrary to the direction issued by.....*(+
person/authority/party) without obtaining the prior permission of the said +
person/authority/party.

2. On (date) The aforesaid matter was considered
by *(+person/authority/party,) and the said
+voting/abstention +was condoned/was not condoned by +him/it.

Yours faithfully

Date :

(SIGNATURE)

+ *strike out inappropriate words/portions,*

* *(here mention the name of the persons/authority/party, as the case may
be who had issued the direction.)*

FORM – III
(See rule 4)

1. Name of the member (in block letters) :
2. Father's/Husband's Name :
3. Permanent Address :
4. Aizawl Address :
5. Date of election/nomination :
6. Party affiliation as on :
 - (I) Date of election/nomination :
 - (II) Date of signing the form :

DECLARATION

I, _____ hereby declare that the information given above is true and correct.

In the event of any change in the information above, I undertake to intimate the Speaker immediately.

Date :

Signature/thumb impression
of the Member.

FORM NO. IV
(See rule 5 (1))

	1	Name of the member (in bock letters)
	2	Father's/Husband's name
	3	Permanent Address
	4	Aizawl Address
	5	Name of the Constituency from which elected
	6	Date of election/nomination
	7	Name of Political party to which he belongs
	8	Name of legislature party to which he belongs
	9	Remarks

SECRETARY
MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY