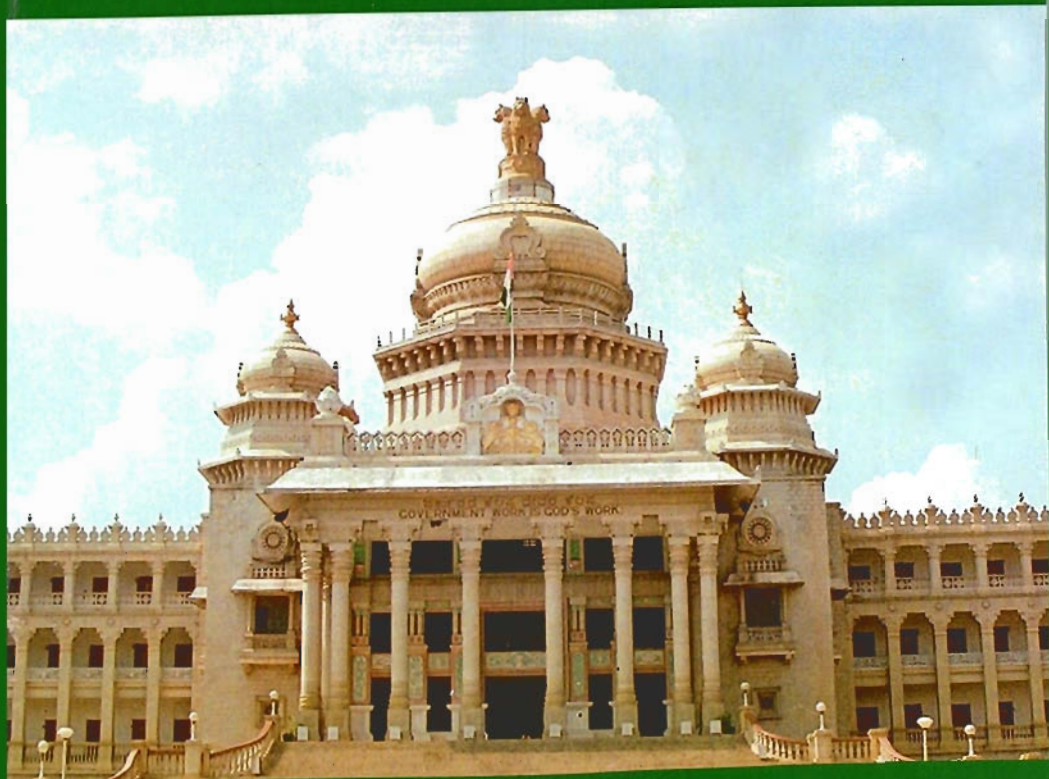




KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



**KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT
VIDHANA SOUDHA, BANGALORE
2024**

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(Under Article 208(1) of Constitution of India)**

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PREFACE

The text of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Karnataka Legislative Assembly has been updated in the edition by incorporating the amendments adopted by the House based on the recommendations of the Rules Committee to rule numbers 1, 2, 7 (6), 8(4), 19(3), 26A, 31, 39(3), 42(1), 44(2), 60, 72, 142, 163, 175, 177, 201, 212, 228, 232, 239, 240, 241, 293 to 300, 307, 310 and 328.

During the conference of Presiding Officers held during the year 1975 unanimous resolutions were adopted for introducing the Subject Committee system with a view to oversee the activities of the Government Departments so as to ensure their accountability to the Legislature. Subject Committee system was introduced in Kerala Legislative Assembly for the first time in the country during 1980. Later on, such Subject Committees were also constituted in West Bengal Legislature during 1989. Taking into consideration the report of Thamba Durai Committee, the functioning of Subject Committees in Kerala Legislature and West Bengal, the Parliament also constituted Departmentally Related Subject Committees during the year 1990.

The Rules Committee of Karnataka Legislative Assembly examined the question of constitution of Subject Committees in Karnataka Legislature. The suggestions made by the Hon'ble Speaker, Legislative Assembly and the Hon'ble Chairman, Legislative Council after their discussions with Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Officers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and Hon'ble Speakers of Kerala and West Bengal Legislative Assemblies, the Rules Committee finally recommended for constituting departmentally related standing committees to be called as "Subject Committees".

The Rules Committee also recommended for constitution of a new committee called the "Committee on Welfare of Women and Children".

The Rules of Procedure have been amended accordingly to give effect to the recommendations of the Rules Committee in respect of constitution of Subject Committees, Committee on Welfare of Women and Children and other modifications to the Rules w.e.f. 7-9-94.

The Subject Committees have been constituted in Karnataka Legislative Assembly during 1994. Prior to the constitution of these committees, the Hon'ble Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Hon'ble Chairman of the Legislative Council had visited the States where such committees were functioning and discussed with the Hon'ble Speakers of the Kerala Legislative Assembly, West Bengal Legislative Assembly and the Lok Sabha and framed the Rules with certain modifications and implemented them.

The Business Advisory Committee of the Legislative Assembly in the meeting held on 4-3-1996, decided to bring certain improvements as far as the functioning of the Subject Committees of the Karnataka Legislature are concerned.

Likewise, the Rules Committee of Legislature was constituted on 5-3-1996 to review the Amendments and submit a report. This Committee met on 6-3-1996 and recommended for the Amendments to the Rules 294, 294(1), 294(3), 297 and 301 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Karnataka Legislative Assembly.

The report containing the recommendations of the Rules Committee for implementation of the above Amendments was presented before the Assembly on 7-3-1996 and put to vote and the same was adopted. The previous Subject Committees consisted of 17 members, 12 of them being nominated from the Legislative Assembly and 5 from the Legislative Council. In view of this, the Subject Committees are intended to consist of 10 members, 7 of which shall be from the Legislative Assembly and 3 from the Legislative Council.

A restriction has also been imposed vide Rule 294(3) to the effect that the Chairman of the Subject Committees listed in the Appendices I and II, who are nominated by the Hon'ble Chairman and the Hon'ble Speaker, shall not be nominated for the second time.

In Rule 297, it is indicated that the Subject Committees shall submit Report on Demand for Grants within 4 weeks of the constitution of the Committee and shall not ask for any extension of time. In Rule 301, there is an Amendment to the effect that the Subject Committees shall not undertake study tours outside States.

It is expected that with the incorporation of the Amendments, the Subject Committees would be able to function still more effectively.

The working of the Subject Committees since 1994 has been studied and it was found that there is duplication of discussion on the budget. The functions of the Subject Committees also overlap with other statutory committees. The Business Advisory Committee at its meeting has decided that the Government has taken vote on account only for 3 months in

view of discontinuation of the Subject Committee. As such, the relevant Rules in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business from 293 to 304 have been deleted. In order to accommodate more Members to participate in other Statutory Committees the strength of members has been increased by a motion moved in the House on 27.3.98.

The relevant Rules have been amended accordingly to give effect to the Amendments in respect of deletion of Subject Committees and increase in number of the Standing Committees.

Motion was moved to delete Rule No. 211(1) and for substituting Rule No. 370 and the same was adopted on 9th May, 1998.

Again Rule 271(a), (b), 277, 288, 290 and 305 motion was moved to increase the strength of Members were amended by moving a motion for increase of strength of Members in the Standing Committees on 17th April 2000.

The departmentally related Subject Committees were again introduced by amending relevant Rules from 293 to 300 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Karnataka Legislative Assembly by moving a motion on 27-3-2001.

Rules 293 to 300 relating to the departmentally related Subject Committees were deleted vide Notification No. LGA/47/Misc/2005, dated: 2.4.2005.

Based on the Report of Rules Committee, the House adopted on 12.03.2010 the following amendments to Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Karnataka Legislative Assembly.

In the light of the proposal of Ministry of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Government of India to constitute a separate Committee for Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions, the 11th Finance Committee has issued guidelines for maintenance of Accounts and Audit of Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions. The Rules Committee after examining in detail the functioning of Committees of Local Bodes existing in other States recommended to constitute a Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions by inserting Rule 266A in Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Karnataka Legislative Assembly.

Rule 30 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business is amended and in which Thursday is allotted for transaction of Private Members Business instead of Friday.

Rule 212(1) has been amended by inserting the minimum number of members to be present in the Committee meetings and the Quorum to constitute a sitting of the Committee shall be, as near as may be one-third of the total number of members of the Committee.

As per the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, a Minister shall not be elected as member of the Committee and that if a member after the election to the Committee is appointed as Minister shall cease to be a member of the Committee. The said Rule existed in some of the Committees and now the Rule has been incorporated uniformly in all the Committees.

The Joint Rules Committee constituted during the tenure of 14th Legislative Assembly submitted an Interim Report to Karnataka Legislative Assembly on 21.11.2016 recommending

certain amendments to the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Karnataka Legislative Assembly. The Karnataka Legislative Assembly on 29.11.2016 agreed to the recommendations except for the recommendations relating to the constitution of New Committees proposed in Part-2 of the said Report. Accordingly, definition relating to "Precincts of the House", "Quorum", "Sitting" and "Zero Hour" have been modified / included in the Rules. Certain amendments have been made to Rule Nos. 14, 39, 57A, 60, 64(1) and 65 and a new Chapter-VII A pertaining to Zero Hour (Rule Nos. 59A, B, C and D) has been added.

The Rules Committee constituted during the tenure of 16th Legislative Assembly submitted interim report to Karnataka Legislative Assembly recommending amendment to the Rule 212(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business as "Except where otherwise provided, the Quorum to constitute a sitting of the Committee shall be atleast 3 Members and at the time of examination of the report of the Committee, the Quorum shall be, as near as may be, one-third of the total number of Members of the Committee", which was adopted by the House on 24-07-2024.

M.K. VISHALAKSHI

Secretary

Karnataka Legislative Assembly

July, 2024

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CHAPTER - I

SHORT TITLE AND DEFINITIONS

Short Title:-

1. These rules may be called "The Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Karnataka Legislative Assembly".

Definitions:-

2. (1) In the rules unless the context otherwise requires:

"House" means the Legislative Assembly of Karnataka;

"Bulletin" means the Bulletin of the House containing;

(a) a brief record of the proceedings of the House at each of its sittings,

(b) Information on any matter relating to or connected with the business of the House or other matter which in the opinion of the Speaker may be included therein and

(c) Information regarding Legislative Committees;

"Clear days" includes Sundays and Holidays."

"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 Legislative Assembly Secretariat;

"The Constitution" means the Constitution of India;

"Council" means the Legislative Council of Karnataka;

Pursuant to the motion adopted by the Karnataka Legislative Assembly on 7-9-94, these rules came into force from the date of their publication in the Karnataka Gazette (Extra Ordinary) dated 26-11-1994.

"Finance Minister" means the Minister incharge of the Finance and includes any Minister (performing the functions of the Finance Minister);

"Gazette" means the Karnataka Gazette;

"Leader of the House" means the Chief Minister if he is a member of the House or a Minister who is a member of the House and is nominated by the Chief Minister to function as the Leader of the House;

"Lobby" means the covered corridors immediately adjoining the Chamber and co-terminus with it;

"Legislative Assembly Secretariat" means which includes the Secretariat at Bangalore and any Camp Office set up outside Bangalore for the time being for or under the authority of the Speaker;

"Member" means a member of the House;

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

"Minister" means a member of the Council of Ministers and includes a Minister of State, a Deputy Minister, Government Chief Whip, Chief Whip of Opposition Party and a Parliamentary Secretary;

"Motion" means any subject matter brought before the Assembly for consideration in accordance with these rules;

** "Precincts of the House" means and includes the chamber, the lobbies, the galleries of Vidhana Soudha, Bengaluru and Suvarna Vidhana Soudha, Belagavi and such other places as the Speaker may from time to time specify;

Speaker's Ruling dated 27.7.2009. (Page No. 50 of Brief Record of Proceedings)

** Amended vide Notification No. KLAS/J.R.C./07/I.R./2016, Bengaluru, Dtd 29-11-2016.

"Private Member" means a member other than a Minister;

*** "Quorum" means one tenth of members of the total number of members of the House;

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

*** "Sitting" means the sitting of the members of the House for transacting business on any day from its commencement till the adjournment of the House for the day;

"Statutory Motion" means a motion which is made in pursuance of any statute or enactment for the time being in force;

"Session" means the period of time between the first meeting of Assembly upon the summons of the Governor under Article 174(1) of the Constitution and its prorogation or dissolution under clause (2) thereof.

"Table" means the table of the House;

*** "Zero Hour" means the period immediately after the Question Hour, laying of Secretary's report, papers to be laid on the table and Committee's Reports, if any, and before the list of business of the day is entered upon.

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

Originating House : "Originating House" means the House in which a Bill is originally introduced;

Recognition of Party or Group: "Recognition of Party or Group" means the Speaker may recognise an association of member as a party or group for the purpose of functioning in the House and his decision shall be final.

*** Inserted Vide Notification No. KLAS/J.R.C./07/I.R./2016, Bengaluru, Dtd 29-11-2016.

Resolution: "Resolution" means a motion other than a Statutory Motion for the purpose of discussion a matter of Public Importance which may be in the form of declaration of opinion or a recommendation or may be in the form so as to record either approval or disapproval by the House of an act or policy of Government or convey a message or commend, urge or request an action; or call attention to a matter of situation for consideration by Government; or in such other form as the Speaker may consider appropriate.

Government Business : "Government Business" means the Government Business includes all business other than private members business;

Leader of Opposition : "Leader of Opposition" means Leader of a Legislature Party having the largest number of members other than the party which has formed the Government and having more than the quorum strength prescribed and recognised by the Speaker as such;

Provided that if more than one party has got equal number of members competing for recognition, the number of votes polled by the members of each group in the General Elections shall be calculated and the group which has polled more number of votes shall be recognised as the official opposition and its leader as the Leader of the Opposition;

Provided further that if the total number of votes polled by both the groups is equal, then the office of the Leader of the Opposition party shall be held alternative and the order in which they will hold office shall be decided by drawing lots.

Legislature Group: "Legislature Group" Means 1/4 of the quorum i.e., group of 6 members belonging to Legislature party shall form a legislature group and shall be recognised as "Legislature Group".

CHAPTER - II

SUMMONS TO MEMBERS, SEATING, OATH OR AFFIRMATION AND ROLL OF MEMBERS

Summons to Members:-

3. The Secretary shall issue summons to each member specifying the date and place for a session of the House;

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

Seating of Members:-

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

Oath or Affirmation:-

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

Roll of Members:-

6. There shall be a Roll of Members of the House which shall be signed in the presence of the Secretary by every member, before taking his seat.

CHAPTER - III
ELECTION OF SPEAKER AND DEPUTY SPEAKER
AND PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Election of Speaker:-

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

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

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

(3) Such notice shall be delivered to the Secretary in person by the candidate, proposer or seconder and a notice not so delivered in person shall not be valid.

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

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

(6) The date so fixed should be "not later than immediate next session" for the appointment of Speaker when the post is vacant.

Election of Deputy Speaker:-

8. (1) The Election of Deputy Speaker shall be held as early as possible and on such date as the Speaker may fix, and the Secretary shall thereupon send to every member notice of the date so fixed.

(2) The provisions of sub rules (2) to (5) (both inclusive) of rule 7 shall apply mutatis mutandis to such election.

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

(4) And the date so fixed shall not be later than the immediate next session.

Panel of Chairmen:-

9(1). At the commencement of every session or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker shall nominate from amongst the members of the House a panel of not more than six Chairmen, any one of whom may preside over the House in the absence of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, when so requested by the Speaker, or in his absence, by the Deputy Speaker, or in his absence, also by the Chairman Presiding.

Provided that when both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are absent, and no request as above has been made any member in the panel as shown in the list in the order in which they have been nominated by the Speaker shall preside over the House.

(2) The members of Panel of Chairmen nominated under sub-rule(1) shall hold office until new Panel of Chairmen have been nominated.

Power of persons presiding:-

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

Delegation of Powers to Deputy Speaker:-

11. When by reason of illness or of absence from India or for any other sufficient cause, the Speaker is unable to exercise any of his powers or discharge any of his functions, he may by order in writing delegate to the Deputy Speaker such of his powers and functions as he may deem fit. He may likewise revoke any such delegation.

CHAPTER - IV

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

Sitting of the House duly constituted:-

12. A sitting of the House is 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.

Sittings of the House:-

13. The House shall sit on such days as the Speaker, having regard to the state of business of the House, may from time to time direct.

Commencement and conclusion of sittings:-

** 14. Sittings of the House shall, unless the Speaker otherwise directs, ordinarily commence from 10.30 hours to 14.00 hours (Morning Sitting) and 15.00 hours to 18.00 hours (Afternoon sitting).

Adjournment of the House:-

15. The Speaker shall determine the time when a sitting of the House shall be adjourned sine die or to a day or hour or part of the same day;

Provided that the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, call a sitting of the House before the date or time to which it has been adjourned or at any time after the House has been adjourned sine die.

Secretary's Report:-

16. At the commencement of every session and after the new members, if any, have taken their seats, the Secretary shall lay on the Table of the House a list of Bills which have received the assent of the Governor or the President.

** Amended vide Notification No.KLAS/J.R.C./07/I.R./2016, Bengaluru, Dt 29-11-2016.

Lapse of Pending notices on prorogation of House:-

17. (1) A session of the House is terminated by prorogation.

(2) On the prorogation of the House, all pending notices other than notices of intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill, shall lapse and fresh notice shall be given for the next session;

Provided that a fresh notice shall be necessary, if 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:-

18. (1) A motion, resolution or an amendment which has been moved and is pending in the House, shall not lapse by reason only of the prorogation of the House.

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

CHAPTER - V

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS AND MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE

Allotment of time for discussion of Governor's Address:-

19. (1) The Secretary shall report to the House that the Governor was pleased to address the Legislature and place a copy of it on the Table of the House.

(2) On the day of Governor's Address, after the Address the House shall sit again for a short while to transact some formal business.

(3) The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, alongwith the Leader of Opposition, allot time for the discussion of the matters, referred to in Governor's Address to the Houses under article 176 of the Constitution.

Scope of discussion:-

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

Amendments:-

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

Other Business that may be taken up:-

22. (1) Notwithstanding that a day has been allotted for discussion on the Governor's Address-

- (i) 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

- (ii) other business of a formal character may be transacted on such day before the House commences or continues the discussion on the Address.

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

(3) The discussion on the Address shall be interrupted in the course of a sitting by an adjournment motion under rule 60.

Government's right of reply:-

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

Time limit for speeches:-

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

Governor's Address under Article 175(1) of the Constitution:-

25. The Speaker may allot time for the discussion of the matters referred to in the Governor's Address under Article 175(1) of the Constitution.

Messages by the Governor:-

26. Where a message from the Governor for the House under Article 175(2) of the Constitution is received by the Speaker, he

shall read the message to the House and give necessary directions in regard to the procedure that shall be followed for the consideration of matters referred to in the message. In giving these directions, the Speaker shall be empowered to suspend or vary the rules to such extent as may be necessary.

Observance of Order during Governor's Address:-

27. When the Houses of the Legislature are assembled together under Article 175 or 176 or when the members of the Assembly alone are assembled under Article 175 of the Constitution, no member shall obstruct or interrupt the Address either before or after the Address during its duration with any speech or point of order or in any other manner and such obstruction or interruption shall be regarded as a gross breach of order of the House and shall be dealt with by the Speaker as such in the next sitting of the Assembly.

Address at the time of Prorogation:-

28. When the Governor prorogues the House or Houses he may address the House or Houses as the case may be.

CHAPTER - VI

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS AND LIST OF BUSINESS

Arrangement of Government Business:-

29. On days allotted for the transaction of Government business, such business shall have precedence and the Secretary, shall arrange that business in such order as the Speaker may, in 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.

Allotment of time for Private Members' Business:-

30. The last two and a half hours of a sitting on Thursday shall be allotted for the transaction of Private Members' Business.

Provided that the Speaker may allot different Thursdays for the disposal of different classes of such business and on Thursdays so allotted for any particular class of business, of that class shall have precedence.

Provided further that the Speaker may in consultation with the Leader of the House, may allot any day other than a Thursday for the transaction of Private Members' Business.

Provided further that if there is no sitting of the House on a Thursday, the Speaker may direct that two and a half hours on any other day in the week may be allotted for Private Members' Business.

Private Members' business shall be taken up for discussion on Thursday. Also a time limit shall be fixed for the Members who move the resolution and for other members for discussion. The discussion shall be completed within the time stipulated by the Speaker and the discussion shall be completed on the same day with a reply by the Government. If the Member who moved the resolution is not present in the House, opportunity be given for discussion on the next day and discussion shall be completed with a reply by the Government on the same day.

Precedence of Private Members' Bills:-

31. (1) On a day allotted for the disposal of Private Members' Bills, such Bill have relative precedence in the following order namely:-

- a) Bills in respect of which the motion is that leave be granted to introduce the Bill;
- b) Bills returned by the Governor with a message under Article 200 or 201 of the Constitution;
- c) Bills which have been passed by the House and returned by the Council with amendment;
- d) Bills which have been passed by the Council and transmitted to the House;
- e) Bills in respect of which a motion has been carried that the Bill be taken into consideration;
- f) Bills in respect of which the report of a Select or Joint Committee has been presented;
- g) Bills which have been circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon;
- h) Bills introduced and in respect of which no further motion has been made or carried; and
- i) Other Bills;

2) The relative precedence of Bills falling under same clause of sub-rule (1) shall be determined by ballot to be held in accordance with the orders made by the Speaker and in such day 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 Bills falling under clause (h) of sub-rule (1) which are classified by the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions as Category-A shall have precedence over Bills classified as Category-B, and that the

relative precedence of Bills falling under each of these categories shall be determined by ballot separately;

Provided further that where the Committee has not classified the Bills falling under clause (h) of sub-rule (1) as Category-A and Category-B the order in which such Bills shall be put down in the list of business shall be determined by ballot in accordance with such directions as the Speaker may give.

The Speaker may, by special order to be announced in the House make such variations in the relative precedences of Bills set out in sub rule (1) as he may consider necessary or convenient.

Precedence of Private Members' Resolutions:-

32. A ballot of names of members desiring to move a resolution shall be held in accordance with orders made by the Speaker on such day as the Speaker may direct.

Business outstanding at the end of day:-

33. Private Members' Business set down for the day allotted for that class of business and not disposed of on that day shall not be set down for any subsequent day, unless it has gained priority at the ballot held with reference to that day.

Provided that notwithstanding anything contained in rules 31 and 32 any such business which is under discussion at the end of that day shall be set down for the next day allotted to business of that class and shall have precedence over all other business set down for that day.

Resumption of adjourned debate on Private Members' Bill or Resolution:-

34. (1) When on a motion being carried, the debate on a Private Members' Bill or Resolution is adjourned to the next day allotted for Private Member's business in the same or next session it shall not be set down for further discussion unless it has gained priority at the ballot.

2) When the debate on a Private Member's Bill or Resolution is adjourned sine die, the members-in-charge of the Bill or the

mover of the resolution, as the case may be, may, if he wishes to proceed with such bill or resolution, on a subsequent day allotted for Private Member's Business give notice for resumption of the adjourned debate and on receipt of such notice the relative precedence of such Bill or Resolution shall be determined by ballot.

List of Business:-

35. (1) A list of business for the day shall be prepared by the Secretary and a copy thereof together with other papers if any, shall be made available for the use of every member the previous day;

Provided the Speaker may suspend the operation of this rule in respect of any particular day or days.

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

3) Save as otherwise provided in the rules or unless the Speaker otherwise directs 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.

4) Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, not more than 5 resolutions in addition to any resolution which is outstanding under the proviso to rule 33, shall be set down in the list of business for any day allotted for the disposal of Private Member's Resolution.

Resolution of congratulation or condolence:-

36. A Resolution of congratulation or condolence may with the permission of the Speaker and subject to the provisions regulating the discussion of resolution be moved at any time.

Reference of congratulation or condolence:-

37. The Speaker or a Minister or a Member with the permission of the Speaker *make a reference of congratulation or of condolence* and the House may approve the reference without a formal resolution duly placed before the House.

CHAPTER - VII

QUESTIONS

Question Hour:-

38. Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, the first Hour of every day of sitting shall be available for asking and answering of questions.

Period of Notice:-

39. Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, not less than fifteen and not more than thirty clear days notice of a question shall be given.

*** Provided that notices of questions received from a Member during inter-session period, shall also be taken into consideration, on the basis of the order of precedence if any, indicated by him. In case no precedence is indicated, it shall be decided on the point of time of receipt of such notice.

Form of Notice:-

40. 1) Notice of a question shall be given in writing to the Secretary and shall specify-

(a) The official designation of the Minister to whom the question is addressed and

(b) The date on which the question is proposed to be placed on the list of questions for answer.

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

3) The order of preference, if any, for its being placed on the list of questions, where a member tables more than one notice of questions for the same day.

Notice of admitted questions to Ministers:-

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

Starred questions:-

42. A Member who desires an oral answer to his question shall distinguish it by an asterisk. If he does not distinguish it by an asterisk, the question shall be placed on the list of questions for written answer.

Limit of number of Starred Questions:-

43. (1). Not more than one question distinguished by an asterisk by the same member and not more than fifteen questions in all shall be placed on the list of questions for oral answer on any one day.

Provided that when a question is postponed or transferred from one list of questions for oral answer to another, more than one question may stand in the name of one member and the total number of questions may exceed by such postponed or transferred questions.

2) The order in which questions for oral answer to be placed shall be indicated by the member giving notice, and if no such order is indicated the questions shall be placed on the list of questions for oral answer in the order in which notices are received in point of time.

Rotational allotment of days for questions:-

44. The time available for answering questions shall be allotted on different days in rotation for the answering of question relating to such Department or Departments as the Speaker, may, from time to time, provide and on each such day, unless the Speaker with the consent of the Minister concerned otherwise directs, only questions relating to the Department or Departments for which time has been allotted on that day shall be placed on the list of questions for oral answer.

Unstarred Questions:-

45 (1) If a question is not distinguished by an asterisk or if a question placed on the list of questions for oral answer on any day is not called for answer within the time available for answering questions on that day, a written answer to such question shall be deemed to have been laid on the Table at the end of the Question Hour or as soon as the questions for oral answer have been disposed of, as the case may be, by the Minister to whom the question is addressed:

Provided that if a member, on being called by the Speaker, states that it is not his intention to ask the question standing in his name, the question shall be treated as having been *withdrawn* and no written answer thereto shall be deemed to have been laid on the Table.

2) If there is no Question Hour on any day on which the House sits, written answers to questions placed on the list of questions

for written answer on that day if any shall be laid on the Table by a Minister on behalf of all Ministers to whom such questions are addressed.

- a) Questions which have been admitted and not included in the list of questions for oral answer shall be included in the list of questions for written answer, in accordance with the orders of the Speaker.
- b) In the list of questions for written answer on any one day, not more than four questions by the same member if he has one question in the list of questions for oral answer, and not more than five questions if he has none in the list of questions for oral answer, and not more than 230 questions in all, shall be included.
- 3) No oral reply shall be required to a question to which a written answer is given and no supplementary questions shall be asked in respect thereof.

Question to Private Members:-

46. A question may be addressed to a Private Member provided the subject matter of the question relates to some Bill, resolution or other matter connected with the business of the House for which that member is responsible; and the procedure in regard to such questions shall, as far as may 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.

Conditions of admissibility of questions:-

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

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

- (a) it shall relate to a single matter;
- (b) it shall be so framed as to be merely a request for information;
- (c) it shall not be vague or unintelligible;
- (d) it shall not bring in any name or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible;
- (e) if it contains a statement, the member shall make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement;

- (f) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations, epithets or defamatory statements;
- (g) it shall not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of an abstract legal question or of a hypothetical proposition;
- (h) it shall not ask as to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity;
- (i) it shall not ordinarily exceed one hundred and fifty words;
- (j) it shall not relate to a matter which is not the concern of the Government;
- (k) it shall not ask about proceedings in a Committee which have not been placed before the House by a report from the Committee;
- (l) it shall not make or imply a charge of a personal character;
- (m) it shall not raise questions of policy too large to be dealt with, within the limits of an answer to a question;
- (n) it shall not repeat in substance to questions already answered or to which an answer has been refused;
- (o) it shall not ask for information on trivial matters;
- (p) it shall not ordinarily ask for information on matters of past history;
- (q) it shall not ask for information set forth in accessible documents or in ordinary works of reference;
- (r) it shall not raise matters under the control of bodies or persons not primarily responsible to the State Government;
- (s) 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;
- (t) it shall not ask for information regarding Cabinet discussions, or advice given to the Governor in relation to any matter in respect of which there is a constitutional, statutory or conventional obligation not to disclose information;
- (u) it shall not ordinarily ask about matters pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any Judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or Court of Enquiry appointed to enquire into or investigate

any matter but may refer to matters concerned with procedure or subject or stage of enquiry, if it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of the matter by the Tribunal or Commission or Court of Enquiry;

- (v) it may ask for an explanation of the intentions of the Government in respect of a matter of immediate concern, provided that the question is not in substance a suggestion for any particular action in a matter raised by the member asking the question.

Questions on matter of correspondence between the Government, the Government of India or any other State Government.

48. In matters which are or have been the subject of correspondence between the Government and the Government of India or the Government of any other State, no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact, and the answer shall be confined to a statement of fact.

Speaker to decide admissibility of questions:-

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

(2) Subject to the provisions of Rule 44, the Speaker may direct that a question be placed on the list of questions for answer on a date later than that specified by a member in his notice, if he is of the opinion that a longer period is necessary to decide whether the question is or is not admissible.

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

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

Provided that the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, call upon the member who has given notice of a question for oral answer to state in brief his reasons for desiring an oral answer and after

considering the same, may direct that the question be included in the list of questions for written answer.

List of questions:-

51. 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.

Mode of asking questions:-

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

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

(3) After all the questions have been called; the Speaker may, if time permits, call again any question which has not been asked by reason of the absence of the member in whose name it stands.

Starred Questions of absent members:-

53. (1) When all the question for which oral answers are desired have been called, the Speaker, may, if time permits, call again any question which has not been asked by reason of the absence of the member in whose name it stands, and may also permit a member to ask a question standing in the name of another member, if so authorised.

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

Supplementary Questions:-

54. (1) No discussion shall be permitted during the time for questions under Rule 38 in respect of any question or of any answer given to a question.

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

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

Publicity of answer to questions in advance:-

55. Answer to questions which Ministers propose to give in the House shall not be released for publication until the answers

have actually been given on the floor of the House or laid on the Table.

Amending questions to secure their compliance with rules:-

56. Where the form or the subject matter of a question is, in the opinion of the Speaker, in contravention of the rules, he may amend the question to secure its compliance with the rule and inform the member concerned accordingly.

Lapse of Pending Questions referred to members:-

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

Reply is compulsory :-

*** 57.(A) Replies to all the Questions listed for Oral and Written Answers shall be furnished at least by 15.00 hrs. on the day prior to the date on which the question is listed for answer.

Provided, that if the House is adjourned sine die, for any reason, before the actual date of adjournment as per the provisional programme, the questions admitted either for oral or written answers for that period shall be deemed as tabled on the last day of closure of the House, and, the answers to the same shall, unless otherwise permitted, be furnished to the Karnataka Legislative Assembly Secretariat within 15 days from the originally declared closure of the session as per the bulletin for onward transmission to Members.

Short notice questions:-

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

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

(3) If the Minister is unable to answer the question at short notice and the Speaker is of opinion that the question is of sufficient

*** Inserted Vide Notification No. KLAS/J.R.C./07/I.R./2016, Bengaluru, Dtd 29-11-2016.

public importance to be orally answered in the House, he may direct that the question be placed as the first question on the list of questions for eighth day from the date of intimation to Government that the Speaker has admitted the question;

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

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

(5) 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, names of not more than four members, other than the one whose notice has been admitted as determined by ballot, shall be shown against the admitted question;

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 member, and the Minister shall then give his reply to the consolidated question;

Provided further that in the case of consolidated question, names of not more than four members, other than the one whose notice has been admitted, as determined by ballot, shall be shown against the question.

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

(7) The member who has given notice of the question shall be in his seat to ask the question by reference to its number on the list of 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.

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

Discussion on matter of Public Importance arising out of answer to questions:-

59. (1) The Speaker shall allot half-an-hour on two days in a week namely, Tuesdays and Thursdays at the conclusion of the business of the day for raising discussion on a matter of sufficient public importance which has been a subject of a recent question in the House, irrespective of the fact whether, it was answered on the floor of the House or the answer to it has been laid on the Table of the House and the answer to which needs elucidation on a matter of fact;

Provided that the Speaker may allot any day instead of Tuesday or Thursday if such a course is, in his opinion necessary or convenient.

(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 discussion on the matter in question;

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

(3) The Speaker shall decide whether the matter is of sufficient public importance to be put down for discussion and the notice shall be taken in the order of receipt of the office.

(4) There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister concerned shall reply briefly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to ask a question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact.

*** CHAPTER - VII A

ZERO HOUR

59(A). Immediately after the Question Hour and laying of papers, if any, and before the list of business of the day is entered upon, any member who wishes to raise any matter of urgent public importance that has occurred between the adjournment of previous day's sitting and before the commencement of the current day's sitting, and which cannot be raised under any other provisions of these Rules, can do so, with the previous permission of the Speaker.

Time for giving Notice :-

59(B). Notice of Zero Hour shall not exceed 150 words and shall be in writing given in person by the member or through his representative to the Speaker or to his office. The notice shall be given one hour before the commencement of the sitting on the day on which it is proposed to be raised.

Provided that a member shall not give more than one notice in a day.

Provided further that not more than 10 notices shall be allowed to be raised in a day's sitting of which 5 shall be on the basis of point of time of their receipt and 5 shall be on the discretion of the Speaker.

Time limit for Speeches :-

59(C). No speech on a zero hour notice, shall, except with the permission of the Speaker, exceed the duration three minutes.

Reply by the Government :-

59(D). Reply to issues raised in Zero Hour shall as far as possible be given immediately after submission by the Member or within two days.

***Rule Nos. 59(A), 59(B), 59(C) and 59(D) have been inserted under New Chapter VII A, vide Notification No.KLAS/J.R.C./07/I.R/2016, Bengaluru, Dtd 29-11-2016.

CHAPTER - VIII
MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT ON A MATTER OF
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Speaker's consent necessary to make motion:-

**** 60.** Subject to the provisions of these rules, a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance only when there is failure on the part of the Government to perform the duties enjoined by the constitution and the law shall be made with the consent of the Speaker after Question Hour and Zero Hour.

Time for giving notice:-

61. Notice of an adjournment motion shall be given one hour before the commencement of the sitting and the day on which the motion is proposed to be made to the Secretary and copies thereof shall be endorsed to;

- i) The Speaker;
- ii) The Leader of the House;
- iii) The Minister concerned; and
- iv) The Parliamentary Affairs Minister;

Restrictions on right to move motion:-

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

- i) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting;
- ii) not more than one matter shall be discussed on the same motion;
- iii) the motion shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence;
- iv) the motion shall not raise a question of privilege;
- v) the motion shall not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session;

**** Amended vide Notification No. KLAS/J.R.C./07/I.R./2016, Bengaluru, Dtd 29-11-2016.**

- vi) the motion shall not anticipate a matter, which has been previously appointed for consideration. In determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by the Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time;
- vii) the motion shall not deal with any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of India; and
- viii) the motion shall not raise any question which, under the Constitution or these rules can only be raised on a distinct motion by a notice given in writing to the Secretary.

Motion for discussion on matters before Tribunals, Commissions, etc., :-

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

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

Mode of asking for leave to move adjournment motion:-

** 64. (1) The Speaker, if he gives consent under Rule 60 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall after the question hour and zero hour and before the list of business is entered upon, call the member concerned who shall raise in his place and ask for leave to move for the adjournment of the House;

Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under Rule 60 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be

** Amended vide Notification No. KLAS/J.R.C./07/I.R./2016, Bengaluru, Dtd 29-11-2016.

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 not being in order;

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

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

Time for taking up motion:-

** 65. The motion 'that the House do now adjourn' shall ordinarily be taken up at 15.00 hours or if the Speaker, after consultation with the Leader of the House so direct at any earlier hour at which the business of the day may terminate.

Closure of debate:-

66. The Speaker may, if he is satisfied that there has been adequate debate, put the question at 5 p.m. or at such other hour not being less than two hours from the time of commencement of the debate.

Question to be put at the end of debate:-

67. On a motion to adjourn for the purpose of discussing a matter of urgent public importance, the only question that may be put shall be "that the House do now adjourn".

Time limit for speeches and regulation of discussions:-

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

** Amended vide Notification No. KLAS/J.R.C./07/I.R./2016, Bengaluru, Dtd 29-11-2016.

CHAPTER - IX**DISCUSSION OF MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE FOR SHORT DURATION****Notice of raising discussion:-**

69. 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 a discussion on the matter in question;

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

Speaker to decide admissibility and allotment of time:-

70. (1) If the Speaker is satisfied, after calling for such information from the member who had given notice and from the Minister as he may consider necessary, that the matter is urgent and is of sufficient importance to be raised in the House at an early date, he may admit the notice;

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

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

No formal motion:-

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

Time limit for Speeches:-

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

CHAPTER - X**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE****PROCEDURE REGARDING CALLING ATTENTION**

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) Notices for a sitting received one hour before the commencement of the sitting on that day and a ballot shall be held to determine the relative priority of each such notice on the same subject. Notices received after one hour shall be deemed to have been given for the next sitting;

Provided that the second matter shall not be raised by the same members who have raised the first matter and it shall

be raised at or immediately before the end of the sitting as the Speaker may fix;

(iii) 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.

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

Provided that a notice referred for facts to a Minister, shall not lapse till it is finally disposed of by the Speaker.

CHAPTER - XI**LEGISLATION****I - BILLS ORIGINATING IN THE HOUSE****INTRODUCTION AND PUBLICATION OF BILLS****Publication before introduction:-**

74. The Speaker may, on request being made to him, order the publication of any Bill (together with Statement of Objects and Reasons, the memorandum regarding delegation of legislative power and the financial memorandum accompanying it) in the gazette, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill. In that case, it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill, and if, the Bill is afterwards introduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again.

Notice of motion for leave to introduce private members Bills:-

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

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

(2) The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this rule shall be seven clear days, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made at shorter notice.

Previous sanction for introduction:-

76. If notice is given by a member other than a Minister of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill or to move an amendment which, in the opinion of the Speaker, cannot be introduced or moved, save with previous sanction of the President under Article 304 of the Constitution. The Speaker shall, as soon as may be, after the receipt of the notice, refer the Bill or the amendment to the President and the notice shall not be placed on the list of business unless the President has communicated

to the Speaker that previous sanction has been granted or is not required.

Bills requiring sanction or recommendation under Article 207 of the Constitution:-

77. If a Bill which under the Constitution cannot be introduced without the previous sanction/recommendation of the Governor, the member shall annex to the notice such sanction or recommendation conveyed through a Minister, and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with.

Financial memorandum to Bills and money clauses in Bills:-

78. (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 power:-

79. A Bill involving proposals for the delegation of legislative power shall further to 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.

Statement in connection with Ordinances:-

80. (1) Whenever a Bill seeking to replace an Ordinance with or without modification is introduced in the House, there shall be placed before the House along with the Bill, a statement explaining

the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by Ordinance.

(2) Whenever an Ordinance, which embodies wholly or partly or with modification, the provision of a Bill pending before the House, is promulgated, a statement, explaining the circumstances which 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, Introduction:-

81. (1) On the motion for leave to introduce a Bill, the mover may make a brief explanatory statement, if the motion is opposed, the Speaker may permit a brief explanatory statement from the member who opposes and a brief reply from the mover, and shall then, 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 leave to introduce the Bill is granted, the mover shall forthwith introduce the Bill.

(3) When a Bill has been published under Rule 74 it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill and the Bill may be introduced by the member-in-charge on any subsequent day available for business of that kind.

Publication after introduction:-

82. 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.

Translation of Bills:-

83. After a Bill has been introduced or in the case of a Bill published under Rule 74 after such Bill has been published, the Bill and the statement of Objects and Reasons shall be translated into Kannada and such translations shall be published in the Gazette.

Motions after introduction of Bills:-**Motions after introduction:-**

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

- (i) that it be taken into consideration; or
- (ii) that it be referred to a Select Committee of the House; or
- (iii) that it be referred to a Joint Select Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council; or
- (iv) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon;

Provided that no such motion as is referred to in-clause (iii) shall be made with reference to a Bill making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clause (a) to (f) of clause (1) of Article 199 of the Constitution;

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 made available for two days before the day on which the motion is made and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made.

Discussion on principle of Bill:-

85. (1) On a motion referred to in Rule 82 being made, the principle of the Bill and its provisions may be discussed, generally, but the details of the Bill shall not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principles.

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

(a) if the member-in-charge moves that the Bill be taken into consideration any member may move as an amendment that the Bill referred to a Select Committee of the House, or a Joint Select Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the

Council or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by a date to be specified in the motion.

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

(3) Where a motion that a Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon is carried and the Bill is circulated in accordance with that direction and opinions are received thereon, the member-in-charge, if he wishes to proceed with the Bill thereafter, shall move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House or a Joint Select Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council, unless the Speaker allows a motion to be made that the Bill be taken into consideration;

Provided that if an amendment or a motion for appointment of a Select Committee or a Joint Select Committee has been moved under this Rule, any member may move that the House give instructions to the Select Committee or to the Joint 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;

Provided further that no amendment or a motion for appointment of a Joint Select Committee under this Rule shall be moved with reference to a Bill making provision for any of the matters specified in Sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of Article 199 of the Constitution.

Persons by whom motion in respect of Bills may be made:-

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

in-charge of the Bill, and no motion that a Bill be circulated or re-circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon shall be made by any member other than the member-in-charge except by way of amendment to a motion made by the member-in-charge.

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

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

Procedure after presentation of report of a Select or Joint Select Committee:-

Motion that may be moved after presentation of the report of a Select or Joint Select Committee:-

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

(a) that the Bill as reported by the Select or Joint Select Committee be taken into consideration;

Provided that any member of the House may object to its being so taken into consideration if a copy of the report has not been made available for the use of members for three days, and such objections shall prevail unless the Speaker allows the Bill to be taken into consideration; or

(b) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the House or Joint Select Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, re-committed to the same Select Committee or to new Select Committee, or to the same Joint Select Committee or to a new Joint Select Committee with the concurrence of the Council either -

- (i) without limitation; or
 - (ii) with respect to particular clauses or amendments only,
- or

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

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

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

Scope of debate on report of Select Committee:-

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

Amendment to clauses etc., and Consideration of Bills

Submission of the Bill Clause by Clause:-

89. (1) After a motion has been agreed to by the House that a Bill be taken into consideration, the Speaker shall submit the Bill to the House clause by clause.

(2) Any member may at this stage move an amendment to the Bill.

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

(4) Amendments shall be considered in the order of the clauses to which they relate;

Provided that with the permission of the Speaker, amendments may be taken in any other order.

(5) The Speaker shall call the number of each clause separately, and when the amendment relating to it have been dealt with, shall put the question "that this clause (or, that this clause as amended, as the case may be) do stand part of the Bill.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1) and (5) of this rule, the Speaker may, in the case of uncontested clauses, put the question on group of clauses and not on each clause separately.

(7) When any clause is under consideration, the discussion shall be confined to that clause and other clauses of the Bill may not be discussed, except with the permission of the Speaker.

(8) The Schedules, if any, shall be submitted to the House for its consideration and shall be dealt with in the same manner as the clauses are dealt with.

(9) The title and the preamble of the Bill shall be put to the House after all clauses of the Bill have been dealt with.

Notice of amendments:-

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

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

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

Sanction to be annexed to notice of amendments:-

91. If any member desires to move an amendment which under the Constitution cannot be moved without previous sanction or recommendation, he shall annex to the notice of the proposed amendment a copy of such sanction or recommendation and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with.

Conditions of admissibility of amendments:-

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

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

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

(c) An amendment shall not be such as to make the clause which it proposes to amend unintelligible or un-grammatical.

(d) 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 so moved so as to make the series of amendments intelligible as a whole.

(e) The Speaker shall determine the place in which an amendment shall be moved.

(f) The Speaker may refuse to propose an amendment which is, in his opinion, frivolous or meaningless.

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

Power of Speaker to select new clauses or amendments:-

93. The Speaker shall have power to select the new clauses or amendments to be proposed, and may if he thinks fit, call

upon any member who has given notice of an amendment to give such explanation of the object of the amendment as may enable him to form a judgement upon it.

Arrangement of Amendments:-

94. Amendments of which notice has been given, shall, as far as practicable be arranged in the list of amendments, issued from time to time, in the order in which they may be called. In arranging amendments raising the same question at the same point of a clause, precedence may be given to an amendment to be 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:-

95. (1) Amendments shall ordinarily be considered in the order of the clauses of the Bill to which they respectively relate; and in respect of any such clause a motion shall be deemed to have been made;

"That this clause do stand part of the Bill"

(2) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit put as one question similar amendments to a clause, provided that if a member requests that any amendment be put separately, the Speaker shall put that amendment separately.

Withdrawal of Amendments:-

96. 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.

Postponement of clause:-

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

Schedule:-

98. 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) stand part of the Bill"

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

Voting on group of clauses and schedules:-

99. 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 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, preamble and title of the Bill:-

100. Clause one, the Preamble, if any and the Title of a Bill shall stand postponed until the other clauses and schedules (including new clauses and new schedules) have been disposed of and the Speaker shall then put the question;

"That Clause one, or the preamble or the Title (or that clause one Preamble or title as amended as the case may be), do stand part of the Bill."

Passing, authentication and reconsideration of Bills:-

Passing of a Bill:-

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

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

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

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

Scope of debate on the motion to pass:-

102. The discussion on a motion on the Bill, 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 a general character.

Correction of patent errors:-

103. 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.

Transmission of Bills, passed by the Assembly to Council:-

104. When a Bill is passed by the House it shall be transmitted to the Council for concurrence with a message to that effect.

The Secretary shall certify, on top of the first page of the Bill so transmitted to the Council in the following form;

"This Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly
on..... 20.

Dated the 20 Secretary"

Provided that if it is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 199 of the Constitution, the certificate by the Speaker shall be endorsed at the end of the Bill in the following form:

"I hereby certify that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 199 of the Constitution of India.

Dated Speaker."

Reconsideration of a Bill Passed by the House:-

105. When a Bill passed by both Houses of Legislature is returned by the President or by the Governor for reconsideration of the point or points referred for consideration shall be put before the House by the Speaker, and shall be discussed and voted upon in the same manner as amendment to a Bill, or in such other way as the Speaker may consider most convenient for their consideration by the House.

Adjournment of debate on and withdrawal and removal of Bills:

Adjournment of the debate over Bill:-

106. 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:-

107. The member-in-charge of a Bill may, at any stage of the Bill move for leave to withdraw the Bill and if such leave is granted no further motion shall be made with reference to the Bill.

Removal of a Bill from the Register of Bills:-

108. (1) Where any of the following motions made by the member-in-charge under these rules in regard to a Bill is rejected by the Assembly, no further motion shall be made with reference

to the Bill and such Bill shall be removed from the Register of Bills pending in the Assembly.

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

Additional Provision for removal of Private Members Bill from Register of Bills:-

(2) A Private Member's Bill pending before the House shall also be removed from the register of Bills pending in the House in case,

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

II. BILLS ORIGINATING IN THE HOUSE AND NOT AGREED TO BY THE COUNCIL

Return of Bill not agreed to by the Council:-

109. As soon as possible, after a Bill which has once been passed by the House is received from the Council, with a message that it has not agreed to the Bill the House may pass the Bill again and transmit it as passed to the Council.

This rule shall not apply to Money Bills.

Return of amended Bill to originating House:-

110. If such Bill received back from the Council, with amendments made in the Council or in the case of Money Bills

with recommendation made by it copies of the Bills with such amendments or recommendations shall be laid on the Table at the meeting of the House.

Motion for consideration of amendments and recommendation:-

111. After such a Bill as amended or recommended by the Council has been laid on the Table, the member-in-charge may after giving three days notice, or with the consent of the Speaker without notice, move that the amendments or recommendations be taken into consideration.

Procedure on consideration of amendments and recommendations:-

112.(1) If a motion that the amendments or recommendations be taken into consideration be carried, the Speaker shall put the amendments or recommendations to the House in such manner as he thinks most convenient for their consideration.

(2) Any member may propose further amendments to the Bill but such amendments shall be relevant or alternative to or consequential upon the amendments made in the Bill by the Council or made necessary by the delay in the passage of the Bill.

Procedure consequent on consideration of amendment:-

113. (1) If the House agrees to the amendments made by the Council, a message intimating its agreements shall be sent to the Council.

(2) If the House disagrees with the amendments made by the Council, or any of them, the Bill with a message intimating its disagreements shall be sent to the Council.

(3) If the House agrees to the amendments or any of them with further amendments or proposes further amendments in place of amendments made by the Council, the Bill as further amended with a message to the effect be sent to the Council.

Procedure if the Bill as passed for the second time by House is returned by Council with amendments:-

114. If a Bill which has been passed for the second time by the House and transmitted to the Council is returned to the House with amendments made therein by the Council, copies of the message received from the Council shall be sent to all the members and copies of the Bill as amended shall be laid on the table of the House, the member-in-charge may then, after giving three day's notice, move that the amendments made in the Bill by the Council may be taken into consideration. If the motion is carried, the Speaker shall put to the Vote of the House the amendments made by the Council in the Bill in such manner as he thinks most convenient for their consideration. If the House agrees to the amendment made in the Bill by the Council a message intimating its agreement shall be sent to the Council. If the House does not agree to the amendments made in the Bill by the Council or any of them, the Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by the House and the Council with such amendments, if any, as may have been made by the Council and agreed to by the House.

III. Bills originating in the Council and transmitted to the House:

Laying of Bills passed by the Council and received in House:-

115. When a Bill originating in the Council has been passed by the Council and is transmitted to the House the Bill shall, as soon as may be, be laid on the Table.

Notice for moving for consideration:-

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

Motion for consideration:-

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

Discussion of Principle of Bill:-

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

Reference to Select Committee:-

119. Any member may, if the Bill has not already been referred to a Select Committee of the Council or to a Joint Select Committee of both Houses but not otherwise, move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee and if such motion is carried, the Bill shall be referred to a Select Committee and the rules regarding Select Committees on Bills originating in the House shall then apply.

Consideration and passing of Bills:-

120. When a motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee is negatived or if no such motion is made or in case a Bill is referred to a Select Committee, the motion that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration is carried the provisions of the rules of the House regarding consideration of clauses of Bills and amendments to such clauses and the subsequent procedure in regard to the passing of Bill shall apply.

Bill passed without amendments:-

121. If the Bill is passed without amendment, a message shall be sent to the Council intimating that the House has agreed to the Bill without any amendment.

Bill passed with the amendments:-

122. If the Bill is passed with the amendments, the Bill shall be returned with a message, asking for the concurrence of the Council to amendments.

Procedure consequent on concurrence of amendment:-

123. If a Bill so amended by the House and returned to the Council for its concurrence is again sent back by the Council with a message disagreeing with the amendments or proposing further amendments, the House may either agree to the Bill as passed by the Council or as amended by the Council, as the case may be, or may insist on an amendment or amendments to which the Council has disagreed.

Speaker's power to dispense with period of notice:-

124. The Speaker may in his discretion dispense with the provisions of these rules regarding notice, period of notice or interval between any two stages of legislation and may in his discretion allow any motion regarding a Bill or any amendment to be moved without notice or after such shorter interval as he may think fit.

Authentication of a Bill:-

125. When a Bill is passed by the Houses and is in possession of the House, the Bill shall be signed in duplicate by the Speaker and presented to the Governor, provided that in the absence of the Speaker from Bangalore the Secretary may, in case of urgency authenticate the Bill on behalf of the Speaker.

CHAPTER - XII

Ratification of Amendment to the Constitution:-

126. (1) As soon as a message for ratification of the amendment to the Constitution is received from a House of Parliament, a copy of the message together with the Bill, shall be laid by the Secretary on the Table of the House.

(2) The Secretary shall forward a copy of the message together with the Bill to the State Government at the first convenient opportunity.

Discussion on the amendment to the Constitution:-

127. (1) After the message has been laid on the table under Rule 126, any member may, after giving three days notice, move a resolution that the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the Bill be ratified.

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

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

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

Message to Parliament:-

128. (1) If the resolution is passed by the House, a message shall be sent to the House of Parliament from which the message referred to in Rule 126 was received, that the House ratifies the amendment.

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

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

CHAPTER - XIII**SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION****Laying of regulation, rule, etc. on the table:-**

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

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

Allotment of time for discussion of amendment:-

130. 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.

Transmission of amendment to Council:-

131. After an amendment is passed by the House it shall be transmitted to the Council for its concurrence and on receipt of a message from the Council agreeing to the amendment, it shall be forwarded by the Secretary to the Minister concerned.

Amendment returned by Council:-

132. If the Council disagrees with the amendment passed by the House or agrees subject to a further amendment thereof, or proposes an amendment in substitution thereof, the House may either drop the amendment or agree with the Council in the proposed amendment or insist on the original amendment passed by the House. A message in either case shall be sent to the Council. In case the House agrees to the amendment as further amended by the Council, the amendment shall be forwarded by the Secretary to the Minister concerned.

Disagreement between Houses:-

133. If the Council agrees to the original amendment passed by the House, it shall be sent by the Secretary to the Minister concerned but if the Council disagrees or insists on an amendment to which the House has not agreed, the Houses shall be deemed to have finally disagreed, and all further proceedings thereon shall be dropped.

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

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

CHAPTER - XIV**RESOLUTION DISAPPROVING ORDINANCES****Notice of resolution disapproving Ordinances:-**

135. As soon as possible after the Governor has promulgated an Ordinance under Article 213 of the Constitution, printed copies of such Ordinance shall be made available to the members of the House within six weeks from the re-assembly of the House. Any member may, after giving three days clear notice move a resolution disapproving the Ordinance.

CHAPTER - XV

PETITIONS

Scope of Petitions:-

136. Petitions may be presented or submitted to the House with the consent of the Speaker on -

(i) a Bill which has been published under Rule 74 or which has been introduced in the House;

(ii) any matter connected with the business pending before the House; and

(iii) any matter of general public interest provided that 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 a authority or a quasi-judicial body or a commission;

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

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

General form of petition:-

137. (1) Every petition shall be couched in a respectful and temperate language.

(2) Every petition shall be either in English or in Kannada language only. If any petition in any other Indian language is made, it shall be accompanied by a translation either in Kannada or in English and signed by the petitioner.

Authentication of petition:-

138. 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.

Document not to be attached:-

139. Letters, affidavits or other documents shall not be attached to any petition.

Counter Signature:-

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

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

Petition to whom to be addressed and how to be concluded:-

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

Notice of presentation:-

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

Presentation of a petition:-

143. A Petition may be presented by a member or be forwarded to the Secretary, who shall report it to the House. The report shall be made in the form set out in the Schedule. No debate shall be permitted on the presentation or the making of such report. The member shall be responsible for its contents and its genuineness.

Form of petition:-

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

Sir, I present a petition signed by petitioner(s) regarding.....

and no debate shall be permitted on this statement.

Reference to committee:-

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

CHAPTER - XVI

RESOLUTIONS

Notice of Resolution:-

146. A member other than a Minister who wishes to move a resolution to that effect shall give at least seven clear days before the date of ballot and shall, together with notice submit the text of the resolution which he wishes to move.

Subject matter and conditions of admissibility of resolution:-

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

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

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

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

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

(iv) It shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India.

Form of resolution:-

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

Speaker to decide admissibility of a resolution:-

149. (1) The Speaker shall decide whether a resolution or 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.

(2) Where the form or the subject matter of a resolution is in the opinion of the Speaker in contravention of the rules, he may amend the resolution to secure its compliance with the rules and inform the member concerned accordingly.

Raising discussion on matters before Tribunals, Commissions, etc.,:-

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

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

Motion of resolution:-

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

(2) A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, authorise any other member, in whose name the same resolution

stands lower in the list of business, to move it on his behalf and the member so authorised may move it accordingly.

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

Amendments:-

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

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

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

Time limit for Speeches:-

153. 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.

Provided further that the discussion on the resolution shall not exceed 5 hours including the reply of the Minister.

Scope of discussion:-

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

Withdrawal of resolution and amendment:-

155. (1) A member in whose name a resolution stands on the list of business may, when called upon, if he so wishes to do withdraw the resolution, and shall confine himself to a mere statement to that effect.

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

(3) If a resolution which has been admitted is not discussed during the session it shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

Splitting of resolution:-

156. 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.

Repetition of resolution:-

157. (1) When a resolution has been moved and voted upon no resolution or amendment raising substantially the same question shall be moved within one year from the date of moving of the earlier resolution.

(2) When a resolution has been withdrawn with the leave of the House, no resolution raising substantially the same question shall be moved during the same session.

Copy of resolution passed to be sent to the Minister:-

158. A copy of every resolution which has been passed by the House shall be forwarded to the Minister concerned.

CHAPTER - XVII

MOTIONS

Discussion on a matter of Public interest by motion:-

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

Notice of a Motion:-

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

Conditions of admissibility of motion:-

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

- (i) it shall raise substantially one definite issue;
- (ii) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements;
- (iii) it shall not refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their public capacity;
- (iv) it shall be restricted to a matter of recent occurrence;
- (v) it shall not raise a question of privilege;
- (vi) it shall not revive discussion of a matter which has been discussed in the session;
- (vii) it shall not anticipate discussion of a matter which is likely to be discussed in the same session;
- (viii) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India.

Speaker to decide admissibility of a motion:-

162. The Speaker shall decide whether a motion or a part thereof is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any motion or a part thereof when in his opinion it is an abuse of

the right of moving a motion or calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules.

Matters before tribunals, commissions, etc.,-

163. No motion which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any Statutory Tribunal or Statutory Authority performing any judicial or quasi judicial functions or any Commission or Court of Enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate, any matter shall ordinarily be permitted to be moved;

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

Allotment of Time and discussion of Motions:-

164. The Speaker may, after considering the state of business in the House and in consultation with the Leader of the House (or on the recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee) allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of any such motion.

Speaker to put question at the appointed time:-

165. The Speaker shall, at the appointed hours 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 original question.

Time limit for Speeches:-

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

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

Motion of no-confidence in Council of Ministers:-

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

(a) leave to make the motion must be asked for after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon;

(b) the Member asking for leave shall, before the commencement of the sitting of that day give to the Secretary a written notice of the motion which he proposes to move.

(2) If the Speaker is of opinion that the motion is in order, he shall read the motion to the House and shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to raise in their places and if not less than twenty-three members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall intimate that leave is granted and that the motion will be taken up the next day, or within three days thereafter as the Speaker decides. If less than twenty-three members rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.

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

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

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

Statement by a Minister who has resigned:-

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

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

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

(3) Such a statement shall be made after questions and before the list of business of the days is entered upon.

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

CHAPTER - XIX**RESOLUTION FOR REMOVAL OF SPEAKER OR DEPUTY
SPEAKER FROM OFFICE****Notice of resolution for removal of Speaker or Deputy
Speaker:-**

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

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

Leave of House to take up resolution:-

170. (1) 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.

(2) The Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or the person presiding as the case may be, shall thereupon, place the motion before the House and shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places. If not less than forty members rise accordingly, the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or the person presiding as the case may be, shall declare that leave has been granted and that the resolution will be taken up on such day, not being more than five days from the date on which leave is asked for, as he may appoint. If less than forty

members rise, the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or the person presiding, shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.

Resolution included in the list of Business on the appointed day:-

171. 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:-

172. 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 - XX
PROCEDURE IN FINANCIAL MATTERS
(A) THE BUDGET

The Budget:-

173. The Annual Financial Statement or the Statement of the estimated Receipts and Expenditure of the Government in respect of each financial year (hereinafter referred to as the Budget) shall be presented to the House on such day as the Governor may direct.

Budget not to be discussed on presentation:-

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

(B) DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Demands for grants:-

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

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

(3) Subject to these rules the Budget shall be presented in such form as the Government may, in consultation with the Estimates Committee, settle.

Stages of the Budget Debate:-

176. The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Business Advisory Committee, fix and appoint sufficient number of days for each of these stages;

Provided that not more than ten days shall be fixed for the General discussion of the Budget and that not more than twenty days shall be fixed for the voting of demands for grants.

General discussion on the Budget:-

177. (1) On a day or days to be appointed by the Speaker subsequent to the day on which the Budget is presented and for such time as the Speaker may allot for this purpose, the House shall discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but no motion shall be moved 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.

Voting of Demand for Grants:-

178. (1) The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot so many days not being less than fifteen days, as may be compatible with the public interest for the discussion and voting of demands for grants.

(2) On the last day of the allotted days at five O'clock or at the hour fixed for the termination of the day's meeting the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants.

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

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

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

Cut motions:-

179. 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 ₹ 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 proposed 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 lumpsum 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 State 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.

Conditions of admissibility of cut motions:-

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

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

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

(viii) it shall not relate to a matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India;

(ix) it shall not raise a question of privilege;

(x) it shall not revive discussion on the 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 the subject matter by the Statutory Tribunal, Statutory Authority, Commission or the Court of Enquiry; and

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

Speaker to decide admissibility of cut motions:-

181. 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 calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules.

Notice of cut motions:-

182. Any member desiring to move a motion to reduce any demand shall give notice at least four clear days before the day on which the demand is under consideration.

Presentation of the Budget in parts:-

183. Nothing herein before contained shall be deemed to prevent the presentation of the Budget to the House in two or more parts and when such presentation takes place, each part shall be dealt with in accordance with these rules as if it were the Budget.

Vote on account:-

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

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

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

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

Supplementary, additional, excess and exceptional grant and votes of credit:-

185. 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 adoptions, whether by way of modification, addition or omission as the Speaker may deem to be necessary or expedient.

Scope of discussion on Supplementary grants:-

186. 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 item under discussion.

Token grant:-

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

(C) APPROPRIATION BILL

Appropriation Bill:-

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

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

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

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

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

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

Business that can be taken up on a day allotted for financial business:-

189. Notwithstanding that a day has been allotted for other business under Rule 177, 178 or 185 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 before the House enters on the business for which the day has been allotted.

Time limit for disposal of Financial business:-

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

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

CHAPTER - XXI**PRIVILEGE****(a) Question of Privilege****Questions of Privilege:-**

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

Notice of question of privilege:-

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

Conditions of admissibility of question of privilege:-

193. The right to raise a question of privilege shall be governed by the following conditions, namely-

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

Mode of raising a question of privilege:-

194. (1) The Speaker, if he gives consent under Rule 191 and holds that 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 while asking for leave to raise the question of privilege make a short statement relevant thereto;

Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under Rule 191 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may, if he thinks it necessary,

read the notice of question of privilege and state that he refuses consent or holds that the notice of question of privilege is not in order;

Provided further that the Speaker may, if he is satisfied about the urgency of the matter, allow a question of privilege to be raised at any time during the course of a sitting after the disposal of questions.

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

Consideration by the House of reference to the Committee of Privileges of question of privilege to which leave is granted:-

195. If leave under Rule 194 is granted, the House may consider the question and come to a decision or refer it to a Committee of Privileges on a motion made either by the member who has raised the question of privilege or by any other member.

Power of Speaker to refer questions of privileges to Committee:-

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

Regulation of procedure:-

197. 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.

ARREST

Procedure for Arrest:-

198. (1) "No arrest shall be made within the precincts of the House without obtaining the permission of the Speaker; and

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

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

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

Intimation to Speaker on release of a member:-

200. 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 Schedule II.

Treatment of communication:-

201. As soon as may be, the Speaker shall, after he has received a communication referred to in Rule 199 or 200, read it out to the House if in session, or if it is not in session direct that it may be published in the bulletin for the information of the members.

CHAPTER - XXII

RESIGNATION AND VACATION OF SEATS IN THE HOUSE

Resignation of seats in the House:-

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

To

The Speaker

Legislative Assembly

Bangalore.

Sir,

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

Yours faithfully,

Place

Date

Member of the House

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

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

(3) If the Speaker receives the letter of resignation either by post or through someone else, the Speaker may make such inquiry as he thinks fit to satisfy himself that the resignation is voluntary and genuine. If the Speaker, after making a summary enquiry either himself or through the agency of Legislative

Assembly Secretariat or through such other agency, as he may deem fit; is satisfied that the resignation is not voluntary or genuine, he shall not accept the resignation.

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

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

Explanation:- When the House is not in session, the Speaker shall inform the House immediately after the House reassembles.

(6) The Secretary shall, as soon as may be, after the Speaker has accepted the resignation of a member cause the information to be published in the Bulletin and the Gazette and forward a copy of the Notification to the Election Commission for taking steps to fill the vacancy thus caused;

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

Applications for leave of absence:-

203. (1) A member desiring permission of the House to remain absent from sitting thereof under clause (4) of Article 190 of the Constitution shall make an application in writing to the Speaker, specifying the period for which he may be permitted to be absent from the meetings of the House indicating also the grounds for it.

(2) After the receipt of an application under sub-rule (1) of this rule the Speaker shall as soon as may be, read out the application to the House and ask: "Is it the pleasure of the House that permission be granted to such and such a member for

remaining absent from all meetings of the House for such and such a period." If no one dissents, the Speaker shall say, "Permission to remain absent is granted." But if any dissentient voice is heard the Speaker shall take the sense of the House and thereupon declare the determination of the House.

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

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

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

Vacation of seats in the House:-

204. (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 on his behalf.

(2) If the motion referred to in sub-rule (1) is carried, the Secretary shall cause the information to be published in the Gazette and forward a copy of the Notification to the Election Commission in the case of an elected member and to the Governor in the case of a nominated member for taking steps to fill the vacancy thus caused.

CHAPTER - XXIII**COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR AND
THE HOUSE****COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE GOVERNOR TO THE
HOUSE:-**

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

Communications from the House to the Governor:-

206. Communications from the House to the Governor shall be made -

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

CHAPTER - XXIV**COMMITTEES****(a) General****Applicability of General Rules to Committees:-**

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

Appointment of Committees:-

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

Filling up casual vacancy:-

209.. Casual vacancies in a Committee shall be filled by nomination by the Speaker and any member so nominated to fill a vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired portion of the term for which the member in whose place he is nominated would have normally held office.

Resignation of members from Committee:-

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

Chairman of Committee:-

211. (1) The Chairman of the Legislative Council shall be the Chairman of the Library Committee.

(2) The Chairman of all other Committees 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 that Committee.

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

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

Quorum:-

212.*(1) Except where otherwise provided, the Quorum to constitute a sitting of the Committee shall be atleast 3 Members and at the time of examination of the report of the Committee, the Quorum shall be, as near as may be, one-third of the total number of Members of the Committee.

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

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

Provided that where the Chairman is not the Speaker, the Chairman shall report the fact of such adjournment to the Speaker.

Discharge of Members absent from sittings of the Committee:-

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

Provided that where the members of the Committee are nominated by the Speaker, a member may be discharged by the Speaker.

Voting in Committee:-

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

* Amended vide Notification No. KLAS/LG/82/RC/2023, Dated: 24-07-2024.

Casting vote of Chairman:-

215. 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-committees:-

216. (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 report of such sub-committee shall be deemed to be the reports of the whole Committee, if they are approved at a sitting of the whole Committee.

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

Sittings of Committee:-

217. 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.

Committee may sit while the House is sitting:-

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

Sittings of Committee in private:-

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

Venue of sittings:-

220. The sitting of a Committee shall be held within the precincts of the House and if it becomes necessary to change

the place of sitting outside the precincts of the House, the matter shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.

All strangers to withdraw when the Committee is deliberating:-

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

Power to take evidence or call for papers, records or documents:-

222. (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.

Procedure for examining witness:-

223. 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 the nature of questions that may be put to the witness.

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

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

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

(v) A verbatim record of proceedings of Committee, when a witness is summoned to give evidence shall be kept.

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

Power of Assembly Committee to send for persons, paper and Records:-

224. 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 witness:-

225. (1) 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 of Oath:-

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

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

"I. A.B. do swear in the name of God that the

Solemnly affirm

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."

Record of decisions:-

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

Evidence Report and Proceedings treated as Confidential:-

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

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

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

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

Special Report:-

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

Provided names of persons shall not be included in the report of the Committee unless he be summoned to appear before the Committee and given an opportunity to explain himself before the Committee.

Report of the Committee:-

230. (1) Where the House has not fixed any time for the presentation of the report, the report shall be presented within

one month of the date on which reference to the Committee was made;

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

(2) reports may be either preliminary or final;

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

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

Availability of Report before presentation to Government:-

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

Presentation of Report:-

232. (1) The Report of a Committee shall be presented to the House by the Chairman or in his absence by the member of the Committee.

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

Printing, Publication or Circulation of Report prior to the presentation to the House:-

233. The Speaker may, on a request being made to him and when the House is not in session, order the printing, publication or circulation of a report of a Committee after satisfying himself on a point of procedure or otherwise, although it has not been presented to the House. In that case, the report shall be

presented to the House during its next session at the first convenient opportunity.

Discussion of Reports:-

234. The Speaker may after considering the state of business allot such time as may be compatible with the public interest for the discussion of the report of the Committee.

Power to make suggestions on procedure:-

235. 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 of Committee to make detailed rules:-

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

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

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

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

Business before Committee not to lapse on prorogation of House:-

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

Unfinished work of Committee of the House:-

239. (1) A Committee which is unable to complete its work before expiration of the term or before the dissolution of the House may report to the House that the Committee has not been able to complete its work. Any preliminary report, memorandum that the Committee may have prepared or any evidence that the Committee may have taken shall be made available to the new Committee.

(2) If the House is unable to consider the report of a Committee presented to it by reason of the dissolution of the House, the report shall be considered by the next House as if it were a report presented to it by one of its committee.

(b) Business Advisory Committee

Constitution of the Committee:-

240. A Business Advisory Committee shall be constituted at the commencement of the House or from time to time and shall consist of the Speaker, who shall be the Chairman of the Committee and ten other members, who shall be nominated by the Speaker.

Functions of the Committee:-

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

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

Explanation:- The expression "other business" referred to in this rule and rules 244, 245 and 234 means business other

than private members' bills under rule 75 and private members resolution under rule 146 and includes discussion of reports under rule 234.

Report of the Committee:-

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

Motion moved in House on Report:-

243. At any time after the report has been presented to the House, a motion may be moved "that the House agrees or agrees with amendments or disagrees with the report."

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.

Allocation of Time Order:-

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

Disposal of outstanding matters at the appointed hour:-

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

Variation in the Allocation of Time Order:-

246. No variation in the Allocation of Time Order shall be made except on a motion made, with the consent of the Speaker and accepted by the House.

Provided that the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the House, increase the time, not exceeding one hour, without any motion being moved.

(c) Select Committees on Bills

Composition of Select Committee:-

247. (1) The member-in-charge of the Bill, the Minister for Law and the Minister-in-charge of the Department concerned shall be members of every Select Committee, and it shall not be necessary to include their names in any motion for appointment of such a committee.

(2) The other members of the Committee shall be appointed by the House when a motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee is made under Rule 85.

Non-members may be present at meetings of the Committee:-

248. Members who are not members of the Select Committee may be present during the deliberations of the Committee but shall not address the committee nor sit in the body of the Committee;

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

Meetings of Select Committee:-

249. The first meeting of a Select Committee shall be held on such day and at such hour as the Chairman may fix. Subsequent dates for meetings of the Committee will be fixed by the Committee itself.

Provided that if the Chairman is not readily available the Secretary may in consultation with the Minister concerned with the Bill, fix the date and time of the first meeting.

Provided further that where the Committee has not fixed a date for the next meeting, the Secretary may fix the date for the meeting in consultation with the Chairman.

Notice of Amendments and Procedure generally in Select Committee:-

250. (1) If a notice of a proposed amendment has not been given before the day on which the Bill is taken up by the Select Committee, any member may object to the moving of the amendment and such objection shall prevail unless the Chairman allows the amendment to be moved.

(2) In other respects, the procedure in a Select Committee shall, as far as practicable, be the same as is followed in the House during the consideration stage of a Bill, with such adaptations whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.

Notice of Amendments by members other than members of Select Committee:-

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

Power to hear expert evidence:-

252. A Select Committee may hear expert evidence and representatives of special interest affected by the measures before them.

Report of Committee:-

253. (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 249 to consider the Bill and shall make a report thereon within the time fixed by the House.

Provided that where the House has not fixed any time for the presentation of the report, the report shall be presented before the expiry of three months from the date on which the House

adopted the motion for the reference of the Bill to the Select Committee or if a session of the House is not held within three months, at the next session.

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

(2) The Select Committee shall in its 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 it thinks fit, include in its report a recommendation to the member-in-charge of the Bill that this next motion should be a motion for circulation, or where the Bill has already been circulated for re-circulation.

Minute of dissent:-

(4) If any member of a Select Committee desires to record a minute of dissent on any matters, he shall sign the report stating that he does so subject to his minute of dissent, and shall at the same time hand in his minute.

Provided that a member, if he so wishes may hand in a complete minority report of his own or supported by such other members as are in agreement with him.

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

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

Printing and Publication of reports-

254. The Secretary shall cause every report of a Select Committee to be printed, and a copy of the report shall be made

available for the use of every member of the House. The report, and the Bill as reported by the Select Committee shall be published in the Gazette.

(D) JOINT SELECT COMMITTEES

Constitution of Joint Select Committee:-

255. (1) The House may by a motion desire to obtain the concurrence of the Council in setting up a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses to consider a Bill, and such a motion shall state the total number of members of both the Houses to be appointed to the Committee and the names of the members of the House who in accordance with the proportion mentioned in Rule 258 are to serve thereon.

(2) The member-in-charge of the Bill, the Minister-in-charge of the department to which the Bill relates and the Minister for Law shall be nominated as members of the Joint Select Committee and it shall not be necessary to include their names in any motion for the appointment of such Joint Select Committee.

Concurrence of Council to the setting up of such a Committee:-

256. On the adoption of such a motion, a message shall be sent to the Council informing it accordingly and desiring its concurrence to the appointment of Joint Select Committee and its proposed total strength and requesting it to nominate the members required under sub-rule (1) of Rule 255.

Concurrence of the House to the setting up of Joint Select Committee:-

257. Where a message is received from the Council desiring the concurrence of the House for setting up a Joint Select Committee and its proposed total strength and requesting the nomination of members to the Joint Select Committee as required under Rule 258, such concurrence and nomination may be given on motion made by a Minister in the case of a Government Bill and any member in the case of any other Bill.

Strength of Joint Select Committee:-

258. The total number of members of a Joint Select Committee shall not exceed twenty excluding those specified in sub-rule (2) of Rule 255 and on every Joint Select Committee the number of members to be nominated by the House and the Council shall be in the proportion of 3:1.

Fixing the time and place of first meeting:-

259. The time and place of the first meeting of the Committee shall be fixed by the Presiding Officer of the House in which the Bill is originated.

Chairman of Joint Select Committee:-

260. The Joint Select Committee shall elect its own Chairman. The Chairman shall have no casting votes. If the votes on a question before a Joint Select Committee be equal, the question shall be deemed to have been decided in the negative.

Procedure in Joint Select Committee:-

261. Except as aforesaid, a Joint Select Committee shall follow the same procedure and shall have the same powers as Select Committee of the House.

(E) COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS**Constitution of the Committee:-**

262. (1) There shall be a Committee on Petitions which shall consist of the Deputy Speaker and fifteen members nominated by the Speaker.

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

Term of the Committee:-

(2) The Committee shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year.

* Inserted, vide Notification No. LAS/LGA/RC/58/2009-10, Dt. 12th March, 2010.

Quorum:-

*(3) [x x x]

Functions of the Committee:-

263. (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 summary form as the Committee or the Speaker, as the case may be, may direct.

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

(F) COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS**Functions of the Committee:-**

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

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

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

* Deleted, vide Notification No. LAS/LGA/RC/58/2009-10, Dt. 12th March, 2010.

(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 Corporation, trading and manufacturing schemes, concerns and projects together with the balance sheets and statements of profit and loss accounts which the Government 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 schemes 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 under competent authority; and

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

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

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

Constitution of the Committee:-

265. (1) The Committee on Public Accounts shall consist of not more than twenty members, of whom fifteen shall be elected by the Assembly from amongst its members and five by the Council 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 the election to the Committee, is appointed a Minister he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

Term of the Committee:-

(2) The Committee shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year.

Quorum:-

*(3) [x x x]

Presentation of the report of the Committee on Public Accounts:-

266. The report of the Committee on Public Accounts on the accounts of the Government and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon shall be presented to the House by the Chairman of the said Committee, if he is a member of the House or by any member who may be authorised in this behalf by the Chairman.

266A. COMMITTEE ON LOCAL BODIES AND PANCHAYAT RAJ INSTITUTIONS:-**1. Constitution of the Committee:-**

The Committee on the Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions shall consist of not more than twenty members, of whom, fifteen shall be nominated by the Speaker, Legislative Assembly and Five shall be nominated by the Chairman, Legislative Council.

* Deleted, vide Notification No. LAS/LGA/RC/58/2009-10, Dt. 12th March, 2010.

2.Term of the Committee:-

The Committee shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year.

3.Quorum:-

In order to constitute a sitting of the Committee, atleast one third of the total number of members of the Committee shall be present.

4.Functions of the Committee:-

(a) To examine the accounts showing the appropriation of sums granted for the expenditure of Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions, the annual finance accounts of the State Government and such other accounts as the Committee may think fit.

(b) to scrutinise the Appropriation Accounts of the State Government and the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon laid before the House.

(c) to examine whether the Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions are performing their duties, in accordance with the law, bearing in mind the autonomy of the Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions.

(d) to examine any other points if referred to the committee by the Hon'ble Speaker with reference to the objectives of Local Bodies or Panchayat Raj Institutions.

Provided, that the committee shall not examine and investigate thereon any of the following, namely:

(a) matter of major policies of the Government as distinct from Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions;

(b) day-to-day matters of administration of the Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions;

(c) Matters for the consideration of which Machinery is established by any special statute under which the Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions are established.

5. Presentation of the Report of the Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions:-

The report of the Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions on the accounts of the Government and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon shall be presented to the House by the Chairman of the said Committee, if he is a member of the House or by any member who may be authorized in this behalf by the Chairman.

(G) COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES

Functions of the Committee:-

267. There shall be a Committee on Estimates for the examination of such of the estimates as may deem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker. The functions of the Committee shall be-

(a) to report what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reforms, consistent with the policy underlying the estimates may be affected;

(b) to suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration;

(c) to examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates; and

(d) to suggest the form in which the estimates shall be presented to the Legislature.

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

Constitution of the Committee:-

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

Provided that a Minister shall not be elected to 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.

Term of the Committee:-

(2) The Committee shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year.

Quorum:-

*(3) [x x x]

Examination of estimates by the Committee:-

269. 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.

(H) COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Functions of the Committee:-

270. There shall be a Committee on Public Undertakings for the examination of the working of the Public Undertakings specified in the Schedule. The functions of the Committee shall be:

(a) to examine the reports and accounts of the Public Undertakings specified in the Schedule III;

(b) to examine the reports, if any, of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the Public Undertakings;

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

* Deleted, vide Notification No. LAS/LGA/RC/58/2009-10, Dt. 12th March, 2010.

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

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

(i) matters of major Government policy as distinct from business or commercial functions of the public undertakings;

(ii) matters of day-to-day administration;

(iii) matters for the consideration of which machinery is established by any special statute under which a particular public undertakings is established.

Constitution of the Committee:-

271. (1) The committee shall consist of;

(a) not more than fifteen members elected by the House from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote; and

(b) not more than five members from the Legislative Council;

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 shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

Provided further that the members of the House of the first Committee shall be nominated by the Speaker.

Term of the Committee:-

(2) The Committee shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year.

(I) COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

Constitution of the Committee:-

272. (1) There shall be appointed a Committee of Privileges for the House consisting of not more than Eleven members of whom Nine shall be elected by the House from amongst its members in accordance with the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote and two members nominated by the Speaker at his discretion.

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

Quorum:-

*(2) [x x x]

Term of the Committee:-

(3) The Committee shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year.

Examination of questions by Committee:-

273. (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 recommendation as it may deem fit.

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

Consideration of Report:-

274. (1) After the report has been presented by the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member may move

* Inserted, vide Notification No. LAS/LGA/RC/58/2009-10, Dt. 12th March, 2010.

* Deleted, vide Notification No. LAS/LGA/RC/58/2009-10, Dt. 12th March, 2010.

that the report be taken into consideration, whereupon the Speaker may put the question to the House.

(2) Before putting the question to the House, 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 of 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 House agrees, or disagree with amendments, with the recommendations contained in the report.

Priority for consideration of report of the Committee:-

275. A motion that the report of the Committee be taken into consideration shall be accorded the priority assigned to a matter of privilege under sub-rule (1) of Rule 194 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.

(J) COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

Functions of the Committee:-

276. There shall be a Committee on Subordinate Legislation to scrutinize and report to the Legislature whether the powers to make regulations, rules, sub-rules, bye-laws, etc., conferred by the Constitution or delegated by Parliament or the State Legislature being properly exercised within such delegations.

Constitution of the Committee:-

277. (1) The Committee shall consist of twenty members of whom fifteen shall be elected by the House from amongst its members and five by the Council from amongst its members

according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

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

Term of the Committee:-

(2) The Committee shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year.

Duties of Committee:-

278. (1) As soon as may be, after each regulation, rule, 'sub-rule', 'bye-law', etc., made in pursuance of provisions of the Constitution or in exercise of the powers delegated by Parliament or the State Legislature is laid before the House or published in the Gazette, the Committee shall, in particular, consider-

(i) whether it is in accordance with the general objects of the Constitution or the Act pursuant to which it is made;

(ii) whether it contains matter which in the opinion of the Committee should more properly be dealt with an act of Legislature;

(iii) whether it contains imposition of any tax;

(iv) whether it directly or indirectly bars the jurisdiction of the courts;

(v) whether it gives retrospective effect to any of the provisions in respect of which the Constitution or the Act does not expressly give 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;

* Inserted, vide Notification No. LAS/LGA/RC/58/2009-10, Dt. 12th March, 2010.

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

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

Report of the Committee:-

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

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

Power of Speaker to give direction:-

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

(K) COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

Constitution of the Committee:-

281. The Committee shall consist of not more than Fifteen members elected by the House from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferrable vote.

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

* Inserted, vide Notification No. LAS/LGA/RC/58/2009-10, Dt. 12th March, 2010.

Functions of the Committee:-

282. 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 House and to report on-

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

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

Term of the Committee:-

(2) The Committee shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year.

(L) COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Constitution of the Committee:-

283. (1) There shall be a Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions consisting of the Deputy Speaker who shall be the Chairman of the Committee and ten other members who shall be elected by the House from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

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

Term of the Committee:-

(2) The Committee shall hold the office for a term not exceeding one year.

* Inserted, vide Notification No. LAS/LGA/RC/58/2009-10, Dt. 12th March, 2010.

Functions of the Committee:-

(3) The functions of the Committee shall be-

(a) to recommend the time that should be allocated for the discussion of the stage or stages of each Private Members' Bill;

(b) to examine every Private Members' Bill which is opposed in the House on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House and the Speaker considers such objection;

(c) to recommend time limit for the discussion of Private Members' resolutions and other ancillary matters.

(4) The committee shall perform such other functions in respect of Private Members' Bills and Resolutions as may be assigned to it by the Speaker, from time to time.

Motion moved in House on the Report:-

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

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 discussion of the motion and no member shall speak for more than five minutes on such motion.

Disposal of outstanding matters at the appointed hour:-

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

(M) COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**Constitution of the Committee:-**

286. There shall be a Committee of both Houses of the Legislature to be called, "The Committee on the Welfare of

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes" consisting of twenty members, fifteen from the Legislative Assembly and five from the Legislative Council, to be elected according to the principle of proportional representation by means of 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 thereof from the date of such appointment.

Functions of the Committee:-

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

(i) to review the progress and implementation of the welfare programmes and other ameliorative measures as also constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(ii) to suggest ways and means of realising the objective of Government policy to bring about improvement in the conditions of these classes in the shortest possible time.

Term of the Committee:-

(2) The Committee shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year.

Quorum:-

*(3) [x x x]

(N) COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES AND MINORITIES

Constitution of the Committee:-

288. There shall be a Committee of both Houses of the Legislature to be called "The Committee on the Welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities" consisting of twenty members, Fifteen from the Legislative Assembly and Five from the Legislative Council, to be elected according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

* Deleted, vide Notification No. LAS/LGA/RC/58/2009-10, Dt. 12th March, 2010.

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 thereof from the date of such appointment.

Functions of the Committee:-

289. (1) The functions of the Committee shall be;

(a) to examine matters consisting the welfare of backward classes which fall within the purview of State Government.

(b) to examine the measures taken by the State Government to secure due representation of the backward classes in services, and posts under its control having regard to the provision of Article 16 of the Constitution and guarantees given by the State Government to the backward communities.

(c) to review the progress and implementation of the welfare programmes and other ameliorative measures as also constitutional safeguards for Backward Classes.

Term of the Committee:-

(2) The Committee shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year.

Quorum:-

*(3) [x x x]

(O) COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Constitution of the Committee:-

"290 (1) There shall be a Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

(2) The Committee shall consist of twenty Members, fifteen from the Legislative Assembly nominated by the Speaker and five from the Legislative Council nominated by the Chairman.

* Deleted, vide Notification No. LAS/LGA/RC/58/2009-10, Dt. 12th March, 2010.

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

(3) The Committee shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year.

Functions of the Committee:-

291. (1) 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) whether both the Kannada and English versions of the paper have been laid on the Table;

(e) whether a statement explaining the reasons for not laying the Kannada versions has been given and whether such reasons are satisfactory.

(2) The Committee shall perform such other functions in respect of the papers laid on the Table as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.

Restriction on Raising Matters in the House About papers Laid:-

292. A member wishing to raise any of the matters referred to in sub-rule (1) of Rule 291 shall refer it to the Committee and not raise it in the House.

* Inserted, vide Notification No. LAS/LGA/RC/58/2009-10, Dt. 12th March, 2010.

**Deleted Rule 293 to 304 regarding :-
Departmentally Related Subject Committees :-**

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- * 293 to 304 deleted vide Notification No. LGA 47 Misc. 1998, dated 27th March, 1998.
 - * Again Amendment was made to include Rule 293 to 300 w.e.f. from 27th March, 2001.
 - * Again Rule Nos. 293 to 300 deleted vide Notification No. LGA/47/MISC, dtd: 2.4.2005

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

305. Constitution of the Committee:-

At the commencement of Assembly or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker shall nominate a Committee on the Welfare of Women and Children consisting of not more than twenty members of whom not more than fifteen members shall be nominated by the Speaker from amongst the members of Legislative Assembly and not more than Five members shall likewise be nominated by the Chairman of the Legislative Council from amongst the members of the Legislative Council.

Provided that a Minister shall not be nominated as 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.

Functions:-

306. The functions of the Committee shall be-

(1) to examine complaints regarding :-

a) the atrocities, violence or unfair practice perpetrated on or the exploitation of women and children in the State;

b) torture, exploitation, suicide or murder of women in connection with dowry problems which has taken place in the State;

c) the employment of children below 14 years of age in hotels or in any arduous or hazardous labour in factories, mines or agricultural operations or the children being subjected to inhuman activities or forced labour in the State.

(2) to examine:-

a) the functioning of any orphanage, poor home, welfare home, hospital, asylum, educational institution, boarding house,

prison, police lock up, factory or any place of calling or avocation where women and children are generally admitted or any rescue home, shelter home, abalamandir, maternity and child welfare home, borstal school or any other similar institutions exclusively meant for women and children and such other premises as the committee may determine from time to time in consultation with the Speaker.

b) any matter arising out of the discussion in the House relating to the atrocities, violence or unfair practice perpetrated on or the exploitation of women and children in the State;

c) the impact of addiction to alcohol, intoxicating or narcotic drug or psychotropic substances or other materials of similar nature in women and children and to suggest remedial measures there to;

d) the functioning of the institutions and government department dealing with the welfare of women and children.

3) to suggest measures for:-

a) the rehabilitation of unmarried or deserted mothers and the aged and destitute women and desolated widows;

b) making the mentally retarded, the infirm and the physically handicapped children self-sufficient and useful members of the society;

c) the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents and women prisoners who are set free after the period of their sentence;

d) the welfare of disorganised group of women engaged in household labour and similar other occupations.

4) to examine such other matters as may be deemed fit by the committee or specially referred to it by the House or by the Speaker.

CHAPTER - XXV
GENERAL RULES OF PROCEDURE

Notices

Notices by members:-

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

(2) Notices left or delivered by post after the hours notified under sub-rule (1) shall be treated as given on the next open day.

(3) Notice shall be given in such form and manner as the Speaker may determine.

Circulation of notice and papers to members:-

308. (1) The Secretary shall make every effort to 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.

Speaker to amend notice of questions and motions, etc.,:-

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

MOTIONS

Repetition of Motion:-

310. A motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session.

Disallowance or Amendment by Speaker:-

311. (1) The Speaker may amend or disallow a motion which in his opinion does not comply with the rules.

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

(3) A motion or question which has not been admitted by the Speaker shall not be entered in the list of business or printed in the official report of proceedings.

Motions not to be published until admitted:-

312. No motions shall be published before it has been admitted by the Speaker.

Moving of Motions:-

313. (1) A member who has given notice of a motion shall when called on, 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.

(2) If the member when called on is absent, any other member authorised by him in writing in this behalf may, with the permission of the Speaker, move the motion standing in his name. Such

permission shall not be granted in the case of a statutory motion or motions relating to Bills, amendments to Bills, or amendments to these rules, or motions of which notice is given under Rule 178, if no member has been so authorised or such permission is not granted, the motion, other than a motion relating to Bill to which the provisions of rule apply, shall lapse.

Withdrawal of Motion:-

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

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

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

Proposing the question:-

315. After a motion has been made, the Speaker shall propose the question by reading the motion for the consideration of the House.

Adjournment of debate on motion:-

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

Dilatory motion in abuse of the rules of the House:-

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

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

(3) If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for recommitment of a Bill to a Select Committee of the House or to a Joint Select Committee or circulation or re-circulation of the Bill after Select Committee of the House or the Joint Select Committee may report thereon, is in the nature of a dilatory motion in abuse of the rules of the House in as much as the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Select Committee as the case may be, 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 from the Chair or decline to propose the question.

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

318. A motion that the policy or situation or statement or any other matter be taken into consideration shall not be put to the vote of the House, but the House shall proceed to discuss such matter immediately after the mover has concluded his speech and no further question shall be put at the conclusion of the debate at the appointed hour unless a member moves a substantive motion in appropriate terms to be approved by the Speaker and the vote of the House shall be taken on such motion.

Anticipating discussion:-

319. No member shall anticipate the discussion of any subject of which notice has been given provided that in determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground

of anticipation, regard shall be had by the Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time.

AMENDMENTS

Scope of Amendments:-

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

Notice of Amendments:-

321. Notice of an amendment to a motion shall be given one day before the day on which the motion is to be considered unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved without such notice.

Selection of Amendments:-

322. The Speaker shall have power to select the amendments 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.

Putting of Amendments:-

323. The Speaker may put amendments in such order as he may think fit;

Provided that the Speaker may refuse to put an amendment which in his opinion is frivolous.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY MEMBERS**Rules to be observed by Members while present in the House:-**

324. Whilst the House is sitting, a member -

(i) shall not read any book, newspaper or letter except in connection with the business of the House;

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

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

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

(v) shall not leave the House when the Speaker is addressing the House;

(vi) shall always address the Chair;

(vii) shall keep to his usual seat while addressing the House;

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

(ix) shall not obstruct proceedings or interrupt and shall avoid making running commentaries when speeches are being made in the House;

(x) shall not applaud when a stranger enters any of the galleries;

(xi) shall not while speaking make any reference to the strangers in any of the galleries;

(xii) shall not shout slogans in the House;

(xiii) shall not sit or stand with his back towards the Chair;

(xiv) shall not approach the Chair personally in the House. He may send chits to the officers at the table, if necessary;

- (xv) shall not wear or display badges of any kind in the House;
- (xvi) shall not bring or display arms in the House;
- (xvii) shall not display flags, emblems or any exhibits in the House;
- (xviii) shall not leave the House immediately after delivering his speech;
- (xix) shall not distribute within the precincts of the House any literature, questionnaire, pamphlets, press notes, leaflets etc, not connected with the business of the House;
- (xx) shall not place his hat/cap on the desk in the House, bring boards in the chamber for keeping files or for writing purposes, smoke or enter the House with his coat hanging on the arms;
- (xxi) shall not carry walking stick into the House unless permitted by the Speaker on health grounds;
- (xxii) shall not tear off documents in the House in protest;
- (xxiii) shall not bring or play cassette or tape recorder in the House; and
- (xxiv) shall avoid talking or laughing in Lobby loud enough to be heard in the House.

Member to speak when called by Speaker:-

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

Mode of addressing the House:-

326. A member desiring to make any observations on any matter before the House shall speak from his place, shall rise when he speaks and shall address the Speaker.

Provided that a member disabled by sickness or infirmity may be permitted to speak sitting.

Rules to be observed while speaking:-

327. A member while speaking shall not -

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

Explanation:- The words "persons in high authority" mean persons whose conduct can only be discussed on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms under the Constitution or such other person whose conduct in the opinion of the Speaker should be discussed on a substantive motion drawn up in terms to be approved by him;

- (vi) use the 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;
- (ix) reflect upon the office of the Speaker or attribute any motive to the Legislature Secretariat;
- (x) reflect upon the conduct of President or any Governor or any Court of Justice or use the Governor's or President's name for the purpose of influencing a debate;
- (xi) make any reference to the strangers in any of the galleries;

- (xii) refer to Government officials by name; and
- (xiii) read a written speech except with the previous permission of the Chair.

Procedure regarding allegations against a person:-

328. 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 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.

Restriction in quoting speeches made in Council:-

329. No speech made in the Council shall be quoted in the House unless it is a definite statement of policy by a Minister.

Provided that the Speaker on a request being made to him in advance, give permission to a member to quote a speech or make reference to the proceedings in the Council, if the Speaker thinks that such a course is necessary in order to enable the member to develop a point of privilege or procedure.

Question to be asked through the Speaker:-

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

Irrelevance or repetition:-

331. The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in

tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.

Personal explanation:-

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

ORDER OF SPEECHES AND RIGHT OF REPLY

Order of Speeches and Right of reply:-

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

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

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

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

Mover's reply concludes debate:-

334. Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (3) of Rule 333 the reply of the mover of the original motion shall in all cases conclude the debate.

Duration of Speeches:-

335. The Speaker may, in cases not specifically provided for in the rules and having regard to the state of business before the House and the nature of the motion, prescribe a time limit for speeches on the motion.

ADDRESS BY SPEAKER**Address by Speaker:-**

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

PROCEDURE WHEN SPEAKER RISES**Procedure when Speaker rises:-**

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

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

CLOSURE**Closure:-**

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

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

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

Limitation of debate:-

339. (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 the 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 the stage of the Bill or the motion.

QUESTION FOR DECISION

Procedure for obtaining decision of the House:-

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

Proposal and putting of question:-

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

No speech after voices collected:-

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

PAPERS QUOTED TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE:-

Papers quoted to be laid on the table:-

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

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

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

Treatment of papers laid on the Table:-

344. (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.

345. Statement by a Minister:-

With the consent of the Speaker a Minister may make a statement on a matter of public importance. On such statement no discussion shall be allowed, members may be permitted to ask clarification for the purpose of eliciting further information.

DIVISION

Division:-

346. (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 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) If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is challenged, he shall arrange to have division bell rung for two minutes.

(4) After the lapse of two minutes he shall have the door closed and shall put the question a second time and invite those who are in favour of the motion to say "Aye" and those against the motion to say "No."

(5) If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of the question is again challenged, shall ask the members who are for "Aye" and those who are for "No" respectively to rise in their places and on a count being taken declare the determination of the House. In such a case, the names of the voters shall not be recorded.

(6) If the Speaker does not adopt the course provided for in sub-rule (3) he shall order a division to be taken in such other manner as he may determine.

WITHDRAWAL AND SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS

Withdrawal of Members:-

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

Suspension of Member:

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

(2) If a member is so named by the Speaker, he shall forthwith put the question that the member (naming him) be

suspended from the service of the House during the remainder of the session or such part thereof as the Speaker may specify in the question;

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

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

SUSPENSION OF SITTING

Power of Speaker to Adjourn the House or suspend sitting:-

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

POINTS OF ORDER

Points of order and decisions thereon:-

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

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

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

(3) Subject to conditions referred to in sub-rules(1) and (2) a member may formulate a point of order and the Speaker shall decide whether the point raised is 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 of a Matter which is not a point of order:-

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

MAINTENANCE OF ORDER

Speaker to preserve order and enforce decision:-

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

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

Report of proceedings of the House:-

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

Expunction of words from debates:-

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

Indication in printed debates of expunged proceedings:-

355. The portion of the proceedings of the House so expunged shall be marked by asterisks and an explanatory foot-note shall be inserted in the proceedings as follows:-

"Expunged as ordered by the Chair"

PRINTING AND PUBLICATION OF DOCUMENTS

Printing and Publication of the documents:-

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

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

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

CUSTODY OF PAPERS

Custody of Papers:-

357. The Secretary shall have custody of all records, documents and papers belonging to the House or any of its Committee or Legislative Assembly Secretariat and he shall not

permit any such records, documents or papers to be taken from the Legislative Assembly Secretariat without the permission of the Speaker.

ADMISSION OF STRANGERS

Admission of Strangers:-

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

Withdrawal of Strangers:-

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

Removal and taking into custody:-

360. An officer of the Secretariat authorised in this behalf by the Speaker shall remove from the precincts of the House or take into custody, any person or any non-member whom he may see or who may be reported to him to be, in any portion of the precincts of the House which is reserved for the exclusive use of members, and also any stranger who, having been admitted into any portion of the precincts of the House, misconducts himself or wilfully infringes the regulations made by the Speaker under Rule 359 or does not withdraw when the strangers are directed to withdraw under Rule 360 while the House is sitting.

Suspension of Rules:-

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

DUTIES OF SECRETARY

Duties of Secretary:-

362. The Secretary shall attend at every meeting of the House and shall be the Secretary of every Committee and in addition to the other duties specially required by the rules it shall be his duty:-

- (a) to take charge of the records of the House;
- (b) to keep proceedings of the Select Committee;
- (c) to write all letters ordered by the Speaker of the House;
- (d) to superintend the printing of all Bills and papers ordered to be printed; and
- (e) to assist, at all times, the House and all Committees, in all works connected with their duty.

RESIDUARY POWERS

Residuary Powers:-

363. 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.

CHAPTER - XXVI

AMENDMENT OF RULES

Notice of proposal to amend rule:-

364. (1) Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, not less than fifteen clear days' notice of a motion for leave to amend these rules shall be given, and the notice shall be accompanied by a draft of the proposed amendments.

(2) The motion shall be set down for such days as the Speaker may direct.

Procedure:-

365. When the motion is reached, the Speaker shall read the draft amendments and ask whether the member has the leave of the House. If objection 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 twenty members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall intimate that the member has the leave of the House. If less than twenty members rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.

Reference to Special Committee:-

366. Where a member has leave of the House to proceed he may move that the draft amendments be taken into consideration or that they be referred to a Special Committee.

Consideration of Amendments:-

367. If the motion that the draft amendment be taken into consideration is carried the procedure set out in these rules in relation to Bills shall be followed subject to such variations as the Speaker may direct.

Constitution of Committee:-

368. If the motion that the draft amendment be referred to a Special Committee is carried, the draft amendments shall be

referred to a Special Committee of which the Speaker shall be the Chairman, the Deputy Speaker shall be a member. The remaining members who shall be seven in number shall be elected by the House according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

Subsequent Procedure:-

369. (1) The procedure to be followed by a Special Committee to which the draft has been so referred shall, as far as may be, the same as the procedure to be followed by a Select Committee on Bills subject to such variations as the Speaker may direct.

(2) After the Special Committee presents its report to the House, the House shall dispose of the matter in the same manner as reports of a Select Committee on Bills under those rules subject to such variations as the Speaker may direct.

(3) When the amendments have been passed by the House, they shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall take effect from the date of such publication.

CHAPTER - XXVII

HOUSE COMMITTEE

House Committee:-

370*. (1) There shall be appointed a House Committee for the House to consider and advise upon all matters connected with the convenience and comfort of the Members of the House.

(2) The Committee shall consist of the Deputy Speaker and twelve Members elected according to the Principle of Proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

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

(3) The Committee shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Library Committee:-

371. (1) A Library Committee may be constituted by the Speaker to consider and advise upon matters connected with the Library of the Assembly and Council.

(2) the Committee shall consist of the Speaker of Assembly and the Chairman of the Council and eight members, five from the Legislative Assembly nominated by the Speaker and three from the Legislative Council nominated by the Chairman.

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

Term of the Committee:-

(3) The Committee shall hold office for a term not exceeding one year.

* Amended vide Notification No. LGA/47/Misc/98, dated 22nd May 1998.

** Inserted vide Notification No. LAS/LGA/RC/58/2009-10, Dt. 12th March, 2010.

SCHEDULE - I

Ballot Procedure for determining relative precedence of Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

(Rules 30 and 146)

1. A member shall give notice of his intention for leave to introduce a Bill or move a resolution seven clear days before the day set apart for the class of Private Members business, on which he wants the motion to be taken up.

2. A member give notice or more than one Bill or of more than one resolution shall number his Bills or resolutions in the order in which he desires to introduce or move them, provided that he may alter such order at any time within one hour after ballot.

3. If a member fails to intimate to the Secretary of the House the order of priority that he assigns to his Bills or resolutions, they will be given an order according to the following rules.

(a) Bills carried over from the previous session will have priority over other Bills.

(b) New Bills or Resolutions will be given in the order when they appear in the notice given of them by the member. If more than one notice is given by a member, the Bills or Resolutions appearing in an earlier notice will have priority over a later notice.

4. The Secretary will keep separate numbered lists for Bills and for resolutions. On each list the name of each member, who has given notice of a Bill or Resolution, as the case may be will be entered once.

5. There shall be separate ballots for Bills and resolutions.

6. A ballot of names of members desiring to have a resolution shall be held in accordance with orders made by the Speaker, on such day as the Speaker may direct at which any member who wishes to attend may do so.

7. Papers with numbers corresponding to these against which entries have been made on the numbered list will be placed in a box.

8. A clerk will take out at hazard from the box one of the papers and the Secretary will call out from the numbered list the corresponding name which will then be entered on a priority list. The procedure will be carried out till all the numbers have been drawn.

9. Priority on the list will entitle the member to priority in moving that resolution or Bill to which he himself has given priority under clause 2 provided that if a resolution to which priority is given under clause 2 is disallowed the next resolution standing in the member's name may be moved in its place.

10. Members will have the same priority as regards the Bills or resolutions to which they have given second place under clause 2, as they have on respect of those to which they have given the first place.

11. The Speaker may, from time to time, make such variations in the procedure as he may consider necessary or convenient.

SCHEDULE - II**("Rules 199 and 200)**

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

Place

Date

To

The Speaker,

Karnataka Legislative Assembly,

Bangalore.

Dear Mr. Speaker,

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

"A"

Sri Member, Legislative Assembly, was accordingly arrested/taken into custody at (time) on (date) and is at present lodged in the jail (place).

"B"

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

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

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

* Name of the court.

"C"

I have the honour to inform you that Sri Member of the Legislative Assembly, who was convicted on (date) and imprisoned for (period) for (reasons for conviction) was released on bail pending appeal (or, as the case may be, released on the sentence being set aside on appeal) on the (date)

Yours faithfully,

(Judge, Magistrate of Executive Authority)

SCHEDULE - III**LIST OF STATUTORY CORPORATIONS / BOARDS AND COMPANIES COMING UNDER THE PURVIEW OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS****AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT:**

1. Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bangalore.
2. Karnataka State Agro Corn Products Limited., Bangalore.
3. Karnataka State Agro Proteins Limited.
4. Karnataka State Agricultural Produce Processing & Exports Corporation Limited.,
5. Karnataka State Seeds Corporation Limited., (deemed Government Company under Section 619B of Companies Act 1956)

SUBSIDIARIES:

6. Karnataka Compost Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, FISHERIES AND FOREST DEPARTMENT:

7. Karnataka Cashew Department Corporation Limited, Bangalore.
8. Karnataka Forest Development Corporation Limited., Bangalore.
9. The Karnataka Meat and Poultry marketing Corporation Limited.
10. The Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation Limited.,
11. Karnataka State Forest Industries Corporation Limited.,

SUBSIDIARIES:**COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT:**

12. Karnataka Leather Industries Development Corporation Limited., Bangalore.
13. Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Limited., Bangalore.
14. Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Limited, Bangalore.
15. Karnataka Soaps and Detergents Limited., Bangalore.
16. Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Limited., Bangalore.
17. Karnataka State Coir Development Corporation Limited., Bangalore.
18. Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited., Bangalore.
19. Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Limited., Bangalore.
20. Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation Limited., Bangalore
21. Karnataka Vidyuth Karkhane Limited, Bangalore.
22. Mysore Minerals Limited., Bangalore.
23. Karnataka State Textiles Limited., Bangalore.
24. NGEF Limited., Bangalore.
25. The Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited., Bangalore.
26. The Mysore Acetate and Chemicals Company Limited., Bangalore.
27. The Mysore Electrical Industries Limited., Bangalore.
28. The Mysore Paints and Varnish Limited., Mysore.
29. The Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation Limited., Bangalore.

30. The Mysore Paper Mills Limited., Bangalore.
31. The Mysore Sugar Company Limited., Bangalore.
32. Karnataka State Powerloom Development Corporation Limited.,
33. D. Devaraj Urs Truck Terminals Limited.,
34. Mysore Lamps Works Limited., (deemed Government Company under section 619 B of Company's Act 1956)
35. Karnataka Asset Management Company Limited.,
36. Karnataka Trustee Company Private Limited.,

SUBSIDIARIES:

37. Karnataka Small Industries Marketing Corporation Limited., Bangalore.
38. Marketing Consultants and Agencies Limited., Bangalore.
39. Mysore Sales International Limited., Bangalore.
40. NGEF Limited., Hubli.
41. Mysore Cosmetics Limited., Bangalore.

HOME DEPARTMENT:

42. Karnataka State Police Housing Corporation Limited, Bangalore.

INFORMATION, TOURISM AND YOUTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT:

43. Karnataka Film Industries Development Corporation Limited., Bangalore.
44. Sree Kanteerava Studios Limited., Bangalore.
45. The Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation Limited., Bangalore.

SUBSIDIARIES:

46. Jungle Lodges and Resorts Limited., Bangalore.

PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT:

47. Karnataka State Construction Corporation Limited., Bangalore.
48. Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigama Limited.,
49. Karnataka Road Development Corporation Limited.,
50. Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Development Corporation Limited.
51. Karnataka Neeravari Nigama Limited.

ENERGY DEPARTMENT:

52. Karnataka Power Corporation Limited., Bangalore.
53. Bidadi Power Corporation Limited.,
54. Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Corporation Limited.,
55. Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited.
56. Vishveshwaraiah Vidyuth Nigam Limited.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT:

57. Karnataka Backward Classes Development Corporation Limited.,
58. Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Limited., Bangalore.
59. The Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Limited., Bangalore.
60. Karnataka State Women Development Corporation Limited.,

FOOD AND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT:

61. Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation Limited., Bangalore.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYAT RAJ DEPARTMENT:

62. Karnataka Land Army Corporation Limited., Bangalore.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT:

63. Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation Limited., Bangalore.
64. Bangalore Mass Rapid Transit Limited.,

STATUTORY CORPORATION:

65. Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation, Bangalore. (Under Home and Transport Department)
66. Karnataka State Financial Corporation, Bangalore, (Under Finance Department)
67. Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation, Bangalore. (Under Co-operation Department)
68. Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation.
69. Northwest Karnataka Road Transport Corporation.
70. Northwest Karnataka Road Transport Corporation.

COMPANIES UNDER LIQUIDATION (Closure)

71. Mysore Tobacco Company Limited., Bangalore.
72. Chamundi Machine Tools Limited., Mysore.
73. Vijayanagar Steel Limited.
74. Karnataka Telecom Limited.,
75. Karnataka Pulpwood Limited.,

76. Mysore Match Company Limited.,
77. Karnataka State Veneers Limited.,
78. Karnataka Implements Machineries Company Limited.,
79. Mysore Chrome Tanning Company Limited.,
80. Karnataka Tungston Moly Limited.

COMAPNIES ALREADY CLOSED

81. Karnataka Inland Fisheries Development Corporation Limited.,
82. Cauvery Lift Irrigation Corporation Limited.
83. Krishna Lift Irrigation Corporation Limited.

NOTE: The examination of the following Boards/Corporations Come under the purview of Public Accounts Committee

1. Karnataka Housing Board.
2. Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board.
3. Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board.
4. Karnataka Khadi Village Industries Development Board.
5. Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board.
6. Karnataka Co-operative Milk Producers Federation Limited.
(K.M.F.)

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