

THE SANGLI LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT
THE GOVERNMENT OF SANGLI ACT 1941

Act No. II of 1941

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Proclamation

Whereas it is My declared policy as announced in My Announcement in 1938, to maintain the essentials of good Government, to promote the contentment and prosperity of the people of the State, to make the administration approximate to the standard approved by enlightened public opinion and to associate the people of the State with its day-to-day administration; And whereas it is My firm conviction that Indian States can play an important part in preserving in the best interest of our motherland all that is best in our past and in grafting upon it what may be the best in modern ideas;

And whereas the progress in giving effect to this policy can be achieved only when we test the value and utility of changes before we permanently assimilate them in our system;

And whereas My action in such matters must be guided by the cooperation received from those on whom new opportunities of service will be conferred and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility.

I hereby ordain as follows:—

I direct that the Government of Sangli Act (No. II of 1941) be promulgated from the date of this publication.

5th March 1941.

C. A. Patwardhan,
Rajasaheb of Sangli.

THE SANGLI LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Government of Sangli Act, 1941.

Act No. II of 1941.

(Promulgated by His Highness the Raja Saheb of Sangli on
and published in the Sangli Gazette dated 5-3-1941.)

Whereas His Highness, the Raja Saheb of Sangli, was pleased to announce his intention to introduce certain constitutional reforms in his speech before the 8th Session of the Sangli State Rayat Assembly held in the year 1938 and whereas it is desirable to implement the announcement by enacting a suitable law for the government of the Sangli State, His Highness the Raja Saheb is pleased to enact as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

1 (a) This Act may be cited as the Government of Sangli Act, 1941.
Short Title & Extent. (b) This Act extends to the whole of the Sangli State.

2 In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or
Definitions. context

(a) " the Rajasaheb " means His Highness the Ruling Prince for the time being of the Sangli State.

(b) " Official Gazette " means the State Gazette published under the authority of the Raja Saheb.

(c) " Legislative Assembly " or " Assembly " means the Legislative Assembly constituted under Chapter III of this Act.

(d) " Notification " means a notification published in the official gazette.

3 (1) This Act shall come into force from such date as the Raja
Commencement and power of His Highness to remove difficulties. Saheb may by notification appoint in this behalf.

(2) If it appears to the Raja Saheb that it will not be practicable or convenient that all the provisions of this Act should come into operation simultaneously on the same day, he may fix an earlier or later date for the coming into operation, either generally or for particular purposes, of any particular provisions of this Act.

(3) For the purpose of facilitating the transition from the provisions of the Sangli State Rayat Assembly Regulation, I of 1930, to the provisions of this Act, the Raja Saheb may, by notification,

(a) direct that this Act and any provisions of the aforesaid Regulation No. I of 1930 shall, during such limited period as may be specified in that behalf, have effect subject to such adaptations and modifications as may be specified; and

(b) make temporary provisions for the purpose of removing any difficulties which may arise in relation to such transition.

4 Subject to the provisions of Section 3, the Sangli State Rayat
Repeal: Assembly Regulation, I of 1930, shall be repealed.

5 Notwithstanding the repeal by this Act of the Sangli State Rayat
Continuation of existing laws. Assembly Regulation, I 1930, but subject to the provisions of this Act, all the laws in force in the Sangli State immediately before the commencement of this Act, shall continue in force, until altered or repealed or amended by competent authority.

6 Notwithstanding anything contained in this or any other Act, all
Savings powers—legislative, executive and judicial—in relation to the Sangli State and its government are hereby declared to be and to have always been inherent in and possessed and retained by the Ruling Prince for the time being of the Sangli State and nothing contained in this or any other Act shall be deemed to affect or be deemed to have affected the right and prerogative of the Ruling Prince to make laws and issue proclamations, orders and ordinances by virtue of his inherent authority.

CHAPTER II.

The Executive.

7 (1) There shall be an Executive Council, consisting of the President of the Council and such number of other Councillors and a Minister, not being together less than three, as the Raja Saheb may determine to aid and advise him in the exercise of the executive authority of the State.

The Executive Council.

(2) The Executive Council shall not be disqualified for the transaction of business by reason of any vacancy or vacancies or absence among the members thereof.

8 (1) The President of the Executive Council and the other Councillors shall be appointed by the Raja Saheb and shall hold office during his pleasure.

Appointment of the President and the Councillors.

(2) The President of the Council shall preside at the meetings of the Council. In his absence any other Councillor appointed by the Raja Saheb for the purpose shall preside.

(3) The President of the Council and the Councillors shall be sworn as members of the Executive Council.

8 (A) Every appointment of the President or member of the Executive Council and every cessation of office by him shall be notified in the official gazette, and the person concerned shall be deemed to have entered upon his office or ceased to hold his office, as the case may be, from the date specified in such notification.

9 (1) One of the members of the Executive Council shall be chosen by the Raja Saheb from among the elected members of the Legislative Assembly and appointed as Minister. The member so appointed shall be sworn as a member of the Executive Council and shall hold office during the pleasure of the Raja Saheb.

Appointment of Minister.

(2) The member so appointed as Minister shall be deemed to vacate office when he ceases to be the member of the Legislative Assembly.

Provided that, when such Minister vacates office owing to the dissolution of the Assembly, the Raja Saheb may, notwithstanding anything contained above, either direct that such Minister do continue in office or

appoint such other person as he may deem fit to be a Minister, until a Minister is appointed in accordance with the provisions aforesaid.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of this section the Raja Saheb may by notification in the official gazette appoint as Minister a person who is not an elected member of the Assembly. But such Minister shall not hold office for a longer period than six months unless he becomes an elected member of the Assembly.

(4) There may be paid to a Minister so appointed the same salary as is payable to a Councillor unless a smaller salary is provided by vote of the Legislative Assembly;

Provided that the salary of a Minister shall not be so reduced during his term of office.

10 (1) All executive action in regard to the government of the Sangli
Conduct of business State shall be expressed to be taken in the name of
of the Government of Raja Saheb.
High Highness the Raja
Saheb.

(2) Orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the Raja Saheb shall be authenticated in such manner as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act, and the validity of any order or instrument which is so authenticated shall not be called in question on the ground that it is not an order or instrument made or executed by the Raja Saheb.

(3) The Raja Saheb may make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of government of the Sangli State and for the allocation of the said business among the members of the Executive Council.

(4) The Raja Saheb may make rules under this Act -

- (i) for constituting a Finance Department in the State and regulating the functions of that Department;
- (ii) for regulating the constitution and functions of any other Department.

CHAPTER III.

The Legislative Assembly.

GENERAL.

11 (1) There shall be a Legislative Assembly for the Sangli State, consisting of members elected and nominated. Of these members thirty shall be elected in accordance with rules made under this Act and the remainder shall be nominated by the Raja Saheb and the membership of such nominated members shall exist during the pleasure of the Raja Saheb.

(2) The total number of members of the Assembly shall ordinarily be forty-five but the Raja Saheb reserves to himself the power to increase the strength of the Assembly as may be deemed expedient or necessary from time to time.

(3) The Raja Saheb may nominate to be members of the Assembly for any Session, in addition to the number fixed as aforesaid, such person or persons (whether resident of the Sangli State or not) not exceeding four in number, having special knowledge of or having experience regarding any business before the Assembly, and such member or members shall hold office during the pleasure of the Raja Saheb, and shall, in relation to any such business before the Assembly, have for the period for which they are nominated all the rights of members of the Assembly.

12 (1) Every Legislative Assembly, unless sooner dissolved by the Raja Saheb shall continue for three years from the date appointed for its first meeting, and no longer, and the expiration of the said period of three years shall operate as dissolution of the Legislative Assembly.

Provided that under no circumstances shall the aggregate life of the Assembly (the normal period and extension) extend beyond five years.

(2) After the dissolution of the Assembly the Raja Saheb shall appoint a date not later than six months from the date of dissolution for the next election of the Assembly.

13 (1) The Assembly shall be summoned to meet as often as the Raja Saheb deems it necessary, but at least once in a year.

(2) The Raja Saheb may summon the Assembly to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit, and he may prorogue the Assembly at any time.

14 (1) The President of the Executive Council shall ex-officio be the President of the Assembly unless the Raja Sahab is pleased to nominate any other Councillor for the purpose, in which case the Councillor so nominated shall be the President.

(2) During the temporary absence of the President, any of the Councillors present shall preside over the Assembly when requested by the President to do so.

(3) Notwithstanding the dissolution of the Assembly the President shall continue to hold office until the appointment of a new President.

15 (1) Save as in this Act otherwise expressly provided, all questions Voting in the Assembly at any meeting of the Assembly, shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting, other than the person presiding at the meeting.

The person presiding at the meeting shall not vote on any question in the first instance, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

(2) The Assembly shall have power to act notwithstanding any Power of the Assembly to act notwithstanding vacancies any proceedings in the Assembly shall be valid notwithstanding that it is discovered subsequently that some person, who was not entitled so to do, sat in the Assembly or voted or otherwise took part in the proceedings.

(3) If at any time during a meeting of the Assembly less than Quorum of the Assembly such number of members as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act is present, it shall be the duty of the person presiding either to adjourn the Assembly, or to suspend the meeting until at least the required number of members is present.

16 Every member of the Assembly shall, before taking his seat, make Oath of members and subscribe before the person presiding at a meeting of the Assembly an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Raja Sahab in the form set out in Schedule I to this Act.

17 If a member of the Assembly becomes subject to any disqualification stated in section 21, or refuses to make and subscribe an oath or affirmation prescribed by section 16, his seat shall thereupon become vacant. Effect of subsequent disabilities or failure to take oath.

18 A member of the Assembly may tender his resignation in writing to
Resignation. the President of the Assembly, and the resignation shall be effective from the date it is accepted by the Raja Saheb.

19 (1) When the vacancy occurs in the case of an elected member by
Casual vacancies. reason of his election being declared void, his seat becoming vacant, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office in the service of the Sangli State or resignation duly accepted, the Raja Saheb shall, by notification, call upon the constituency concerned to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy within such time as may be prescribed by such notification.

(2) When a vacancy occurs in the case of a nominated member, the Raja Saheb may nominate another person to the vacancy.

20 If a constituency fails to nominate a candidate for election or fails to
Power of nomination when a constituency fails to elect. return a candidate duly nominated on its behalf, the Raja Saheb may nominate any person, who is an elector on the roll of such constituency, or may declare that the vacancy need not be filled up for such time as he may think fit or for the rest of the term of the Assembly. This power of nomination shall be exercisable notwithstanding that the number of elected members in the Assembly fixed under Section 11 is thereby affected.

21 A person shall be disqualified for being elected as a member or for
Disqualifications for membership. being a member of the Assembly.

(a) if he holds any office in the services of the Sangli State other than an office declared by rules made under this Act not to disqualify its holder;

(b) if he is of unsound mind;

(c) if he is an undischarged insolvent;

(d) if, whether before or after the passing of this Act, he has been convicted, or has, in proceedings for questioning the validity or regularity of an election, been found to have been guilty of any offence of corrupt or illegal practice, relating to elections, which has been declared by any Act or by rules made under this Act to be an offence or practice entailing disqualification for membership of the Assembly, unless such period has elapsed as may be specified in that behalf by provisions of that Act or rules;

(e) if, whether before or after the passing of this Act, he has been convicted of any other offence and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than six months by a Court of the Sangli State or elsewhere, unless a period of five years, or such less period as the Raja Saheb may allow in any particular case, has elapsed since release;

(f) if he has been dismissed from the service of the Sangli State, unless the Raja Saheb has removed the disqualification;

(g) if, having been a legal practitioner, he has been debarred or is under suspension from practising as such by order of a competent Court in the Sangli State, the disqualification in the latter case being operative during the period of such suspension or the term of the Assembly, whichever is longer;

(h) If, having stood as a candidate for election for the Assembly or having acted as an election agent of any person who has so stood, he has failed to lodge a return of election expenses within the time and in the manner required by any Act or by rules made under this Act, unless five years have elapsed from the date by which the return ought to have been lodged, or the Raja Saheb has removed the disqualification:

Provided that a disqualification under paragraph (h) of this sub-section shall not take effect until the expiration of one month from the date by which the return ought to have been lodged or of such longer period as the Raja Saheb may, in any particular case allow.

(2) A person shall not be capable of being chosen a member of the Assembly while he is serving a sentence of transportation or of imprisonment for a criminal offence.

(3) Where a person who, by virtue of a conviction or a conviction and a sentence, becomes disqualified by virtue of paragraph (d) or paragraph (e) of sub-section (1) of this section, is at the date of the disqualification a member of the Assembly, his seat shall, notwithstanding anything in this section or section 17, not become vacant by reason of the disqualification until three months have elapsed from the date thereof or, if within those three months an appeal or petition for revision is brought in respect of the conviction or the sentence, until that appeal or petition is disposed of, but during any period during which his membership is preserved by this sub-section, he shall not sit or vote.

(4) The disqualification mentioned in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of this section shall not be applicable to the Minister and to such officers of the Sangli State as may be nominated to the Assembly by the Raja Saheb.

22 If a person sits or votes as a member of the Assembly when he is not qualified, or is disqualified for membership thereof, or when he is prohibited from so doing by the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 21, he shall be liable, in respect of each day on which he so sits or votes, to a penalty of one hundred rupees which may be recovered as an arrear of land revenue. This penalty shall be imposed by the President and his order in this behalf shall not be challenged in a Court of law.

Penalty for sitting or voting when not qualified or when disqualified.

23 (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and to the rules and Standing Orders regulating the procedure of the Assembly, there shall be freedom of speech in the Assembly, and no member of the Assembly shall be liable to any proceedings in any Court in the Sangli State in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in the Assembly or any committee thereof, and no person shall be so liable in respect of the publication by or under the authority of the Assembly of any report, paper, votes or proceedings.

Privileges of members.

(2) No member of the Assembly shall be liable to arrest or detention in prison under a civil process during the continuance of any meeting of the Assembly.

(3) A person released from detention under sub-section (2) of this section shall, subject to the provisions of the said sub-section, be liable to rearrest and to the further detention to which he would have been liable if he had not been released under the provisions of the said sub-section.

Allowance to members.

24 Members of the Assembly shall be entitled to receive such allowances as may from time to time, be determined by rules made by the Rajasaheb under this Act and until fresh provision in that respect is so made, allowances at such rates and upon such conditions as were immediately, before the date of the passing of this Act, applicable in the case of the members of the Sangli State Rayat Assembly constituted under Regulation I of 1930.

Powers of the Assembly.

25 Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Assembly may make laws for the whole or any part of the Sangli State and for the subjects of the Raja Saheb wherever they may be;

Provided that no Bill affecting any provision of a law enacted by the Raja Saheb in the exercise of his inherent powers shall be introduced into the Assembly without obtaining the previous permission of the Raja Saheb.

26. (1) No discussion shall take place in the Assembly with respect to the conduct of a Judge of the High Court of the Sangli State in the discharge of his duties.

(2) If the Raja Saheb certifies that the discussion of a Bill introduced or proposed to be introduced in the Assembly or of any specified clause of a Bill or of any amendment moved or proposed to be moved to a Bill would affect the safety, peace or tranquility of the Sangli State or any part thereof or is not desirable in the public interest, no proceedings or further proceedings shall be taken in relation to the Bill, clause or amendment.

27. (1) When a Bill has been passed by the Assembly, it shall be submitted through the president to the Raja Saheb for assent.

(2) No such Bill shall become law until it has received the assent of the Raja Saheb.

28. When a Bill has been passed by the Assembly and submitted to the Raja Saheb under the foregoing Section, he may, if he so thinks fit, return the Bill to the Assembly for reconsideration either in whole, or in part, together with any amendments which he may recommend.

29. When the Assembly has refused leave to introduce or has failed to pass in a form recommended under section 28, by the Raja Saheb, any Bill, he may certify that the passage of the Bill is essential in the public interests, and thereupon notwithstanding that the Assembly has not consented thereto, be deemed to have been passed, and shall, on signature by the Raja Saheb, become an Act of the Legislative in the form of the Bill as originally introduced or proposed to be introduced in the Assembly in the form recommended to the Assembly as aforesaid.

30. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, it shall not be lawful for the Assembly to consider any Bill, amendment, motion, resolution or representation, nor shall any question be put therein, relating to or affecting:—

- (a) the Prerogative, rights, powers, duties or privileges of the Raja Saheb or his predecessors or successors including the properties, sources of income and places of residence of any of them, or

- (b) the rights or privileges of the members of the family of the Raja Saheb.
- (c) sums payable to the relatives or dependents of the Raja saheb, or
- (d) the Palace including the Privy Purse and the Office, the Staff and the Household of the Raja Saheb, and the Staff of Yuvarajsaheb, or
- (e) the relations of the Raja Saheb with His Majesty the King Emperor, or the Crown Representative, or any British Indian Government or any Prince or State, in India, or
- (f) matters governed by Treaties, Conventions or Agreements now in force or hereafter to be made on behalf of the Sangli State with His Majesty the King Emperor, or the Crown Representative or any British Indian Government or any other Prince or State in India, or
- (g) previous commitments made on behalf of the Sangli State, or
- (h) the provisions of this Act, or
- (i) statutes enacted by the Raja Saheb in exercise of his inherent powers and Huzur Orders of general application in administrative or financial matters, or
- (j) such other matters as may be ordered by the Raja Saheb from time to time as not open to discussion by the Assembly.

(2) No measure of any description shall be introduced by any member into the Assembly without the previous sanction in writing of the Rajasaheb, affecting

- (a) A Watan, Inam, Tainat or Saranjam and rights & properties pertaining to these; or
- (b) Religion or religious rights and usages of any class in the Sangli State.

31 In respect of matters excluded from the jurisdiction of the Assembly by section 30, the Rajasaheb may frame any measure required for the purpose, and every such measure shall have the force of law on receiving the assent of the Raja Saheb and on its publication in the official gazette.

32 (1) If at any time the Raja Sahib is satisfied that circumstances **Emergency Legislation.** exist which render it necessary to take immediate action in matters other than those falling under section 30, he may frame any measure or Regulation required for the purpose.

(2) Every such measure or Regulation shall have the force of law on receiving the assent of the Raja Sahib and on its publication in the official gazette, and may be withdrawn at any time by the Raja Sahib.

PROCEDURE IN FINANCIAL MATTERS.

33 (1) In respect of every financial year a statement of the **Annual financial** estimated receipts and expenditure of the Sangli State for **statement.** that year, hereinafter referred to as "the annual financial statement", shall be laid by the Government before the Assembly.

(2) The estimates of expenditure embodied in the annual financial statement shall show separately.

(a) the sums required to meet expenditure described by this Act as the expenditure on excluded heads, and

(b) the sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be made from the revenues of the State.

(3) Expenditure relating to or affecting the following classes shall be deemed to be expenditure on excluded heads:—

(i) The Palace including the Privy Purse and the Office, the Staff and Household of the Raja Sahib and the staff of the Yuvaraj Sahib.

(ii) The pay, allowances and pension of public servants drawing a salary not below a minimum prescribed by rules made by Rajasahib under this Act in the transferred departments.

(iii) The pay, allowances and pension of public servants in the Reserved Departments.

(iv) The relations of the Raja Sahib with His Majesty the King Emperor, or the Crown Representative, or any Prince or State in India.

(v) Sums payable to the relatives or dependents of the Raja Sahib.

- (vi) Matters governed by Treaties, Conventions or Agreements now in force or hereafter to be made on behalf of the Sangli State with His Majesty the King Emperor, or the Crown Representative, or any British Indian Government, or any Prince or State in India.
- (vii) Debt charges for which the State is liable, including interest, sinking fund, charges and redemption charges, and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt.
- (viii) Sums required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award of any Court, or arbitration tribunal, and
- (ix) Expenditure of which the amount is specified by or under any law.

(4) The decision whether any proposed expenditure falls within a class of expenditure on excluded heads shall rest with the Raja Saheb.

34 (1) No proposal for the appropriation of any revenues or moneys for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of the Raja Saheb.

Procedure in the
Assembly in respect of
estimates.

(2) So much of the estimates of expenditure as relates to expenditure on excluded heads shall not be open to discussion in the Assembly.

(3) So much of the said estimates as relates to expenditure on the Reserved Subjects shall not be submitted to the vote of the Assembly, but may be open to discussion and to a token cut on a definite issue of the policy of Government in respect of these subjects.

(4) So much of the said estimates as relates to expenditure other than on Excluded Heads and Reserved Subjects shall be submitted to the Assembly in the form of demands for grants and the Assembly shall have power to assent or to refuse to assent to any demand, or to assent to any demand subject to a reduction of the amount specified therein.

Provided that the Raja Saheb shall have power to authorise such expenditure as may be in his opinion necessary for the safety, tranquility, or good government of the State, or for the carrying on of any department.

35 (1) The President of the Assembly shall authenticate by his signature a schedule specifying—

Authentication of Schedule of authorised expenditure.

(a) the grants made by the Assembly under section 34.

(b) the several sums required to meet the expenditure on excluded heads, and on the Reserved Department, and the several sums sanctioned by the Raja Saheb under proviso to sub-section (4) of section 34.

(2) The schedule so authenticated shall be published in the official gazette and shall not be open to discussion or vote thereon.

(3) Subject to the provisions of section 36, no expenditure from the revenues of the State shall be deemed to be duly authorised unless it is specified in the schedule so authenticated.

36 If in respect of any financial year further expenditure from the revenues of the State becomes necessary over and above the expenditure theretofore authorised for that year, the President of the Executive Council may sanction the same and in such a case, a supplementary statement showing the amount of that expenditure shall be laid by the Government for discussion or confirmation, as the case may be, before the Assembly at its next following Session and the provisions of section 33, 34 & 35 in so far as they are applicable, shall apply to that statement and that expenditure as they apply to the annual financial statement and the expenditure mentioned therein.

Special provisions as to 37. No proposal — financial proposals.

(a) for imposing, abolishing, reducing or increasing any tax, cess, rate, duty or fee likely to affect the existing system of taxation in the State, or

(b) for regulating the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by Government, or for amending the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by Government, shall be made in the Assembly except with the previous permission of the Raja Saheb.

(2) A proposal shall not be deemed to make provision for any of the purposes aforesaid by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered.

38 Subject to the provisions of this Act and such conditions and Resolutions and ques- restrictions as to subject and other matters as may be tions. imposed by rules made under this Act, any member of the Assembly may at a meeting of the Assembly

- (i) ask questions, or
- (ii) move resolutions, on any matter of public interest or importance relating to the administration of the State.

PROCEDURE GENERALLY.

39 (1) The Raja Sahib shall have power from time to time to make Rules of Procedure, provision by rules not inconsistent with this Act to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act and to make Standing Orders, not inconsistent with this Act or the rules thereunder, for the conduct of business and the procedure to be followed and for the preservation of order in the Assembly.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of powers conferred by sub-section (1) such rules may, among other things, provide for all or any of the matters hereinafter mentioned, that is to say

- (a) the delimitation of territorial and other constituencies for the purpose of elections under this Act,
- (b) the qualifications of voters, the preparation of electoral rolls and the method of election,
- (c) the qualifications for the membership of the Legislative Assembly,
- (d) the conditions under which and the manner in which persons may be nominated as members of the Assembly,
- (e) the representation of special interests and minorities,
- (f) the manner of filling casual vacancies occurring by reasons of absence, death, acceptance of office, resignation duly accepted, failure to take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, or otherwise,
- (g) the conduct of elections under this Act and the method of voting thereat,
- (h) the expenses of candidates at such elections,
- (i) corrupt practices and other offences at, or in connection with such elections,

- (j) the final decision of doubts and disputes as to validity of any election and the authorities by which they are to be decided or any other doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with, such elections,
- (k) the place of the meetings of the Assembly, the length and frequency of its sessions and the order and conduct of business to be transacted therein,
- (l) the preservation of order at the meetings of the Assembly, and
- (m) matters ancillary to any such matter as aforesaid.

(3) If and in so far as any rule made under this Act is inconsistent with any Standing Order, the rule made under this Act shall prevail-

40 No Officer or other member of the Assembly in whom powers are vested by or under this Act for regulating the procedure or the conduct of business, or for maintaining order in the Assembly shall be subject to the jurisdiction of any Court in respect of the exercise by him of those powers.

41 No Court shall exercise jurisdiction to entertain suits or proceedings relating to matters dealt with in this Act or any rules or standings orders purporting to be made under this Act.

42 All proceedings in the Assembly shall be conducted in the Marathi language of the Assembly:

Provided that the rules of procedure of the Assembly shall provide for enabling persons unacquainted or not sufficiently acquainted with Marathi to use any recognised language.

43 Any communication required under the Act to be submitted by the President of the Assembly to the Raja Sahab shall be so submitted through the President Executive Council when the former is not also the President of the Executive Council.

SCHEDULE I.

Form of oath or affirmation of Allegiance.

"I, A. B., having been elected (or nominated) a member of this Assembly, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Highness the Raja Saheb of Sangli and his heirs and that I will faithfully and loyally discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter.

Rule under Section 10 (3).

Allocation of business rules.

1 These rules may be called "The Allocation of Business Rules".

2 The business of the State may for greater facility and dispatch of work be divided into business relating to the Reserved and the Transferred Subjects as detailed in the Schedule attached to these rules.

The administration of the Reserved Subjects shall be entrusted to the Councillors, while that of the Transferred Subjects may be entrusted to the Minister.

3 When owing to a vacancy there is no Minister in charge of the Transferred Subjects, His Highness the Rajasaheb may:—

(a) if another Minister is available and willing to take charge of the subjects, appoint such Minister to administer the subjects temporarily; or

(b) if the vacancy cannot be provided for in the manner aforesaid, ask any of the Councillors to administer the subject or subjects. While so administering a subject, the Councillor shall exercise in relation to such subject such powers as the Minister exercised.

4 Every order of a member of the Executive Council, affecting the policy, involving loss of income or an additional financial burden on the State, shall be subject to the sanction of the Rajasaheb.

5 Every member of the Executive Council shall submit to the Raja Saheb a monthly return showing in a concise form the disposal of such matters as may be specified by the Rajasaheb from time to time.

SCHEDULE II.

Transferred and Reserved Subjects.

1. The subjects mentioned below will be the Transferred Subjects:—
 - 1 Education Department.
 - 2 The Medical Department.
 - 3 Public Health Department.
 - 4 Veterinary Department.
 - 5 The Cooperative Department.
 - 6 The Local Self Government Department.
 - 7 Rural Uplift Department.
 - 8 Agricultural Department, except the Model Farm at Sangli Amrai Garden and other Government Gardens in Sangli as may be specified by the Rajasahib.
 - 9 Such works in the Public Works Department as detailed below
 - (1) P. W. D. Works relating to roads.
 - (2) P. W. D. Works relating to annual repairs of the buildings other than those reserved by Government.
- 2 All other subjects will be the Reserved Subjects.

Notification under Section 15 (3) of the Government of Sangli Act, 1941.

His Highness the Rajasahib of Sangli is pleased to prescribe that the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a Session of the Sangli State Legislative Assembly shall be fifteen.

The Sangli State LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY RULES.

PART I—PRELIMINARY.

1 These rules may be cited as the Sangli State Legislative Assembly Rules, and shall come into force on the 5 March 1941.
Short title and commencement.

2 (1) In these rules —
Definitions.

“ Act ” means the Government of Sangli Act, 1941 ;

“ Assembly ” means the Sangli State Legislative Assembly ;

“ Finance Member ” means the member of the Executive Council or any other official appointed by the Rajasaheb to perform the functions of the Finance Member under these rules ;

“ Gazette ” means the Sangli State Gazette ;

“ Member ” means a member of the Assembly ;

“ Member in charge ” means in the case of a Bill, the member who introduces the Bill; in the case of a motion for adjournment of the business of the Assembly, to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, the member who has obtained the consent of the President to such motion; and in the case of any other motion, the member who has given notice of the motion, or where the notice of the motion is not required, the member who moves the motion;

“ Member of Government ” includes a member of the Executive Council ;

“ Motion ” means the statement of a matter brought forward for the consideration of the Assembly and includes a resolution and an amendment of a motion;

“ recognised language ” means either English, Canarese or Hindi;

“ resolution ” means a motion for the purpose of discussing a matter of general public interest;

“ rule ” means a rule of the Assembly;

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

(2) The words and expressions used in the Act and not defined in these rules shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Act.

(3) If any doubt arises as to the interpretation of these rules, the decision of the President shall be final.

PART II.—MEETINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

3 When a Session of the Assembly is summoned, the Secretary shall intimate to each member the date and place appointed by the Rajasaheb for the meeting of the Assembly.

4 A Session of the Assembly is terminated by prorogation. The Assembly is prorogued by order of the Rajasaheb.

5 (1) The meetings of the Assembly shall ordinarily commence at 12 A. M. and close at 5 P. M. The Assembly shall sit on such days and at such time as the President shall direct.

(2) Any meeting of the Assembly may be adjourned by the President.

PART III—ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS AND GIVING OF NOTICES.

6 (1) The Rajasaheb after considering the state of business of the Assembly, may allot as many days as are in his opinion compatible with public interest for the non-official business in the Assembly and may allot different days for the disposal of different classes of such business, and, on days so allotted for any particular class of business, business of that class shall have precedence.

7 (a) The Rajasaheb may at the commencement of a session of the Assembly allot a day or days to any matter which he thinks should have precedence; or

(b) at any time during a session require that any business of the nature referred to in clause (a) shall be taken up on any day or days specified in such requisition, and on such day or days such business shall have precedence over all other business.

8 (1) On days other than those allotted for non-official business, **Arrangement of Government business.** Government business shall have precedence.

(2) The Secretary shall arrange Government business in such order as the Rajasaheb may direct.

9 (1) The relative precedence of notices of Bills and resolutions given **Precedence of non-official Bills and Resolutions.** by non-official members shall be determined by ballot in such manner as the President may direct.

(2) The non-official Bills shall be arranged in the following order:-

(i) Bills the next stage of which is a motion that the Bill be passed.

(ii) Bills the next stage of which is a motion that the Bill be taken into consideration.

(iii) Bills the next stage of which is the presentation of report of the Select Committee.

(iv) Bills the next stage of which is a motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

(v) Bills the next stage of which is a motion that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

(vi) Other Bills.

Provided that any Bills remaining over from the last Session shall have priority in the order of the date of their introduction.

10 (1) A list of business for the Assembly shall be prepared by the **List of business.** Secretary and a copy thereof shall be sent to every member.

(2) If any business is included for the first time in a list of business, a copy of the list shall be sent to every member as early as possible.

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

11 All business appointed for any day and not disposed of on that day, **Business outstanding at end of day** shall stand over until the next day of the session available for business of the class to which it belongs, or until such other day in the session so available, as the member in charge may desire.

12 (1) Every notice required by the rules shall be given in writing addressed to the Secretary and shall be left at the Giving of notice. Assembly office, which shall be open for this purpose between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. on every day except Sunday or a public holiday.

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

13 Every notice or other paper which is required by the rules to be sent Notice to member. or despatched to members shall be deemed to have been duly sent or despatched if a copy thereof is posted to the address of every member as registered in the Assembly Office:

Provided that when the Assembly is in session, such notice or paper shall be deemed to have been posted to each member if it is placed in the seat allotted to the member in the Assembly Chamber.

14 On the termination of a session, all pending notices shall lapse Business left over from except those in respect of motions for the amendment session. of rules, motions the consideration of which has been adjourned to a future session under rule 27 and Bills which have been introduced :

Provided that, if the member in charge of the Bill makes no motion in regard to the same during three complete sessions, the Bill shall lapse, unless the Assembly on a motion by that member makes a special order for the continuance of the Bill.

PART IV.—GENERAL RULES OF PROCEDURE.

15 If any member is unacquainted or not sufficiently acquainted with Language of the the Marathi language, he may address the Assembly Assembly. in any recognised language, provided that the President may call on any member to speak in any language in which he is known to be proficient.

16 (1) A matter requiring the decision of the Assembly shall be decided Motions. by means of a question put by the President on a motion made by a member.

(2) A motion shall be clearly and precisely expressed.

(3) The President may amend or disallow a motion which, in his opinion, does not comply with the rules.

(4) The President 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 Legislative Assembly of the State or is detrimental to the public interest or if it affects any regulation made by the Rajasaheb under his inherent powers.

(5) A motion which has not been admitted by the President shall not be entered in the list of business.

17 The Rajasaheb may, at any time before a motion is made, inform the President that he disallows the motion or any part of the motion on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not the concern of the State or is detrimental to public interest.

(1) No motion shall be made save with the consent of the Rajasaheb in regard to any of the following subjects namely:-
The Rajasaheb's consent to the making of motions required in certain cases.

(i) any matter connected with the relations between His Majesty or the Crown Representative and any Indian State or Prince :

(ii) the personal conduct of the Ruler of any Indian State or of a member of the ruling family thereof.

(2) No motion shall be made on any matter connected with any Indian State unless the Rajasaheb.

(i) is satisfied that the matter affects the interests of the Sangli State or of a subject ordinarily resident in the State, and

(ii) has given his consent to the motion being made.

(3) If the President is of opinion that a motion is or may be one which cannot be made save with the consent of the Rajasaheb, he shall, as soon as may be after the receipt of the notice of the motion, forward to the Rajasaheb a copy thereof and, unless the Rajasaheb (whose decision in the matter shall be final) decides that the motion may be made, it shall not be entered in the list of business.

(4) Notwithstanding the fact that the President has made no reference under sub-rule (3), if the Rajasaheb considers that any motion or part of a motion is one which cannot be made without his consent, he may withhold his consent to the making of the motion and, on communication to the President of his decision which shall be final, the motion shall not be entered in the list of business or, if it has been so entered, the President shall decline to allow the motion to be made.

18 (1) A member in whose name a motion appears on the list of business shall, when called upon, either--
Making of motions.

(a) state that he does not wish to make the motion, or

(b) make the motion, in which case he shall commence his speech by a formal motion in terms appearing on the list of business :

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

(2) If the member, when called upon, is absent, the motion standing in his name shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

19 After a motion has been made, the President shall read the motion for the consideration of the Assembly.
Reading of motions.

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

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

(3) The President may disallow any amendment which, in his opinion, is frivolous.

(4) The president may prescribe the order in which amendments shall be moved, and may at any time confine the debate to one amendment.

21 (1) A member desiring to make any motion or make any observations on any matter, shall rise from his seat and, if called upon by the President, address his remarks to the President. If he is not called upon by the President, he shall resume his seat.
Member to rise when speaking and to resume his seat when President stands or a point of order is raised.

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

(3) If at any time the President rises, a member speaking shall resume his seat.

22 If, while a member is speaking, another member desires to make an explanation or to ask for an explanation or information from the member speaking, he shall rise in his place and, if called upon by the President, shall make the explanation or ask for the explanation or information; if not called upon, he shall resume his seat. The President shall not call upon the member so rising unless the member speaking resumes his seat.

Interruption of member speaking.

23 (1) After the member who makes a motion has spoken, other members may speak to the motion in such order as the President may direct.

Order of speeches and right of reply.

(2) Save in the exercise of a right of reply or as otherwise provided, no member shall speak more than once to any motion, except with the permission of the President for the purpose of making a personal explanation, but in such cases no debatable matter shall be brought forward.

(3) The maker of a motion, but the mover of an amendment other than an amendment to a Bill or to the rules, may speak a second time by way of reply, and if the motion is made by a member, other than a Councillor or Minister, the Councillor or Minister to whose Department the matter relates shall have the right of speaking after the maker of the motion has replied, whether he has previously spoken in the debate or not. When a Councillor or Minister has exercised the right of speaking conferred by this sub-rule, no member may speak after him.

(4) The President may in all cases address the Assembly before putting a question to the vote.

24 (1) No speech on a motion shall, except with the permission of the President, exceed fifteen minutes in duration:

Duration of speeches.

Provided that the maker of a motion when making the same, and the minister or Councillor in charge of the department concerned when speaking for the first time, may speak for thirty minutes, or for such longer time as the President may permit.

25 (1) The matter of every speech shall be strictly relevant to the
Limitations on debate. motion on which it is made.

(2) 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 another member ;
- (iii) use offensive expressions regarding the conduct of the British Indian or any Indian State legislature ;
- (iv) reflect upon the conduct of His Majesty the King or His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States, or the Ruler of the Sangli State or the Ruler of any other Indian State, any Judge of the Federal Court or of the High Court at Sangli in the discharge of his duties ;
- (v) utter treasonable, offensive or defamatory words ;
- (vi) use his right of speech for the purpose of wilfully obstructing the business of the Assembly ; and
- (vii) question any ruling, order or direction of the President.

26 A member, other than a Councillor or minister or a member when
Speech not to be read. making a motion but not when moving an amendment, shall not read his speech but may refresh his memory by reference to notes.

27 A motion that consideration of a Bill which has been introduced or
Adjournment of business. of any motion, other than a motion for adjournment, made in the Assembly be adjourned to any future day in the same session available for such business or to any future session may be made by the member in charge, at any time (except when a member is speaking), and such motion shall take precedence over any other motion then before the Assembly. The President, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the maker of the motion and, if the motion is opposed, from the member opposing the motion, may, without further debate, put the question thereon.

28 (1) At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move "that the question be now put"; and, unless it appears to the President that such motion would infringe the rights of reasonable debate, the President shall, without any debate, forthwith put the question "That the question be now put".

Closure.

(2) When the motion "That the question be now put" has been carried, the President shall, after allowing such right of reply or speaking as is admissible under the rules, put the question without further debate.

29 (1) A member who has made a motion or moved an amendment to a motion shall not withdraw the same except by leave of the Assembly granted by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting.

Withdrawal of motions.

(2) Leave to withdraw a motion may be asked for at any time before the question on the motion is put;

Provided that, if any amendment has been moved to the motion, such leave shall not be asked for until the amendment has been disposed of.

(3) No discussion shall be allowed on a motion for leave to withdraw except with the permission of the President.

(4) If leave is granted to a member to withdraw his motion, the amendments, if any, which have been proposed to the motion shall also be deemed to have been withdrawn.

30 (1) When an amendment to any motion is moved, the President shall, before taking the sense of the Assembly thereon read to the Assembly the terms of the original motion and of the amendment thereto.

Putting the question

(2) The President shall put to the vote the original motion and the amendments, if any, in such order as he deems fit.

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

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

Method of taking votes.

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

32 (1) A motion shall not be made which is substantially identical with one on which the Assembly has given a decision in the same session or is one which is inconsistent with any decision at which the Assembly has arrived at the same stage of the business.

Repetition of motions.

(2) When a motion has been withdrawn with the leave of the Assembly, no motion raising substantially the same question shall be made during the same session except with the consent of the President :

Provided that the provisions of this rule shall not apply to a motion relating to a demand for grant or to any message sent by the Rajasaheb under the provisions of the Act or to a motion under rule 116 expressing want of confidence in a minister if the subject matter of the motion is different from that already discussed during the same session.

33 With the permission of the President, a member may at any time make a personal explanation, although the question relating thereto is not then before the Assembly, but in doing so he shall not bring forward any debatable matter, nor shall any debate be allowed on such explanation.

Personal explanations

34 The presence of at least fifteen members shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Assembly for the exercise of its powers.

Quorum.

35 If the President on a count at any time during a meeting ascertains that less than fifteen members are present, he shall either adjourn the Assembly or suspend the meeting until at least fifteen members are present.

Adjournment for failure of quorum.

36 (1) Any member may at any time submit a point of order for the decision of the President but in doing so shall confine himself to stating the point.

Point of order.

(2) No discussion on any point of order shall be allowed except with the consent of the President.

(3) The President shall decide all points of order which may arise and his decision shall be final.

37 The President shall preserve order and have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions and of preserving order.

Preservation of order.

38 If, after a member's attention has been drawn to it by the President, Irrelevance or repetition. he persists in making irrelevant remarks or repeating his own arguments or the arguments used by other members in debate or wilfully contravenes the provisions of rule 25, or any other rule, the President may direct him to discontinue his speech.

39 The President may direct any member who refuses to obey his decision or whose conduct is, in his opinion, grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Assembly, Power to order withdrawal of members. and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting. If any member is ordered to withdraw a second time in the same session, the President may direct the member to absent himself from the meetings of the Assembly for any period not longer than the remainder of the session, and the member so directed shall absent himself accordingly. The member so directed to be absent shall not be deemed to be absent from the Assembly.

40 The President may, in the event of grave disorder arising in the Power to suspend sitting. Assembly, suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him.

PART V. - QUESTIONS.

41 The first hour of every meeting shall ordinarily be available for the Time for questions. asking and answering of questions.

42 A member who wishes to ask a question shall give thirty clear days' Notice of questions. notice of his intention and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the question which he wishes to ask:

Provided that no member shall put more than eight questions at any Session:

Provided also that the President with the consent of the member in charge of the department concerned may allow a question to be entered in the list of questions with shorter notice than thirty days.

42 (1) A question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information or suggesting a course of action on a matter of Subject-matter of questions. public concern within the special cognizance of the member of Government or member to whom it is addressed.

(2) A question addressed to a member of Government shall relate to the public affairs with which he is officially concerned, or to a matter of administration for which he is responsible.

(3) A question addressed to a member, other than a member of Government shall relate to a Bill, resolution or other matter connected with the business of the Assembly for which the member is responsible.

EXPLANATION.— A question addressed to Government shall be deemed to have been addressed to the member in charge of the department to which the question relates.

44 In matters which are or have been the subject of controversy between Questions regarding the Paramount Power and the State, no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact.
controversy with higher authorities.

45 In order that a question may be admissible it shall satisfy the From and contents of following conditions, namely:—
questions.

- (i) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed;
- (ii) it shall not bring in any name or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible;
- (iii) if it contains a statement, the member asking the question shall make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement;
- (iv) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, imputations, ironical expressions or defamatory;
- (v) it shall not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of a hypothetical proposition;
- (vi) it shall not refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending;
- (vii) it shall not ask for the legal interpretation of a statute, rule or byelaw;
- (viii) it shall not relate to a matter which is primarily the concern of a local authority, unless there has been some intervention, or there is reasonable ground for intervention by Government;
- (ix) it shall not refer to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity;
- (x) it shall not relate to matters within the jurisdiction of the President; and
- (xi) it shall not be of excessive length.

46 (1) The President shall decide if the question is admissible under the rules and may disallow any question which, in his opinion, is an abuse of the right of questioning at the expense of the time of the Assembly, or is in contravention of the rules;

Admissibility of questions and power of the President to disallow questions.

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

(2) The President may disallow any question or any part of a question on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the State.

47 The Rajasaheb may at any time before a question is asked inform the President that he disallows the question or any part of the question on the ground that it is detrimental to public interest, and, if he does so, the question or part of the question shall not be entered in the list of business or, if it has been so entered, the President shall decline to allow the question to be put;

48 (1) No question shall be asked save with the consent of the Raja Saheb in regard to any of the following subjects namely:—

The Rajasaheb's consent to the asking of question required in certain cases.

- (i) any matter connected with the relations between His Majesty or the Crown Representative and any Indian State or Prince;
- (ii) the personal conduct of the Ruler of any Indian State or of a member of the ruling family thereof.

(2) No question shall be asked on any matter connected with any Indian State unless the Rajasaheb

- (i) is satisfied that the matter affects the interests of the Sangli Government or of a resident in the State, and
- (ii) has given his consent to the question being asked.

(3) If the President is of opinion that a question is or may be one which cannot be asked save with the consent of the Rajasaheb he shall, as soon as may be, after the receipt of the notice of the question, forward to the Rajasaheb a copy thereof and, unless the Rajasaheb (whose decision in the matter shall be final) decides that the question may be put, it shall not be entered in the list of business.

(4) Notwithstanding the fact that the President has made no reference under sub-rule (3), if the Rajasaheb considers that any question or part of a question is one which cannot be asked without his consent he may withhold his consent to the asking of the question and, on communication to the President of his decision which shall be final, the question shall not be entered in the list of business or, if it has been so entered, the President shall decline to allow the question to be put.

(5) The President shall disallow any supplementary question if in his opinion it infringes the foregoing rules.

49 Questions which have been admitted shall be entered in the list of List of questions. questions for the day, and shall be called if the time made available for questions permits, in the order in which they stand in the list.

50 Questions shall be put and answers given in such matter as the Questions how put. President may determine.

51 (1) Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose Supplementary questions. of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which any answer has been given.

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

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

PART VI.—RESOLUTIONS.

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

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

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

54. Every resolution under rule 53 shall be, in the form of a specific recommendation to the Government.

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

- (i) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall raise a definite issue;
- (ii) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, imputations, ironical expressions or defamatory statements;
- (iii) it shall not refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending;
- (iv) it shall not refer to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity; and
- (v) it shall not refer to the conduct of the Judge of the High Court in the discharge of his duties.

56. (1) The President shall decide if the resolution is admissible under the rules and may disallow any resolution which, in his opinion, does not comply with the rules;

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

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

57. The Rajasaheb may at any time before the resolution is moved inform the President that he disallows any resolution or any part of a resolution on the ground that it is detrimental to public interest; and if he does so, the resolution or part of the resolution shall not be placed on the list of business or if it has been placed on the list of business it shall not be moved.

58. (1) No resolution shall be moved save with the consent of the Raja Sahab in regard to any of the following subjects, namely:—

The Rajasaheb's consent to the moving of resolutions required in certain cases.

- (i) any matter connected with the relations between His Majesty or the Crown Representative and any Indian State or Prince;
- (ii) the personal conduct of the Ruler of any Indian State or of a member of the ruling family thereof.

(2) No resolution shall be moved on any matter connected with any Indian State unless the Rajasaheb

- (i) is satisfied that the matter affects the interests of the Sangli Government or of a subject ordinarily resident in the State, and
- (ii) has given his consent to the resolution being moved.

(3) If the President is of opinion that a resolution is or may be one which cannot be moved save with the consent of the Rajasaheb he shall, as soon as may be after receiving the notice of the resolution, forward to the Raja Saheb a copy thereof and, unless the Rajasaheb (whose decision in the matter shall be final) decides that the resolution may be moved, it shall not be entered in the list of business.

(4) Notwithstanding the fact that the President has made no reference under sub-rule (3) if the Raja Saheb considers that any resolution or part of a resolution is one which cannot be moved without his consent, he may withhold his consent to the moving of the resolution and, on communication to the President of his decision which shall be final, the resolution shall not be entered in the list of business or, if it has been so entered, the President shall decline to allow the resolution to be moved.

59 (1) A member in whose name a resolution appears on the list of ~~Moving of resolutions~~ business shall, when called upon, either—

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

Provided that with the permission of the President he may make a minor or verbal alteration in the terms of the resolution.

(2) If the member, when called upon, is absent, the resolution standing in his name shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

60 No speech on a resolution shall, except with the permission of the ~~Duration of speeches~~ President, exceed fifteen minutes in duration:

Provided that the mover of a resolution when moving the same and the member in charge of the department concerned when speaking for the first time, may speak for thirty minutes or for such longer time as the President may permit.

61 The discussion of a resolution shall be strictly limited to the subject
Limits of discussions. of the resolution.

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

63 A member who wishes to move an amendment to a resolution
Notice of amendment shall give notice of his intention three clear days before the day fixed for the discussion of the resolution, and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the amendment which he wishes to move:

Provided that the President may allow an amendment to be entered in the list of amendments with shorter notice than three days.

64 (1) When a resolution has been moved in the Assembly, no resolution or amendment of a resolution raising substantially the same question shall, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 32, be moved within one year from the date of such resolution.

(2) When two or more members have given notice of resolutions raising substantially the same question, such members may agree among themselves regarding the form in which the resolution shall be moved and the member who shall move it. Failing such agreement the President shall have power to select the form in which the resolution shall be moved and the member who shall move it.

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

66 (1) Notwithstanding any thing contained in the Rules or the Standing Order, it will not be necessary to introduce any Bill, if a member wishes to introduce into the State any Act in force in British India or in any Premier Indian State for this purpose. The member may move a resolution in the following form "This house recommends to the Rajasaheb that Act

No of should be made applicable to this State mutatis mutandis and with such consequential changes as may be necessary for adopting it for the State, with effect from

(ii) The member moving the resolution will explain to the Assembly the main principles of the Act and place on the Assembly table a copy of the Act for use of the members.

(iii) It shall not be necessary to supply copies of the Act to all the members; nor need it be published in the official Gazette unless the President at the request of any member otherwise directs.

PART VII.—Legislation.

67 Any member, other than a member of Government, desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill shall give thirty clear days' notice of his intention, and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the Bill and a full Statement of Objects and Reasons.

68 (1) If notice is given of a motion to introduce a Bill or to move an amendment which, in the opinion of the President, cannot be introduced or moved save with previous sanction, the President shall, as soon as may be after the receipt of the notice, refer the Bill or the amendment to the Rajasahab and the notice shall not be placed on the list of business unless the Rajasahab has indicated to the President that the previous sanction required has been granted.

(2) If any question arises whether a Bill or amendment is or is not a Bill or amendment which cannot be introduced or moved save with previous sanction, the question shall be referred to the authority which would have power to grant the previous sanction if it were necessary and the decision of that authority on the question shall be final.

69 (1) If notice is given of a Bill or an amendment to a Bill which, in the opinion of the President, requires the recommendation of the Rajasahab, the President shall, as soon as may be after the receipt of the notice, refer the Bill or the amendment to the Raja Sahab, and the notice shall not be placed on the list of business unless the Rajasahab has indicated to the President that the recommendation has been given.

(2). If any doubt arises whether a Bill or amendment is or is not a Bill or amendment, which requires the recommendation of the Rajasahab, the question shall be referred to the Rajasahab whose decision shall be final.

70 (1) No motion for leave to introduce a Bill shall be made, nor Persons by whom shall a Bill be introduced, by any member other than motions in respect of Bills may be made. the member in charge.

(2) No motion that a Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon or be re-circulated for the purpose of eliciting further opinion thereon or be referred to a Select Committee 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.

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

(4) If the member in charge moves that the Bill:—

(a) be taken into consideration, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon or be re-circulated for the purpose of eliciting further opinion thereon, or

(b) be referred to a Select Committee, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon or be re-circulated for the purpose of eliciting further opinion thereon.

71 The Raja Sahab may order the publication of any Bill (together with the Statement of objects and Reasons accompanying it) in the Gazettee, 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.

72 On a motion for leave to introduce a Bill, the member in charge may make a brief explanatory statement. If the motion is opposed, the President may permit a brief explanatory statement from the member who opposes and a brief reply from the member in charge, and shall then without further debate put the question thereon.

73 If leave to introduce a Bill is granted, the member in charge shall
Introduction. forthwith introduce the Bill.

74 As soon as may be after a Bill has been introduced, the Bill unless
Publication of after it has already been published under rule 71, shall be
introduction. published in the Gazette in English as well as in
Marathi.

75 (1) When a Bill is introduced, or on some subsequent occasion, the
Motion after member in charge may make one of the following
introduction. motions in regard to the Bill, namely:—

- (a) that it be taken into consideration either at once or at some future day to be then mentioned, or
- (b) that it be referred to a Select Committee, or
- (c) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon:

Provided that no motion under clause (a) or clause (b) shall be made until the expiration of seven clear days from the publication of the Bill in the Gazette in English as well as in Marathi and copies of the Bill have been despatched to members fifteen clear days before the date on which the motion is made, and that any member may object to any such motion being made on any of these grounds, and such objection shall prevail, unless the President, in the exercise of his power to suspend this rule, allows the motion to be made.

(2) On such motion, 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, nor shall any amendment to the Bill be moved at this stage.

76 (1) Where a motion that a Bill be circulated for the purpose of
Motion after circula eliciting opinion thereon, or re-circulated for the
tion or re-circulation. purpose of eliciting further opinion thereon, is carried and the Bill is circulated or re-circulated in accordance with that direction and opinions have been received thereon and copies thereof have been despatched to members two clear days beforehand, the member in charge, if he wishes to proceed with the Bill thereafter, shall move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, unless the President, in the exercise of his power to suspend this rule, allows a motion to be made that the Bill be taken into consideration.

(2) On a motion made under this rule, the general provisions of the Bill may be discussed in the light of the opinions received on the Bill.

77 (1) The member in charge of the department to which a Bill relates, the member who introduced the Bill and the other members of the Select Committee shall be named as members in the motion proposing the appointment of the Committee.

(2) No Select Committee on a Bill shall, without the leave of the House, consist of more than seven members and no Select Committee shall, in any case, consist of more than ten members. Such leave shall be asked for by motion made in the Assembly and shall specify the number of members (not exceeding ten) which the Select Committee shall contain.

(3) The member in charge of the department to which a Bill relates shall be the Chairman of the Committee.

(4) The procedure in a Select Committee shall be regulated by the Chairman, Four members of the Committee shall form a quorum. In the case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(5) A Select Committee may hear expert evidence and representatives of special interests affected by the measure before it.

78 (1) The Select Committee to which a Bill has been referred shall make a report thereon.

Reports by
Select Committee

(2) Reports may be either preliminary or final.

(3) The Select Committee shall not meet to draft its final report until the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of the Bill in the Gazette, unless the Assembly orders the report to be made sooner.

(4) The Select Committee shall, in its report, state whether the publication directed by the rules has taken place, and the date on which the publication has taken place.

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

his minute. A member who has not been present at any meeting of a Select Committee shall not sign the report nor have the right of recording a minute of dissent.

(6) Every such minute of dissent shall be confined to a discussion of matter relevant to the Bill and shall be free from personal remarks.

(7) The President shall decide if a minute of dissent does or does not contravene the provisions of sub-rule (6), and his decision shall be final.

79 All proceedings of a Select Committee shall be treated as Proceedings of Select confidential, and its recommendations shall not be Committee to be disclosed until the report has been made available for treated as confidential. the use of members or has been published in the Gazette.

80 (1) The Secretary shall cause every report of the Select com- Printing and publica- mittee to be printed, and a copy of the report shall be tion of reports. made available for the use of each member. The report, and the Bill if amended, shall be published in the Gazette.

81 (1) The report of the Select Committee on a Bill shall be presented Presentation of report, to the Assembly by the member in charge of the Bill.

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

82 (1) After the presentation of the final report of a select Commit- Procedure after present- tee on a Bill, the member in charge may move— tion of report.

(i) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration, but any member may object to its being so taken into consideration if a copy of the report has not been despatched to members seven clear days before the date on which the motion is made, and such objection shall prevail, unless the President, in the exercise of his power to suspend this rule, allows it to be taken into consideration; or

(ii) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be recommitted either—

(a) without limitation, or

- (b) with respect to particular clauses or amendments only, or
- (c) with instructions to the Select Committee to make some particular or additional provision in the Bills; or
- (iii) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be circulated for the purpose of obtaining opinion thereon or re-circulated for the purpose of obtaining further opinion thereon.

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

(3) On a motion made under this rule, the general provisions of the Bill may be discussed in the light of the report of the Select committee.

83 when a motion has been agreed to by the Assembly that a Bill be taken into consideration, any member may move an amendment to the Bill.

84 A member who wishes to move an amendment to a Bill shall give notice of his intention three clear days before the date on which the Bill is set down for consideration, and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the amendment which he wishes to move.

Provided that the President may allow an amendment to be entered in the list of amendments with shorter notice than three days.

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

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

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

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

(2) If any amendment to 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 president, in the exercise of
his power to suspend this rule, allows the motion to be made.

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

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

88 The member in charge of a Bill may at any stage of the Bill move
Withdrawal of Bills. that the Bill be withdrawn and, if such motion be
carried, the Bill shall be withdrawn accordingly.

89 Where a substantive motion that a Bill be circulated for the purpose
Substantially identical of eliciting opinion thereon or that it be referred to
Bills not to be introduced within one year of rejection a Select Committee or that it be taken into consi-
deration or that it be passed, or that a Bill as reported
by the Select Committee be circulated for the purpose of eliciting
opinion thereon or that it be re-circulated for the purpose of eliciting
further opinion thereon or that it be recommitted or that it be taken into
consideration or that it be passed, is lost, the Bill shall be deemed to
have been rejected, and a substantially identical Bill shall not be intro-
duced within a period of one year from the date of such rejection.

90 (1) When a Bill is passed by the Assembly, the Secretary shall,
Authentication of Bills. if necessary, renumber the clauses, revise and complete
the marginal notes thereof and make such purely
formal or consequential amendments therein as may be required, and a copy
of the Bill shall be submitted to the President and shall be signed by him.

(2) When a Bill as passed by the Assembly has been signed by
the President, it shall be submitted to the Rajasaheb for his assent.

91 When a Bill has been passed by the Assembly and the Rajasaheb
Publication of Act has assented thereto, it shall be published in the
Gazette as an Act of the Sangli State Legislative Assembly. The Act shall
then have validity.

92 A certificate by the Raja Sahab under sub-section (2) of section 26
Effect of certification of the Act in respect of any Bill or any clause of a
by the Raja Sahab Bill or any amendment to a Bill directing that no
further proceedings shall be taken thereon may be made by message and
shall be communicated to the Assembly by the President. On receipt of such
a certificate, all notices of motions in connection with the subject matter of
the certificate, shall lapse and if any such motion has not already
been set down on the list of business, it shall not be so set down. If any
such motion has been set down on the list of business, the President shall,
when the motion is reached, inform the Assembly of the Rajasaheb's cer-
tificate and the Assembly shall forthwith without debate proceed to the next
item of business. If any such motion has been reached and is under discus-
sion when the certificate is received, the President shall forthwith inform
the Assembly of the Rajasaheb's certificate and the Assembly shall forth-
with without further debate proceed to the next item of business.

93 When a Bill which has been passed is returned to the Assembly for
Recommendation of Bills returned by the Rajasaheb reconsideration, the point or points referred for reconsi-
deration or the amendments recommended shall be pro-
posed before the Assembly by the President, and shall be discussed and voted
upon in the same manner as amendments to a Bill, or in such other way
as the President may consider most convenient for their consideration by
the Assembly.

PART VIII.—FINANCIAL BUSINESS.

94 The annual financial statement or the Statement of the estimated
Presentation of Budget. receipts and expenditure of the State in respect
of every financial year (hereinafter referred to as "the Budget")
shall be presented to the Assembly on such day in the preceding financial
year as the Rajasaheb may appoint.

95 (1) A separate demand shall ordinarily be made in respect of a
Demands for grants. grant proposed for each department of the Govern-
ment :

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

(2) Each demand shall contain first a statement of the total grant proposed and then a statement of estimates by units of appropriation and detailed account heads under the grant.

86. The Budget shall be dealt with by the Assembly in two stages, Discussion of Budget, namely—

- (i) A general discussion, and
- (ii) the voting of demands for grants.

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

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

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

98. Fourteen clear days shall ordinarily elapse between the date on which Despatching of Budget, the Budget is despatched to members and the date on which the voting of demands for grants commences.

99. (1) The voting of demands for grants shall take place on such days Voting of demands, not exceeding four as the Rajasaheb may allot for the purpose.

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

(3) On a day allotted under sub-rule (1) for the voting of demands for grants, no other business shall be taken up before 5 P. M. except with the consent of the President :

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

(4) On the last day of the days so allotted at 5 p. m., the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the

outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants ; and the consideration thereof shall not be anticipated by any motion for adjournment or be interrupted in any manner whatsoever, nor shall any dilatory motion be moved in regard thereto.

100 For purposes of Section 33 (3) (ii) the minimum salary prescribed shall be Rs 55 p. m.

101 On a day fixed by the Rajasaheb before the last of the days
Further demands for allotted by him for the moving of demands for grants
grants. further demands for grants may be moved :

Provided that :-

- (i) they are required for purposes which in the opinion of the Rajasaheb are of an emergent nature ;
- (ii) they are for new matters which have not been included in the original estimates of the year.

Such demands shall be classified according to the original demands for grants, the details being shown by units of appropriation and detailed account heads under each grant.

102 When a demand for a grant is made, a member may make a
Motions when demands motion to refuse to assent to the demand or to assent
for grants are made. to the demand subject to a reduction of the amount
specified therein.

103 (1) Every motion under rule 102 shall be presented in writing to
Notice of motions. the Secretary not less than three clear days before the
first day allotted for the voting of demands for grants.

(2) A member who gives notice of a motion for reduction shall state the unit of appropriation, if any, in connection with which the motion is to be made. He shall also state clearly and briefly the subject which he wishes to raise on such motion.

(3) The order in which motions are to be made shall be such as the President may determine.

104 At the end of each day reserved for the voting of demands, the demands
Communication of voted demands to Finance Department voted by the Assembly shall be communicated to the
Finance Department in the form prescribed by the
Rajasaheb.

105 (1) The Rajasaheb may, from time to time, allot a day for the Supplementary demands. presentation of a supplementary statement of expenditure.

(2) The Rajasaheb shall allot one or more days for voting on the demands of supplementary grants.

(3) At 5 P. M. on the day or the last of such days, as the case may be, allotted under sub-rule (2), all discussion shall terminate and the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for supplementary grants.

(4) The consideration of the business referred to in sub-rule (2) shall not, on the day or days allotted therefor, be anticipated by any motion for adjournment or be interrupted in any manner whatsoever, nor shall any dilatory motion be moved in regard thereto.

106 If in respect of any financial year money has been spent on any service for which the vote of the Assembly is necessary in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year, a demand for the excess amount shall be presented to the Assembly and shall be dealt with in the same way by the Assembly as if it were a demand for a grant.

107 The Schedule of the authorized expenditure of the State shall be published in the Gazette and shall not be open to discussion or vote.

108 (1) As soon as may be after the commencement of the first session of the Assembly in every financial year, a Constitution of Committee on Public Accounts. Committee on Public Accounts shall be constituted for the purpose of dealing with the report of the Auditor relating to the appropriation accounts of the State and such other matters as the Finance Department may refer to the Committee.

(2) The Committee on Public Accounts shall consist of five members, including the Finance Member who shall be a member ex-officio. Three of these shall be elected by the Assembly from among its members by ballot and two shall be nominated by the Rajasaheb. The members of the Committee shall hold office until a new committee is elected. They shall be eligible for re-election.

(3) Casual vacancies shall be filled as soon as possible after they occur in the manner prescribed in sub-rule (2) and any person elected to

fill such a vacancy shall hold office for so long only as the person in whose place he is elected would have held office. During any vacancy in the Committee, the continuing members may act as if no vacancy has occurred.

(4) The Finance Member shall be Chairman of the Committee and, in the case of an equality of votes on any matter, shall have a second or casting vote.

109 (1) In scrutinizing the appropriation accounts of the State and ^{Duties of Committee} the report of the Auditor thereon, it shall be the duty _{on Public Accounts.} of the Public Accounts Committee to satisfy itself.

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

(b) that the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it, and

(c) that every reappropriation has been made in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Rajasaheb or by the Finance Department, as the case may be.

(2) It shall also be the duty of the Public Accounts Committee.

(a) to examine such trading, manufacturing and profit and loss accounts and balance sheets as the Rajasaheb may have required to be prepared, and the Auditor's report thereon.

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

PART IX. - MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT FOR PURPOSES OF DEBATE

110 A motion for an adjournment of the business of the Assembly for ^{Motions for adjournment} the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent _{ment} public importance may be made with the consent of the President.

111 The right to move the adjournment of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public ^{Restrictions on power to make motions.} 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, and the motion shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence;

(iii) the motion shall not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session or for the discussion of which by a motion for adjournment leave was refused in the same session;

(iv) the motion shall not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given, regard being had to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the Assembly within a reasonable time; and

(v) the motion shall not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved

112 (i) A member desiring to ask for leave to make a motion for the Time of asking leave and procedure. adjournments of the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall, not less than one hour before the commencement of the sitting of the Assembly at which he proposes to ask such leave, hand to the President or Secretary a copy of the motion proposed to be made and obtain the provisional consent to the proposed motion before the sitting of the Assembly commences.

(2) If the President grants such consent, leave to make the motion may be asked for after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon.

(3) Notwithstanding that the President has given his provisional consent, he may, after hearing the members who object to the making of the motion, disallow the motion.

(4) If the President admits the motion, he shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and, if twenty or more members rise accordingly, the president shall intimate that the motion will be taken at 4 O'clock, or, if the President with the consent of the member in charge of the department concerned so directs, at any earlier hour at which the business of the day may terminate or at 4 O'clock or earlier, as the case may be, on the next day on which the Assembly sits. If less than twenty members rise, the President shall inform the member who has given notice of the motion that he has not the leave of the Assembly.

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

Limitation of time of discussion.

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

114 The Rajasaheb may at any time before a motion for adjournment is made inform the President that he disallows the motion or any part of the motion on the ground that it is detrimental to public interest, and, if he does so, the motion or part of the motion shall not be placed on the list of business, or if it has been placed on the list of business it shall not be made.

Power of the Rajasaheb to disallow motions for adjournment.

115 (1) No motion for adjournment shall be made save with the consent of Rajasaheb in regard to any of the following subjects, viz.

The Rajasaheb's consent to the making of adjournment motions required in certain cases.

- (i) any matter connected with the relations between His Majesty or the Crown Representative and any Indian State or Prince;
- (ii) the personal conduct of the Ruler of any Indian State or of a member of the ruling family thereof,

(2) No motion for adjournment shall be made on any matter connected with any Indian State unless the Rajasaheb-

- (i) is satisfied that the matter affects the interests of the Sangli Government or of a subject ordinarily resident in the State and
- (ii) has given his consent to the motion for adjournment being made,

(3) If the President is of opinion that a motion for adjournment is or may be one which cannot be made save with the consent of the Rajasaheb, he shall, as soon as may be after the receipt of the notice of the motion for adjournment, forward to the Rajasaheb a copy thereof and, unless the Rajasaheb (whose decision in the matter shall be final) decides that the motion for adjournment may be made, it shall not be entered in the list of business,

(4) Notwithstanding the fact that the President has made no reference under sub-rule (3), if the Rajasaheb considers that any motion for adjournment or part of a motion for adjournment is one which cannot be made without his consent, he may withhold his consent to the making of the motion for adjournment and, on communication to the President of his decision which shall be final, the motion for adjournment shall not be entered in the list of business or, if it has been so entered, the President shall decline to allow the motion for adjournment to be made.

PART X.—MOTIONS EXPRESSING WANT OF CONFIDENCE IN THE
MINISTRY.

116 (1) A member who desires to move for leave to make a motion expressing want of confidence in a minister or disapproving the policy of the Minister in a particular respect shall give written notice of such motion.

(2) If the motion is admitted by the President leave to make the motion may be asked for on such day not later than two days after it is admitted, as the President may appoint, after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon.

(3) After the the member has asked for the leave of the Assembly to make the motion, the President shall read the motion to the Assembly and request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise accordingly, and if fifteen or more members rise, the President shall intimate that leave is granted and that the motion will be taken on such day, as he may appoint. If less than fifteen members rise, the President shall inform the member who has given notice of the motion that he has not the leave of the Assembly.

PART XI.—STATEMENT BY RESIGNING OR DISMISSED MINISTER.

117 (1) A member who has resigned, or who has been dismissed from the office of Minister may, with the consent of the President, make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation or dismissal.

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

(3) On such statement no debate shall be allowed;

Provided that a member of the Executive Council shall be entitled after the member has made his statement to make a statement pertinent thereto.

PART—XII PRIVILEGE MOTIONS

118 (1) A motion on a question of privileges suddenly arising is entitled to immediate precedence over all other business.
Motions re; privilege.

(2) A motion on a question of a privilege may be made after question and before the business of the day is entered upon, although the question does not suddenly arise, but any such motion shall be made at the earliest opportunity and does not ordinarily require notice.

PART XIII, - MOTIONS FOR AMENDMENT OF RULES.

119 (1) A member who wishes to make a motion for leave to amend the rules except those mentioned in sub-rule (7) shall give fifteen clear days' notice of his intention and shall, together with the notice submit a draft of the proposed amendments.

(2) The motion shall be taken up on such day as the President may appoint.

(3) If the President is of opinion that the motion is in order, he shall read the motion to the Assembly and ask whether the member has the leave of the Assembly. If objection is taken, the President shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and, if twenty or more members rise accordingly, the President shall intimate that the member has the leave of the Assembly. If less than twenty members rise, the President shall inform the member who has given notice of the motion that he has not the leave of the Assembly.

(4) If a member has been granted leave under subrule (3), he shall move that the draft amendments be referred to a Select Committee composed of the President, who shall be the Chairman, the member in charge, and nine members who shall be specified in the motion.

(5) After the draft amendments have been referred to a Select Committee, the procedure in regard to Bills similarly referred to a Select Committee shall, as far as may be, be followed with such necessary alterations as to the form of the motions that may be made as the President may determine.

(6) When a rule or an amendment of a rule is passed by the Assembly, a copy thereof shall be signed by the President and it shall come into force from the date of its publication in the Gazette.

(7) The Assembly shall have no power to amend, alter, add or delete any rules made by the Raja Sahab under the Act, or any rules referring to previous permission or consent, or to the exercise of any powers by him.

120 The Raja Sahab may suspend the operation of any rule or rules
Suspension of rules. for any particular session of the Assembly.

PART XIV. MISCELLANEOUS.

121 Communications from the Raja Sahab to the Assembly are
Communications from made.
the Raja Sahab to the
Assembly.

(1) by an address to the Assembly at which the Raja Sahab has required the members to attend, or

(2) by a written message delivered to the President by a member of Government or otherwise and read to the Assembly by the President; or

(3) informally through a member of Government.

122 (1) An address from the Assembly to the Raja Sahab shall be
Address to the presented through the President.
Raja Sahab.

(2) Such an address shall not be presented otherwise than on a resolution moved and carried in accordance with the rules relating to resolutions, except with the consent of the President and His Highness.

123 (1) If a member at any time finds that he is unable to attend the meetings of the Assembly for a period of seven consecutive days, he shall apply for permission of the Assembly to be absent.
Leave of absence to members and vacation of rest of a member on account of absence for seven days.

Provided that in computing the period of seven days no account shall be taken of any period during which the Assembly is prorogued or is adjourned for more than three consecutive days.

(2) Such application shall, as soon as may be after receipt, be set down for consideration by the Assembly, and shall on the day so fixed be read out by the President and considered by the Assembly immediately after questions, and before any other business for the day is entered upon.

(3) The President shall decide the manner in which the decision of the Assembly shall be taken on such application.

(4) The Secretary shall inform the member, as soon as possible, of the decision of the Assembly on his application.

(5) If a member is absent without permission from all meetings of the Assembly for a period of seven consecutive days or more, computed in the manner stated above, the President shall bring that fact to the notice of the Assembly and shall decide the manner in which the decision of the Assembly shall be taken in the matter.

(6) If the Assembly declares the seat of the member to be vacant, the Secretary shall communicate such declaration to the Raja Saheb and to the member.

(7) The Secretary shall keep an Attendance Book showing the attendance of each member and such Attendance Book shall be made available for inspection by members.

124 The members shall sit in such order as the President may appoint.

Members' places.

125 The admission to the Assembly building of—

Admission of visitors.

- (1) visitors to the visitors' gallery,
- (2) representatives of the Press, and
- (3) officials

during the sittings of the Assembly shall be regulated in accordance with regulations made by the President.

126 The President, whenever he thinks fit, may order visitors or re-

presentatives of the Press to leave the Assembly building.
Power to order withdrawal of visitors.

127 The President shall have power to regulate the conduct of business in the Assembly in all matters not provided for in the Act or the rules.
President to regulate
conduct of business not
otherwise provided for.

128 As soon as may be after the commencement of each Assembly, there shall be appointed a House Committee to consider and advise upon all matters connected with the comfort and convenience of members of the Assembly. It shall consist of five members, of whom one shall be chairman, to be nominated by the President. The Secretary of the Assembly will be ex-officio the Secretary of the Committee.
House Committee.

129 (1) The Secretary shall cause to be prepared a full report of the proceedings of the Assembly at each of its meetings and publish it as soon as practicable.
Report of proceedings.

(2) One impression of this printed report shall be submitted to the President for his confirmation and signature, and when signed shall constitute the authentic record of the proceedings of the Assembly.

APPENDIX A.

Directions issued under rule 9 regarding the holding of ballots.

1 A member giving notice of 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 upto and including the day on which the ballot is held.

2 If a member fails to intimate to the Secretary of the Assembly 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 sessions will have priority over other Bills;

(b) new Bills or resolutions will be given the order in which they appear in the notice given of them by the member, the Bills or resolutions appearing in an earlier notice will have priority over those in a later notice.

3 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.

4 There shall be separate ballots for Bills and resolutions.

5 On such day as the President may appoint, of which notice will be given to members, the ballots will be held in the Committee-room before the President, and any member who wishes to attend may do so.

6 Counters with numbers corresponding to those against which entries have been made on the numbered list will be placed in a box.

7 A clerk will take out at hazard from the box one of the counters and the Secretary will call out from the numbered list the corresponding name, which will then be entered on a priority list. This procedure will be carried out till all the numbers have been drawn.

8 Priority on the list will entitle the member to have set down, in the order of his priority, that Bill or that resolution, as the case may be, to which he has given the first place under direction 1.

9 Members will have the same priority as regards the Bills or resolutions to which they have given the second or other place under direction 1 as they have in respect of those to which they have given the first place.

ILLUSTRATION.

A, B, C, D, and E give a notice of resolutions, A, B and C of 3 each, D of 2, E of 1.

As their notices come in, their names are entered on the numbered list:—

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. E

The five numbers are put in the box and drawn out one by one in the following order 2, 3, 5, 1, 4; and the corresponding names are then entered in the priority list in that order—B, C, E, A, D.

In that order first choices will be moved. After D has moved his first resolution, second choices will be moved in the same order, E going out as he has no second resolution. Similarly, with third choices, D going out as he has only two resolutions.

The complete order for the 12 resolutions would be—B-1, C-1, E A-1, D-1, B-2, C-2, A-2, D-2, B-3, C-3, A-3.

APPENDIX B

Manner of answering questions determined under rule 50

1 All questions admitted by the President shall be answered on the floor of the House. The President will read out the number of all questions in the printed list, together with the names of members against whom the questions stand, except those questions of which notice has been given by a member who is absent or who being present withdraws them provided that the President may, at the request of a member, read out the number of any question if he considers that it is sufficiently important to make it desirable that it should be put.

2 After reading out the number of any question, the President will give a reasonable opportunity to members to put supplementary question. Before a supplementary question is put, the President may require the principal question and its answer to be read in full.

APPENDIX C.

Method of taking division determined under rule 31.

1. When a division is called, the Secretary shall direct the division-bell to be set in motion. The bell shall be rung continuously for two minutes.

2. All members shall immediately resume their seats and the lobbies shall be cleared. After the lapse of two minutes the doors leading into the lobbies shall be closed, and thereafter no member shall be allowed into the Chamber, nor shall any member other than those who have returned to the Chamber be permitted to take part in the division.

3. When the lobbies have been cleared, the President shall give the direction "Divide".

4. Members wishing to vote shall then commence to file into their respective lobbies through the doors at the North end of the Chamber.

The "Ayes" shall file into the lobby on the west side and the "Noes" into that on the East side,

5. Members shall sign their names on the voting sheets kept on the table at the South end of each lobby, and may re-enter the Chamber by any door other than that at the North end of the Chamber.

6. No door other than that at the North end of the Chamber shall be used by members when going into the lobbies to record their votes.

7. The President will direct that the doors at the North end of the Chamber be closed after sufficient time has been given, in his opinion, for the members to enter the lobbies.

8. A member who has entered a lobby as provided in rule 4 shall not go into the opposite lobby while the division is in progress without the permission of the President.

9. The Secretary or the Assistant Secretary will then count the "Ayes" and the "Noes" and hand over the result of the division to the President, who will declare the number and state the determination of the Assembly on the question proposed.

10. In cases where the President is of opinion that the sense of the Assembly has been clearly indicated on a question and that it is unlikely that more than a very limited number of members would vote on the side by which the division is claimed, the President will, if he thinks

proper, direct that the division be taken summarily in the Chamber. In such cases the division-bell will be rung for the usual period, the doors leading into the lobbies will be closed thereafter and the President will then direct members of the side claiming the division to rise in their places. If less than fifteen members so rise, their names will be recorded and the number of members voting on the other side will then be taken by such members similarly rising. If fifteen or more members rise on the side of the member who has claimed the division, the President will thereupon direct that the division be taken through the lobbies in accordance with the procedure indicated in rules 3 to 9.

11 As soon as all the members inside the lobbies have voted, the doors of the lobbies closed under rule 2 or, rule 10 will be opened and no vote of any member arriving afterwards shall be taken; nor will the lobbies be opened in any case for the admission of members once the doors have been closed.