

ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

ORIGIN AND GROWTH

With the enactment of the NEFA Panchayat Raj Regulation (No.3 of 1967), the grounding for the Legislative Assembly of Arunachal Pradesh was prepared. This Regulation introduced a three-tier system: Gram Panchayat at the Village level, Anchal Samiti at the Block level and Zilla Parishad at the District level. An apex Advisory Body, known as the Agency Council with the Governor of Assam as its Chairman, came into being on 29th December, 1969.

A step further in the direction was taken with the enactment of NEFA (Administration) Supplementary Regulation, 1971 (No. 4 of 1971) which provided for replacement of the Agency Council by Pradesh Council and appointment of five Counselors', one from each District, who were in charge of various development departments. This Pradesh Council thus came into being on 2nd October, 1972.

As a natural outcome, the demand for a Legislative Assembly was pressed in every sitting of the Pradesh Council which made the Union Government to send a study team to assess the standard of Parliamentary acumen attained by the people of Arunachal Pradesh. The Union Government, after studying all aspects of the matter, agreed to the demand of the people for a Legislative Assembly, and on 15 August 1975, the Pradesh Council was converted into the Provisional Legislative Assembly of the Union Territory with all the members of the Pradesh Council becoming members of the Provisional Legislative Assembly and the Councilors being given the rank of Ministers.

STRUCTURE OF LEGISLATURE

Arunachal Pradesh has unicameral Legislature ever since its inception. The Legislative Assembly was consisted of 33 members, out of whom 30 were chosen by the people by direct election and three nominated by the Union Government.

Consequent upon the formation of the State of Arunachal Pradesh with effect from 20 February, 1987 the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly was raised to 60.

The Legislative Assembly of the State, unless sooner dissolved, continues for 5 years from the date of appointment for its first meeting.

Parties in Legislative Assembly: There are at present four political parties in Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly viz., the Indian National Congress, the Bharatiya Janata Party, the Nationalist Congress Party, Arunachal Congress, Independent and Unattached. The present party position of Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly is as under:

1.	Indian National Congress	42
2.	Bharatiya Janata Party	1
3.	Nationalist Congress Party	1
4.	Arunachal Congress	2
5.	Independent	13
6.	Unattached	1
	Total:	60

Party Whips: There are at present recognized Leader of the Opposition and Whips of the Opposition. The Chief Minister is the Government's Chief Whip. It is a part of his duties to advise the Government on parliamentary business and to maintain a close liaison with the ministers in regard to parliamentary business affecting their department. Government Chief Whip nominates Minister of Parliamentary Affairs as Deputy Chief Whip.

Qualification for Membership: To be a member of the Legislative Assembly a person should possess the following qualifications:

- (a) He must be a citizen of India and should make and subscribe before some person authorized in that behalf by the Election Commission, an oath or

affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the First Schedule to the Constitution of India.

(b) He must be not less than 25 years of age.

A person shall not be disqualified for being chosen, as, or for the time being, a member of the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly if he holds any of the offices of profit specified below:

1. Gaonbura, whether called by this or any other title.
2. Any office held in the Territorial Army or National Cadet Corps or Auxiliary Air Force or Air Defence Reserve.
3. The Office of Chairman, Vice-Chairman or members of any Committees, Society, Board, authority appointed by Government of India or the Government of any State or Union Territory specified in the First Schedule to the Constitution of India.
4. Any office under the Government, which is not whole-time office remunerated either by salary or fees or any office under the Government which is declared by the state Government to be not an office of profit within the meaning of article 191(i) (a) of the Constitution of India.
5. The office of part-time Professor, Lecturer, Instructor or Teacher in Government educational institutions.
6. Medical practitioner rendering part-time service to Government.
7. Any office in the Home Guards.
8. The office of Village Volunteer, the SSB organization.
9. Any office held by Chief Minister, Minister, Minister of State or Deputy Ministers for the Union or any state specified in the First Schedule to the Constitution of India.
10. The Leader of Opposition, who is for the time being the Leader of the Party in Opposition in Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly.
11. The Office of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly.
12. The Office of the Chief Whip and Deputy Chief Whip in the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly or of a Parliamentary Secretary.
13. The Office of the Advisor to the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh.

With the conferment of Statehood or Arunachal Pradesh on 20th February, 1987, qualification/ disqualifications, etc., for membership are guided by the relevant provisions of the Constitution and the Representation of Peoples' Act, 1951.

Oath/ affirmation: A member of the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly, before taking his seat in the House, makes and subscribes before the Governor, or some persons appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose. A member who has not already made and subscribed an oath or affirmation as above, may do so at the commencement of a sitting of the Assembly as the Speaker may direct or on any day after giving previous notice in writing to Secretary.

Salary and other Facilities: A member of the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly receives a salary of Rs. 6000 *per mensem* payable during the whole term of Office and a daily allowance at the rate applicable to Grade-I (Group A) Government employees for each day during any period of residence on duty. A member is also entitled to sum of Rs. 2000.00 *per mensem* as his constituency allowance. As regard the traveling allowance, he is entitled to such amount as would be admissible in respect of journey on tour to a First Grade Officer of the state Government. A member is also entitled to traveling allowance by air for attending any business connected with his duties. Besides, a member is entitled to the following facilities:

- (a) Travel Facilities :
- i) A vehicle is provided to each MLA for his official use.
 - ii) Rs. 5000.00 P.M. is paid to member as maintenance allowance of vehicle attached to member.
 - iii) Rs. 2000.00 P.M. is paid being monthly wages of driver.
 - iv) Rs. 45,000.00 per annum is paid as POL money which can be

- drawn by member on monthly basis.
- v) Separate provision of Rs. 1,00,000.00 *per mensem* is made in Assembly Secretariat annual budget to meet the POL expenditure of Committee members for undertaking study tour in and outside the state.
- (b) Telephone Facilities : A member is entitled to receive Rs. 1200.00 P.M. being telephone charges.
- (c) Housing Facilities : Each MLA has been provided with self contained furnished cottage at Itanagar for the full term of his membership on payment of water and electricity charges.
- (d) Medical Facilities : A member and the members of his family are entitled, free of charge to accommodation in hospital maintained by the Government and also to medical treatment in accordance with the Medical Attendance Rules (as amended from time to time) applicable to the Group 'A' Officers of the state Government.
- (e) Other Facilities : i) Where electricity facilities are available at the place declared by a member to be his usual place of residence or at the place where he ordinarily transacts his business in connection with the Assembly, he shall be entitled to have connection of electricity at his residence.
ii) Each member is entitled to the service of one contingent staff of his/ her choice in the residence through out his/ her term of office and Rs. 2000.00 is paid to the contingent paid staff *per mensem* and amount is drawn by member alongwith his/ her salaries and allowances.
- (f) Stenographic and Typing Facility: : Members are provided with stenographic and typing facilities as and when required by them in the Legislative Assembly Secretariat.
- (g) Research, Reference and Library Facilities : Member avail themselves of the limited facilities available in respect of research, reference and Library. This section of the Legislative Assembly is yet to be organized in its proper form.
- (h) Office Premises : The ruling and the opposition members have been allotted separate rooms in the Assembly premises.
- (i) Postal and Stationery : Members have to bear the postal and stationery expenditure themselves but they are supplied with writing pads and envelopes on payment.

Resignation: If a member of the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly intends to resign his seat in the Assembly, he has to intimate in writing under his hand addressed to the Speaker. The Speaker having received that intimation in writing informs the House that the said member has resigned his seat in the Assembly. If the Assembly is not in session, the Speaker informs the House about this immediately after the House re-assembles. The Secretary as soon as may be after the Speaker has received such intimation from a member resigning his seat in the Assembly, notifies the vacancy in the official Gazettes and causes a copy of notification to be communicated to the Governor and to the Election Commission.

Absence from House: A member desiring permission of the House to remain absent from the sitting thereof is required to make an application specifying the period for which leave of absence is required together with the date of commencement and of termination of such leave and the ground for it. The leave of absence applied for at any time does not exceed a period of sixty days. If a member is absent from two or more consecutive sittings of a Committee without the permission of the Chairman, a motion may be moved in the House for the discharge of such member from the Committee. When, however the members of a Committee are nominated by the Speaker, they may be discharged by the Speaker.

Expulsion: The Speaker may direct any member whose conduct is, in his opinion, grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the House, and the member so ordered has to do so forthwith and absent himself from the remaining period of the session.

The Speaker may, if he deems necessary, name a member who disregards the authority of the Chair or abuses the rules of the House by persistently and willfully obstructing the

business thereof. If a member is so named by the Speaker, he has to forthwith put the question that the member be suspended from the service of the House during the remainder of the session. But the House may, at any time, on a motion being made, resolve that such suspension be terminated. A member so suspended is required to forthwith quit the precincts of the House. So far there has not been any instance of any member having been expelled or suspended from membership of the House.

SESSION AND SITTINGS

Issue of Summons: On the summoning of the Legislative Assembly by the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh, the Secretary issues summons to each member specifying the date and place of session at least 30 days before the date of commencement of the session.

The Governor may, under sub-section (2) of Article 174 of the Constitution from time to time, prorogue and dissolve the Assembly.

Emergent Sessions: In case of emergent session the members are informed by wireless, telegrams and through All India Radio about the date, time and place of such sessions.

On request being made for a secret sitting of the Assembly, the Speaker in consultation with the Leader of the House, decides and fixes a day or part thereof for sitting of the Assembly in secret. When the Assembly sits in secret, no stranger is permitted to be present in the Chamber, Lobby or Galleries.

The Speaker may cause a report of the proceedings of a secret sitting to be issued in a manner as he thinks fit. But no other present keeps a note or record of the proceedings or decisions of a secret sitting, whether in part or in full.

Table 1 shows the number of sessions held by successive Assemblies since the inception of the Legislative Assembly.

Table 1: Number of sessions held by each successive House since the inception of the Assembly of Arunachal Pradesh.		
<i>I. As Union Territory:</i>		
Provisional Legislative Assembly		7
First Legislative Assembly		6
Second Legislative Assembly		12
Third Legislative Assembly		5
<i>II. As a State:</i>		
Provisional Legislative Assembly		8
First Legislative Assembly		12
Second Legislative Assembly		14
Third Legislative Assembly		13
Fourth Legislative Assembly		6

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

No business not included in the List of Business for the day is transacted at any meeting without the leave of the Speaker.

Business Advisory Committee: At the commencement of the House or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker may nominate a Committee called the Business Advisory Committee consisting of not more than 6 members, including the Speaker who is the Chairman of the Committee. The functions of the Committee are to recommend the time to be allocated for the discussion of the stages of Government Bills and such other business as the Speaker, in consultation with the Leader of the House, may direct for being referred to the Committee.

Rules of Debate: When a member rises to speak, his name is called by the Speaker. If more members than one rise at the same time, only the member whose name is so called is entitled

to speak. The members speak from their seats. A private member may not read his speech but may refresh his memory by referring to notes. A member may not interrupt any member while speaking by improper expressions or noises or in any other improper manner.

The Speaker prescribes time-limit for speeches. After the member who moves a motion has spoken, other members may speak on the motion in such order as the Speaker may call upon to do. If any member who is so called upon, does not speak, he is not entitled, except with the permission of the Speaker, to speak on the motion at any later stage of the debate. No member is to speak more than once on any motion, except with the permission of the speaker. A member who has moved a motion may speak again by way of reply, and if the motion is moved by a private member, the Minister concerned may, with the permission of the Speaker, speak whether he has previously spoken or not, after the mover has replied.

The Speaker may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion, grossly disorderly, to withdraw and such member does so forthwith and absents himself during the remainder of the day's meeting.

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

A point of order relates to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such provisions of the Constitution to regulate the business of the House and to raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker.

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

Subject to conditions referred to in the preceding paragraphs, a member may formulate a point of order and the Speaker is to decide whether the point raised is of a point of order and, if so, gives his decision thereon which is final.

No debate is allowed on a point of order, but the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, hear the member before giving his decision.

A point of order is not a point of privilege.

A member does not raise a point of order:

- (a) to ask for information; or
- (b) to explain his position; or
- (c) when a question on any motion is being put to the House; or
- (d) which may be hypothetical; or
- (e) that Division bells did not ring or were not heard.

A member who wishes to bring to the notice of the House any matter which is not a point of order has to give notice to the Secretary in writing stating briefly the point which he wishes to raise in the House together with reasons for wishing to raise it. He is permitted to raise it, only after the Speaker has given his consent and at such time and date as the Speaker may fix. The Speaker preserves order and has all the powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing the decision.

Voting Procedure: The common methods of voting in the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly are by voice vote and by raising hands.

Proceedings: The languages used in the debates are English and Hindi. The title of the debates is also in English or Hindi, as the case may be. The debates are recorded verbatim. The issuance of the debates, both uncorrected and duly edited and printed, is done in time.

There is no other language used, except Hindi and English in the transaction of business of this House. Therefore, there is no provision for simultaneous interpretation of the debates

in the Assembly.

PRESIDING OFFICERS

The name of the member to be appointed as Speaker- *pro tem* is suggested by the Chief Minister in consultation with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Normally the senior most member of the Legislative Assembly is appointed as the Speaker-*pro tem*.

The Speaker-*pro tem* who is generally appointed to perform the duties of the Speaker on the commencement of the first session of a newly constituted Legislative Assembly, is also the person before whom the members of the Legislative Assembly make and subscribe oath or affirmation. He holds office until the Speaker has been chosen by that Assembly. The Speaker-*pro tem* draws, his usual salary as a member of the Legislative Assembly.

For the election of the Speaker, the Governor fixes a date and the Secretary is required to send to every member notice of the date so fixed. At any time before 3.30 p.m. on the day preceding the date so fixed, any member may nominate another member for election by delivering to the Secretary a nomination paper signed by himself as proposer and a third member as seconder.

In the case of a new Assembly, the member appointed by the Governor to perform the duties of the Speaker pending the election of a Speaker and in any other case the Deputy Speaker, or other member presiding reads out to the Assembly the names of the member who have been duly nominated together with those of the proposers and seconders and if only one member has been so nominated, declare that member to be elected. If more than one member has been so nominated, the Assembly has to proceed to elect a Speaker by ballot.

When either at the commencement of the first meeting of the newly constituted Assembly or owing to any vacancy in the office of the Deputy Speaker at any time during the life of an Assembly, the election of a Deputy Speaker is necessary, the Governor fixes a date for holding of the election and the Secretary is required to send to every member notice of the date so fixed unless the same is announced to the House by the Speaker in the latter case. At any time before 3.30 p.m. on the date preceding the date so fixed, any member may nominate another member for election by delivering to the Secretary a nomination paper signed by himself as proposer and by a third member as seconder.

The election takes place at a meeting of the Assembly. On the date fixed for election, the Speaker, or the person presiding, reads out to the Assembly the names of the members who have been duly proposed together with the names of their proposers and seconders, and if only one member has been so proposed for election, declares that person duly elected. If more than one person has been proposed, the Assembly has to be proceeded to elect a Deputy Speaker by ballot.

Normally the term of office of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker is for five years from the date appointed for first meeting of the Legislative Assembly, unless sooner dissolved, with the provision that the Speaker does not vacate his office until immediately before the first meeting of the Assembly after its dissolution.

The Speaker is entitled to a salary of Rs. 7200.00 and a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 12,800 *per mensem*. The Deputy Speaker draws a salary of Rs. 7000.00 and a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 12,000.00 *per mensem*. Speaker and Deputy Speaker are entitled to the use and maintenance of a furnished residence and so long as such residence is not provided, they are paid compensatory allowances of Rs. 5000.00 *per mensem* in lieu of Government accommodation. Rs. 20,000.00 and to Rs. 10,000.00 per annum are placed at the disposal of Speaker and Deputy Speaker respectively being Discretionary Grant. Besides, the Presiding Officers enjoy several other facilities like use of Motor Car, Motor Car Advance, Traveling and Daily Allowances Medical facilities, personal staff and security guard from the state Police Department.

Apart from powers expressly conferred upon him by the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the House, the Speaker enjoys certain inherent and implied powers, such as, administrative powers in relation to issue of orders for the Lobby, Galleries and for the press and visitors. The Speaker regulates the business to be conducted in the House. He

preserves order in the House. If an outsider infringes the privileges of the House, the Speaker deals with the matter and the Court cannot interfere with any such actions. He allots days for different kinds of business and prescribes time-limit for speeches. He interprets the Constitution relating to parliamentary matters and the Rules of Procedure, and on such matters his decision is final. He determines as to when a member should be called upon to speak and for how long. He puts questions to vote and announces results in the House and his announcement is final. All the members are subject to his discipline and are supposed to obey his orders and decision. He decides causes relating to breach of privilege or contempt of the House. He has to see that the expression of a member is not unparliamentarily, irrelevant or inappropriate. He maintains the dignity of the House. He may ask a member to withdraw from the House for a day or part of a day for disorderly behavior or may even suspend a member from the service of the House on a proper motion. He may adjourn or suspend the business of the House in the case of grave disorder. He issues directions to the Chairmen of various Committees on all matters relating to their working and the procedure to be followed by them. The Speaker's decision to admit notices of questions, motions, resolutions, amendments, bills, etc., is final.

It is not customary for him to enter into public correspondence with regard to proceedings of the House, or with a view to elucidating observations made by him in the House. The Speaker is not bound to give reason for his, decisions and he is not bound to lay on the Table any communication or representation received by him. An order passed by the Speaker is final and there is no appeal against it. In case of a decision when the vote is equal, the Speaker has the privilege of utilizing his casting vote.

The Speaker enjoys certain special powers. He has the exclusive power of certifying a Bill to be a money Bill. His permission is necessary to call the attention of a Minister to a matter of urgent public importance. His consent is necessary if a Minister who has resigned wants to make personal statement in explanation of his resignation. It is he who determines whether a motion of no-confidence in the Council of Minister is in order. His permission is necessary to make an arrest or to serve any legal process within the precincts of House. Even in case of arrest of a member on criminal charge, or detention under orders of an executive authority, the fact is immediately brought to the notice of Speaker by the Executive Authority or the Magistrate.

Tables 2 and 3 show the names and tenure of the successive Speakers and the Deputy Speakers of the Legislative Assembly.

Table 2: Statement showing the names and tenure of Speakers.

LATE NOKMEY NAMATI	15-08-1975	13-03-1978
SHRI PADI YUBE	22-03-1978	17-09-1979
LATE NOKKEY NAMATI	30-10-1979	28-01-1980
SHRI T.L. RAJKUMAR	29-01-1980	21-03-1985
SHRI T.L. RAJKUMAR	22-03-1985	06-03-1990
SHRI LIJUM RONYA	27-03-1990	21-03-1995
SHRI TAKO DABI	25-03-1995	21-05-1998
SHIR CHOWNA MEIN	25-05-1998	10-10-1999
SHRI TAMIYO TAGA	14-10-1999	02-08-2003
SHRI SETONG SENA	18-08-2003	15-10-2004
SHRI SETONG SENA	26-10-2004	Continuing

Table 3: Statement showing the names and tenure of Deputy Speakers.

SHRI PADI YUBE	18-08-1975	21-03-1978
SHRI TADIK CHIJE	22-03-1978	02-11-1979
SHRI P.W. SONA	29-01-1980	02-01-1985
SHRI CHERA TALO	23-03-1985	06-03-1990
SHRI C.C. SINGPHO	07-03-1990	18-03-1995

SHRI HARI NOTUNG	25-03-1995	26-09-1996
SHRI DAKLO NIDAK	27-09-1996	21-05-1998
SHRI SETONG SENA	25-05-1998	27-07-1999
SHRI RAJESH TACHO	14-10-1999	02-08-2003
SHRI NINONG ERING	18-08-2003	15-10-2004
SHRI TAKAR MARDE	26-10-2004	Continuing

PROCESS OF LEGISLATION

All Legislative proposals emanate from the Law Department. A Minister, who desires to introduce a Bill, has to give seven days' notice in writing of his intention to move for leave to introduce the Bill. On the day appointed for introduction of the Bill, the Speaker calls the Minister-in-Charge who moves the motion for leave to introduce the Bill. After the Speaker has put the question and the motion is adopted, the Bill is introduced by the Minister.

If the motion for leave to introduce the Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting a brief statement from the member who opposes the motion and the member who moved the motion, may without further debate, put the question. Where the motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, a full discussion may be permitted thereon. A motion for leave to introduce a Finance Bill or an Appropriation Bill, is, however, forthwith put to vote.

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

A Bill which is dependent wholly or partly on another Bill pending before the House may be introduced in anticipation of passing of the Bill on which it is dependent, but the second Bill can be taken up for consideration and passing only after the first Bill has been passed by the Assembly and assented to by the Governor.

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

When a Bill is introduced, the Minister-in-Charge may move of the following motions:

- (a) that the Bill be taken into consideration;
- (b) that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House; or
- (c) that the Bill be circulated for the purposes of eliciting public opinion thereon.

No such motion is made until after copies of the Bill have been available for four days before the motion is made and such objection prevails, unless the Speaker, in his discretion, allows a motion to be made. On the day on which any such motion is made or on any subsequent day to which the discussion is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its provisions may be discussed generally but the details of the Bill are not discussed further than is necessary to explain its principle.

At this stage no amendment to the Bill may be moved, but if the member incharge moves that the Bill be taken into consideration, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon by a date to be mentioned in the motion.

Where a motion that a Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion has been carried in the Assembly and the Bill has been circulated in accordance with that direction and opinions have been received thereon by the date mentioned in the motion, the member incharge, if he wishes to proceed with the Bill thereafter, moves that Bill be referred to a Select Committee, unless the Speaker in his discretion, allows a motion to be made that the Bill be taken into consideration.

No motion that a Bill be taken into consideration or be passed is made by any member other than the Member-in-Charge of the Bill or by any other member authorized by him and permitted to do so by the Speaker and no motion that a Bill be referred to a Select Committee or be

circulated or re-circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon, is made by any member other than the Member-in-Charge, except by way of amendment to a motion made by the Member-in-Charge.

After the presentation of final report of a Select Committee on a Bill, the Member-in-Charge may move:

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

or

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

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.

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

If notice of a proposed amendment has not been sent to the Secretary two clear days before the day on which the Bill is to be considered, any member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection prevails unless the Speaker, in his discretion, allows the amendment to be moved. The Secretary causes a copy of every notice of a proposed amendment to be made available for the use of each member.

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

But no previous sanction or recommendation of the Administrator required if an amendment seeks to -

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

The orders of the President or the Governor granting or withholding the sanction or recommendation to an amendment to a Bill is communicated to the Secretary by the Minister concerned in writing.

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

Amendments, of which notice has been given, are, as far as practicable, arranged in the list of amendments, which from time to time, in the order, in which they may be called. In arranging amendments raising the same question at the same point of a clause, precedence may be given to an amendment moved by the member incharge of the Bill. Subject, as aforesaid, amendments may be arranged in the order in which notices thereof are received.

Amendments are ordinarily considered in the order of the clause to which they

respectively relate.

When a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, any member may, when called upon by the Speaker, move an amendment to the Bill of which he has previously given notice. Provided that in order to save time and repetition' of arguments, a single discussion may be allowed to cover a series of interdependent amendments.

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

Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing paras, it is in the discretion of the Speaker, when a motion that the 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 Speaker calls each clause, separately, and when the amendments relating to it have been dealt with puts the question that this clause or (as the case may be) this clause as amended, stands part of the Bill. The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, postpone the consideration of a clause.

The consideration of the schedule or schedules, if any, follows the consideration of clauses. Schedules are put from the Chair, and may be amended, in the same manner as clauses, and the consideration of new schedules follows the consideration of the original schedules. The question is then put "that this schedule (or, that this schedule as amended, as the case may be) do stand part of the Bill". But the Speaker may allow the schedule or schedules, if any, being considered before the clauses are disposed of alongwith a clause or otherwise as he may think fit. .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If no amendment be made when a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been agreed to by the Assembly, the Bill may at once be passed. If any amendment be made, any member may object to the passing of the Bill at the same meeting, and such objection prevails unless

the Speaker, in his discretion allows the Bill to be passed. Where the objection prevails, the Bill is brought forward again at a future meeting, and may then be passed with or without further amendment.

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

The Speaker has power to correct patent errors and make such other changes in the Bill as are consequential upon the amendments accepted by the House and the Bill passed and so revised the Speaker.

In case the Bill passed is a Money Bill, the Speaker signs and certifies the same in accordance with the provision of the Article 199 (4) of the Constitution.

After a Bill has been so authenticated by the Speaker, the Secretary sends the authenticated copy to the Government for assent.

One copy of the Bill so assented to and received from Government is preserved for verification and record and is not allowed to pass out of the custody of the House without the permission of the Speaker.

When a Bill passed by the Assembly is returned by the Governor with a message that the Assembly do reconsider the Bill or any specified provisions thereof or any such amendments as are recommended in his message, the Speaker reads the message of the Governor in the Assembly, if in session, or if it is not in session, directs that it may be circulated for the information of the members.

The Bill as passed by the Assembly and returned by the Governor for reconsideration is thereafter laid on the Table. At any time after the Bill has been so laid on the Table, any Minister in the case of a Government Bill, or in any other case, any member may give notice his intention to move that the amendment recommended by the Governor be taken into consideration. On the day on which the motion for consideration is set down in the List of Business which is unless the Speaker otherwise directs to be not less than two days from the receipt of the notice, the member giving notice may move that the amendments be taken into consideration. ,

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

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

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

When all the amendments have been disposed of, the member giving notice of the motion under Rule 98 may move that the Bill as originally passed by the Assembly be passed again, or passed again as amended, as the case may be.

If the motion that the amendments recommended by the Governor be taken into consideration is not carried, the member giving notice of the motion may at once move that the Bill as originally passed by the Assembly be passed again without amendment.

PROCEDURAL DEVICES TO RAISE MATTERS OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, not less than fifteen clear days' notice of a question is required

to be given. Notice of a question is to be given in writing to the Secretary. It has to specify the official designation of the Minister to whom the question is addressed and the nature of the question (starred or unstarred).

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

Half-an-Hour Discussion: The Speaker allots half an hour or such time as he deems fit for raising discussion on a matter of sufficient public importance which has been the subject of a recent question, oral or written, and the answer to which needs elucidation, on a matter of fact. A member wishing to raise such matter gives notice in writing to the Secretary three days in advance of the day on which the matter is desired to be raised and shortly specifies accompanied by an explanatory note stating the reasons for raising discussion on the matter in question and supported by the signature of at least another member.

Zero Hours: Immediately after the question hour and before the list of business of the day is entered upon, any member who wants to raise any matter of grave importance which cannot be raised under any other provisions of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, can do so. The member desiring to raise such matter shall give notice of his intention to raise such matter to the Speaker and Secretary, atleast one hour before the commencement of the session. The Speaker in his discretion may allow the member to raise the matter and the concerned Minister may give a reply if required information and other materials are available with him, otherwise the replies shall be given by the Minister according to his convenience and the matter shall be treated as raised:

Provided that not more than three such matters shall be allowed to be raised on any particular day by each Member.

There shall be no debate on such matter.

Motion of No-Confidence: A motion expressing want of confidence in the whole Ministry or a motion censuring a Minister or a group of Ministers or a motion disapproving the action or actions of a Minister may be made with the consent of the Speaker.

Adjournment Motion: A motion for an adjournment of the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussion of a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker. Notice of an adjournment motion is given before the commencement of the sitting on the day on which the motion is proposed to be made to each of the Speaker, the Minister concerned and the Secretary.

Motions: A motion on a matter of general public interest can be discussed only with the consent of the Speaker. Notice of such motion is given in writing addressed to the Secretary.

Calling Attention Notices: A member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and of recent occurrence and the Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement at a later hour or date.

Short Duration Discussion: Any member desirous of raising discussion on a matter of urgent public importance may give notice in writing to the Secretary specifying clearly and precisely the matter to be raised, accompanied by an explanatory note stating reasons for raising discussion on the matter in question.

Special Mention: A member who wishes to make a special mention concerning to any subjects to any constituency may give notice to the Secretary in writing together with reasons for wishing to raise it atleast one hour before the commencement of the Session. The Speaker in his discretion may allow the member to raise the matter as such time and date as he may fix;

The concerned Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make statement at a later hour or date;

There shall be no debate on such matter.

Private Members' Resolution: A member, other than a Minister, who wishes to move a resolution gives ten clear days' notice before the date appointed for the disposal of Private Members' Resolution and together with the notice, submits a copy of the resolution which he wishes to move.

Governor's Address: After the delivery of the speech by the Governor, the Speaker reports, to the Assembly that the Governor had been pleased to make a speech and lays a copy of the speech on the Table. The Speaker, in consultation with the leader of the House and the Business Advisory Committee, if any, allots time necessary for the discussion/of the matters referred to in the Governor's Address. On such day or days or part of any day, the House is at liberty to discuss the matters referred to in such Address on a Motion of Thanks moved by a member and seconded by another member.

Petitions: Petitions may be presented or submitted to the Assembly with the consent of the Speaker on -

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

A petition may be either presented by a member or be forwarded to the Secretary, if the member does not present it himself and the Secretary reports it to the Assembly. No debate is permitted on the presentation or the making of such report.

The Committee on Petition which comprises not less than five members examines every petition referred to it, and if the petition complies with the rules, the Committee may direct that it be circulated. When circulation of the petition has not been directed, the Speaker may at any time direct that the petition be circulated. It is also the duty of the Committee to report to the House on specific complaints made in the petition referred to it after taking such evidence as it deems fit and to suggest remedial measures either in a concrete form applicable to the case under review or to prevent such cases in future.

No *ad-hoc* investigating committee of the Legislative Assembly for looking into important administrative lapses has been appointed.

BUDGET IN LEGISLATURE

The Budget: The Budget is presented to the Assembly on such day as the Governor may appoint. It comprises the following:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Annual Financial Statement, which contains | |
| Statement I | Consolidated Fund of Arunachal Pradesh. |
| Revenue Account | Receipts |
| Revenue Account | Disbursements |
| Capital Account | Receipts |
| Capital Account | Disbursement |
| Statement I A | Disbursement 'Charged' on the Consolidated Fund of Arunachal Pradesh. |

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

Committee on Public Accounts: The Committee consists of not more than six members who are elected by the House from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. A Minister or a Chairman of Public Undertakings is not elected a member of the Committee. If a member, after his election to the Committee, is appointed a Minister or a Chairman of Public Undertakings he ceases to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

The functions of the Committee are to examine the statement of accounts showing the appropriation of sums granted by the Assembly for the expenditure of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, the annual financial accounts of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh and such other accounts laid before the Assembly as the Committee may think fit. While scrutinising the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, it is the duty of the Committee to satisfy itself:

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

It is also the duty of the Committee:

- (a) to examine the statement of accounts showing the income and expenditure of state corporations, trading and manufacturing schemes, concerns and projects together with the balance sheets and statements of profit and loss accounts which the Governor may have required to be prepared or are prepared under the provisions of the statutory rules regulating the financing of a particular corporation, trading or manufacturing schemes or concern project and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon;
- (b) to examine the statement of accounts showing the income and expenditure of autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies, the audit of which may be conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor- General of India either under the directions of the Governor or by a Statute of the Arunachal Pradesh Assembly; and
- (c) to consider the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General in cases where the Governor may have required him to conduct audit of any receipt or to examine the accounts of stores and stocks.

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

Committee on Public Undertakings: The Committee consists of not more than six members who are elected by the House from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. A Minister or a Chairman of Public Undertakings is not elected a member of the Committee. If a member, after his election to the Committee, is appointed a Minister or a Chairman of Public Undertakings he ceases to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

The functions of the Committee are to examine the working on the public undertakings specified in the Fourth Schedule, or such other undertakings as may be referred to the Committee by the Speaker from time to time. The functions of the Committee shall be:

- (a) to examine the reports and accounts of the public undertakings specified in the Fourth Schedule, or such other undertakings as may be referred to the Committee by the Speaker from time to time;
- (b) to examine the reports, if any, of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the

Public Undertakings;

- (c) to examine the context of the autonomy and efficiency of the public undertakings, whether the affairs of the public undertakings are being managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices; and
- (d) to exercise such other functions vested in the Committee on Public Accounts and the Committee on Estimates in relation to the public undertakings specified in the Fourth Schedule as are not covered by clauses (a), (b) and (c) above and as may be allotted to the Committee by the Speaker from time to time:

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

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

The term of office of the members of the Committee shall not exceed 30 months.

The other Committees existing in the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly are: (a) the Committee on Business Advisory, (b) the Committee on Petitions, (c) the Committee on Privileges, (d) the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, (e) the Committee on Government Assurances, (f) the Rules Committee, (g), Departmentally Related Standing Committee, (h) Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitting of the House, (i) Library Committee and (j) House Committee.

LEGISLATIVE PRIVILEGES

The members of the Assembly enjoy the privileges as enumerated in the Article 194 of the Constitution.

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

If the Speaker gives his consent, the member making the complaint, after questions and before the List of Business are entered upon, reads this complaint and makes a short statement relevant thereto. If the complaint is founded upon a document, it is to be read by one of the members complaining or if so directed by the Speaker, by the Secretary. The Speaker, after hearing any other member, if necessary, decides whether the complaint is in order or not.

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

Committee of Privileges: The Committee of Privileges consists of six members nominated by the Speaker at the commencement of the Assembly or from time to time, as the case may be.

The Committee examines every question referred to it and determines with reference to the facts of each case whether a breach of privileges is involved and if so, the nature of the breach, the circumstances leading to it and make such recommendation as it may deem fit. The report may also state the procedure to be followed by the Assembly in giving effect to the recommendations made by the Committee.

SERVICING OF LEGISLATURE

The Secretary: The Secretary is the head of Legislature Secretariat. He is appointed by the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh. The Secretary exercises his powers in respect of Legislative,

financial and administrative matters with approval and knowledge of the Presiding Officer. The age of retirement of the Secretary is as per the Union Government rules.

Table 4 gives the tenure of successive Secretaries of the Assembly Secretariat since its inception.

Table 4: Successive heads of the Legislative Assembly Secretariat

SHRI S. KRISHNAN	15-08-1975	11-12-1975
SHRI N.C. HANDIQUE	11-12-1975	10-05-1976
SHRI I. NAMCHOOM	11-05-1976	24-05-1976
SHRI G.S. MANI	25-05-1976	25-10-1976
SHRI R.P.S. SARIN	26-10-1976	14-12-1976
SHRI I. NAMCHOOM	25-12-1976	30-12-1976
SHRI R.P.S. SARIN	31-12-1976	21-02-1977
SHRI M.K. MATHUR	22-02-1977	08-06-1983
SHRI J.M. SRIVASTAVA	08-06-1983	17-01-1984
SHRI A.K. BORAH	18-01-1984	30-04-1986
SHRI U. PULGER	06-06-1986	01-05-1989
SHRI I. NAMCHOOM	05-05-1989	24-10-1993
SHRI S. DESHMUKH	25-10-1993	22-01-1994
SHRI I. NAMCHOOM	23-01-1994	30-09-1994
SHRI S. DESHMUKH	02-01-1994	01-01-1995
SHRI HAGE BATT	02-01-1995	11-11-1996
SHRI S. DESHMUKH	12-11-1996	05-01-1997
SHRI TABIT DARANG	06-01-1997	30-04-2003
SHRI C.P. MANSAL	12-05-2003	Continuing

The Secretariat: The nucleus staff of the Pradesh Council formed the Assembly Secretariat on the 15th August, 1975 and a few posts were added. The Arunachal Pradesh Legislature Secretariat was granted independent status in June, 1990. Rules regulating recruitment and conditions of services of staff appointed in the Legislature Secretariat had been framed under Article 187 (3) of the Constitution. At present the various branches included in the organisation are the Legislature Committee, Motor Vehicle, Accounts, Establishment, Nazarat, Protocol, Public Relation and Reporting branches.

Library: The Library of the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly is housed in one of the rooms of the annexe building. The Library is yet to be set up on proper lines. Apart from Parliamentary, Law, Legislative and allied matters, the Library contains books on various other subjects for the benefit of members.

ANNEXURE-A

	No. of Assembly	From	To	Date of First Sitting
1.	PROVISIONAL Legislative Assembly	15-08-1975	20-03-1978	18-08-1975
2.	FIRST Legislative Assembly	21-03-1978	03-11-1979	21-03-1978
3.	SECOND Legislative Assembly	28-01-1980	02-01-1985	28-01-1980
4.	THIRD Legislative Assembly	02-01-1985	05-03-1990	22-03-1985
5.	FIRST Legislative Assembly (STATE)	06-03-1990	18-03-1995	26-03-1990
6.	SECOND Legislative Assembly (STATE)	19-03-1995	27-07-1999	24-03-1995
7.	THIRD Legislative Assembly (STATE)	10-10-1999		13-10-1999
8.	FOURTH Legislative Assembly (STATE)	24-10-2004	till date	25-10-2004

ANNEXURE-B**ROLL OF LEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH**

	Name	From	To
1.	SHRI K.A.A. RAJA	15-08-1975	17-01-1979
2.	SHRI R.N. HALDIPUR	18-01-1979	22-07-1981
3.	SHRI H.S. DUBEY	23-07-1981	09-08-1983
4.	SHRI T.V. RAJESWAR	10-08-1983	20-11-1985
5.	SHRI SHIVA SWARUP	21-11-1985	19-02-1987

ROLL OF GOVERNORS OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH

	Name	From	To
1.	SHRI BHISMA NARAIN SINGH (Acting)	20-02-1987	18-03-1987
2.	SHRI R.D. PRADHAN, IAS	19-03-1987	16-03-1990
3.	DR. GOPAL SINGH (Acting)	17-03-1990	08-05-1990
4.	SHRI D.D. THAKUR (Acting)	09-05-1990	16-03-1991
5.	SHRI LOKNATH MISHRA (Acting)	17-03-1991	25-03-1991
6.	SHRI S.N. DWIVEDI	26-03-1991	04-07-1993
7.	SHRI MADHUKAR DIGHE (Acting)	05-07-1993	20-10-1993
8.	SHRI MATA PRASAD	21-10-1993	01-04-1996
9.	SHRI M.M. JACOB (Acting)	02-04-1996	12-04-1996
10.	SHRI MATA PRASAD	13-04-1999	16-05-1999
11.	LT. GEN. (RTD) S.K. SINHA, PVSM (Acting)	17-06-1999	01-08-1999
12.	SHRI ARVIND DAVE	02-08-1999	11-06-2003
13.	LT. GEN. (RTD) S.K. SINHA, PVSM (Acting)	09-06-2000	08-07-2000
14.	SHRI V.C. PANDE	09-07-2000	15-12-2004
15.	SHRI S. K. SINGH	16-12-2004	Continuing

ANNEXURE-C**ROLL OF SPEAKERS OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

	Name	From	To
1.	LATE NOKMEY NAMATI	15-08-1975	13-03-1978
2.	SHRI PADI YUBE	22-03-1978	17-09-1979
3.	LATE NOKKEY NAMATI	30-10-1979	28-01-1980
4.	SHRI T.L. RAJKUMAR	29-01-1980	21-03-1985

5.	SHRI T.L. RAJKUMAR	22-03-1985	06-03-1990
6.	SHRI LIJUM RONYA	27-03-1990	21-03-1995
7.	SHRI TAKO DABI	25-03-1995	21-05-1998
8.	SHIR CHOWNA MEIN	25-05-1998	10-10-1999
9.	SHRI TAMIYO TAGA	14-10-1999	02-08-2003
10.	SHRI SETONG SENA	18-08-2003	15-10-2004
11.	SHRI SETONG SENA	26-10-2004	Continuing

ANNEXURE-D**ROLL OF DEPUTY SPEAKERS OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

	Name	From	To
1.	SHRI PADI YUBE	18-08-1975	21-03-1978
2.	SHRI TADIK CHIJE	22-03-1978	02-11-1979
3.	SHRI P.W. SONA	29-01-1980	02-01-1985
4.	SHRI CHERA TALO	23-03-1985	06-03-1990
5.	SHRI C.C. SINGPHO	27-03-1990	18-03-1995
6.	SHRI HARI NOTUNG	25-03-1995	26-09-1996
7.	SHRI DAKLO NIDAK	27-09-1996	21-05-1998
8.	SHRI SETONG SENA	25-05-1998	27-07-1999
9.	SHRI RAJESH TACHO	14-10-1999	02-08-2003
10.	SHRI NINONG ERING	18-08-2003	15-10-2004
11.	SHRI TAKAR MARDE	26-10-2004	Continuing

ANNEXURE-E**ROLL OF LEADER OF THE HOUSE**

	Name	From	To
1	SHRI P.K. THUNGON	16-08-1975	06-09-1979
2.	LATE TOMO RIBA	18-09-1979	03-11-1979
3.	SHRI GEGONG APANG	18-01-1980	18-01-1999
4.	SHRI MUKUT MITHI	19-01-1999	01-08-2003
5.	SHRI GEGONG APANG	02-08-2003	08-04-2007
6.	SHRI DORJEE KHANDU	09-04-2007	Continuing

ANNEXURE-F**ROLL OF LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION**

	Name	From	To
1.	SHRI L. WANGLAT	14-06-1990	12-03-1991
2.	SHRI GEGONG APANG	19-01-1999	02-08-2003
3.	SHRI MUKUT MITHI	03-08-2003	18-07-2006
4.	SHRI KAMENG DOLO	20-11-2004	03-06-2006

ANNEXURE-G**ROLL OF PROTEM SPEAKER**

	Name	From	To
1.	LATE GORA PERTIN	08-1975	
2.	SHRI RINCHIN KHARU	03-1978	
3.	SHRI TALONG TAGGU	01-1980	
4.	SHRI KARMA WANGCHU	03-1985	
5.	SHRI PADI YUBE	07-03-1990	

6.	LATE TOMO RIBA	21-03-1995
7.	SHRI L. WANGLAT	23-05-1998
8.	SHRI TADIK CHIJE	10-10-1999
9.	SHRI KITO SORA	07-08-2003
10.	SHRI TADIK CHIJE	15-10-2004

ROLL OF SECRETARIES OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

	Name	From	To
1.	SHRI S. KRISHNAN	15-08-1975	11-12-1975
2.	SHRI N.C. HANDIQUE	11-12-1975	10-05-1976
3.	SHRI I. NAMCHOOM	11-05-1976	24-05-1976
4.	SHRI G.S. MANI	25-05-1976	25-10-1976
5.	SHRI R.P.S. SARIN	26-10-1976	14-12-1976
6.	SHRI I. NAMCHOOM	25-12-1976	30-12-1976
7.	SHRI R.P.S. SARIN	31-12-1976	21-02-1977
8.	SHRI M.K. MATHUR	22-02-1977	08-06-1983
9.	SHRI J.M. SRIVASTAVA	08-06-1983	17-01-1984
10.	SHRI A.K. BORAH	18-01-1984	30-04-1986
11.	SHRI U. PULGER	06-06-1986	01-05-1989
12.	SHRI I. NAMCHOOM	05-05-1989	24-10-1993
13.	SHRI S. DESHMUKH	25-10-1993	22-01-1994
14.	SHRI I. NAMCHOOM	23-01-1994	30-09-1994
15.	SHRI S. DESHMUKH	02-01-1994	01-01-1995
16.	SHRI HAGE BATT	02-01-1995	11-11-1996
17.	SHRI S. DESHMUKH	12-11-1996	05-01-1997
18.	SHRI TABIT DARANG	06-01-1997	30-04-2003
19.	SHRI C.P. MANSAL	12-05-2003	Continuing

LOK SABHA MEMBER OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1977-6TH LOK SABHA

1.	SHRI R.K. KHRIMEY	ARUNACHAL WEST	INC
2.	SHRI B. PERTIN	ARUNACHAL EAST	IND

1980-7TH LOK SABHA

1.	SHRI P.K. THUNGON	ARUNACHAL WEST	INC
2.	SHRI S. TAYENG	ARUNACHAL EAST	INC

1984-8TH LOK SABHA

1.	SHRI P.K. THUNGON	ARUNACHAL WEST	INC
2.	SHRI W. LOWANG	ARUNACHAL EAST	INC

1989-9TH LOK SABHA

1.	SHRI P.K. THUNGON	ARUNACHAL WEST	INC
2.	SHRI L. UMBRAY	ARUNACHAL EAST	INC

1991-10TH LOK SABHA

1.	SHRI P.K. THUNGON	ARUNACHAL WEST	INC
2.	SHRI L. UMBRAY	ARUNACHAL EAST	INC
1996-11TH LOK SABHA			
1.	SHRI TOMO RIBA	ARUNACHAL WEST	IND
2.	SHRI W. RAJKUMAR	ARUNACHAL EAST	IND
1998-12TH LOK SABHA			
1.	SHRI OMAK APANG	ARUNACHAL WEST	AC
2.	SHRI W. RAJKUMAR	ARUNACHAL EAST	AC
1999-13TH LOK SABHA			
1.	SHRI J. GAMLIN	ARUNACHAL WEST	INC
2.	SHRI W. RAJKUMAR	ARUNACHAL EAST	INC

AC=Arunachal Congress.
 INC=Indian National Congress.
 IND=Independent.

RAJYA SABHA MEMBER OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1.	SHRI RATOM TAME	20-05-1987
2.	SHRI OMEM DEORI	11-05-1984
3.	SHRI NYODEK YONGGAM	10-05-1990
4.	SHRI NABAM REBIA	23-05-1996