

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE
ASSEMBLY ABSTRACT SERIES

11

**Committee on
Petitions**



TELANGANA LEGISLATURE SECRETARIAT
HYDERABAD

PREFACE

This abstract containing the information pertaining to the **Committee on Petitions** is a part of Legislative Procedure and is intended to serve as handy guide for ready reference. The information contained in this abstract booklet is in consonance with the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Telangana Legislative Assembly.

The information contained in this publication is not exhaustive and it cannot be quoted as an authority. It is hoped that this publication will meet the reference requirements. However, for authenticity, the original source may be referred to and relied upon.

Hyderabad,
December, 2018.

Dr. V. NARASIMHA CHARYULU,
Secretary to State Legislature.



PETITIONS

Petitions may be presented to the Legislative Assembly. They are generally intended to ventilate grievances and seek redressal.

Form of Petition :

Petitions must be addressed to the Assembly. They are couched in respectful and temperate language. They should not contain either offensive or defamatory expressions. The petition must be signed by the petitioner.

The content of petition :

The content of the petition must relate to a definite matter of urgent public importance. The petitions containing matters in respect of routine administration are not allowed for presentation to the House.

Mode of presentation :

Every petition addressed to the Assembly should be presented by a member. He is responsible for its contents and its genuineness.

A member who desires to present a petition, should show it to the Speaker and obtain his consent to present the same to the Assembly. After he has obtained the consent of the Speaker, he may present it on any day after the Question Hour and before the other Business for the day is entered upon.

The member presenting the petition should confine himself to a statement. “present a petition signed (Petitioner’s) regarding..... There is no debate on such statement.

The Speaker nominates a Committee on Petitions. It consists of seven members of the Legislative Assembly including the Deputy Speaker who is the Chairman of the Committee.

Minister cannot be a member :

A Minister should not be nominated as a member of the Committee. If a member, after his nomination to the Committee, is appointed as Minister, he ceases to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

Functions:

The Committee examines every petition referred to it. The Committee examines the contents of the petition. It may take such evidence as it deems fit. The Committee prepares a report and presents it to the

House. The Committee may suggest remedial measures either in concrete form applicable to the case under review or prevent such case in future.

After presentation of the report to the House, a copy of it is sent to the Department concerned for taking action.



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the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries. The increase has been particularly large in the United States, where the public sector has grown from 10.5% of the total workforce in 1970 to 17.5% in 1995 (see Figure 1).

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One reason is that the public sector has become a more attractive place to work. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that public sector jobs are often more secure than private sector jobs, and that public sector workers often receive better benefits than private sector workers. Another reason for the increase in public sector employment is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. This is due to the fact that the public sector has become a major provider of social services, such as education, health care, and social security.

The increase in public sector employment has had a number of effects on the economy. One effect is that it has helped to reduce unemployment. This is because public sector jobs are often more secure than private sector jobs, and therefore people are more likely to accept them. Another effect is that it has helped to increase government revenue. This is because public sector workers pay taxes, and the government can use this revenue to fund other public services.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the future. One challenge is that the public sector is often underfunded. This is because governments often have to cut spending in order to reduce budget deficits. Another challenge is that the public sector is often inefficient. This is because public sector workers are often not held to the same standards of performance as private sector workers. Finally, there is a growing concern that the public sector is becoming too large. This is because the public sector has grown so large that it is now a major part of the economy in many countries.

There are a number of ways to address these challenges. One way is to increase government revenue. This can be done by raising taxes, or by cutting spending. Another way is to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This can be done by holding public sector workers to the same standards of performance as private sector workers. Finally, there is a need to control the size of the public sector. This can be done by limiting the number of public sector jobs, or by encouraging people to work in the private sector.

The public sector is an important part of the economy, and it is important to ensure that it is well-run and efficient. There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the future, but there are also a number of ways to address these challenges. By taking the steps outlined above, we can ensure that the public sector continues to provide the services that we need, and that it remains a well-run and efficient part of the economy.

References

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