

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE
ASSEMBLY ABSTRACT SERIES

17

**Assurances and Committee on
Government Assurances**



TELANGANA LEGISLATURE SECRETARIAT
HYDERABAD

PREFACE

This abstract containing the information pertaining to **The Assurances and Committee on Government Assurances** 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.



ASSURANCES AND COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

Introduction :

In Parliamentary democracy, which our country has chosen, the Executive is responsible to and is subject to the control of the Legislature. Parliamentary Committees are a means of exercising effective control by the Legislature over the Executive, as it is unwieldy to the Legislature as a whole, to exercise such control. The Legislature exercises such control through its Committees. The Committee on Government Assurances is one of the Legislature Committees in that direction.

The Committee is entirely an Indian origin in the field of Parliamentary Committees.

There is no parallel to this Committee in the Westminster, although our Parliamentary system is broadly modelled and inspired by it. The Committee on Government Assurances is one of the important Committees and it is a very powerful weapon in the armoury of Parliamentary control over the Executive. The field of operation of the Committee is unlimited-extending to the financial, social, legislative and every other conceivable aspect that comes upon the Floor of the House, provided there is an assurance.

Constitution of the Committee :

The Committee on Government Assurances in the Legislative Assembly consists of not more than seven members nominated by the Speaker.

Minister cannot be a member :

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

Chairman :

The Chairman of the Committee on Government Assurance is nominated by the Speaker.

The Term of Office :

The members of the Committee hold office for a period specified by the Speaker or if no period is specified, till a new Committee is constituted.

Functions:

The Committee scrutinizes the assurances,

promises, undertakings, etc., given by Ministers, from time to time on the Floor of the House. It examines them and report on the extent to which such assurances, promises, undertakings, etc. have been implemented and whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose.

Presentation of the Report :

The Committee presents reports, periodically to the House.

After the report is presented to the House, a copy of the report is sent to the Department concerned for taking necessary action on the recommendations contained in the report. The action taken reports on the recommendations are also examined by the Committee and it presents a report to the House.

Implementation Report on Assurances:

Implementation Reports on the Assurances, promises made by the Ministers on the Floor of the House shall be furnished to the Legislature Secretariat within sixty days from the date of communication of Assurances for placing them on the Table of the House.



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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 in public sector employment has been particularly rapid in the United Kingdom, where the public sector has grown from 12.5% of the total labour force in 1980 to 20.5% in 1997.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. In many countries, the public sector has become a major employer of labour, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy. Another 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 the public sector is often seen as a more stable and secure place to work than the private sector.

There are also a number of other reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. In many countries, the public sector has become a major employer of labour, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy. Another 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 the public sector is often seen as a more stable and secure place to work than the private sector.

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