

**LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE**  
**ASSEMBLY ABSTRACT SERIES**

**18**

## **Welfare Committees**



**TELANGANA LEGISLATURE SECRETARIAT**  
**HYDERABAD**

## **PREFACE**

This abstract containing the information pertaining to the **Welfare Committees** 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.



# WELFARE COMMITTEES

## Introduction :

The Constitution of India aims to secure to all citizens social, economic and political justice as well as equality of status and of opportunity. The Constitution also enjoins the State to direct its policy towards securing equal rights for men and women for adequate means of livelihood. Clause (3) of Article 15 of the Constitution makes an exception in matters of making special provision for women and children. The Clause (4) of the Article 16 of the Constitution makes an exception in the matter of reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which is not adequately represented in the services under the State. Similarly Article

335 of the Constitution provides to take into consideration of the claims of members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State. Likewise, Article 30 of the Constitution of India guarantees certain rights to Minorities. So the Welfare Committees have come into existence in the Legislatures.

**There are five Welfare Committees in the Legislature. They are :**

1. The Committee on the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes;
2. The Committee on the Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes;
3. The Committee on the Welfare of the Backward Classes;

4. The Committee on the Welfare of Women, Children; Disabled and the old aged;
5. The Committee on the Welfare of Minorities.

### **Constitution of the Committees:**

Each of the above Committee consists of eleven members of whom eight members shall be nominated by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Legislative Assembly and three members shall be nominated by the Chairman, Legislative Council from amongst the members of the Legislative Council.

### **Appointment of Chairman:**

The Speaker appoints Chairman of each of these Welfare Committees from amongst the members of the respective Committees.

## **Minister not to be a Member of the Committee:**

A Minister is not eligible to 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.

## **Term of Office :**

The Members of the five Welfare Committees hold Office for the period specified by the Speaker or until new Committees are constituted.

**Functions of - (1) the Committee on the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes  
(2) the Committee on the Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes.**

Each of the above two Committees examine the measures taken by the State Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under its control having regard to the provisions of Articles 16 and 335 of the Constitution, reviews the progress and implementation of Welfare Programmes and other ameliorative measures.

### **3. Functions of the Committee on the Welfare of Backward Classes:**

The Committee examines the measures taken by the State Government to secure due representation of Backward Classes in services and posts under its control having regard to the provision of Article 16 of the Constitution and guarantees given by the State Government to the Backward

Communities and reviews the progress and implementation of Welfare Programmes and other ameliorative measures and also Constitutional safeguards for the Backward Classes.

#### **4. Functions of the Committee on the Welfare of Women, Children, Disabled and the Old Aged:**

The Committee examines the measures taken by the State Government to secure due representation to women in services and posts under its control and to review the progress and implementation of Welfare Programmes and other ameliorative Measures of Women, Children, Disabled and the Old Aged.

#### **5. Functions of Committee on the Welfare of Minorities:**

The Committee examines the matters

concerning the welfare of Minorities which fall within the purview of State Government. The functions of the Committee is to examine the matters relating to the welfare of minorities taken by the State Government and to review the progress and welfare programmes and other ameliorative measures taken up for the welfare of minorities.

### **Selection of subjects for examinations:**

The Welfare Committees select from time to time examination of such subjects and matters, which fall within the purview of the State Government. The programme of the work for examination of subjects may be determined by the respective Committees from time to time.

### **Appointment of Sub-Committees:**

Each of the Welfare Committees, may from

time to time, appoint one or more sub-Committees for carrying out detailed study and examination of various subjects.

The functions of the sub-Committees are-

- (a) to study intensively the material obtained from or supplied by the various Departments or Undertakings.
- (b) to prepare the questionnaire to be issued after the approval of the Committee to the Departments concerned.
- (c) to examine and consider replies received from the Departments, etc.
- (d) to indicate the broad points on which draft reports may be prepared.

After examination and consideration of replies, the Committee prepares a report, and it is presented to the House. The copies of the report are sent to the Departments

concerned for taking necessary action and to send implementation reports in respect of recommendations contained in the report. The Committee examines such implementation reports and presents report to the House after through examination of all the aspects.

### **Implementation Reports on the Recommendations of the Committees:**

The Government shall invariably furnish action taken reports to the House on the recommendations contained in the reports of the Committees including House Committees within six months from the date of despatch of the report to them.

## **Declaration of the interest by the Member in the Subject under examination of the Committee :**

Where a Member of a Committee has personal, pecuniary or direct interest in a matter which is to be considered by the Committee he/she shall state his/her interest therein to the Speaker through the Chairman by means of an affidavit.



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 and offer better benefits than private sector jobs. Another reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy, particularly in countries where the public sector provides a large amount of social services.

There are also a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment in the United States. One reason is that the federal government has become a more important part of the economy, particularly in the areas of social services and infrastructure. Another reason is that the state and local governments have become more important parts of the economy, particularly in the areas of education and health care.

There are also a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment in other countries. One reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy, particularly in countries where the public sector provides a large amount of social services. Another reason is that the public sector has become a more attractive place to work, particularly in countries where the public sector offers better benefits and job security than the private sector.

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