

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE
ASSEMBLY ABSTRACT SERIES

6

**Short
Discussion**



TELANGANA LEGISLATURE SECRETARIAT
HYDERABAD

PREFACE

This abstract containing the information pertaining to the **Short Discussion** taken-up in the House 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.



SHORT DISCUSSION

Introduction :

In a Parliamentary form of Government the Legislature has three fold functions. They are Legislative, Financial and Critical. The Legislative Part of the Legislature is embodied in various statutes that it makes. The Legislature exercises financial control through voting of demands for various Departments of the Government. The Critical functions of the Legislature are performed by members by means of questions, adjournment motions, call attention notices, raising half-an-hour discussion on matters of urgent public importance. The rules have also provided various other opportunities to members for performing critical functions. The purposes of these devices are to elicit information and to focus attention on commissions and

omissions of the Government. They are used by members to bring certain omissions and misdeeds to the notice of the Government as well as to the attention of the public. The object to discuss such matters is to focus public imagination on the commissions and omissions or pitfalls of the Government.

Short discussion on matters of urgent public importance is one of the devices available to Members to draw the attention of the Government to such matters.

It provides an opportunity to members to raise such issues for discussion at a shorter time.

Notice for raising discussion :

A member who desires to raise discussion on a matter of urgent public importance, may give notice in writing to the Secretary.

The member has to specify clearly and precisely the matter to be raised for discussion. An explanatory note stating reasons for raising discussion on the matter in question is to be enclosed to the notice. The notice should be supported atleast by two other members. They should sign on the said notice supporting it.

Speaker to decide admissibility :

If the Speaker is satisfied after calling for such information from the member who has given notice and from the Minister, as he may consider necessary, that the matter is urgent and is of sufficient importance to be raised in the Assembly at an early date, he may admit the notice. The Speaker, in consultation with the Leader of the House, fixes the date on which such matter may be

taken up for discussion which should not exceed two hours.

The Speaker may refuse to admit notice, if an early opportunity is otherwise available for discussion on such matter.

Fixing date for discussion :

The Business Advisory Committee allocates date and time for discussion.

Procedure for raising discussion :

The matter is included in the list of Business as decided by the Business Advisory Committee. The member who gave notice, makes a short statement. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker, is permitted to take part in the discussion. Then the Minister replies to the discussion.

There will be no voting on the discussion.



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. In the United Kingdom, the public sector has grown from 12.5% of the total workforce in 1970 to 18.5% in 1995.

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. In addition, public sector jobs often offer better benefits, such as pension plans and health insurance. 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 and health care.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the 21st century. One challenge is that the public sector is facing a large and growing budget deficit. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector is providing more services than it is receiving in revenue. Another challenge is that the public sector is facing a large and growing population of people who are dependent on social services, such as the elderly and the disabled. This is due to the fact that the population is aging and the number of people who are dependent on social services is increasing.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can address these challenges. One way is to increase revenue. This can be done by increasing taxes or by reducing spending. Another way is to improve efficiency. This can be done by reducing waste or by increasing productivity. A third way is to increase the number of people who are employed in the public sector. This can be done by creating new jobs or by increasing the number of hours that existing employees work.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can improve its performance. One way is to increase transparency. This can be done by making more information available to the public. Another way is to increase accountability. This can be done by holding public sector employees and managers responsible for their actions. A third way is to increase the quality of services. This can be done by investing in training and development for public sector employees.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can increase its efficiency. One way is to reduce waste. This can be done by eliminating unnecessary programs or by reducing the cost of existing programs. Another way is to increase productivity. This can be done by investing in new technology or by improving the way that public sector employees work. A third way is to increase the number of people who are employed in the public sector. This can be done by creating new jobs or by increasing the number of hours that existing employees work.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can increase its revenue. One way is to increase taxes. This can be done by increasing the tax rate or by expanding the tax base. Another way is to reduce spending. This can be done by eliminating unnecessary programs or by reducing the cost of existing programs. A third way is to increase the number of people who are employed in the public sector. This can be done by creating new jobs or by increasing the number of hours that existing employees work.

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