

Section - II
COURT

(a) PROCEDURE AT MEETINGS OF THE COURT

(Vide Section 30 (viii) of the Act)

	Statute - 78
Venue	Meeting of the Court shall be held on the University premises unless the Vice-Chancellor or in his absence the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, if any, otherwise directs.
	Statute - 79
Who to preside	The Chancellor or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor or in the absence of both the Pro-Vice-Chancellor or in his absence a member elected by the meeting shall preside at the meeting of the Court. The oldest amongst the Deans present shall take the Chair for and until such election only.
	Statute - 80
Quorum	30 Members of the Court shall form a quorum and all questions shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present the Chairman, in the case of equality of votes having a second or a casting vote.
	Statute - 81
Proposals	Such proposals and amendments only as are connected with the University and are in accordance with the provision of the act shall be entertained and debated in the Court.
	Statute - 82
Notice	The Registrar shall give notice of the likely date of the meeting of the Court 42 clear days before such date. A member of the Court who intends to move a resolution or resolutions shall give notice thereof to the Registrar so as to reach him at least 30 clear days before the date of the meeting of the Court.
	Statute - 83
Agenda	Sixteen clear days before the day fixed for a meeting of the Court, the Registrar shall forward to each member of the Court a statement of business to be brought before the meeting and of the terms of all resolutions to be then proposed, together with the name of the proposer of each, intimation in writing of which has previously reached him. The inclusion of a report of any committee of the Court in the Agenda papers shall be held to be equivalent to notice of motion for its adoption.
	Statute - 84
Report of Executive Council	When a motion which has been moved by a member of the Court is referred by the Court to the Executive Council thereon comes before a subsequent meeting of the Court of consideration, the report of the Executive Council shall take the place of the original motion and its adoption shall be moved as a motion, recommended by the Executive Council. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Statutes the mover of the original motion or any other member may move an amendment that

the report be recorded and that the original motion be accepted, with or without such amendment, as may be proposed and adopted.

Statute - 85

Notice of amendments

Notice in writing of the proposed amendments and the terms thereof and of motions for any change in the order or business as set forth in the statement must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar ten clear* days before the date of the meeting.

Statute - 86

Statement of motions etc.

The Registrar shall, five clear days before the day of the Meeting, forward to each member of the Court a statement of all motions and amendments, and no motion or amendment of which such notice has not been given shall be put to the meeting other than a motion or a dissolution, adjournment or suspension of the meeting; for passing to the next business on the statement for suggesting to the Executive Council, to review their decision, for referring the matter under consideration to the Executive Council, Academic Council or a Faculty for report, or an amendment accepted by the chairman as merely formal.

Statute - 87

Reconsideration

No matter which has been decided by the Court shall within a period of six months after its disposal be reconsidered by it unless three fourth of the members present at the meeting vote in favour thereof. The above provision shall not apply to a matter which had been previously declared to be out of order by the Chairman of the meeting.

(b) ORDER OF BUSINESS

Statute - 88

Attendance

Each member before he takes place, shall register his attendance in a book placed for the purpose at the entrance of the place of the meeting.

Statute - 89

Non quorum meeting

If there is no quorum at the commencement of the meeting the Chairman shall at the expiration of half an hour take notice whether 30 members are present and if there are not; the meeting shall forthwith be adjourned to such a date as the Chairman may appoint. Such adjournment shall be recorded by the Registrar under the signature of the Chairman. In the case of a meeting adjourned for want of a quorum will be required.

Statute - 90

At every meeting the business to be entertained shall, unless the meeting by special vote otherwise determine be taken in the following order :

- (1) The election, if it is a part of the statement of the business of the Chairman.
- (2) The approval of the minutes of the previous meeting.
- (3) The election, if it is a part of the business to be entertained at the meeting of a member of any authority or body of the University.

- (4) Matters to be placed before the meeting of the University Court for information only.
- (5) The consideration of the Annual Report, and Annual Accounts and resolutions thereon, when they are part of the business to be entertained at the meeting.
- (6) Any motion for a change in the order of business, provided that such motion shall not affect the order herein above indicated or give priority to any item of business over the items mentioned in (1) to (5) above; or any of them;
- (7) Any business and motion of which due notice has been given; in the order in which such business and motion are entered in the statements of business and motions to be brought forward subject to the provisions of this Statute and Statute - 97.

(C) RULES OF DEBATE

Statute – 91

Motion Every motion shall be moved by the member in whose name it stands.

* 'clear days' means days exclusive of the day on which notices reach the Registrar and of the day of the meeting. Thus if the meeting is fixed for Thursday and 'five clear days' notice is require, the notice must reach the Registrar on the previous Friday, if for Saturday, the notice reach him on the Previous Saturday.

Statute - 92

Every motion at a meeting must be seconded, otherwise it shall drop. The seconder of a motion may reserve his speech.

Statute - 93

Stated from chair When a motion has been seconded, it shall be stated from the Chair.

Statute - 94

Put to vote When the proposal has been thus stated, it may be discussed as a question to be resolved simply in the affirmative, or negative or as proposed to be varied by way of amendment. When before or after the debate, no member rises to speak on the motion the Chairman shall proceed to put the proposal to the vote in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Statute - 95

Refrection of proposal A substantive proposal once brought forward shall not be proposed a second time at the same meeting, or any adjournment thereof. A proposal substantially identical in part with one already disposed of may be brought forward at the same meeting, or at any adjournment thereof with the omission of such part.

Statute - 96

Consideration of Proposal	<p>Not more than one proposal and one amendment there to shall be placed before the meeting at the same time. Each amendment shall be disposed of before the next is moved. All amendment which are not withdrawn shall be considered and voted upon. In case no notice of amendment has been given the Court shall at once proceed to consider and vote upon the proposal.</p> <p>Statute - 97</p>
Ending the debate	<p>In any debate a member may move (but shall not may any speech on the motion) that the question be now put and unless it shall appear to the Chairman that such motion is an infringement 'that the question be now put' shall be put to the vote forthwith and decided without amendment or debate.</p> <p>Statute - 98</p>
Reply	<p>When the motion 'that the question be now put' has been carried the Chairman shall call upon the mover of the proposal or amendment under consideration to reply.</p> <p>Statute - 99</p>
Time Limit	<p>No member of the Court, shall ordinary speak for more than 10 minutes when proposing a motion or for more than 10 minutes when proposing an amendment, seconding or speaking to a motion or amendment, or when replying;</p> <p>Statute - 100</p>
Negative amendment	<p>No amendment shall be proposed which would reduce the proposal to a negative form.</p> <p>Statute - 101</p>
Proposal for amendments	<p>No amendment shall be proposed which raises a question already disposed of by the meeting or is inconsistent with resolution passed by it.</p> <p>Statute - 102</p>
Order of amendments	<p>The order in which amendments to a proposal are to be brought forward shall be determined by the Chairman with reference to their extent and mutual relation.</p> <p>Statute - 103</p>
Modification	<p>An amendment, the substance of which has been disposed of in part, may be modified by its proposer so as to retain only the parts not so disposed of.</p> <p>Statute -104</p>
Debate	<p>When an amendment has been moved and seconded, it shall be started from the Chair and then the debate may proceed on the original proposal and the amendment together, but so far as the question raised by the amendment is one on which a member has not yet spoken, he may speak, to that question through he has spoken on the original question, or a previous amendment.</p> <p>Statute - 105</p>

- Form of amendment**
- (a) Every amendment shall be in such form that it modifies the original motion by any or all of the following methods :
- (1) by addition of words;
 - (2) by deletion of words;
 - (3) by substitution of words; and the mover of the amendment may state the motion or the part thereof affected as it would stand when so amended.
- (b) An amendment must be relevant to and within the scope of the motion to which it is proposed.
- (c) An amendment in the alternative shall not be moved.

Statute - 106

Modified Motion If any amendment be carried, it shall become part of the motion before the Court and the motion shall be modified accordingly.

Statute - 107

Voting When all the amendments for which due notice has been given have been considered, the original motion, or the original motion as amended in course of debate, shall be placed before the Court and put to the vote without further discussion.

(e) WITHDRAWAL OF A QUESTION**Statute – 108**

Withdrawal No question shall be withdrawn from the decision of the Court without its unanimous consent. If the mover states his wish to withdraw a proposal or amendment and if no objection is stated thereto in the interval allowed by the Chairman for the purpose, the Chairman shall declare that the question is withdrawn with the consent of the Court.

(f) RESOLUTION OF THE COURT INTO A COMMITTEE**Statute - 109**

- Court in Committee**
- (a) The Court may, when it thinks fit, resolve itself into a Committee to consider any item which may be on the agenda of business.
- (b) A motion for the resolution of a meeting into a committee may be made by any member at any time (but not so as to interrupt a speech) without the notice required under Statute - 23, but can only be placed before the Court for consideration if the Chairman gives permission for this to be done.
- (c) No speech shall be allowed in moving the motion.
- (d) No such motion shall be considered unless at least 15 members rise in support thereof.
- (e) The motion, then having been duly seconded, shall be put to the meeting without further discussion and shall only be carried if two-thirds of the members vote in its favour.

Statute – 110

- Procedure**
- (a) When the Court decides in this manner to resolve itself into a Committee, the Chairman shall be the same as for the meeting of the Court, and the quorum shall be the same as for the meeting of the Court.
- (b) The manner in which the discussion of the matter under consideration shall be conducted shall be in the discretion of the Chairman, When in the judgement of the Chairman the matter has been sufficiently discussed, the Committee shall embody its conclusions in a report to be signed by the Chairman.
- (c) The period during which the Court is sitting in Committee shall be considered as a suspension of the sitting of the Court and immediately in terminates, the Court shall be again called to order by the Chairman, and the report of the Committee's deliberations presented to it by the Registrar.
- (d) If any of the resolutions of the Committee involve recommendations not covered by the motions and the amendments to that motion on the agenda of the meeting, they shall not be considered by the Court, until notice of these has been given as required under Statute 85.
- (e) A motion made as result of the deliberations of such a Committee may be presented to the Court without previous consideration by the Executive Council.

(g) DISSOLUTION, ADJOURNMENT, ETC.

Statute - 111

- Proposal to dissolve** A proposal 'that the meeting be now dissolved' may be moved at any time as a distinct question, but not as an amendment nor so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion is carried, the business before the meeting shall drop.

Statute - 112

- Proposal to adjourned** A proposal 'that the meeting be now adjourned to some special time' may be moved at any time as a distinct question. but not as an amendment, nor except on the motion of the Chairman, so as to interrupt a speech, if it be negatived, the debate shall be resumed. The same rule will apply to a meeting of the Court in committee.

Statute - 113

- Amendment** No amendment shall be moved to a proposal under the last preceding Statutes except one for substituting a different time for that to which it is proposed to adjourn the meeting.

Statute - 114

- Adjourned meeting** A meeting renewed or continued after an adjournment is to be deemed one with that preceding the adjournment, provided that if the meeting be adjourned to such date as to admit of the notice required by Statute 85, any amendment otherwise in order may be moved at an adjourned meeting if the notice so required be duly given.

Statute - 115

- Passing to next item** The motion "that the meeting pass to the next business on the statement", may be made at any time as a distinct question, but not as an amendment, nor so as to interrupt a speech. If such a motion be carried, the proposal

under consideration and the amendment thereto shall not be further dealt with at the meeting.

Statute - 116

Motion for adjournment etc.

No motion for dissolution, or for the adjournment of the meeting, or for the suspension of the meeting or to pass to the next business, shall be made or spoken to during a debate by any member who has spoken in the debate. Any such motion shall take the place of any question that may be before the meeting and if not withdrawn must be disposed of before such question is further dealt with.

Statute - 117

Other such motion

When a motion of the class contemplated in the last preceding Statute has been brought forward, and negatived, no other motion of that class shall be again brought forward until after the lapse of what the Chairman shall deem a reasonable time; not shall a debate be allowed on such a second or subsequent motion brought forward during a debate on the same proposal discussed alone, or the same proposal and amendment discussed together.

(h) RIGHT OF SPEECH AND REPLY

Statute - 118

Speeches

On each proposal or proposals and amendments in debate, a member may speak once only subject to the provisions of Statutes 94 and 116.

Statute - 119

Speeches

After the mover of a motion or amendment has spoken, the other members, may save as otherwise provided, speak on the motion or amendment in such order as the Chairman may determine.

Statute - 120

Speeches

Save in the exercise of a right of reply or as otherwise provided no member shall speak more than once except with the permission of the Chairman, for the purpose of making a personal explanation; but in such cases on debatable matter shall be brought forward .

Statute - 121

Speeches

The mover of a motion may speak second time on the conclusion of a debate by way of reply.

Statute - 122

Reply

The mover of an amendment or when, there is no amendment, the mover of the original resolution, may reply to the debate before the vote is taken. But the mover of a motion for a dissolution or adjournment or for the suspension of the sitting or for passing to the next business on the statement, has no right to reply.

Statute - 123

No Speeches

No member shall speak on the question after the mover has entered on his reply.

Statute - 124

Participation of chairman The Chairman has the same right of moving of seconding a motion or amendment and of otherwise taking part in the debate, as any other member. When the Chairman takes part in the debate he shall vacate the Chair whilst he is addressing the meeting and the Chair shall during such time be taken by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor if any, or in his absence by the senior member present not being the Chairman.

(i) POINT OF ORDER

Statute - 125

Point of order Any member may call the Chairman's attention to a point of order even whilst another member is addressing the meeting, but beyond stating the Precise point of order raised, he shall not make a speech. Such a call pronounced by the Chairman to be vexatious and any interruption or obstruction to the progress of the business before the Court-pronounced by the Chairman to be unseemly or unreasonable, shall be deemed a breach of order.

Statute - 126

Ruling The Chairman shall be the sole judge on every point of order and may call any member to order, and if the member so called to order shall, in speaking, disregard such call, the Chairman may direct him to sit down and thereupon another member may speak.

Statute - 127

Suspension In the event of any contumacious disregard of a ruling or call to order by the Chairman, he may request, the member so offending to leave the meeting and on such request, the member named by the Chairman, shall be suspended from his functions as a member during the meeting and shall be bound immediately to withdraw.

(j) VOTING

Statute - 128

Voting On putting any question to vote, the Chairman shall call for an indication of opinion of the Court by a show of hands in the affirmative and negative, or by sitting and raising and shall declare the result thereof according to his opinion. If the votes are actually counted, the member of votes on either side shall be recorded in the minutes.

Statute - 129

Division Any member may then demand a Division expert on a motion for adjournment Provided the demand is supported by not less than 10 members.

Voting in all divisions shall be by ballot.

Statute -130

Tellers The Chairman shall thereupon appoint four Tellers, two on each side; and shall give such directions for effecting the divisions as he shall consider expedient.

Statute - 131

Voting Division In every division only such members as were present at the putting of the question shall be entitled to vote, voting shall be on papers supplied at the meeting by the Registrar and every voting paper shall be returned with or without the vote.

Statute - 132

Result Upon the Chairman announcing the division to be closed the Tellers shall state in writing the number on each side, sign the statement and hand it to the Chairman, together with the voting papers (in two separate bundles), whereupon the Chairman shall declare the result of the division to the meeting, and the result shall be recorded in the minutes.

Statute - 133

Recount If, after a division has been taken, five members present shall demand a recount, the Chairman shall appoint two or more members to act as Tellers who shall report the facts found by them to the Chairman, who shall thereupon declare the result to the meeting and such declaration shall be conclusive.

Statute - 134

Further business Pending the recount, the Chairman may, in his discretion, either suspend the sitting or call for such business as may, in his opinion, be most conveniently proceeded with business thus entered on shall be proceeded with, but on its disposal the regular order of subjects, if it has been departed from, shall be resumed.

(k) LAPSING OF BUSINESS

Statute - 135

Lapsing of Business All motions, together with their amendments, if any, on the agenda of a Court meeting which have not been moved or voted upon for want of time of any other reason at the meeting to which the agenda relates, shall at the close of the meeting be deemed to lapse.

Such motions shall not be placed on the agenda of the next or subsequent meetings, save on receipt of a fresh notice from the mover of the same or from any other member of the Court stating that he intends to move the proposal at such meeting.

Provided, however, that a motion shall not lapse if a part thereof or an amendment thereto has been voted upon.

(i) MINUTES

Statute - 136

Minutes After every meeting or adjourned meeting of the Court, the Registrar shall as early as possible within six weeks, send a copy of the draft minutes of such meeting to the address of each member of the Court. In the event of any exception being taken to the correctness of the minutes as circulated, the attention of the Chairman shall be called to the matter before he signs the minutes, and he shall make such alteration as he may find to be necessary.