

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

THE TENTH LOK SABHA 1991-96



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Parliament is the supreme representative institution of the people and is the living symbol of not only their freedom and sovereignty but also of their hopes and aspirations. Under the scheme of the Constitution, Parliament does not itself govern the country; it, however, exercises effective supervision over the executive action in various ways through a purposive use of parliamentary procedures and a system of committees.

The image of Parliament and its credibility as a representative institution largely depends on the role and functions of its members. The present study provides an analysis of the work done by the Tenth Lok Sabha (9 July 1991 to 8 July 1996) in major fields during its eventful five-year term. This is sought to be done by means of articles, statements and statistical tables supplemented by brief introductory notes. A comparative picture of the background of members of the earlier Lok Sabhas and work done by them is also given.

The study will be found useful particularly by parliamentarians, researchers, academics, media persons and all others who are engaged in the study of the working of parliamentary institutions and processes.

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THE TENTH LOK SABHA
1991–1996**

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1991—1996

A STUDY

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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PREFACE

The Edifice of the modern Indian political system revolves around the pivotal position enjoyed by the Parliament of India. It is the supreme representative institution of the people and is the living symbol of not only their freedom and sovereignty but also of their hopes and aspirations. Parliament's pre-eminent position in India's democratic polity is a matter of fundamental principle in constitutional theory as well as an established fact of our national life.

In terms of article 79 of the Constitution, the Parliament of India is a bicameral legislative body consisting of the President of India and two Houses known as the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha). Lok Sabha is a directly elected House and its members are drawn from amongst the common people. The normal term of a House is of 5 years. So far, eleven Lok Sabhas have been elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage and the present House was elected in 1996.

As in the case of similar studies brought out with respect to earlier Lok Sabhas, the objective of this study is to provide an analysis of the work done by the Tenth Lok Sabha in major fields during its eventful life span of four years and ten months. This is sought to be done by means of articles, statements and statistical tables supplemented by brief introductory notes. An attempt has also been made to present a comparative picture with regard to the socio-economic background of members of the earlier Lok Sabhas and work done by them.

One of the noteworthy features of the Tenth Lok Sabha, which held 16 sessions consisting of 423 sittings lasting over 2527 hours, was the enactment of as many as 10 Constitutional Amendments—important among them being, The Constitution (Sixty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1991 to provide for a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers for the Union territory of Delhi; The Constitution (Seventy-first Amendment) Act, 1992 to provide for inclusion of Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution; The Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992 pertaining to Panchayati Raj Institutions; and The Constitution (Seventy-fourth Amendment) Act, 1992 relating to urban local self-government.

A perusal of various types of business transacted during the Tenth Lok Sabha would reveal that economic and financial matters dominated the business of the House. A record number of 3,30,325 notices of questions were received from members during the Tenth Lok Sabha. However, given the procedural restrictions of admission of a fixed number of Starred and Unstarred Questions per day in Parliament, only 90,695 of them, representing 27 per cent of the total were admitted.

Some of the prominent issues that generated intense heat during the tenure of the Tenth Lok Sabha were the Bofors gun deal, the contract with M/s ABB for purchase of electric locomotives, Ram Janma Bhumi-Babri Masjid issue, the Election Commission's decision on postponement of Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly elections and Pakistan sponsored terrorism there, electoral reforms, the Vohra Committee Report on criminalisation of politics, the Hawala Scandal and the securities and banking scam.

A major leap forward towards strengthening the parliamentary committee system was the setting up of the seventeen Departmentally-related Standing Committees in the Indian Parliament during the Tenth Lok Sabha. With the help of these committees, an indepth scrutiny of Demands for Grants of all the Ministries/Departments has now become possible.

Parliament of India had the proud privilege of hosting as many as four inter-parliamentary Conferences during the term of the Tenth Lok Sabha, by far the highest number of such Conferences during the tenure of any single Lok Sabha.

The Tenth Lok Sabha witnessed many changes and developments of far-reaching nature. Significant among them were the televising of parliamentary proceedings with a view to offering the public a better avenue to assess their representatives' parliamentary performance and introduction of a novel scheme known as 'MPs' Local Area Development Scheme' for small works of capital nature to be done on the recommendations of the members in their constituencies.

Yet another noteworthy development during the Tenth Lok Sabha had been the tabling of the first ever motion for the impeachment of a sitting judge of the Supreme Court. Though negatived, it was the only such instance ever in the history of Independent India.

It is hoped that this study will prove to be of immense use to researchers, legislators and all those who are engaged in the study of the functioning of parliamentary institutions and processes.

NEW DELHI
September 1997

S. GOPALAN
Secretary-General
Lok Sabha

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Preface	(i)

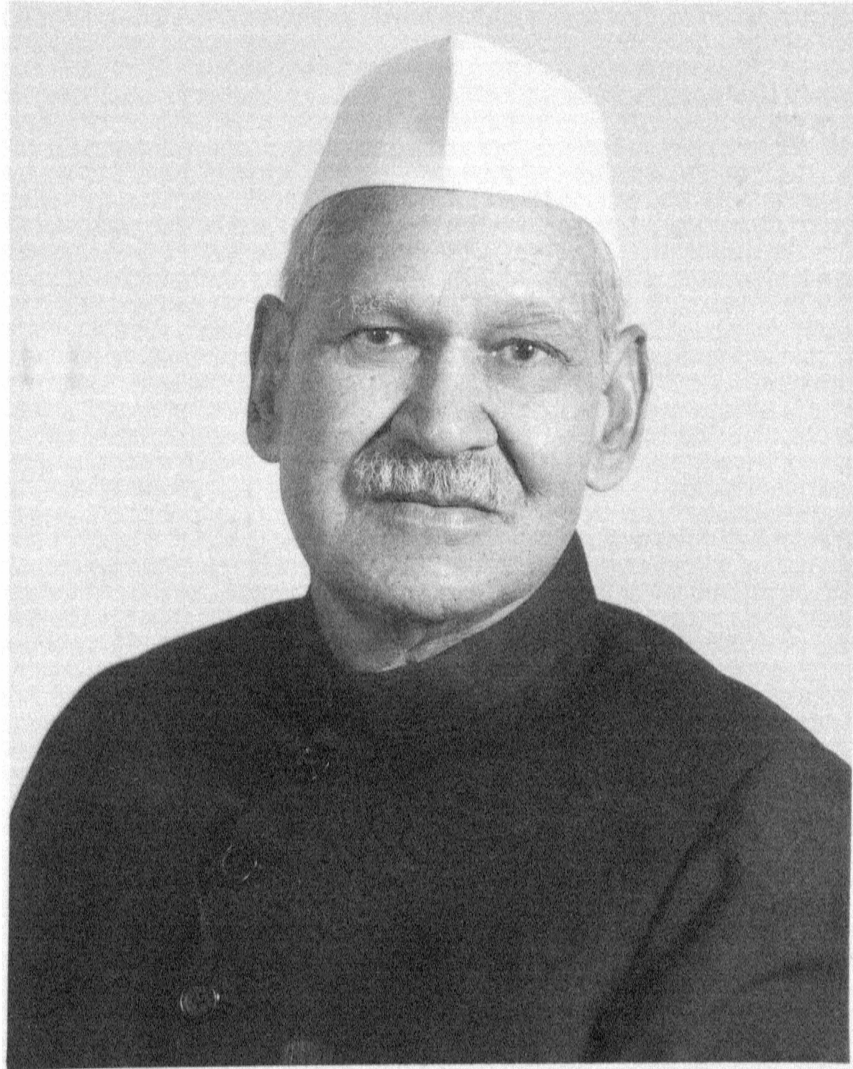
PART I — ARTICLES

1. Tenth Lok Sabha—A General Survey	1
2. Members of the Tenth Lok Sabha—A Socio-economic Study	20
3. Sessions of the Tenth Lok Sabha—An Overview	44
4. Time Spent on Various Kinds of Business in Lok Sabha—An Appraisal	51
5. Question Hour in the Lok Sabha	61
6. Public Accounts Committee—Functioning and Achievements during the Tenth Lok Sabha	64
7. Estimates Committee—Role and Functions	77
8. Committee on Public Undertakings—In Retrospect	86
9. Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	92
10. Committee of Privileges	102
11. Departmentally Related Standing Committees of Parliament—An Overview	107
12. Private Members' Business in Tenth Lok Sabha	114
13. LARRDIS—In Retrospect	117

PART II — STATISTICAL STATEMENTS

1. Constitution and Composition of Lok Sabha Reserved seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; Programme of the Tenth General Elections; Programme of the Tenth General Elections in Punjab; General Elections to the Lok Sabha 1991—List of Parties and Symbols; Names of Unrecognised Political Parties Registered with the Election Commission; Number of Members Elected Initially/Nominated; Language-wise Break up of the Number of Members who made and subscribed Oath or Affirmation; By-elections; Strength of Political Parties; Names of Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Panel of Chairmen	133
2. Sessions of Lok Sabha Dates of Commencement and Termination of the Sessions; Number and Duration of the Sittings of the Lok Sabha; Time Taken on Various Kinds of Business; Chronology of Important Events	142
3. Members and Ministers Allocation of seats to States and Union Territories in the Tenth Lok Sabha ; Distribution of Members from First and Tenth Lok Sabha by Age Groups; Occupational Background of Members from First to Tenth Lok Sabha; Educational Background of Members from First to Tenth Lok Sabha; Expenditure on Members; Names and Portfolios of the Members of the Council of Ministers during the Tenth Lok Sabha; Leave of Absence to Members; Resignation by Members; Obituary References	163

4. Questions	
Session-wise Disposal of Starred, Unstarred and Short Notice Questions; Disposal of Notices of Questions Received from Members; Ministry-wise Disposal of Questions; Maximum and Minimum Number of Questions Orally Answered on a Single Day; Total Number of Questions Notices of which were received in Hindi; Questions Admitted during the Tenth Lok Sabha (Member-wise Analysis)	207
5. Legislation	
Volume of Legislation Passed; Analytical Chart regarding Bills Passed; Enactment by Parliament during the Tenth Lok Sabha (Arranged Subject-wise); Bills referred to Joint/Select/Standing Committees; Bills Circulated for Public Opinion; Financial Business Discussed; Discussion and Voting on Demands for Grants Ministry/Department-wise; Budget in respect of States/UTs under President's Rule; Ordinances Promulgated by President; Ordinances Promulgated after the Dissolution of the Lok Sabha and corresponding Bills passed by the Tenth Lok Sabha	230
6. Motions, Resolutions etc.	
Date of President's Address and Time of Discussion on Motion of Thanks on President's Address; Adjournment Motions; Motions of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers; Notices of Calling Attention of Ministers to Matters of Urgent Public Importance; Discussion on Matters of Urgent Public Importance for Short Duration under Rule 193; Discussions on Motions under Rules 191 and 342; Half-an-Hour Discussions; Resolutions Discussed; Matters Raised under Rule 377; Point of Order	272
7. Privilege Matters	
Privilege Matters in the Tenth Lok Sabha	312
8. Suo Motu Statements/Papers Laid on the Table	
Suo Motu Statements made/laid by Ministers under Rule 372; Papers Laid on the Table of the House	321
9. Parliamentary Committees	
Activities of Parliamentary Committees; Petitions Presented	351
10. Parliamentary Conferences	
Parliamentary Conferences/Meetings; Visits of Indian Parliamentary Delegations Abroad	365
11. Visitors to Parliament	
Number of Visitors to different Galleries of Lok Sabha; Foreign Delegations/Dignitaries who visited Parliament House; Number of Sight Seers to Parliament House	374
12. Orientation and Training in Parliamentary Procedures	
Details of Seminars, Courses, Programmes, Study Visits etc. conducted by Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training	391
13. Parliamentary Museum and Archives	
Items added to Parliamentary Museum and Archives; Exhibitions Organised	421
14. Editorial and Translation Services and Raj Bhasha Prabhag	
Details of Items dealt with in Editorial and Translation Service; Summary of Work done by Raj Bhasha Prabhag	425
15. Sale of Parliamentary Publications	
Sale Proceeds and Sale of Parliamentary Publications/Papers and Budget Sets	429
Appendix	
Seating Arrangement in Lok Sabha	431



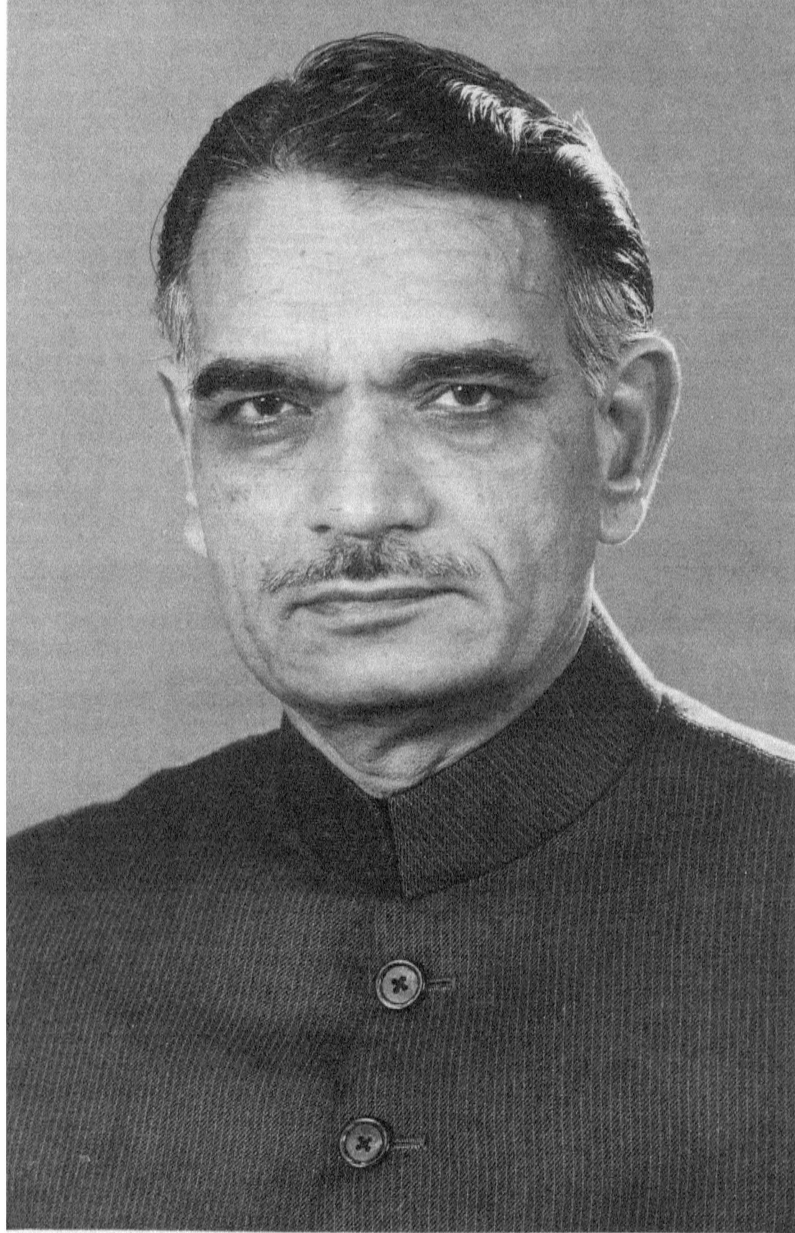
Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma
President
(25.7.1992 — 24.7.1997)



Shri K.R. Narayanan
Vice-President
(21.8.1992—24.7.1997)



Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao
Prime Minister
(21.6.1991 to 16.5.1996)



Shri Shivraj V. Patil
Speaker, Tenth Lok Sabha
(10.7.1991 to 22.5.1996)



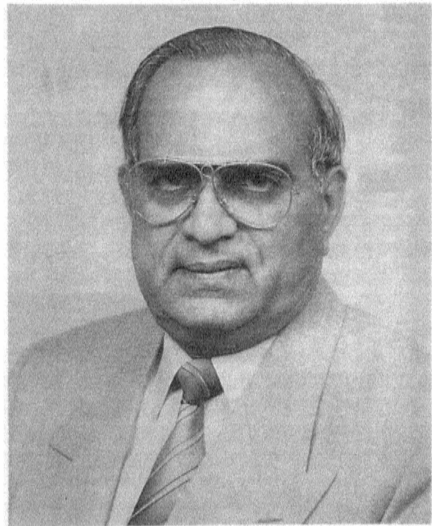
Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah
Deputy Speaker, Tenth Lok Sabha
(13.8.1991 to 10.5.1996)



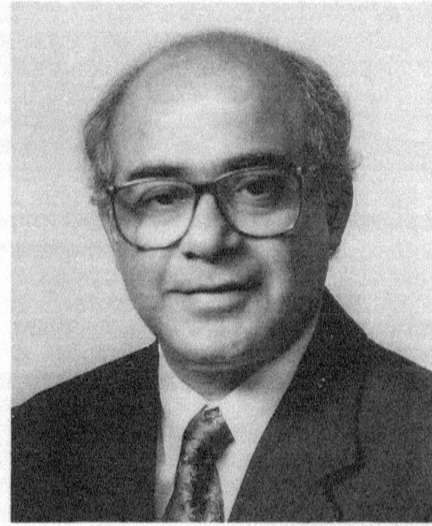
Shri K.C. Rastogi
Secretary-General
(10.9.1990 to 31.12.1991)



Shri C.K. Jain
Secretary-General
(1.1.1992 to 31.5.1994)



Dr. R.C. Bhardwaj
Secretary-General
(1.6.1994 to 31.12.1995)



Shri Surendra Mishra
Secretary-General
(1.1.1996 to 12.7.1996)



Shri S. Gopalan
Secretary-General
(15.7.1996—)



President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma arriving at Central Hall of Parliament House to inaugurate the Budget Session of Parliament on February 26, 1996



Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil with Indian Parliamentary Group (I.P.G.) members after the annual general meeting of the I.P.G. on August 25, 1993



Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil sharing views with Leaders of Parties/Groups at a luncheon party on February 11, 1995



President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma addressing the delegates attending the 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference at its inaugural ceremony in the Central Hall on April 12, 1993



Speakers of SAARC Parliaments (From left — Speaker of (i) Citizens' Majlis of Maldives (ii) Bangladesh Parliament (iii) Lok Sabha (Indian Parliament) (iv) National Assembly of Pakistan (v) Sri Lankan Parliament (vi) National Assembly of Bhutan (vii) House of Representatives of Nepal)



Delegates attending the First Conference of the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians held in New Delhi from July 22—24, 1995



Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil delivering the inaugural address at the Sixth Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar on January 17, 1994 at Vigyan Bhavan



President of South Africa, Shri Nelson Mandela addressing the Members of Parliament in the Central Hall on the occasion of unveiling of the statue of first Prime Minister of India Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on January 26, 1996



Vice-President, Shri K.R. Narayanan inaugurating the newly formed seventeen Departmentally-related Standing Committees at a function in the Central Hall on March 31, 1993



Chinese Parliamentary Delegation with Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil in New Delhi on December 1, 1993



Turkish Parliamentary Delegation with Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil in New Delhi on January 31, 1995



Egyptian Parliamentary Delegation with Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil in New Delhi on May 13, 1994



South African Parliamentary Delegation with Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil in New Delhi on September 20, 1995



Distinguished gathering on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi in Parliament House Estate on October 2, 1993



Distinguished gathering on the occasion of unveiling of the statue of Bharat Ratna Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant in Parliament House on June 1, 1995



Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao releasing a book 'Rajiv Gandhi and Parliament' at a function in Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi on August 20, 1991



Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao presenting the Pt. G.B. Pant Memorial Society's Best Parliamentarian Award for the year 1994 to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha at a function held on August 17, 1994



President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma presenting the Best Parliamentarian Award, instituted by the IPG for the year 1995, to Shri Chandra Shekhar at a function held on December 12, 1995



Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao presenting the Pt. G.B. Pant Memorial Society's Best Parliamentarian Award for the year 1992 to Shri Indrajeet Gupta on September 23, 1992 in Central Hall on the occasion of the two-day Conference on 'Discipline and Decorum in Parliament and State Legislatures'



Distinguished gathering on the occasion of unveiling of the statue of the first Prime Minister of India Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in Parliament House on January 26, 1995



Distinguished gathering on the occasion of unveiling of the statue of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in Parliament House on March 15, 1996



Distinguished gathering on the occasion of unveiling of the statue of the former Prime Minister of India, Smt. Indira Gandhi in Parliament House on January 27, 1996



Distinguished gathering on the occasion of unveiling of the statue of former Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Yashwantrao B. Chavan in Parliament House on May 3, 1994



Distinguished gathering on the occasion of unveiling of the statue of former Deputy Prime Minister, Babu Jagjivan Ram in Parliament House on August 25, 1995



Distinguished gathering on the occasion of unveiling of the statue of Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla in Parliament House on December 22, 1995

PART I
ARTICLES

TENTH LOK SABHA—A GENERAL SURVEY

After the Tenth General Elections held in May - June 1991 under article 81 of the Constitution, the Tenth Lok Sabha was constituted on June 20, 1991 and the first sitting of the House was held on July 9, 1991. The five-year term of the Lok Sabha was to expire on July 8, 1996. It was, however, dissolved on May 10, 1996. There were in all 16 sessions of the House covering a period of 714 days. The number of days on which the House actually sat was 423.

Election of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker

The election to the office of the Speaker took place on July 10, 1991 and Shri Shivraj V. Patil was elected unanimously as the Speaker.

The election to the office of the Deputy Speaker was held on August 13, 1991. Two motions proposing the names of Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah and another proposing the name of Shri Rasheed Masood were moved. The motion proposing the name of Shri Mallikarjunaiah was adopted by the House by division and Shri Mallikarjunaiah was declared elected as the Deputy Speaker.

Leader of the House

Article 74 of the Constitution of India lays down that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as the head to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The Leader of the House is defined in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Lok Sabha as "the Prime Minister, if he is a member of the House, or a Minister who is a member of the House and is nominated by the Prime Minister to function as the leader of the House".

The Leader of the House draws up the programme of official business to be transacted in a Session of Parliament. He has the right to address the House whenever he likes. During the Tenth Lok Sabha, Shri Arjun Singh was the Leader of the House from July 10, 1991 to December 6, 1991 when Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao took over as such. Shri Rao remained as Leader of the House from December 6, 1991 to May 10, 1996—the date of dissolution of the Tenth Lok Sabha.

Leader of the Opposition

As defined under the "Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977", the term 'Leader of the Opposition' means that member of the Rajya Sabha or the Lok Sabha, who, for the time being, is the Leader in that House of the Party in opposition to the Government, having the greatest numerical strength and recognised as such by Chairman of the Rajya Sabha or the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

The Leader of the Opposition (in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha) is accorded statutory recognition and given salary and certain other facilities and amenities under the "Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977".

There were two Leaders of the Opposition in the Tenth Lok Sabha, first Shri L.K. Advani of Bharatiya Janata Party from June 21, 1991 to July 25, 1993 and second Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee of the same Party from July 26, 1993 to May 10, 1996.

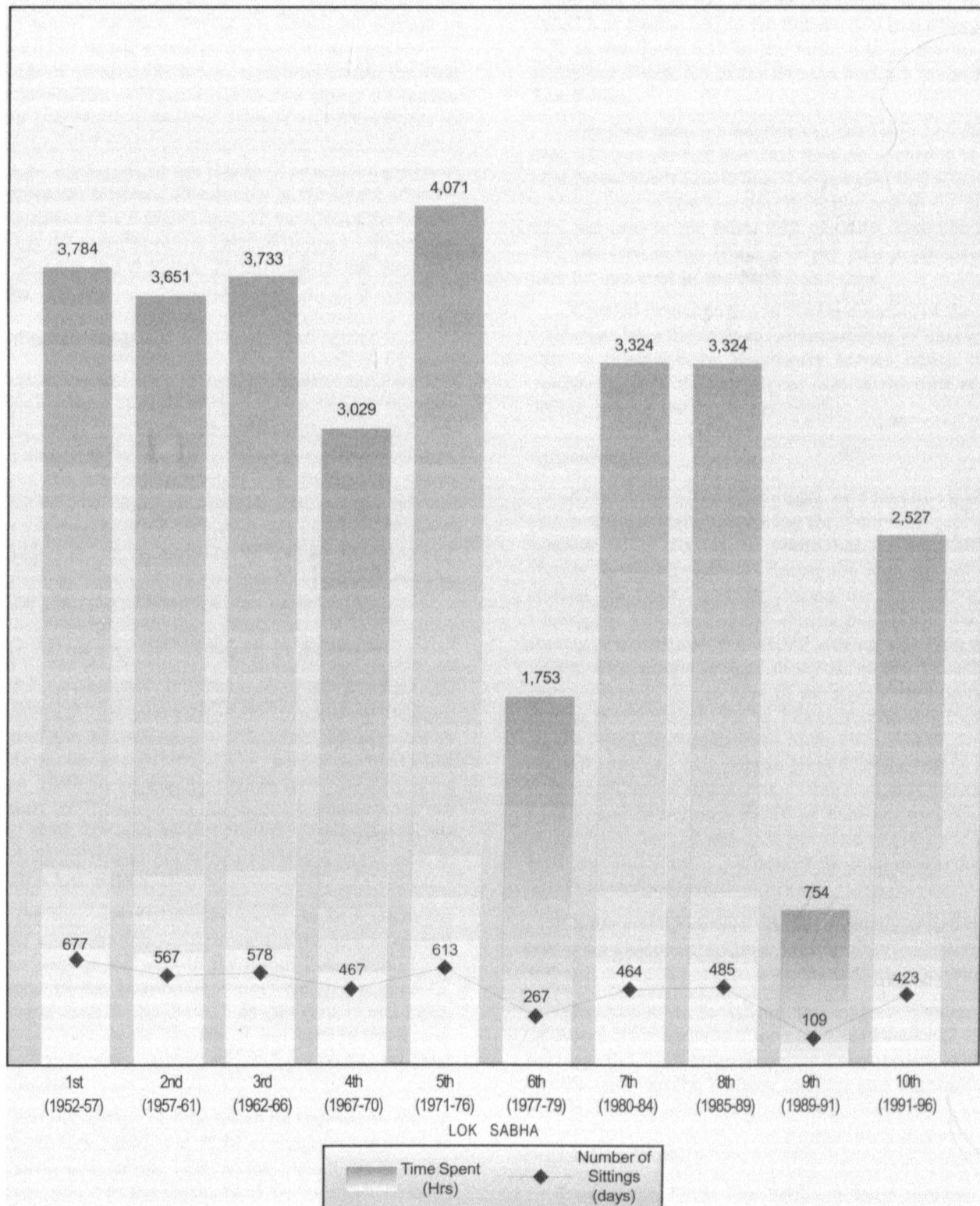
Sittings and Duration

Compared to the times of the Central Legislative Assembly and the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), there has been a marked increase in the number of actual sittings of the House and their duration from 1951 onwards, revealing an upward trend in the legislative and deliberative activities of Parliament. Thus, from 1929 to 1951 the average annual duration of the sittings was 69 days as against 124 days between the years 1952 to 1970. Though, the average annual sittings from 1971 to 1995 comes to 94 days, yet the average duration per sitting was 6 hours, 38 minutes as compared to 6 hours, 37 minutes during 1952-1970 and 5 hours, 36 minutes during 1929 to 1951.

During its span, the Tenth Lok Sabha held 423 sittings with a duration of 2527 hours, 5 minutes as against 109 sittings with a duration of 754 hours during the Ninth Lok Sabha;* 485 sittings with a duration of 3,223 hours, 52 minutes during the Eighth Lok Sabha; 464 sittings with a duration of 3,324 hours during the Seventh; 267 sittings of about 1,753 hours' duration during the Sixth; 613 sittings of about 4,071 hours'

* The life of the Ninth Lok Sabha was one year, two months and twenty six days.

SITTINGS HELD AND TIME SPENT
(First to Tenth Lok Sabha)



duration during the Fifth; 467 sittings of about 3,029 hours' duration during the Fourth; 578 sittings of about 3,733 hours' duration during the Third; 567 sittings of about 3,651 hours' duration during the Second; and 677 sittings of about 3,784 hours' duration during the First Lok Sabha. The average duration of a sitting during the Tenth Lok Sabha comes to 5 hours and 58 minutes as compared to 7 hours, 30 minutes of the Ninth Lok Sabha; 7 hours, 4 minutes of the Eighth; 7 hours, 9 minutes of the Seventh; 6 hours, 33 minutes of the Sixth; 6 hours, 38 minutes of the Fifth; 6 hours, 15 minutes of the Fourth; 6 hours, 27 minutes of the Third; 6 hours, 26 minutes of the Second; and 5 hours, 25 minutes of the First Lok Sabha.

President's Address

Under article 87(1) of the Constitution, the President addresses both Houses of Parliament. During the span of the Tenth Lok Sabha, the President addressed both the Houses of Parliament assembled together six times, viz., at the commencement of first, third, sixth, ninth, thirteenth and sixteenth sessions. The matters referred to in the President's Addresses were discussed in detail on each occasion on a Motion of Thanks. The total time devoted to these discussions was 84 hours, 03 minutes or 3.32 per cent of the total time taken.

Time Taken on Various Kinds of Business

Of the total time of 2527 hours 52 minutes taken by the House, legislative business (excluding Budget) claimed the maximum, i.e. 560 hours, 03 minutes or 22.16 per cent as against 16.23 per cent in the Ninth Lok Sabha, 25.00 per cent in the Eighth, 23.99 per cent in the Seventh, 23.51 per cent in the Sixth, 27.55 per cent in the Fifth, 22.08 per cent in the Fourth, 23 per cent in the Third, 28.2 per cent in the Second and 48.8 per cent in the First Lok Sabha.

The time devoted to discussion on **Budgets** in the Tenth Lok Sabha was 17.38 per cent of the total as against 16 per cent of the total in the Ninth Lok Sabha, 21.74 per cent in the Eighth, 20.84 per cent in the Seventh, 23.26 per cent in the Sixth, 1.64 per cent in the Fifth, 19.30 per cent in the Fourth, 25 per cent in the Third, 20.9 per cent in the Second and 18.5 per cent in the First Lok Sabha.

The percentage of time taken on **Questions** during the Tenth Lok Sabha was 11.80 as compared to 10.14 in the Ninth Lok Sabha, 12.80 in the Eighth, 12.20 in the Seventh, 13.70 in the Sixth, 12.61 in the Fifth, 15.94 in the Fourth, 15.1 in the Third and the Second each and 14.5 in the First Lok Sabha.

The percentage of time taken on **Resolutions** in the Tenth Lok Sabha was 6.23 as compared to 5.77 in the Ninth Lok Sabha, 5.47 in the Eighth, 3.96 in the Seventh, 3.72 in the Sixth, 5.17 in the Fifth, 6.45 in the Fourth, 5.9 in the Third, 5.5 in the Second and 6.3 in the First Lok Sabha.

The time taken on **Motions** in the Tenth Lok Sabha was 6.33 per cent of the total time as against 4.34 per cent in the Ninth Lok Sabha, 3.66 per cent in the Eighth, 6.35 per cent in the Seventh, 10.70 per cent in the Sixth, 6.55 per cent in the Fifth, 9.22 per cent in the Fourth, 13.2 per cent in the Third, 13.7 per cent in the Second and 7.1 per cent in the First Lok Sabha.

A recent development in the functioning of the Lok Sabha has been the frequent adjournments of the House due to interruptions/disorderly scenes which have resulted in loss of about 10 per cent of the time of the House during the Tenth Lok Sabha.

Questions

A total of 3,30,325 notices of Questions were received from members during the Tenth Lok Sabha as against 75,228 during the Ninth Lok Sabha; 2,50,098 during the Eighth; 2,69,221 during the Seventh; 1,37,045 during the Sixth; 2,52,700 during the Fifth; 2,64,742 during the Fourth; 1,62,334 during the Third; 1,33,228 during the Second; and 71,907 during the First Lok Sabha. Out of the notices received, 90,695 Questions representing 27.45 per cent of the total were admitted during the Tenth Lok Sabha. The corresponding figures for the Ninth, Eighth, Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, Fourth, Third, Second and First Lok Sabhas were 21,550 or 28.64 per cent; 98,390 or 39.34 per cent; 1,02,697 or 38.14 per cent; 51,209 or 37.35 per cent; 98,606 or 39.02 per cent; 95,538 or 35.30 per cent; 58,440 or 35 per cent; 62,800 or 47 per cent; and 43,350 or 61 per cent of the total received and admitted, respectively.

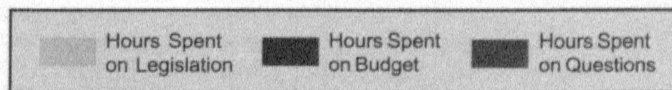
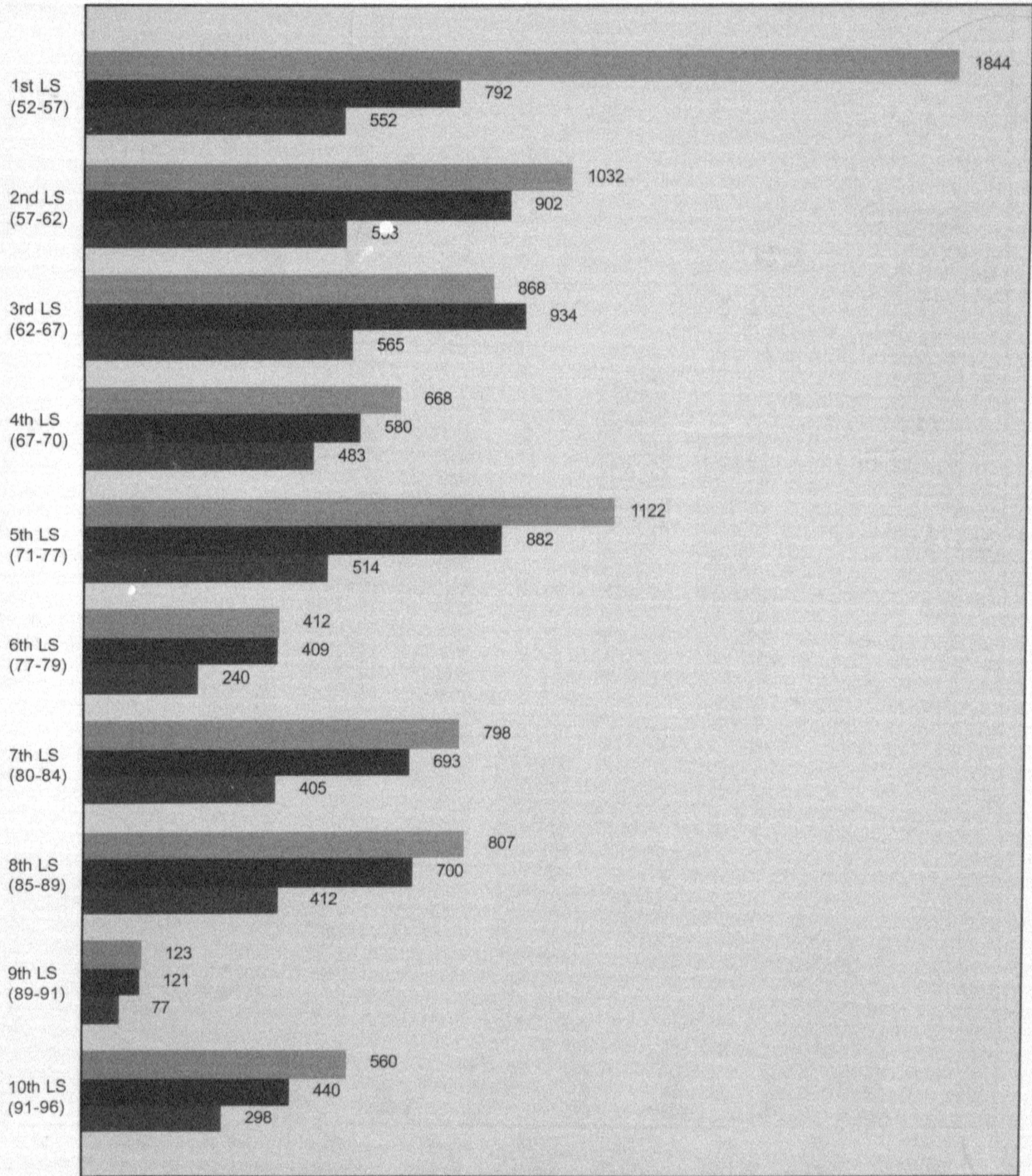
Of the total Questions admitted, 82,469 or 90.93 per cent were unstarred; 8,219 or 9.06 per cent were starred; and only 6 or 0.01 per cent were Short Notice Questions.

The Ministers to whom the largest number of Questions were addressed were those of Finance (7,824); Railways (6,172); Human Resource Development (4,316); Health and Family Welfare (4,221); and Agriculture (4,167).

Legislative Work

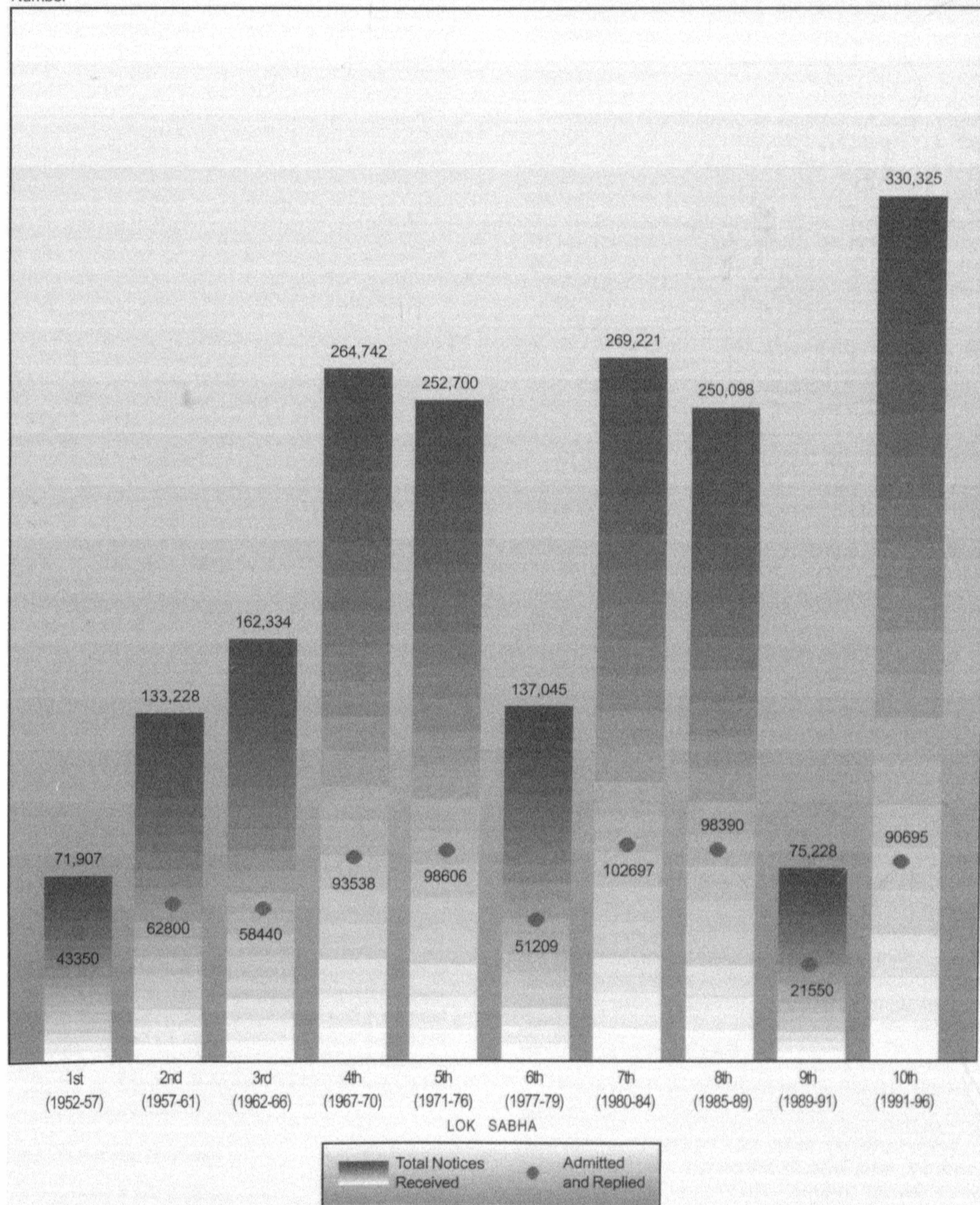
During the Tenth Lok Sabha, a large number of legislative measures pertaining to constitutional, administrative, social, financial and legal spheres were

TIME SPENT ON LEGISLATION, BUDGET AND QUESTIONS
(First to Tenth Lok Sabha)



PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS : TOTAL NOTICES RECEIVED
AND QUESTIONS ADMITTED/REPLIED
(First to Tenth Lok Sabha)

Number



brought on the Statute Book. The number of enactments aggregated 275 of which 164 related to economic and financial subjects. The Constitution was amended 10 times. Important Constitution Amendment Acts were—(i) The Constitution (Sixty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1991 to provide for a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers for the Union Territory of Delhi; (ii) The Constitution (Seventy-first Amendment) Act, 1992 to include Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution; (iii) The Constitution (Seventy-second amendment) Act, 1992 providing for increased reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of Tripura; (iv) The Constitution (Seventy-third) Amendment Act, 1992 pertaining to Panchayati Raj institutions; and (v) The Constitution (Seventy-fourth Amendment) Act, 1992 relating to Municipalities.

Among the laws enacted in other spheres, mention may be made of: The Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991; The Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1992; The National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992; The Gold Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Act, 1993; The Acquisition of Certain Areas at Ayodhya Act, 1993; The SAARC Convention (Suppression of Terrorism) Act, 1993; The National Commission for Safai Karmacharis Act, 1993; The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1994; The Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1995; The Delhi Rent Act, 1995; The Wakf Act, 1995.

Adjournment Motions

During the span of the Tenth Lok Sabha, notices of as many as 608 adjournment motions were received. Of these, 4 notices on 4 subjects were admitted and discussed for a total time of 22 hours and 34 minutes.

The matters discussed through these adjournment motions related to—Bombay bomb blasts, sugar import, Assam situation and Pakistan sponsored terrorism (Charar-e-Sharief incident).

No-Confidence Motions

During the Tenth Lok Sabha three notices of Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers were received. These three motions were discussed for a total time of 54 hours and 04 minutes but all were negatived after division. Notice of one Motion of Confidence in the Council of Ministers under Rule 191 was also received, discussed and adopted.

Calling Attention Notices

As many as 3,320 Calling Attention Notices under Rule 197 were received during the Tenth Lok Sabha. Of

these, 144 were admitted representing 4.3 per cent of the total. In response to the notices admitted, 12 Statements were made in the House by the Ministers concerned.

Motions

Several discussions on matters of urgent public importance were raised during the Tenth Lok Sabha through motions under Rule 191 (No-day-yet-named Motions); Rule 342 (for taking into consideration a policy or a situation or a statement or any other matter); Rule 193 (Short duration discussions on matters of urgent public importance); and Rule 55 (Half-an-hour discussions on matters of sufficient public importance arising out of answers to Questions).

Thirty-three short duration discussions under Rule 193 were held and fourteen motions under Rule 191 and Rule 342 were discussed. The number of Half-an-hour discussions held under Rule 55 was sixteen.

Some of the important discussions raised under Rule 193 related to flood and drought situation in the country, general deterioration of law and order situation in various parts of the country, Bofors gun deal investigations, securities scam, Bombay bomb blasts, Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, atrocities on women, and economic situation in the country.

Resolutions

In all 122 resolutions were discussed during the Tenth Lok Sabha as against 34 in the Ninth Lok Sabha, 83 in the Eighth, 110 in the Seventh, 36 in the Sixth, 140 in the Fifth, 79 in the Fourth, 84 in the Third, 83 in the Second and 67 in the First Lok Sabha. Out of the 122 resolutions taken up by the Tenth Lok Sabha, 7 were Government resolutions; 91 were statutory resolutions moved in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution; 15 were Private Members' resolutions; and 7 were proposed by the Speaker. While all the Government resolutions and those proposed by the Speaker were adopted, six resolutions moved by Private Members were negatived, eight withdrawn and one partly discussed. Twenty-nine of the 91 statutory resolutions were adopted.

The resolutions proposed by the Speaker related to recalling on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the 'Quit India Movement' the great sacrifices made by Freedom fighters; expression of grief over the brutal assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, former Prime Minister; welcoming the signing of the treaty of Strategic

Arms Reduction by the United States and the Soviet Union; Pakistan's role in imparting training to terrorists in camps in Pakistan and Pakistani occupied Kashmir; welcoming the new Government elected in South Africa with Mr. Nelson Mandela as the first democratic President; Commemoration of 50th Anniversary of the United Nations and 50th Anniversary of the Atomic Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Departmentally Related Standing Committees (DRSCs)*

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Rules Committee of the Tenth Lok Sabha, a major step forward in strengthening the parliamentary committees system was taken by setting up, with effect from April 8, 1993, seventeen Departmentally Related Standing Committees, one each on **Part I** : Commerce; Home Affairs; Human Resource Development; Industry; Science & Technology and Environment & Forests; Transport and Tourism; **Part II** : Agriculture; Communications; Defence; Energy; External Affairs; Finance; Food; Civil Supplies and Public Distribution; Labour and Welfare; Petroleum and Chemicals; Railways; and Urban and Rural Development. The Committees are specified under Part I work under the direction of the Chairman, Rajya Sabha and those specified under Part II work under the direction of the Speaker, Lok Sabha. The three Subject Committees—one each on Agriculture, Science & Technology and Environment & Forests set up earlier during the Eighth Lok Sabha have been replaced by these Standing Committees.

These DRSCs examine the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministries/Departments and such bills pertaining to the concerned Ministries/Departments as are referred to them by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha or the Speaker, Lok Sabha, as the case may be and make reports thereon. They also consider the Annual Reports of the concerned Ministries/Departments and national basic long term policy documents presented to the Houses, if referred to them by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha or the Speaker, Lok Sabha, as the case may be, and make reports thereon.

During the tenure of the Tenth Lok Sabha, the 17 DRSCs presented as many as 422 reports. Of these, 309 were original reports on Demands for Grants, Bills,

Policies, Annual Reports/Subjects and 113 were Action Taken Reports. Experience has shown that the DRSCs have been guided by the established principles of objectivity; achievement of the intended goal or targets; appropriateness or feasibility of economy in terms of Plan outlays and annual budgetary allocation for a particular programme or scheme; and scope for improvement in this regard. They also locate Departmental accountability in terms of the implementation of various schemes and programmes. They not only point out lapses but also give guidance and suggestions for better performance. Above all, the DRSCs have been functioning in a non-partisan manner keeping in mind the nation's interests and the merits of the issues.

Activities of Other Important Parliamentary Committees

During the Tenth Lok Sabha various Standing Committees, other than the DRSCs, held a total of 1105 sittings and presented 554 reports. The three Financial Committees, namely, the Committee on Public Accounts, the Committee on Estimates and the Committee on Public Undertakings alone held as many as 401 sittings and presented 230 reports.

The Committee on Public Accounts held 124 sittings of 224 hours' duration. The Committee constituted 27 Sub-Committees/Study Groups and visited 74 offices during their tours. The Committee presented 119 reports.

The Committee on Estimates held 105 sittings of 226 hours' duration. The Committee constituted 12 Sub-Committees/Study Groups and visited 238 establishments/organisations during their tours. The Committee presented 57 reports.

The Committee on Public Undertakings held 172 sittings of 325 hours' duration. The Committee constituted 31 Sub-Committees/Study Groups and visited 72 establishments/organisations during their tours. The Committee presented 54 reports.

Another important Committee, namely, the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes held 132 sittings of about 229 hours' duration. The Committee constituted 29 Sub-Committees/Study Groups and visited 192 establishments/organisations during their tours. The Committee presented 65 reports.

*For details see article on 'Departmentally Related Standing Committees' in Part II.

International Parliamentary Conferences

During the Tenth Lok Sabha, India had the privilege of hosting as many as four major international Parliamentary Conferences.

(i) **The 37th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference:** The 37th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, held in New Delhi from September 23 to 28, 1991, was one of the largest Conferences in the history of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA). In all, 448 delegates, observers and spouses, special invitees and others from 107 Branches of the CPA attended the Conference. The subjects discussed in the Plenary Sessions of the Conference were—United Nations collective security—implementation of its Resolutions; the Gulf crisis, with special reference to Commonwealth countries; role of Commonwealth Parliaments in accelerating changes towards democracy which will allow South Africa to rejoin the Commonwealth; Strengthening democracy, security and economic development of small Commonwealth States; and Violence against women and children.

(ii) **The 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference:** A year and a half after the 37th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, India had the privilege of hosting the 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in New Delhi from April 12 to 17, 1993. The Conference was attended by 795 delegates including 488 members of Parliament and 37 observers representing National Groups from 107 countries and 3 Associate Members. The Conference discussed in its Plenary Sessions the subjects *viz.* Transparency in arms transfer through a Global Arms Register as a means to check the growing use of violence to achieve political objectives; The implementation of educational and cultural policies designated to foster greater respect of democratic values; General debate on the political, economic and social situation in the world; and the Need for urgent action in the former Yugoslavia, particularly as regards the protection of minorities and prevention of further loss of life in order that peaceful co-existence and respect for human rights can be restored for all peoples.

(iii) **The Sixth Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar:** In less than a year's time of hosting the 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, the India Branch of the CPA and the CPA, London Branch jointly hosted the Sixth Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar in New Delhi from January 17 to 25, 1994. The Seminar was attended by 126 delegates, observers and spouses from

53 CPA Branches. The Seminar discussed in its sessions the subjects *viz.* Parliamentary system in India; Parliamentary systems—Reforms to suit contemporary changes; Role of Parliament in policy formulation and execution; Parliament and press; Committees system; Role of Presiding Officers; and Role of Opposition.

(iv) **The First Conference of the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians:** The First Conference of the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians was held in New Delhi from July 22 to 24, 1995. The Conference was attended by 84 delegates from seven SAARC countries. The Conference during its Sessions deliberated on the subjects, *viz.* SAARC Parliaments—their relations with the Executive and the Judiciary; and the Committee system in SAARC Parliaments.

Services to Members

As in the previous Lok Sabhas, the members of the Tenth Lok Sabha continued to be assisted by the Parliament Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS). The service rendered assistance to members by making available authentic, non-partisan and authoritative information, so vital for any Parliament to deliberate, discuss and take decisions. It brought out a number of books, brochures, monographs, information bulletins, etc. during the period of the Tenth Lok Sabha.

Important publications brought out during the Tenth Lok Sabha include—Union and State Legislatures in India; Triumph of Democracy; Women Parliamentarians in India; Constitution of India—in Precept and Practice; Constitution Amendments in India; Lal Bahadur Shastri and Parliament; Indira Gandhi and Parliament; Rajiv Gandhi and Parliament; Lohia and Parliament; Netaji and INA; SAARC Parliaments; and Commonwealth Parliaments—A Commemorative Souvenir.

Under the Distinguished Parliamentarians Felicitation Series, a monograph on 'Ramaswamy Venkataraman - President in Parliament' was brought out and released. More monographs under this series would be a regular feature.

From time to time, well documented and exhaustive Backgrounders and Information Bulletins on subjects before the House were also brought out and made available to members to facilitate purposeful debate. Besides, relevant information was supplied in response to as many as 23,400 reference requests from the members.

Training Courses and Programmes

With a view to ensuring smooth, efficient and prompt services to Parliament and State Legislatures, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training was set up in January 1976, as an integral division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

During the Tenth Lok Sabha, the Bureau arranged 9 orientation programmes for new members of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies; conducted 90 appreciation courses for probationers of All India Central Services/Officers of Government of India/Professors/Lecturers, etc.; 37 training courses for officers of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Secretariats; 10 Attachment Programmes for officers of State Legislative Secretariats; 6 Attachment Programmes for fellows of Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi and 10 International Programmes for foreign parliamentary officials. Besides, the Bureau made arrangements for as many as 211 study visits by officers/probationers of All India/Central Services, State Legislature Secretariats, lecturers and students of various Universities/institutions; and officers from foreign countries. One Parliamentary Internship Programme and two Legislative Drafting Programmes for foreign parliamentary/Government officials were also organised by the Bureau.

PARLIS (Parliament Library Information System)

To keep pace with the rapid advances in information technology, Parliament Library Information System (PARLIS) made a beginning in the field of Computerised Information Service with the establishment of the Computer Centre in 1987. PARLIS database is designed to cater to instant reference needs of members of Parliament, officers of Parliament, Committees, the research and reference personnel and other staff. The information stored in the computer and data available for on line retrieval cover—subject index references to selected Questions and Answers; Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Debates from 1985; Government and Private Members' Bills from 1985, dates of discussions in the Constituent Assembly of India; of various articles and Schedules of the Constitution of India; biodata profile of members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha from 1985; time taken on various kinds of business in Lok Sabha from 1977; data regarding Presidential Elections from 1952; directions, decisions and observations from the Chair from 1952; by-elections to Lok Sabha from 1952; Council of Ministers; Ministry-wise and name-wise from 1947; and President's Rule in the States and Union territories from 1951.

In order to make optimum utilisation of the existing space in the Parliament Library and also for better preservation and future use of valuable collections of the Library, the **Microfilming Unit** was set up in 1987 with the acquisition of latest available models of microfilming equipments and ancillaries. The Unit is now fully functional and provides facilities for computer-assisted retrieval of information from the microfilms.

In the area of technology information system, yet another step was taken by installing **Closed Circuit Television (CCTV)** monitors at various places in Parliament House and Parliament House Annexe besides the Hotline Projection Television in the Central Hall. The system is meant for indicating on the monitors, kept in the rooms of Presiding Officers, Ministers and at various common places, information about business going on in the Lok Sabha at a given moment and also for communication of information about parliamentary events and activities of interest to members.

In order to keep members posted with the latest developments in the country and abroad, particularly during the sessions of Parliament, English, Hindi and Urdu teleprinters fed by national news agencies, have been installed in Parliament House.

Parliamentary Museum and Archives

In 1984, the Lok Sabha Secretariat set up an institution, the Parliamentary Museum and Archives (PMA), with the basic aim of preserving the past and the present for the future by protecting from the ravages of time and neglect all the precious records, historic documents and articles connected with the Constitution and the Parliament and through them to make the history and growth of parliamentary institutions and the political system better understood.

From time to time, the Parliamentary Museum and Archives, in cooperation with the official agencies, organises for members of Parliament and the general public Exhibitions on varying themes, mostly connected with the functioning and achievements of Parliament. PMA was also enriched by various types of collections which included models, photographs, films and video recordings and commemorative stamps. During the period of the Tenth Lok Sabha, the PMA collected 2200 photographs of important parliamentary activities, eminent parliamentarians, etc.; 59 audio/video cassettes relating to conferences, seminars interviews, etc.; and 114 books on/by parliamentarians. It has, at present, nearly 8000 photographs in its collection.

Initiatives and Innovations

The Tenth Lok Sabha has witnessed important changes and developments having far-reaching significance. Following are some of the major initiatives, innovations and developments during this period.

(a) Computerisation

During the tenure of the Tenth Lok Sabha, a new thrust was given to the on-going computerisation and modernisation efforts of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, particularly the computerisation of the information service to the members of Parliament. Since 1991 particularly, computerisation has made rapid strides. A number of mini and personal computer systems have been installed and necessary software programmes developed.

Library management functions like acquisition, processing and issue and return of books have also been computerised by using the software package LIBSYS. Members can access the catalogue of the Parliament Library through the terminals installed at the Library counters. Indexes of important articles published in newspapers and journals and publications of national and international organisations are also available through the terminals. Subject bibliographies and select list of publications on various subjects are provided to members on request.

Further expansion of the computerisation activities of PARLIS is envisaged to cover some other areas, including parliamentary activities like Papers Laid on the Table, rare collections of Parliamentary Museum and Archives, telecasting of parliamentary proceedings, etc.

(b) Supply of Computers to Members

Keeping in view the immediate and succinct information requirements of parliamentarians, a need was felt to provide computer facilities to them at their residences/work places. Accordingly, members are being provided with a Note Book/Desktop Computer each along with an inkjet printer.

A user friendly menu-driven software under Windows environment has been developed by the National Informatics Centre (NIC) and the Computer Maintenance Corporation Ltd. (CMC) which would assist the members of Parliament in the following areas.

- (i) Constituency functions management system: census statistics and election statistics.
- (ii) Personal information system: correspondence and grievance module, local area development system and list of service beneficiaries.

- (iii) Office automation activities: multilingual word processing facility; E-Mail facility for sending mail to fellow MPs, Parliament Secretariats. Ministers and their officers, etc.; Fax facility; voice mail; telephone diary; greetings preparation; Directory of Who's Who; and appointment planning.

- (iv) Parliamentary activities interaction system: agenda for the day, topical items, events of the fortnight, and important announcements.

- (v) Parliament Library Information System (PARLIS).

(c) Communication Linkage

The linkage of the Parliament Library with Parliamentary Libraries of foreign countries and international databases through satellite network is a matter of great importance. Keeping this in view, the Parliament Library has been working on a comprehensive scheme for developing a national on-line network for interlinkage of databases of PARLIS with databases of State Legislatures under the National Legislatures Information System (NATLIS) and a multiple function/service international network named the International Parliamentary Information Network (IPINET) interconnecting databases of Parliament Libraries of other countries and important databases the world over.

PARLIS is presently linked with the NICNET. Since NICNET is linked with capitals of all the States and district headquarters of the country, we are able to exchange messages and other information with State Legislatures and district headquarters in India. In addition, as NICNET is connected with major international networks like UUNET, INTERNET, SPRINTNET, TIMENET, TELENET, DATAPAK, etc. it is possible to interchange information with foreign Legislatures and have access to international organisations. The Parliament Library now proposes to have linkage with the Parliaments of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) having access to any of the above mentioned networks.

(d) Integrated System on Microphone Management, Simultaneous Interpretation and Automatic Vote Recording in Lok Sabha Chamber

As part of the modernization initiatives, a new computer-controlled integrated system, comprising three

sub-systems, viz. Microphone Management System, Simultaneous Interpretation System and Automatic Vote Recording System, was introduced in the Lok Sabha Chamber from the twelfth session of the Tenth Lok Sabha.

Each member, under the Simultaneous Interpretation System, has the option to select a language of his/her choice from among English, Hindi or regional language (*i.e.* the floor language) to be heard over a headphone. For this purpose, each seat in the Chamber is provided with a headphone and a Language Selector Switch Assembly.

The Automatic Vote Recording System can be used for open voting wherein the names of members who vote 'for' or 'against' a question or 'abstain' in the voting are recorded; for secret voting wherein only the final number of votes in favour of ('for') or 'against' a question or 'abstentions' are recorded without revealing the names of members and the nature of vote cast by them, and for automatic counting of members present in the Chamber or ascertaining the Quorum.

(e) Televising of Parliamentary Proceedings

Yet another area of major development during the Tenth Lok Sabha is the televising of parliamentary proceedings.

In India, the matter of opening up the Legislative Chambers to television cameras had been under consideration for a long time. Yet, it was only on December 20, 1989 that a live telecast was made for the first time. The occasion was the Address by the President to members of the two Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall. With the constitution of the Tenth Lok Sabha, the question of televising of parliamentary proceedings was given further serious thought. Consequently in November 1991, it was decided to start, on an experimental basis, televising of the Question Hour of both the Houses of Parliament on alternate weeks. Thus, a new beginning was made in the country's parliamentary history when the recorded proceedings of the Question Hour of Lok Sabha on December 2, 1991 were televised the following day on the national channel.

Since 1992, besides the Address by the President to Parliament, the presentation of the Railway and General Budgets have also been televised live on the national channel every year. Further, important speeches of the Prime Minister, the Leaders of the Opposition and the Leaders of Parties during the discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address, debates on No-Confidence Motions, general debate on Budget and

debates on the Demands for Grants of important Ministries, etc. have also been televised countrywide.

As a prelude to the complete live telecast of parliamentary proceedings, a Low Power Transmitter was set up in Parliament House on August 25, 1994 to provide for live telecast of Lok Sabha proceedings within 10 to 15 km range of Parliament House. With the installation of another Low Power Transmitter, Rajya Sabha proceedings are also being telecast live since December 7, 1994. Besides, since December 7, 1994, the proceedings of the Question Hour of both the Houses are being telecast live on alternate weeks throughout the country on the primary channel of Doordarshan. It is now proposed to have live telecast of the complete proceedings of Parliament through a satellite channel throughout the country. It has also been decided to make use of the latest and most sophisticated equipment for the telefilming and telecasting of the proceedings, besides setting up a modern Studio in the Parliament House.

(f) Films on Parliamentary Subjects

As an extension of telefilming and televising of parliamentary proceedings, video films are being prepared on different parliamentary practices and procedures and related parliamentary topics. This is to give a new dimension to the Orientation Programmes for new members of Parliament and State Legislatures as well as Officers of Legislatures and Government. This would also facilitate educating the scholars, media persons and others about various facets of the functioning of Parliament. Six such films have so far been prepared. These are: (i) Private Members' Bills; (ii) Parliament Questions; (iii) Parliamentary Etiquette and Manners; (iv) Financial Committees; (v) Enriching the Debates in Legislatures; and (vi) How to be an Effective Parliamentarian?

(g) MPs' Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)

Members of Parliament are quite often approached by their constituents for small works of capital nature to be done in their constituencies. Considering these suggestions the Speaker of the Tenth Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, took up the matter and pursued it with the concerned authorities. The efforts eventually bore fruit when the then Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao announced in Parliament on December 23, 1993, the MPs Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS).

Under this Scheme, each member has the choice to suggest to the District Collector works to the tune of

one crore rupees per year to be taken up in his/her constituency. Members of Rajya Sabha may select any District from the State from which he/she has been elected and the nominated members may select any one District in any State/Union Territory for implementation of their choice of works under the Scheme.

Each member can give a choice of works to the concerned District Collector who will get them implemented through government agencies in the District by following the established procedures. The works under the Scheme shall be developmental in nature based on locally felt needs. The Scheme has been warmly welcomed by members and the constituents alike. The Scheme was initially administered by the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment. It was later transferred to the Department of Programme Implementation of the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation, who have been maintaining a close liaison with the Speaker, Lok Sabha to apprise him of the progress of the implementation of this scheme.

Other Notable Developments

(a) The Justice Ramaswamy Case

The Sixth session of the Tenth Lok Sabha created history when it discussed and subsequently negated the first ever motion for the impeachment of a sitting judge of the Supreme Court Justice V. Ramaswamy. Interestingly, the cases had its genesis in the Ninth Lok Sabha.

On February 27, 1991, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and 107 other members of the Lok Sabha submitted a notice of Motion, listing eleven charges against Justice Ramaswamy, a Judge of the Supreme Court of India for the removal from office under article 124(4) of the Constitution, read with section (3) of the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968. At the last sitting of the Ninth Lok Sabha, on March 12, 1991, the then Speaker, Shri Rabi Ray informed the House that he had admitted the notice of the Motion. He also announced the setting up of a three-member Committee to investigate into the grounds on which the removal of the Judge was prayed for. The members of the Committee were Justice P.B. Sawant, Supreme Court of India, Justice P.D. Desai, Chief Justice of the High Court at Bombay; and Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy, a former Judge of the Supreme Court of India.

The Inquiry Committee, after detailed examination of the case and consideration of the charges against Justice Ramaswamy, submitted a report which was laid on the Table of the House on December 17, 1992.

After considering the charges collectively and individually, the Committee concluded that Justice Ramaswamy's conduct amounted to "misbehaviour" within the meaning of art. 124 (4) of the Constitution of India.

Considering the fact that this was the first ever instance of a Motion for the removal of a Judge of the Supreme Court on which the House had to decide, the Speaker took particular care to see to it that proper procedures were laid down for the discussions to follow. Before bringing up the Motion before the House for presenting an Address to the President and the Motion for considering the Report of the Inquiry Committee, the Speaker held consultations with Leaders of parties and Groups on the issue. On May 10, 1993, the Speaker made the following announcement in the House detailing the procedure for considering the two Motions:

"What we are going to take up in the House now is a matter which involves a Judge of the Supreme Court and is of very great importance. Therefore, the discussion may be carried with all sincerity, solemnity and understanding at our command."

The Counsel on behalf of Justice Ramaswamy was brought to the Bar of the House. The Motion for presenting an Address to the President was then moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee who also moved the Motion for considering the report of the Inquiry Committee.

Justice Ramaswamy's Counsel then made submissions and thereafter withdrew from the House. The discussion on the combined Motions continued on May 11, 1993, with eleven members participating. Shri Somnath Chatterjee replied to the debate.

Thereafter, the Motion for presenting an Address to the President under clause (4) of art. 124 of the Constitution regarding removal of Shri V. Ramaswamy from his office as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India was put to the vote of the House. The result of the division was as follow: Ayes—196: Noes—Nil. Accordingly, the Motion and the Address were declared as not carried by the required majority in accordance with clause (4) of art. 124 of the Constitution.

(b) Speaker's Decision in the Janata Dal Case

On July 20, 1992, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, received two letters from the President of the Janata Dal, Shri S.R. Bommai, intimating the expulsion of Sarvashri Shivsharan Verma, Ram Awadh, Rajnath Sonker Shastri

and Ramnihore Rai, all members of the Lok Sabha, from the primary membership of the Party for six years. The same day, the Speaker received another communication from Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, the then Leader of the Janata Dal Parliamentary Party, conveying the Party's decision about the expulsion of the said members. As per past practice and precedents, the Speaker allowed the four members to sit outside the Janata Dal block in the Lok Sabha with effect from August 7, 1992.

Earlier, the Speaker had taken a similar measure in respect of Shri Ajit Singh, member of the Lok Sabha, who was expelled from the Janata Dal in December 1991, and Sarvashri Rasheed Masood, Harpal Panwar and Satyapal Singh Yadav, members of the Lok Sabha who were expelled from the Janata Dal in January 1992.

On August 7, 1992, twenty members of the Lok Sabha, including the eight aforesaid members who had been expelled from the Janata Dal and twelve other members belonging to the Janata Dal, met the Speaker and gave him an application bearing signatures of these twenty members and also four more signatures. These four signatories did not, however, accompany the twenty members when the application was delivered to the Speaker. The twenty members who appeared before the Speaker and signed the letter again to affirm its contents were: Sarvashri Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav, Ram Sharan Yadav, Ram Sundar Dass, Upendra Nath Verma, Surya Narain Yadav, Govinda Chandra Munda, Anadi Charan Das, Ajit Singh, Rasheed Masood, Harpal Panwar, Abhay Pratap Singh, Gulam Mohammad Khan, Ramnihore Rai, Rambadan, Ram Awadh, Rajnath Sonker Shastri, Shivsharan Verma, Satyapal Singh Yadav, Arjun Singh Yadav and Roshan Lal. They requested the Speaker to recognise them and allocate separate seats in the Lok Sabha.

Matters arising out of the application dated August 7, 1992 and petitions for disqualification against all the twenty members were heard together by the Speaker for a decision under the Tenth Schedule. Parties to the case were allowed to plead their cases themselves as well as through lawyers. Broadly, the Code of Civil Procedure was followed in conducting the proceedings. Hearings by the Speaker in the case commenced on August 19, 1992 and concluded on April 2, 1993. Counsels for parties advanced detailed arguments. In all twenty-one hearings were held.

On June 1, 1993, the Speaker gave his decision under the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution and the Members of Lok Sabha (Disqualification on Ground of Defection)

Rules, 1985, on the case before him. The Speaker, in his detailed decision, reflected on the moral, legal and political aspects of the case and the law. He was of the view that the matter was important and complicated, as well as agonizing, as it carried implications for democracy and parliamentary system in India. It involved the interpretation of the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution and the freedom and rights enjoyed by and obligations of the Indian citizens and their representatives in Parliament. The Tenth Schedule being a new law, not many precedents were available on the basis of which it could be interpreted and enforced. Besides, it was also not free from lacunae.

The present case involved the membership of twenty parliamentarians who were the representatives of more than two crores of Indian citizens. They were elected by the people, and as representatives of the people were expected to come up to the expectations of law. The menace of floor crossing, if uncontrolled, could destroy the parliamentary and democratic system.

The gist of the Order of the Speaker in the Janata Dal case given on June 1, 1993, is as follows:

- (i) The twenty members of Parliament who were signatories to the application given by them on August 7, 1992 were members of Parliament on August 7, 1992 and the request made by them in the said application was allowable and was allowed with respect of the sitting members at that point of time.
- (ii) Sarvashri Ram Sundar Dass, Govinda Chandra Munda, Gulam Mohammad Khan and Rambadan had incurred disqualification for being members of Lok Sabha and had ceased to be the members of Lok Sabha with effect from the date of the order, *i.e.* June 1, 1993.
- (iii) The petitions for disqualification against the remaining sixteen members were dismissed on the ground that when these members separated on August 7, 1992, they were sitting members of the Lok Sabha and were equal to one-third members of the Janata Dal Legislature Party.

In his detailed and considered decision, the Speaker pointed out:

“The Tenth Schedule of the Constitution of India had served to a great extent the purpose for which it has been brought into existence. It has some weak points and defects too. They are now thrown

up and have become quite visible. They should not be allowed to continue in the body of the law.”

Subsequent to the decision of the Speaker, the Division Bench of the High Court of Delhi passed the following order on July 2, 1993, in respect of Civil Writ Petition filed by Sarvashri Ram Sundar Dass, Govinda Chandra Munda, Gulam Mohammad Khan and Rambadan, praying for staying the operation of the Order of the Speaker, Lok Sabha under the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution and the Members of Lok Sabha (Disqualification on ground of Defection) Rules, 1985, disqualifying them from the membership of Lok Sabha.

“We are of the opinion that the petitioner has a strong *prima facie* case for an order of stay of the operation of the order of disqualification impugned in this petition.

We accordingly direct that operation of the order dated 1st June, 1993, disqualifying the petitioner from membership of the House be stayed pending disposal of the writ petition.”

By virtue of the above order of the Division Bench of the High Court of Delhi, Sarvashri Ram Sundar Dass, Govinda Chandra Munda, Gulam Mohammad Khan and Rambadan continued to be members of the Tenth Lok Sabha.

MEMBERS OF TENTH LOK SABHA—A SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY*

Members of the Tenth Lok Sabha represented and reflected, as in the previous Lok Sabhas, a plurality of interests corresponding with the nature of Indian society which has exhibited cultural and social pluralism throughout the history of its development and growth. A system with plurality as the base of its social structure and democracy as its political superstructure which ensures entry into its Supreme Legislature, *i.e.* the Parliament (especially its lower chamber, the Lok Sabha) through a free and openly accessible mechanism of 'Direct Elections' is sure to see its consummation in returning members from a wide and diverse socio-cultural, political and economic background. The Tenth Lok Sabha, like all its predecessors, therefore, exhibited a remarkable degree of heterogeneity. Besides differing from one another in their natural biological characteristics of age and gender, members of the Tenth Lok Sabha differed from one another in a whole lot of other aspects. Coming from different educational backgrounds, they represented a correspondingly wide spectrum of professions. While many of them possessed a certain degree of legislative experience either in State Legislatures, other local bodies and/or in Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha, some others had been freshers without any past experience, intending to open a career out of parliamentary politics. Representing, different political parties or various other semi-political organisations affiliated to mainstream political parties, the members believed in different political ideologies.

The present study is basically an attempt to present factual details with regard to the composition of the Tenth Lok Sabha in respect of age of members, their educational backgrounds, occupational patterns, political affiliations, marital status, etc. While making an account of the above factual details, a comparative assessment has also been made of the Tenth Lok Sabha with the Ninth Lok Sabha and with the earlier Houses wherever necessary, to draw certain conclusions over the general trend of representation. Similar details in regard to women members are presented separately which, we hope, would be of special help to researchers and scholars interested in an analysis of the social position of Indian women.

* Reproduced from JPI, September 1991 issue (Contributed by Political Affairs Wing of LARRDIS).

To give a brief introduction, the Tenth Lok Sabha was constituted on June 20, 1991. With no single political party having succeeded in securing an absolute majority on its own in the House, we, for the second successive time, saw the installation of a minority government at the Centre led by the Congress Party which had a strength of 225 members (including the Speaker, Lok Sabha) in the House. Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, President of the Congress Party, was appointed Prime Minister, on June 21, 1991 following his election as leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party. As per accepted practice, the President appointed Shri Indrajit Gupta of the Communist Party of India, the senior most member of the House, Speaker *pro tem* with effect from July 9, 1991 and he administered the oath of office to the members. The election of the Speaker of the House was held on July 10, 1991.

As mentioned earlier, the members of the Tenth Lok Sabha represented diverse political parties. Table 1 indicates the detailed party position in the Tenth Lok Sabha as on July 3, 1991. The Bharatiya Janata Party was recognised as the Opposition Party, and Shri L.K. Advani, Leader of its Parliamentary party was appointed the Leader of Opposition in the Tenth Lok Sabha with the rank of a Cabinet Minister. It may be recalled here that Shri Advani had this privilege in the second half of the Ninth Lok Sabha too. Shri Shivraj V. Patil of the Congress Party was unanimously elected the Speaker of Lok Sabha on July 10, 1991. Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah of the BJP was elected the Deputy Speaker on August 13, 1991.

The Constitution provides that subject to the provision for nomination by the President of two members from the Anglo-Indian Community, the House of the People (Lok Sabha) shall consist of not more than five hundred and thirty members chosen from different territorial constituencies in the States and not more than twenty members to represent the Union territories. As per the existing delimitation of constituencies there are only 543 elective seats to the House. Initially 507 members were elected to the Tenth Lok Sabha as elections in the States of Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir could not be held. Besides, two members were nominated under Article 331 of the Constitution. General elections in Punjab were held later on February 19, 1992 and 13 members of Lok Sabha were elected from the

State. Elections could still not be held in Jammu & Kashmir during the period of the Tenth Lok Sabha.

The bio-data of 504 members, as collected from the members themselves, constitute the basis of the present analysis. In some cases, all the necessary particulars in respect of date of birth, educational qualifications, occupation, etc. are not available. It is thus with certain limitations that the article seeks to discuss the nature of composition of the Tenth Lok Sabha.

Age Profile

The Constitution prescribes a minimum age of 25 years to contest election for membership of the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and 30 years for membership of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha). It is silent on the upper age limit.

The average age of members in the various Lok Sabhas is indicated in Graph 1. It will be observed therefrom that the Tenth Lok Sabha was a little older than the Ninth Lok Sabha with the average age of its members being 51.4 years as against 51.3 years in the case of its immediate predecessor. In terms of averages, the Sixth Lok Sabha with the average age of its members being 52.1 years, had the distinction of being the oldest House thus far.

For the purpose of a little more detailed analysis, the members are categorised into 13 different age-groups with a span of 5 years each, beginning with the age group of 25-30 years and ending with 86-90 years. Table 2 gives the comparative position about the distribution of members of all the Ten Lok Sabhas in terms of the different age groups.

In Graph 2, seven different age groups represented in the Tenth Lok Sabha have been taken with a span of 10 years each, beginning with the age group of 25-35 and ending with 86-95 years. It may be seen that in the Tenth Lok Sabha, as has been the case in all the previous Lok Sabhas, the middle-aged members, *i.e.* those in the age group of 41-55 years, had the largest representation. They constituted 46.14 per cent of all the members in the Tenth Lok Sabha. The representation of this age group was the highest in the Fifth Lok Sabha (53.2 per cent) and was the lowest in Eighth Lok Sabha (42.1 per cent). A marginal improvement, however, could be noted in the representation of young members (that is members who are either 40 or below) from 16.47 per cent in the Ninth Lok Sabha to 17.82 per cent in the Tenth Lok Sabha. The representation of this group was the highest in the Second Lok Sabha (33.74 per cent) and was the lowest in the Ninth Lok Sabha. A substantial fall, however, is noticeable in the representation of members in the youngest age group, that is members in the age group of 25-30 years, in the Tenth Lok Sabha which shows only 1.58 per cent representation against 2.68 per cent in the Ninth Lok Sabha. Members in this age group had the largest ever representation of 6 per cent in the First Lok Sabha. Older members who were 56 years of age or above had 36.04 per cent representation in the Tenth Lok Sabha compared to their highest ever representation of 38.5 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha. Nonetheless, their representation in the Tenth Lok Sabha shows a marginal increase over the Ninth Lok Sabha figure of 35.63 per cent. In the First Lok Sabha their representation was only 20.9 per cent. There was no representation of members who were in the age group of 81-85 in the Ninth Lok Sabha whereas their

TABLE 1
State-wise Party Positions @

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Seats	Cong. (I)	BJP	Janata Dal	CPI (M)	CPI	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(i) STATES											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	24	1	—	1	1	13(a)	—	41	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
3.	Assam	14	8	2	—	1	—	2(b)	1	14	—
4.	Bihar	54	—	5	28	1	7	6(c)	—	47	7
5.	Goa	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
6.	Gujarat	26	4	20	—	—	—	1(d)	—	25	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Haryana	10	9	—	—	—	—	1(e)	—	10	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
9.	Karnataka	28	21	4	—	—	—	1(f)	—	26	2
10.	Kerala	20	13	—	—	3	—	4(g)	—	20	—
11.	Madhya Pradesh	40	27	11	—	—	—	1(h)	—	39	(1)
12.	Maharashtra	48	37	5	—	1	—	4(i)	—	47	(1)
13.	Manipur	2	1	—	—	—	—	1(j)	—	2	—
14.	Meghalaya	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
15.	Mizoram	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
16.	Nagaland	1	—	—	—	—	—	1(k)	—	1	—
17.	Orissa	21	12	—	6	1	1	—	—	20	1
18.	Rajasthan	25	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
19.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	1(l)	—	1	—
20.	Tamil Nadu	39	28	—	—	—	—	11(m)	—	39	—
21.	Tripura	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
22.	Uttar Pradesh	85	4	50	22	—	1	4(n)	—	81	4
23.	West Bengal	42	5	—	—	27	3	7(o)	42	—	—
(ii) UNION TERRITORIES											
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
2.	Chandigarh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
4.	Daman & Diu	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5.	Delhi	7	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
6.	Lakshadweep	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
7.	Pondicherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total		524	224	117	56	35	13	59	1	505*	19

⊕ Elections not held in Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab.

* Excluding Speaker

(a) TD—13; AIMIM—1

(b) Autonomous States Demand Committee—1; and AGP—1

(c) JMM—6

(d) Janata Dal (Gujarat)—1

(e) Haryana Vikas Party—1

(f) Janata Party—1

(g) Indian Congress (Socialist Sarat Chandra Sinha)—1; ML—2; and Kerala Congress (M)—1

(h) BSP—1

(i) Shiv Sena—4

(j) MPP—1

(k) NPC—1

(l) SSP—1

(m) AIADMK—11

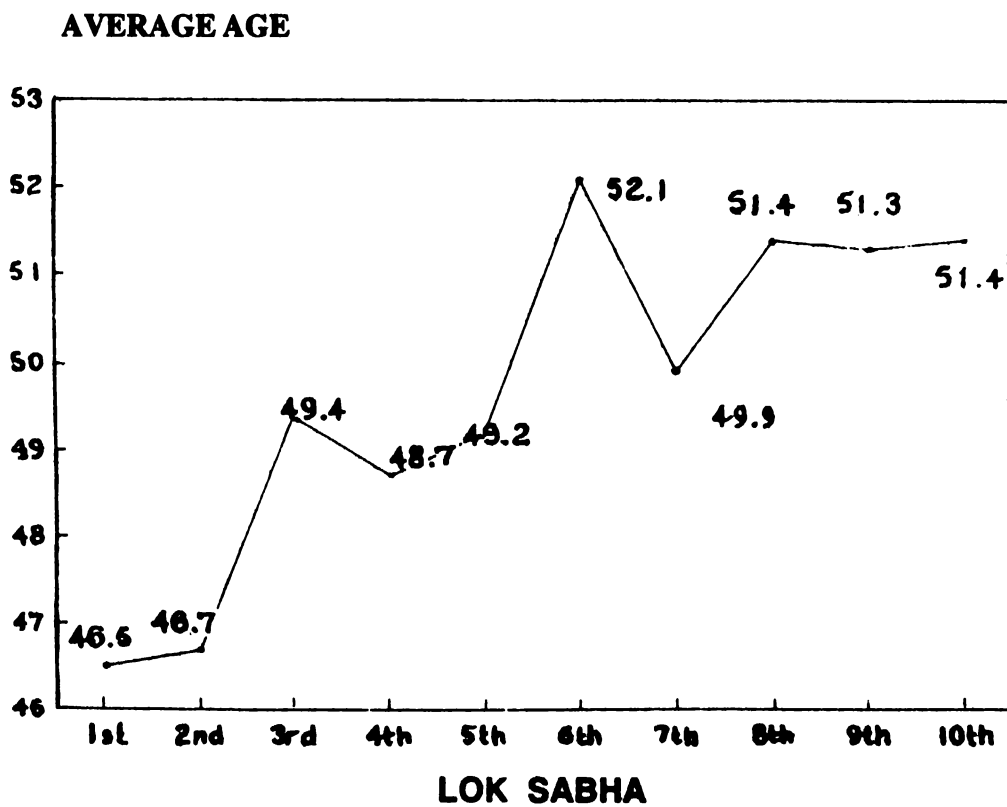
(n) Janata Party—4

(o) AIFB—3; and RSP—4

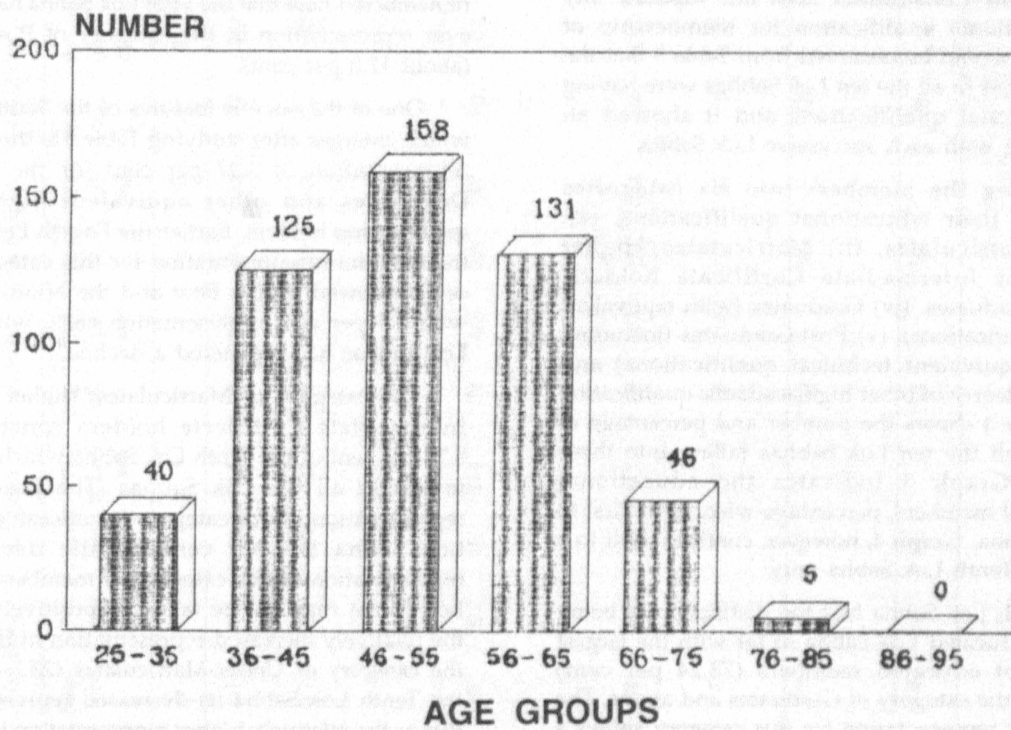
TABLE 2
Distribution of Members from First to Tenth Lok Sabha by Age Groups

Age Group	1st Lok Sabha		2nd Lok Sabha		3rd Lok Sabha		4th Lok Sabha		5th Lok Sabha		6th Lok Sabha		7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha	
	Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
25-30 years	28	6.0	13	2.6	11	2.3	22	4.4	16	3.1	18	3.5	9	1.7	7	1.3	14	2.68	8	1.58
31-35 years	54	11.6	60	12.3	34	7.1	37	7.5	28	5.5	26	5.0	43	8.3	36	6.8	17	3.25	32	6.34
36-40 years	58	12.5	91	18.7	64	13.7	68	13.7	62	12.3	62	11.9	71	13.7	60	11.3	55	10.53	50	9.90
41-45 years	68	14.7	71	14.6	79	16.6	84	17.0	76	15.0	69	13.3	75	15.5	73	13.7	76	14.55	75	14.85
46-50 years	74	16.0	64	13.1	73	15.4	85	17.0	99	19.6	94	18.1	70	13.5	77	14.5	92	17.62	87	17.23
51-55 years	93	20.3	76	15.6	69	14.5	69	14.0	94	18.6	94	18.1	84	16.2	74	13.9	82	15.70	71	14.06
61-65 years	29	6.2	25	5.1	58	12.2	39	7.9	35	6.9	41	8.0	41	7.9	74	13.9	63	12.06	66	13.07
66-70 years	10	2.0	12	2.4	21	4.4	25	5.0	25	4.9	33	6.4	24	4.6	74	13.9	63	12.06	66	13.07
71-75 years	1	0.2	4	1.0	6	1.2	10	2.0	9	1.7	11	2.1	11	2.1	11	2.1	12	2.29	14	2.77
76-80 years	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.1	0	0.19	4	0.79
81-85 years	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.02	3	0.6	—	—	1	0.20
86-90 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.19	—	—
Total number of members who have supplied information	462		486		475		496		504		519		519		531		522		505	
Total number of Seats	499		500		503		523		521		544		544		544		529		509	

GRAPH -1
AVERAGE AGE OF MEMBERS FROM
FIRST TO TENTH LOK SABHA



GRAPH -2
AGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS
TENTH LOK SABHA



representation registered 0.2 per cent in the Tenth Lok Sabha. Interestingly, in the first two Lok Sabhas, they had no representation. The youngest male member of the Tenth Lok Sabha was Shri Anand Ahirwar (27 years) and Shri Frank Anthony (82 years) was the oldest male member in the present House. Smt. Sheila Kaul continued to be the oldest female member (76 years) in the Tenth Lok Sabha as in the Ninth Lok Sabha while the credit of being the youngest female member in the Tenth Lok Sabha goes to Kum. Dipika Chikhliya (26 years).

Educational Background

Though our Constitution does not stipulate any formal educational qualification for membership of Parliament, it would be observed from Table 3 that the members elected to all the ten Lok Sabhas were having good educational qualifications and it showed an upward swing with each successive Lok Sabha.

Classifying the members into six categories according to their educational qualifications, *viz.* (i) Under-Matriculates, (ii) Matriculates/Higher Secondary or Intermediate Certificate holders, (iii) Under-Graduates, (iv) Graduates (with equivalent technical qualifications), (v) Post-Graduates (including those with equivalent technical qualifications) and (vi) Doctoral degree or other high academic qualification holders, Table 3 shows the number and percentage of members of all the ten Lok Sabhas falling into these categories. Graph 3 indicates the educational background of members, percentage-wise, from First to Tenth Lok Sabha. Graph 4, however, confines itself to a study of the Tenth Lok Sabha only.

The Ninth Lok Sabha had the distinction of being the highest educated Lok Sabha so far with the largest proportion of educated members (78.24 per cent) belonging to the category of Graduates and above. The percentage of representation for this category shows a little decline to 76.39 per cent in the Tenth Lok Sabha. However, with the availability of the relevant information from 504 members only for the present study, figure of representation for this category of members may not thus be necessarily viewed as a downward trend in the representation of Graduates and above in the Lok Sabha. In any case in the Tenth Lok Sabha representation of this category of members marked a significant improvement upon the record of the Eighth Lok Sabha with 71.1 per cent. The members with Graduate degrees and other higher academic qualifications constituted 67.47 per cent, 65.28 per cent, 60.89 per cent, 66.08 per cent, 53.47 per cent, 55.41 per cent and 58.07 per cent in the Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, Fourth, Third, Second and First Lok Sabhas respectively.

Going by any single category, Graduates accounted for 43.65 per cent representation in the Tenth Lok Sabha. This was less than the Ninth Lok Sabha representation of 48.74 per cent for this category which was an all time record. The Tenth Lok Sabha had, on the other hand, the distinction of having maximum number of members having Post-Graduate and Doctorate degrees. The Post-Graduates (including those with equivalent technical qualifications) have surpassed all their past record of representation, registering 28.77 per cent in the Tenth Lok Sabha. In the Ninth and the Eighth Lok Sabhas their representation was 25.94 per cent and 25.8 per cent, respectively, for this category. It may be remembered here that the First Lok Sabha had the lowest ever representation in the category of Post-Graduates (about 17.8 per cent).

One of the notable features of the Tenth Lok Sabha which emerges after studying Table 3 is the largest ever representation of 3.97 per cent for the category of Doctorates and other equivalent high academic qualification holders. Earlier the Fourth Lok Sabha had the maximum representation for this category (3.7 per cent) followed by the First and the Ninth Lok Sabhas with 3.5 per cent representation each, while all other Lok Sabhas had registered a decline.

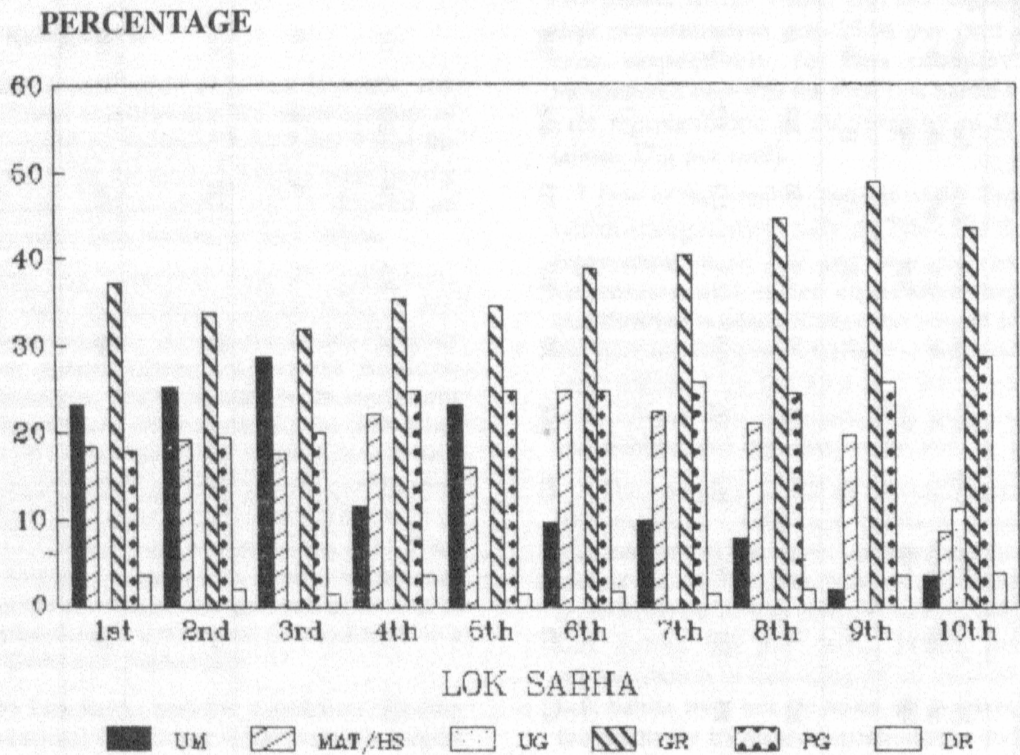
The category of Matriculates/Higher Secondary/Intermediate Certificate holders constituted only 8.73 per cent of the Tenth Lok Sabha which is so far the lowest in all the Lok Sabhas. The previous lower representation in this category is noticeable in the Fifth Lok Sabha (16 per cent). While decline in the representation of this category of members in the Fifth Lok Sabha may not be taken so positively because of the relatively increased representation in that House in the category of Under-Matriculates (23.1 per cent), in the Tenth Lok Sabha its decreased representation was due to the relatively higher representation in that House in the category of Under-Matriculates (23.1 per cent), in the Tenth Lok Sabha its decreased representation was due to a relatively higher representation of Graduates and above.

As, in the Ninth Lok Sabha, representation of Under-Matriculates in the Tenth Lok Sabha has been relatively less, though the Tenth Lok Sabha figure for this category (3.57 per cent) is a little above the Ninth Lok Sabha figure of 2.09 per cent. But this, when viewed in the context of overall representation of other categories of members who were Graduates and above, appears negligible. In any case a fall in representation of Under-Matriculates and Matriculates put together signifies a rise in the general level of educational make-up of the Lok Sabha.

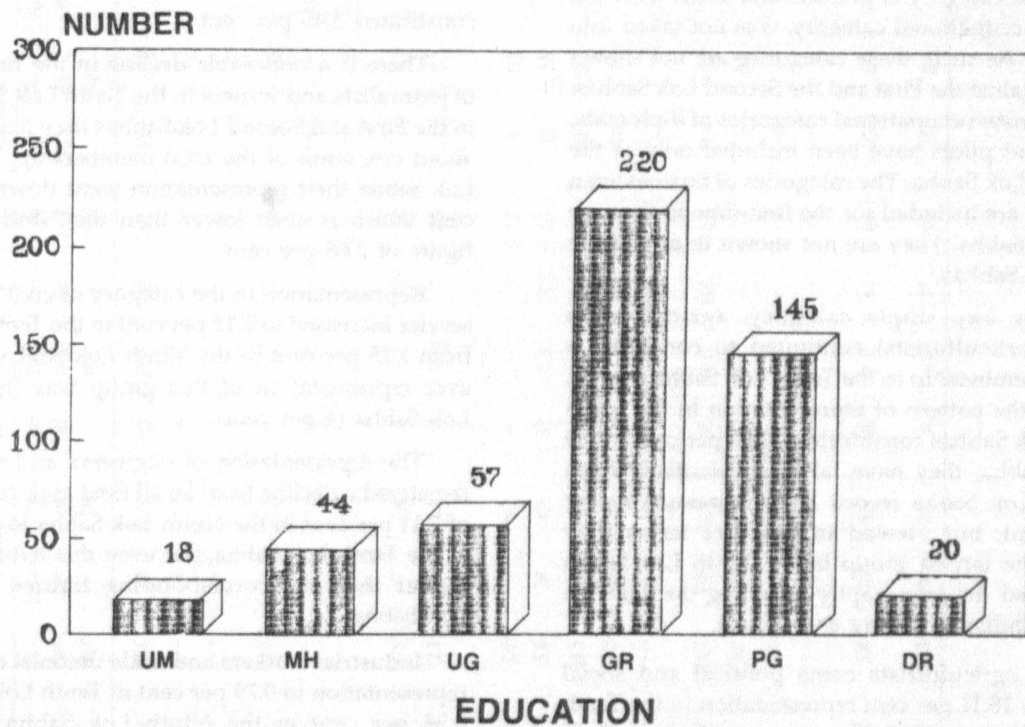
TABLE 3
Educational Background of Members from First to Tenth Lok Sabha

Educational Background	1st Lok Sabha		2nd Lok Sabha		3rd Lok Sabha		4th Lok Sabha		5th Lok Sabha		6th Lok Sabha		7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha	
	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Under Matriculates	112	23.2	120	25.4	141	28.7	54	11.5	119	23.1	52	9.8	53	10.0	42	7.9	10	2.09	18	3.57
Matriculates/ Higher Sec- ondary or Inter- mediate Cer- tificate holder	88	18.4	90	19.1	177	32.0	172	35.4	178	34.6	305	38.7	213	40.3	238	44.6	233	48.74	220	43.65
Under Graduates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduates (including those with equivalent technical qual- ifications)	177	37.1	160	33.9	157	32.0	172	35.4	178	34.6	305	38.7	213	40.3	238	44.6	233	48.74	220	43.65
Post-Graduates (including techni- cal qualifications)	85	17.8	92	19.5	98	20.0	113	24.7	127	24.7	132	24.9	136	25.8	131	24.6	124	25.94	145	23.77
Doctoral Degree or other higher academic qualification holders	15	3.5	9	2.1	7	1.6	17	3.7	8	1.5	9	1.7	8	1.5	10	1.9	17	3.55	20	3.97
Total number of members who have sup- plied information	477		471		490		457		514		530		528		533		478		504	
Total number of seats	499		500		503		523		521		544		544		544		529		509	

GRAPH -3
EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF MEMBERS FROM
FIRST TO TENTH LOK SABHA IN PERCENTAGE



GRAPH -4
EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF MEMBERS
TENTH LOK SABHA



Under-Graduates (*i.e.* members who have studied for Graduation without completing it)—a category that has been included for the first time in Tenth Lok Sabha — accounted for 11.31 per cent representation.

Occupational Background

The members of Lok Sabha come from various walks of life. For the purpose of our present study, we have taken into consideration only certain well-recognised professions and occupations which are indicated in Table 4.

It may be mentioned that in case of the first two Lok Sabhas, the category of political and social workers, as a distinct occupational category, was not taken into consideration. As such, these categories are not shown in the Table against the First and the Second Lok Sabhas. Similarly, the new occupational categories of diplomats, economists and pilots have been included only in the case of Ninth Lok Sabha. The categories of businessmen and scientists are included for the first time in the case of Tenth Lok Sabha. They are not shown in any of the previous Lok Sabhas.

Going by any single category, agriculturists (including horticulturists) continued to constitute a majority of membership in the Tenth Lok Sabha as well, in tune with the pattern of representation in the seven preceding Lok Sabhas constituting 32.09 per cent in the Tenth Lok Sabha, they have fallen substantially from their Ninth Lok Sabha record level representation of 44.14 per cent; but viewed in absolute terms they constituted the largest group in the Tenth Lok Sabha and dominated the scene, aptly reflecting the agrarian structure of Indian economy and society.

Next to agriculturists come political and social workers with 18.11 per cent representation in the Tenth Lok Sabha as against 17.08 per cent and 16 per cent representation in the Ninth and Eighth Lok Sabhas, respectively. This group was at its peak in the Fourth Lok Sabha claiming 22.9 per cent of the total membership.

The occupational group of lawyers which registered a noticeable decline in the Ninth Lok Sabha to 15.35 per cent from 19.1 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha, improved its position marginally to 16.34 per cent in the Tenth Lok Sabha. It may be recalled here that lawyers constituted the single largest group in the first two Lok Sabhas with 35.6 per cent, and 30.5 per cent, respectively.

Teachers and educationists as a group had the highest ever representation of 11.3 per cent in the Second

Lok Sabha. However, their number came down in the subsequent Houses. The increasing trend seen in their representation from the Eighth Lok Sabha has been sustained in the Tenth Lok Sabha which registered 9.65 per cent representation for this category.

The representation of traders and industrialists has further declined to 3.15 per cent in the Tenth Lok Sabha from 3.64 per cent in the Ninth Lok Sabha and 6.8 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha. Their highest-ever representation was in the First Lok Sabha (12 per cent).

Medical practitioners constituted 4.92 per cent of the total membership of the Tenth Lok Sabha which is so far the highest. In the Ninth Lok Sabha they constituted 3.45 per cent.

There is a noticeable decline in the representation of journalists and writers in the Tenth Lok Sabha. While in the First and Second Lok Sabhas they had constituted about one tenth of the total membership, in the Tenth Lok Sabha their representation went down to 2.17 per cent which is even lower than the Ninth Lok Sabha figure of 2.68 per cent.

Representation in the category of civil and military service increased to 3.15 per cent in the Tenth Lok Sabha from 1.15 per cent in the Ninth Lok Sabha. The largest ever representation of this group was in the Second Lok Sabha (4 per cent).

The representation of engineers and technologists registered a decline from an all time high representation of 2.11 per cent in the Ninth Lok Sabha to 1.38 per cent in the Tenth Lok Sabha, but even this reduced figure is higher than the corresponding figures in all other Lok Sabhas.

Industrial workers and trade unionist doubled their representation to 0.79 per cent in Tenth Lok Sabha from 0.38 per cent in the Ninth Lok Sabha. They were conspicuously absent in the first two Lok Sabhas.

Artistes registered 0.98 per cent representation in the Tenth Lok Sabha as compared to 0.76 per cent and 0.9 per cent in the Ninth and Eighth Lok Sabhas, respectively. They had no representation in the first two Lok Sabhas.

The categories of diplomats, religious missionaries, former rulers, sportsmen and pilots show 0.79 per cent, 0.59 per cent, 0.59 per cent, 0.39 per cent and 0.20 per cent representation, respectively, in the Tenth Lok Sabha.

The categories of businessmen and scientists which were included for the first time in the Tenth Lok Sabha constitute 4.53 per cent and 0.20 per cent representation, respectively.

TABLE 4
Occupational Background of Members from First to Tenth Lok Sabha

Prior Occupation	1st Lok Sabha		2nd Lok Sabha		3rd Lok Sabha		4th Lok Sabha		5th Lok Sabha		6th Lok Sabha		7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha	
	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage
Agriculturists	97	22.5	141	29.1	129	27.4	154	30.5	168	33.2	189	36.0	206	30.3	203	36.3	230	44.14	163	32.09
Artists	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	5	0.9	4	0.76	5	0.96
Businessman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	4.53
Civil and Military Service	16	3.7	19	4.0	4	0.9	16	3.2	17	3.4	9	1.7	5	0.9	16	3.0	6	1.15	16	3.15
Diplomats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.57	4	0.79
Economists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.19	—	—
Engineers and Technologists	—	—	—	—	4	0.9	7	1.4	6	1.2	5	0.9	6	1.1	4	0.8	11	2.11	7	1.36
Former Rulers	5	1.1	7	1.4	10	2.1	7	1.4	2	0.4	3	0.6	1	0.2	3	0.6	2	0.36	3	0.50
Industrial Workers/Trade Unionists	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	1	0.2	—	—	9	1.7	4	0.8	7	1.3	2	0.36	4	0.79
Journalists/Writers	45	10.4	50	10.2	27	5.8	24	4.8	32	6.3	11	2.7	16	2.9	7	1.3	14	2.66	11	2.17
Lawyers	153	35.6	147	30.5	115	24.5	96	17.5	103	20.5	123	23.4	116	22.2	101	19.1	80	15.36	88	16.34
Medical Practitioners	21	4.9	17	3.5	14	3.0	14	2.8	9	1.7	10	1.9	10	1.9	21	4.0	18	3.45	25	4.32
Pilots	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.19	1	0.20
Political and Social Workers	—	—	—	—	88	18.7	115	22.9	96	19.0	105	20.0	90	17.2	85	16.0	80	17.06	92	18.11
Religious Missionaries	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	4	0.8	2	0.4	—	—	1	0.2	1	0.2	—	—	3	0.50
Scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Sportsman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.30
Teachers and Educationists	43	9.9	55	11.3	27	5.8	33	6.5	36	7.1	44	8.4	35	6.7	41	7.7	41	7.86	40	9.55
Traders and Industrialists	52	12.0	50	10.2	50	10.3	30	7.5	36	6.8	17	3.3	33	6.3	36	6.8	19	3.64	16	3.15
Total number of members who have supplied information	432		486		470		503		506		525		523		530		521		508	
Total number of seats	499		500		503		523		521		544		544		544		529		509	

Marital Status

As in the case of the Ninth Lok Sabha, the large majority of members in the Tenth Lok Sabha were married. They constituted 92.91 per cent of the membership compared to 95.08 per cent in the previous House. Out of the married members of Tenth Lok Sabha as many as 14 were widowed and one was divorced. No information is available with regard to the marital status of one member. Unmarried members accounted for 6.89 per cent in the Tenth Lok Sabha almost equalling their highest ever representation of 6.9 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha. There was only 4.92 per cent representation of unmarried members in the Ninth Lok Sabha. Of the 35 unmarried members of the Tenth Lok Sabha, 25 were male and 10 were female. Among the married members with the exception of 29 members (6.14 per cent), all others of the Tenth Lok Sabha had children. In the past, 28 members of the Seventh Lok Sabha (5.7 per cent), 37 members of the Eighth Lok Sabha (5.3 per cent) and 30 members of the Ninth Lok Sabha (5.67 per cent), also did not have children.

Among the married members in the Tenth Lok Sabha two (0.42 per cent) were having 10 children followed by four members (0.85 per cent) with 9 children, eleven members (2.33 per cent) with 8 children, twelve members (2.54 per cent) with 7 children, twenty-seven members (5.72 per cent) with 6 children, fifty-eight members (12.29 per cent) with 5 children, seventy-four members (15.68 per cent) with 4 children, 104 members (22.03 per cent) with 3 children, 111 members (23.52 per cent) with 2 children and 41 members (8.69 per cent) with one child each. As against this in the Ninth Lok Sabha 111 members (22.06 per cent) and 36 members (7.15 per cent) had 2 children and 1 child each, respectively, while the remaining 319 members had children in the range of three to ten.

Women Members

The Eighth Lok Sabha had the distinction of having the largest ever number of women representatives (44). In the Ninth Lok Sabha their number declined to 28. In the 10th General Elections to Lok Sabha, it seems, as many of the media sources reported, the fear of large-

scale violence detracted many women from participation in the general poll and there was actually a fall in the number of candidates in comparison to the Eighth and Ninth General Elections. But as the poll outcome revealed, the apprehensions proved to be misplaced and the representation of women members increased to 36 (7.07 per cent) in the Tenth Lok Sabha from 28 (5.29 per cent) in the Ninth Lok Sabha. In fact this is the second highest representation of women members in any Lok Sabha so far.

Table-5 gives a detailed account of women members elected to all the Lok Sabha so far, while Table-6 attempts to make a comparative assessment of the age profile of women members from the Seventh Lok Sabha onwards after classifying them into ten different age groups.

A study of the age-profile of women members of the Tenth Lok Sabha reveals their average age to be 47.77 years as against 51.47 years for their male counterparts. It is interesting to note that in the Tenth Lok Sabha there is an equal number of women members (11) in the category of young members (*i.e.* members in the 25—40 age group) and that of the old members (*i.e.* members in the 56-75 age group). The middle-aged members, *i.e.* those in the age group of 41—55, constitute the majority (38.89 per cent) among the women members in the Tenth Lok Sabha in tune with the representation of their male counterparts as well as in accordance with the overall representational pattern of middle-aged members in all the Lok Sabhas so far. A comparative study of age-profile of women members from Seventh Lok Sabha onwards, however, reveals that the Tenth Lok Sabha had the highest representation (11.11 per cent) for the category of the young (age group of 25—30 years). In a similar way the present House has the distinction of having the highest representation (22.22 per cent) for women members in the category of early middle age, *i.e.*, those in between 41 and 45 years of age. However, representation for the highest age group of 71—75 years declined in the Tenth Lok Sabha, albeit marginally to two from three in the previous House. Women members in the age group of 56—60 years, however, improved their representation to 5 in the Tenth Lok Sabha from 2 in the Ninth Lok Sabha, thereby equalising their representation in the Eighth Lok Sabha.

TABLE 5
Representation of Women Members from First to Tenth Lok Sabha

Lok Sabha	Total No. of Seats	No. of Women Members	Percentage to the total
First	499	22	4.4
Second	500	27	5.4
Third	503	34	6.7
Fourth	523	31	5.9
Fifth	521	22	4.2
Sixth	544	19	3.4
Seventh	544	28	5.1
Eighth	544	44	8.1
Ninth	529	28	5.29
Tenth	509	36	7.07

TABLE 6
Distribution of Women Members, by Age Groups, from Seventh to Tenth Lok Sabha

Age Group	7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
25-30 years	—	—	1	2.3	1	3.70	4	11.11
31-35 years	1	3.5	2	4.5	2	7.40	3	8.33
36-40 years	3	10.7	3	6.8	2	7.40	4	11.11
41-45 years	4	14.3	5	11.4	5	18.51	8	22.22
46-50 years	6	21.4	7	15.9	5	18.51	4	11.11
51-55 years	4	14.3	9	20.4	4	14.81	2	5.58
56-60 years	6	21.4	5	11.4	2	7.40	5	13.89
61-65 years	3	10.7	6	13.6	2	7.40	3	8.33
66-70 years	—	—	5	11.4	1	3.70	1	2.78
71-75 years	1	3.5	1	2.3	3	11.11	2	5.56
Total number of women members who have supplied information	28		44		27		36	
Total No. of seats	544		544		529		509	

GRAPH -5
WOMEN MEMBERS PERCENTAGE WISE
FIRST TO TENTH LOK SABHA

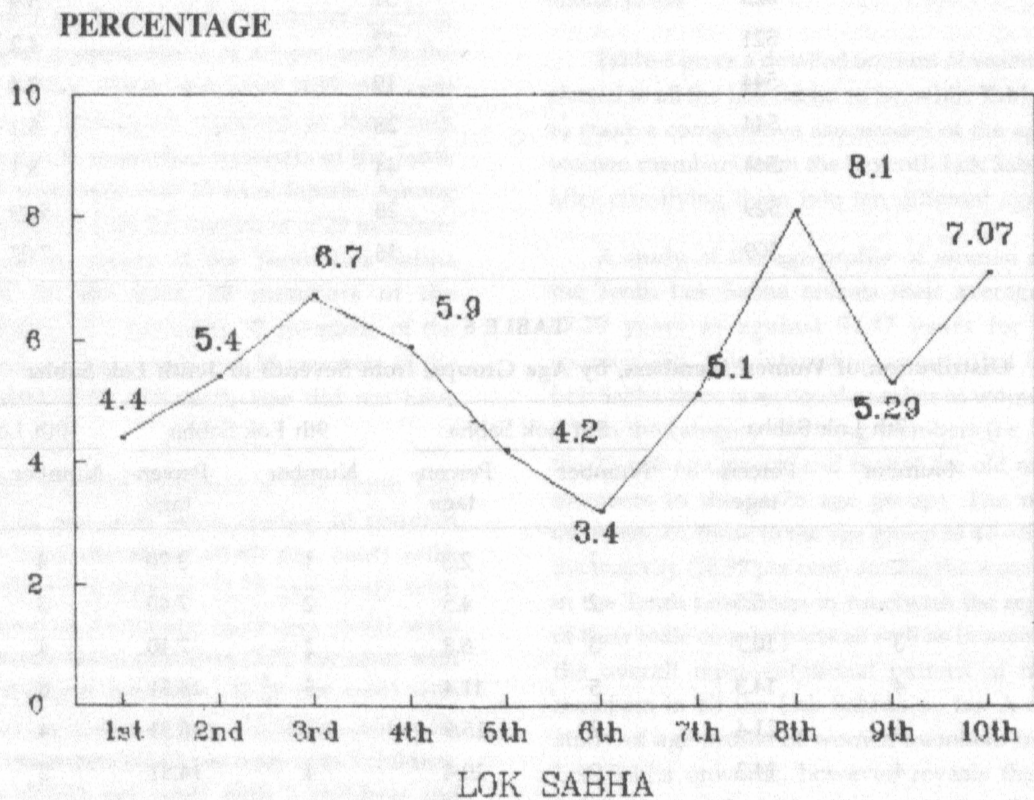


TABLE 7
Educational Background of Women Members from Seventh to Tenth Lok Sabha

Educational level	7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Under Matriculates	7	25.0	3	6.8	1	3.70	2	5.56
Matriculates/Higher Secondary Intermediate certificate holders	4	14.3	14	31.8	7	25.92	1	2.78
Under Graduates	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8.33
Graduates/Post-Graduates (Including technical qualifications)	9	32.1	14	31.8	10	37.04	17	47.22
Doctorate Degree or other higher academic qualification holders	7	25.0	10	22.7	6	22.22	8	22.22
Doctorate Degree or other higher academic qualification holders	1	3.5	3	6.8	3	11.11	5	13.89
Total number of women members who have supplied information	28		44		27		36	
Total No. of seats	544		544		529		509	

A scrutiny of the educational background of women members (see Graph 6 and Table 7) in the Tenth Lok Sabha would reveal that the general level of education of women members is on an upward swing keeping in tune with the increased trend in education of members that has set in from the Eighth Lok Sabha onwards. Graduates, Post-Graduates and Doctorate degree holders taken together account for a record number of representation in the Tenth Lok Sabha (83.33 per cent). Dr. Girija Vyas from Rajasthan, who was a new entrant to the Tenth Lok Sabha and was the Union Deputy Minister for Information and Broadcasting, was educationally the highest qualified among women members with a Post-Doctorate degree. Taking each one as a single category, Graduates and Doctorate degree holders will be seen

to have surpassed all records hitherto. Graduates accounted for 47.22 per cent representation in the Tenth Lok Sabha while in the Eighth and the Ninth Lok Sabhas they had constituted 31.8 per cent and 37.04 per cent, respectively. Doctorate degree holders and other equally qualified members had 13.89 per cent representation in the Tenth Lok Sabha as against 11.11 per cent and 6.8 per cent representation in the Ninth and Eighth Lok Sabhas respectively. Post-Graduates accounted for 22.22 per cent representation in the Tenth Lok Sabha while Under-Matriculates and Matriculates had 5.56 per cent and 2.78 per cent representation, respectively. The category of Under-Graduates (*i.e.* members who have studied for Graduation without completing it) which was included for the first time in the Tenth Lok Sabha, accounted for 8.33 per cent representation.

GRAPH -6
EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF WOMEN MEMBERS
FROM SEVENTH TO TENTH LOK SABHA IN PERCENTAGE

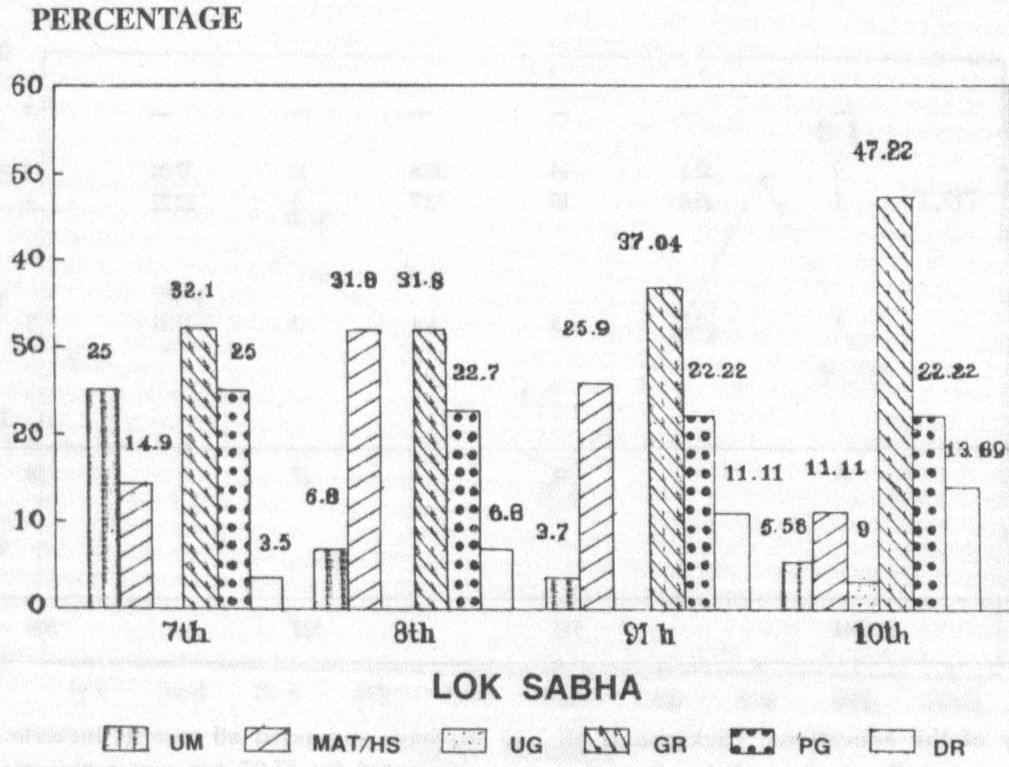


TABLE 8
Distribution of Women Members from Seventh to Tenth Lok Sabha, by Prior Occupation

Prior Occupation	7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha	
	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage
Agriculturists	11	39.3	14	32.6	3	12.0	5	13.89
Artistes	—	—	11	2.3	2	8.0	1	2.78
Business persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2.78
Civil & Military Service	1	3.5	1	2.3	—	—	—	—
Former Rulers	—	—	1	2.3	—	—	1	2.78
Industrial workers/ Trade Unionists	—	—	—	—	1	4.0	—	—
Journalists/writers	—	—	—	—	1	4.0	—	—
Lawyers	—	—	—	—	1	4.0	2	5.56
Medical practitioners	—	—	1	2.3	—	—	1	2.78
Political & Social workers	13	46.4	15	34.9	11	44.0	14	38.89
Teachers & Educationists	3	10.7	8	18.6	5	20.0	10	27.78
Traders & Industrialists	—	—	2	4.7	1	4.0	1	2.78
Total number of women members who have supplied information	28		43		25		36	
Total No. of seats	544		544		529		509	

Table 8 indicates the pattern of distribution of women members from Seventh to Tenth Lok Sabhas in accordance with their prior occupations. In contrast to their male counterparts among whom agriculturists formed the majority, among women members the profession of political and social workers constituted a substantial percentage accounting for 38.89 per cent representation in the Tenth Lok Sabha. Even then this has been considerably below the Ninth Lok Sabha figure of 50 per cent representation for this category of members. Next to political and social workers, comes the category of teachers and educationists who constituted 27.78 per cent among women representatives in the Tenth Lok Sabha which is well above the Ninth Lok Sabha figure of 20 per cent representation for this category of members. Apart from these two groups of

professionals conspicuous by their sheer number, the other groups, the agriculturists and lawyers had 13.89 per cent and 5.56 per cent representation, respectively, in the Tenth Lok Sabha. The largest ever representation of women agriculturists has been accounted for in the Eighth Lok Sabha (32.6 per cent). Artistes, former rulers, medical practitioners, traders and business persons have got one representative each in the Tenth Lok Sabha.

Previous Legislative Experience

While in the Eighth and Ninth Lok Sabhas one notices a conspicuously large number of new entrants, in the Tenth Lok Sabha there has been a drastic fall in this category of members. Numbering around 183, the

new entrants constituted about 35.95 per cent of the total strength of the Tenth Lok Sabha while in the Eighth and Ninth Lok Sabhas they constituted 48.53 per cent and 48.01 per cent, respectively. Nonetheless going by their absolute number, *i.e.* 183, they are, however, to be reckoned with. Out of these 183 new entrants as many as 122 members did not have past experience in State Legislatures also. Table 9 shows prior legislative experience of the members of the Tenth Lok Sabha. As would be evident from Table 10, 249 members (49.02 per cent) and 149 members (29.33 per cent) of Tenth Lok Sabha were previously members of Ninth and Eighth Lok Sabhas, respectively.

It may be seen from Table 11 that no member of the Tenth Lok Sabha had been a member of all the previous nine Lok Sabhas or even of eight Lok Sabhas. A majority of members (28.15 per cent) in the Tenth Lok Sabha had prior legislative experience of one Lok Sabha only. A comparative assessment of legislative experience of members from Seventh Lok Sabha onwards, however, reveals the Tenth Lok Sabha had a record number of members (about 325 constituting 63.97 per cent) having previous experience of Lok Sabha and/or Rajya Sabha. As many as 198 members (38.98 per cent) of the

Tenth Lok Sabha had past experience in State Legislatures also. Table 12 gives details about the members of the Tenth Lok Sabha, who had held Ministerial positions or other parliamentary/public offices at the Union and/or the State levels. It would be seen that as many as 57 members had Ministerial experience in the Union Council of Ministers. These include two former Prime Ministers. Of the 73 members who held Ministerial positions in the States, 9 were Chief Ministers.

Coming to the legislative experience of the women members, in the Tenth Lok Sabha, out of 36, as many as 17 members were new entrants. In the Ninth Lok Sabha, out of 28 members, 15 were new entrants. Table 13 and 14 indicate the position regarding the previous legislative experience of the women members of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabhas. From Table 14 it may be seen that there were 18 women members in the Tenth Lok Sabha having experience of earlier Lok Sabha(s).

The women members in the Tenth Lok Sabha have the distinction of having among themselves one former Union Cabinet Minister, one Minister of State, one Deputy Minister and seven Ministers in the State Governments.

TABLE 9
Previous Legislative Experience of Tenth Lok Sabha Members

Legislative Experience	Number of Members
Central Legislative Assembly	Nil
Constituent Assembly	1
Provisional Parliament	1
Lok Sabha	320
Rajya Sabha	25
Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha	325
Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha	20
State Legislatures	198

TABLE 10
Number of Members of Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabhas who have been Members of earlier Houses in the Legislature at the Centre and New Entrants

Legislature	No. of Members in			
	7th Lok Sabha	8th Lok Sabha	9th Lok Sabha	10th Lok Sabha
Central Legislative Assembly (1942-46)	3	3	1	Nil
Constituent Assembly (1946-50)	3	3	1	1
Provisional Parliament (1950-52)	8	7	1	1
First Lok Sabha (1952-57)	12	11	3	2
Second Lok Sabha (1957-62)	22	17	7	5
Third Lok Sabha (1962-67)	33	22	7	9
Fourth Lok Sabha (1967-70)	66	39	23	24
Fifth Lok Sabha (1971-77)	119	73	45	34
Sixth Lok Sabha (1977-80)	143	63	91	52
Seventh Lok Sabha (1980-84)	—	237	131	118
Eighth Lok Sabha (1984-89)	—	—	162	149
Ninth Lok Sabha (1989-91)	—	—	—	249
Council of States (Rajya Sabha)	31	10	19	25
New Entrants	150	264	264	183

TABLE 11
Statement Showing Prior Legislative Experience of Members from Seventh to Tenth Lok Sabha (by Terms)

Membership of Lok Sabha	7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
All the Nine Lok Sabhas (9 Terms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All the Eight Lok Sabhas (8 Terms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seven Lok Sabhas (7 Terms)	—	—	1	0.3	—	—	3	0.59
Six Lok Sabhas (6 Terms)	2	0.9	4	1.5	2	0.39	4	0.79
Five Lok Sabhas (5 Terms)	7	3.2	7	2.6	6	1.16	7	1.38
Four Lok Sabhas (4 Terms)	11	5.1	10	3.7	11	2.13	26	5.12
Three Lok Sabhas (3 Terms)	21	9.7	25	9.3	37	7.16	48	9.45
Two Lok Sabhas (2 Terms)	58	26.9	57	21.1	75	14.51	89	17.52
One Lok Sabha (1 Term)	117	54.2	166	61.5	122	23.60	143	28.15
	216		270		253		320	

TABLE 12
Ministerial Positions or other Parliamentary/Public Offices
held by Members of Tenth Lok Sabha

Office/Position	Number
Assembly Speaker	7
Chief Minister	9
Chairman/President/Sarpanch Municipal Board/Municipal Council or Committee/Panchayat Samiti/Zilla Parishad/Gram Panchayat	42
Council Chairman	3
Council Deputy Chairman	1
Deputy Chairman (Rajya Sabha)	2
Deputy Speaker (Lok Sabha)	1
Deputy Speaker (Assembly)	3
Executive Councillor, DMC	1
Governor	2
Leader of Opposition	1
Mayor	4
Municipal Councillor	1
Parliamentary Secretary to PM	1
Prime Minister	2
Speaker (Lok Sabha)	2
State Minister	73
Union Deputy Minister	13
Union Minister of State	26
Union Minister	16
Vice-Chairman/Vice-President Panchayat Samiti/Taluk Development Board	3

TABLE 13
Statement Showing Previous Legislative Experience of Women Members from
Seventh to Tenth Lok Sabha in Central/State Legislatures

Legislatures	No. of Women Members			
	7th Lok Sabha	8th Lok Sabha	9th Lok Sabha	10th Lok Sabha
1	2	3	4	5
Central Legislative Assembly (1942-46)	—	—	—	—
Constituent Assembly (1946-50)	—	—	—	—
Provisional Parliament (1950-52)	—	—	—	—
First Lok Sabha (1952-57)	—	1	1	2
Second Lok Sabha (1957-62)	1	—	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
Third Lok Sabha (1962-67)	2	2	2	1
Fourth Lok Sabha (1967-70)	4	1	—	2
Fifth Lok Sabha (1971-77)	6	4	3	2
Sixth Lok Sabha (1977-79)	4	5	1	—
Seventh Lok Sabha (1980-84)	—	19	7	5
Eighth Lok Sabha (1984-89)	—	—	11	9
Ninth Lok Sabha (1990-91)	—	—	—	11
Rajya Sabha	2	4	3	3
State Legislatures	9	15	8	16
New Entrants without prior legislative experience	10	15	6	17

TABLE 14
Statement Showing Prior Legislative Experience of Women Members from
Seventh to Tenth Lok Sabha by Terms of the House

Membership of Lok Sabha	7th Lok Sabha	8th Lok Sabha	9th Lok Sabha	10th Lok Sabha
All the Nine Lok Sabhas (9 Terms)	—	—	—	—
Eight Lok Sabhas (8 Terms)	—	—	—	—
Seven Lok Sabhas (7 Terms)	—	—	—	—
Six Lok Sabhas (6 Terms)	—	—	—	—
Five Lok Sabhas (5 Terms)	—	—	—	1
Four Lok Sabhas (4 Terms)	—	—	—	2
Three Lok Sabhas (3 Terms)	3	2	4	1
Two Lok Sabhas (2 Terms)	2	6	5	5
One Lok Sabha (1 Term)	4	13	4	9
	9	21	13	18
Total women members	28	44	27	36

Conclusion

As has already been stated in the beginning, this study is basically an attempt at making a factual analysis of the membership of Lok Sabha in India along certain criteria of educational, occupational, age, marital status and previous legislative background of members. The methodology followed for this study has been a statistical and comparative method. The source of our data has been the information provided by members under the above specified heads which are in accordance with the classifications permissible under the Constitution. Hence, in this study a reader will not come across the class, caste, religion or income background of members that are presumably helpful in giving an incisive understanding of the socio-economic composition of the Tenth Lok Sabha. With this limitation, the study has set forth before itself the task of making an overview of the socio-economic profile of membership of the Tenth Lok Sabha from the available data. While from our available sets of data, educational and occupational background of members are directly relevant to the socio-economic nature of composition of membership of the Tenth Lok Sabha, the other sets of data like age, marital status, etc. will give an inkling of the general profile of membership.

In view of the fact that we have received the bio-data from only 504 members and that some of these are not complete in certain respects, it may be presumptuous to arrive at a definitive conclusion regarding the representational dimension of the Tenth Lok Sabha. Nevertheless this study has been attempted to indicate the broad contours of change and continuity in the profile of members of the Tenth Lok Sabha.

Keeping in tune with the continuity, it would be observed that, as in the previous Lok Sabhas, in the Tenth Lok Sabha also the middle-aged members, that is those in the age group of 41-55, continued to attract the attention of the Indian electorate. Judging by educational background, there has been a gradual increase in the representation of educated members in all the Lok Sabhas, with the Tenth Lok Sabha surpassing all previous records in returning the highest number of Post-Graduate and Doctorate degree holders. With the rise in education of members, there has been a corresponding rise in the representation of teachers and educationists in Lok Sabha (see Table-4 & Table-8). The rise in the educational level of Lok Sabha would work towards the future growth of a responsive system of public governance in India.

An overview of the professional background of members of Tenth Lok Sabha reveals that agriculturists continue to have a preponderance in the Lok Sabhas.

Barring the First and Second Lok Sabhas, all other Lok Sabhas (especially Third Lok Sabha onwards) exhibit a progressive increase in their representation which reached an all time high of 44.14 per cent in the Ninth Lok Sabha. The Tenth Lok Sabha has registered a substantial decline in the representation of agriculturists in comparison to that of the Ninth Lok Sabha. But with a 32.09 per cent representation they still constitute the largest segment in the Tenth Lok Sabha. The sway of agriculturists in the professional matrix of the composition of Lok Sabha signifies a continued persistence of the agrarian character of our economy and society. In contrast, the representation of traders and industrialists has stagnated below 10 per cent, barring the first four Lok Sabhas where their representation was marginally above 10 per cent. In the Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabhas their representation has gone below 4 per cent with the latter showing an all-time low figure of 3.15 per cent. In this sense, the continued preponderance of agriculturists in the Lok Sabhas till now would mean that the Lok Sabha in India has become more and more reflective of society of the grass-root level and a true representative of the rural masses.

The category of political and social workers, however, has improved its position in the Tenth Lok Sabha, albeit, marginally, in comparison to the Eighth and Ninth Lok Sabhas.

However, if all the professions listed under occupational background of members are combined together with the exclusion of those of agriculturists, artists, former rulers, industrial workers/trade unionists, political and social workers, religious missionaries, traders and industrialists and businessmen, to make up a single group representing the service-class then this group clearly emerges as a dominant group. They would come to constitute about 39.17 per cent representation in the Tenth Lok Sabha. In the Eighth and the Ninth Lok Sabhas, the professionals or Service-class had the second dominant position after the agriculturists. Similarly, if agriculture is treated as an industry* and the profession agriculturists in the Tenth Lok Sabha is combined with that of the traders, industrialists and businessmen, then this combined group would emerge as the predominant group in the present House constituting around 39.76 per cent.

* Such education seems justified because (a) Government policies have very often emphasised to treat agriculture as an industry for the economic development of India, and (b) the agricultural activity in India has no more remained isolated rather has expanded to cover fisheries, animal husbandry, forestry, agro-industry, etc.

After taking together the numerical representation of the combined group of industrialists and Service-class and juxtaposing it with rising level of education among members of Lok Sabha, it would appear that the Lok Sabhas in India and especially the Tenth Lok Sabha, have had a middle-class orientation.

However, if all the occupations are seen in isolation, then the Lok Sabhas and especially the Tenth Lok Sabha would point to its heterogeneous occupational make-up.

The decline in representation of women in the Ninth Lok Sabha (5.29 per cent) from their record level representation of 8.1 per cent in Eighth Lok Sabha, when contrasted with their satisfactory increase (7.07 per cent) in the Tenth Lok Sabha, would tend to arouse a flicker of hope for the future participation and representation

of women in the political process in India and would silence those who tended to view the fall in women's representation in the Ninth Lok Sabha negatively. In fact it would relegate the substantially low representation of women members in Ninth Lok Sabha to the background.

Another interesting feature of the Tenth Lok Sabha to be noted is the record level of representation in it of members having previous legislative experience which may operate favourably towards the efficient working of Parliament in the day-to-day transaction of legislative and other business. No other political institution in the country is more reflective of the contemporary social structure and social forces at work than the Lok Sabha. And, the composition of the Tenth Lok Sabha provides further credence to this assertion.

SESSIONS OF THE TENTH LOK SABHA : AN OVERVIEW*

The Tenth Lok Sabha was constituted on 20 June, 1991 and held its first sitting on 9 July, 1991. This Lok Sabha was witness to several historic moments and procedural developments. During its 16 Sessions, spread over about four years and ten months and consisting of 423 sittings lasting over 2527 hours, the Tenth Lok Sabha transacted a large amount of business, some of which were of far reaching significance.

The Tenth Lok Sabha also witnessed several unpleasant moments and heated debates/discussions on controversial issues. In the ultimate analysis, although the House could transact a large number of items of legislative, financial and other business, it also witnessed disturbances and adjournments owing to disorderly scenes and interruptions as revealed in the following sessional accounts.

First Session

The First Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha commenced on 9 July 1991 and concluded on 18 September 1991. The House spent 345 hours and 50 minutes deliberating on various items of business in its 49 sittings. Besides transacting financial business, the House debated the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address to the members of Parliament. The Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao moved a motion of Confidence on 12 July 1991 which was adopted by the House. Though the Session mainly devoted itself to the financial business, as many as 22 Bills were passed by the House. Besides, 78 Private Members' Bills on a variety of subjects were introduced by members. In all, 208 questions were orally answered during the Session. Four Half-an-Hour Discussions were also raised by the members.

Second Session

The month-long, Second Session (Winter Session) commenced on 20 November 1991 and concluded on 20 December 1991. The House sat for 22 days and spent 141 hours and 40 minutes on various kinds of business. This Session would be long remembered for the decision taken by the House on the Speaker's proposal which

was recommended by the General Purposes Committee to televise the Question Hour proceedings of Parliament on an experimental basis to begin with. In the sphere of Legislative Business, as many as 13 Bills were passed. 44 Bills were introduced by the Private Members. A very significant legislative measure passed on the last day of the Session with near unanimity was the Constitution (Seventy-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1991 and the related Bill, *viz.* the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Bill, 1991 which provided for a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers for the Union Territory of Delhi.

Third Session

The Third Session was a long and eventful one. The Session commenced on 24 February 1992 with the then President, Shri R. Venkataraman addressing the two Houses of Parliament. During this Session, the telecasting of the Question Hour not only continued but was also expended to other important proceedings and debates. Important issues raised during the Session included the Ram Janma Bhumi-Babri Masjid issue, the Bofors gun deal and the contract awarded to M/s Asea Brown Boveri (ABB) for the purchase of electric locomotives. Being the Budget Session, the maximum time was devoted to the financial business. However, 30 Government Bills were introduced and 20 Bills were passed by the House. The eleven week long Session, during which the House held 49 sittings lasting for 309 hours 12 minutes, came to a close on 12 May 1992.

Fourth Session

The six week long Fourth Session, which commenced on 8 July 1992 and concluded on 20 August 1992, with 31 sittings of nearly 164 hours, was indeed a stormy one. During this Monsoon Session, no business could be transacted on four days due to pandemonium in the House. The main issues that came up before the House were Ayodhya, the securities scam and the interim order of the Speaker allocating separate seats to twenty members in the House following a crisis in the Janata Dal Parliamentary Party. The House also

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discussed and negated the first No-Confidence motion against the Government. In the sphere of legislative business, 20 Bills were passed by the House, important among them being the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Amendment Bill, 1992; the Capital Issues (Control) Repeal Bill, 1992; and the Special Court (Trial of Offences Relating to Transactions in Securities) Bill, 1992.

Fifth Session

The Fifth Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha, which commenced on 24 November 1992 and concluded on 23 December 1992, was short, yet eventful. The House held eighteen sittings lasting for 101 hours and 43 minutes. Marred by an interlude of over a week owing to the developments in Ayodhya and the resultant turmoil that engulfed the nation, the business scheduled was often thrown into disarray and the Government was faced with the second No-Confidence Motion. The overbearing impact of the Ayodhya crisis and its fallout apart, the House discussed and passed a few significant Bills, and deliberated on some pressing issues, such as wheat imports, rise in fertilizer prices and the implications of the Dunkel Proposals on Trade Negotiations.

Another significant development during the Fifth Session was that for the first time in the history of the Lok Sabha, the Session commenced with the playing of the 'National Anthem' in the House. The matter, which had engaged the attention of the leaders for quite some time, was finally decided at a meeting the Speaker had with the Leaders of Parties/Groups in the House on 24 November, 1992.

Despite the fact that the legislative business of the House was affected by frequent interruptions which resulted in the loss of about 26 per cent of its valuable time, no less than 11 Bills were passed during the Session. Significant amongst these were the three constitution (Amendment) Bills which were passed unanimously. The two constitution (Amendment) Bills pertaining to the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Nagar Palikas, as reported by the Joint Committee, were taken up together. The third, the Constitution (Seventy-fifth Amendment) Bill provided for increased reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of Tripura. Important among the other Bills passed were the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1992 enacted as a sequel to the Constitution (Seventy-fifth Amendment) Bill; the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 1992; and the Central Agricultural University Bill, 1992.

Sixth Session

The Sixth Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha commenced on 22 February, 1993 with the President Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma addressing, for the first time, the two Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament. The first ever experience with the functioning of the Departmentally-related Parliamentary Standing Committees (DRSCs), the first ever discussion on a motion for the removal of a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court, and the successful conclusion of the 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference hosted in New Delhi were, but a few of the historic events which made this Session a memorable one. Coming close on the heels of the Session was the decision of the Speaker in the Janata Dal case given on 1 June 1993 under the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution, popularly known as the Anti-Defection Law.

The gist of the Order of the Speaker in the Janata Dal case is as follows :

- (1) It was held that the 20 members of Parliament who were signatories to the application given by them on 7.8.1992 were the members of Parliament on 7.8.1992 and the request made by them in the said application was allowable and was allowed with respect to the sitting members at that point of time.
- (2) It was held that Sarvashri Ram Sundar Dass, Govinda Chandra Munda, Gulam Mohammed Khan and Rambadan had incurred disqualification for being members of Lok Sabha and had ceased to be the members of Lok Sabha *w.e.f.* the date of the order *i.e.* 1.6.1993.
- (3) The petitions for disqualification against the remaining 16 members were dismissed on the ground that when these members separated on 7.8.1992, they were sitting members of the Lok Sabha and were equal to one-third members of Janata Dal Legislature Party.

In his detailed and considered decision the Speaker, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, pointed out that "The Tenth Schedule of the Constitution of India had served to a great extent the purpose for which it has been brought into existence. It has some weak points and defects too. They are now thrown up and have become quite visible. They should not be allowed to continue in the body of the law".

The Speaker, however, observed, that the law should be made more comprehensive so as to provide for

possible situations which could crop up in interpreting and enforcing the law such as matters pertaining to party activities outside the Legislature, the question of who should decide on cases relating to the anti-defection law, and the applicability of the whip."

Being the Budget Session of the year, financial business remained the primary focus of the House. Discussion on several other prominent issues in this long and eventful session generated much heat in the House. 46 Bills were passed by the House, including the Acquisition of Certain Area at Ayodhya Bill, 1993 which provided for the acquisition of certain disputed area at Ayodhya by the Union Government.

The 45 day Session was concluded on 14 May, 1993.

Seventh Session

The Seventh Session (Monsoon Session) which began on 26 July 1993 and ended on 28 August 1993, was indeed a turbulent one. With the major Opposition Parties adopting a united stance on the motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers, which was the third during the Tenth Lok Sabha, the House witnessed a close trial of strength. The other prominent issues included discussion on the order of the Election Commission deferring all elections and the proposed Bills seeking to prevent misuse of religion during elections. Discussion on these issues apart, the House passed a number of important Bills, including an amendment to the Constitution, approved significant budgetary provisions and deliberated upon several matters of public importance.

The Background Note on a Review of Drug Policy, 1986, which was laid on the Table of the House on 12 August 1992, was first examined by the Standing Committee and the Report thereon presented to the House on 6 August 1993. Thereafter, a Government Motion on the subject was discussed in the House on 19 and 21 August 1993.

Eighth Session

Normally, the Winter Session commences in the third week of November but the commencement of the Eighth Session was delayed because of the elections to the State Legislative Assemblies in Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The Eighth Session commenced on 2 December and concluded on 30 December 1993. The House held 20 sittings lasting for 94 hours and 17 minutes. The business schedule was thrown out of gear for about six days, the first few days with the BJP members demanding the release of

their Party President, Shri L.K. Advani and later on, some more days with the National Front and the Left Front members expressing their concern over the implications of the Dunkel Draft on trade negotiations. Nevertheless, the House transacted substantial business and passed some important Bills, including the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill and the Protection of Human Rights Bill. The House also discussed the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) to enquire into the Irregularities in Securities and Banking Transactions; the population problem facing the country and the earthquake tragedy in Maharashtra.

The Prime Minister announced on 23 December 1993 the introduction of the *MPS' Local Area Development Scheme* under which a member could suggest to the District Collector works to be done not exceeding one crore rupees within his or her constituency. Thanking the Prime Minister, the Government and the Parliament for the scheme, the Speaker observed that it would enable the members to help their constituents as well as the process of development.

Ninth Session

The Ninth Session (Budget Session) of the Lok Sabha commenced on 21 February 1994 and concluded on 13 May, 1994. In between, the House went into recess from 19 March to 17 April 1994 to enable the DRSCs to consider the Demands for Grants of Ministries/ Departments and submit their Reports to the House. The House reconvened during this interregnum for just two days on 29 and 30 March for an exclusive discussion on the Final Act embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations through a Short Duration Discussion. As many as 18 members participated in the discussion which lasted over 13 hours. In all, the House had 38 sittings and worked for over 246 hours.

On 21 February 1994, the President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma addressed members of both the Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall.

On 22 February 1994, a Resolution regarding Pakistan's role in imparting training to the terrorists in camps located in Pakistan and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, the supply of weapons and funds, assistance in infiltration of trained militants, including mercenaries into Jammu and Kashmir with the avowed purpose of creating disorder, disharmony and subversion, was unanimously adopted by the House.

Tenth Session

The Tenth Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha was the shortest in duration. The two-day Session commenced on 13 June 1994 for the main purpose of consideration of two Bills pertaining to electoral reforms. Yet, as it ultimately turned out, the main objective of the Session could not be fulfilled. Nevertheless, the Session was not altogether devoid of any gains. The House during its 17 hours and 49 minutes of sittings witnessed a lively debate on an Opposition sponsored Adjournment Motion on the failure of the Government to meet the situation resulting in forcible import of sugar in large scale at higher prices. Besides transacting some other regular business, the House passed 6 Bills, including the Transplantation of Human Organs Bill, 1993.

Eleventh Session

The Eleventh Session commenced on 25 July 1994 and concluded on 26 August 1994. During the month-long Session, the House had 24 sittings stretching over 128 hours and 40 minutes.

The issue that largely dominated the Session was the Action Taken Report presented by the Government on the JPC Report on the Securities Scam. The resultant situation led to a boycott of the proceedings for two weeks by almost the entire Opposition. The timely intervention and tireless efforts of the Speaker, Shri Shivraj Patil, the understanding, wisdom and statesmanship of the Leader of the House, the Ministers, the Leader of the Opposition, the Leaders of various Parties and Groups and the prolonged efforts of all others concerned with the proper functioning of parliamentary democracy in the country finally bore fruit and the crisis could be overcome. Notwithstanding the heat generated over the issue, the House had meaningful deliberations on several matters of public importance and transacted important business, including the passing of a Constitution Amendment Bill.

The Session would also be remembered for the historic beginning made in the direction of the live telecasting of parliamentary proceedings by way of installing and making operational two Low Power Transmitters within the precincts of Parliament House.

The House also discussed and adopted the National Housing Policy. Laid on the Table on 9 July 1992, the Policy came up for discussion on 16 August 1994 on a Resolution moved by the Minister for Urban Development, Smt. Sheila Kaul. As many as 34 members participated in the debate before the Policy was adopted by the House on 19 August 1994.

Twelfth Session

The Twelfth Session, from 7 to 23 December 1994, was indeed eventful. The House witnessed uproarious scenes and pandemonium, resulting in several adjournments and as many as four days' sittings going off, without transacting any substantial business. The main issues that came up before the House were the Revised Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the JPC on the Securities Scam and the Gian Prakash Committee Report on the import of sugar. During its 13 sittings involving 52 hours and 14 minutes, the House lost 27 hours and 31 minutes constituting 52 per cent of the total time on disorderly scenes and interruptions which was a record in itself. Yet, notwithstanding this loss, the House took a major step forward in the direction of telecasting live the proceedings of the Question Hour throughout the country and installing a new Automatic Vote Recording System in the House.

During the Session, the House expressed its deep concern and anguish over the death of about 113 people belonging to the Gowari community in a stampede as a result of the *lathi charge* by police when they were agitating near the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in Nagpur on 23 November 1994. During the 125 minute unscheduled debate which commenced during the 'Zero Hour' on 8 December 1994, the members registered their dissatisfaction over the manner in which the situation had been handled and insisted on a detailed reply from the Government.

During the Session, a number of important statements were made by the Ministers. These included the statement by the then Minister for Commerce, Shri Pranab Mukherjee on 9 December 1994 regarding the Government's decision to ratify the Agreement establishing the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

In the legislative sphere, 8 Bills were introduced and 5 were passed by the House. Significant amongst the Bills passed were the Special Protection Group (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994 and the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1994.

Thirteenth Session

The Thirteenth Session (Budget Session) commenced on 13 February 1995 and concluded on 3 June 1995. The Session lasted for 245 hours and 25 minutes spread over 42 sittings with two breaks in between. The first break, from 15 February 1995 to 13 March 1995 was to enable the members to take part in electioneering in the States going to the polls at that time and the second one from 1 April 1995 to 23 April 1995 was to enable the DRSCs

to consider the Demands for Grants of Ministries and prepare their reports. Incidentally, this was the first time when a Budget Session of Parliament went into three phases.

The Session commenced on 13 February 1995 with the President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma addressing members of both the Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall. Issues that were debated in the House included the postponement of elections in Bihar, Pakistan-sponsored terrorist activities in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, sick public sector undertakings, the spread of Malaria in Assam and atrocities committed on women.

While the debate on the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address provided ample opportunity to members to raise important issues agitating their minds, the debate on Railway Budget brought into focus the working of the Indian Railways and their finances. The Union Government finances and other related economic and financial matters came in for sharp criticism during the debate on the General Budget for 1995-96.

The Session devoted considerable time to the transaction of financial business. 29 Bills were passed by the House in the legislative sphere. Important among these were the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Bill, 1995; the National Highways Amendment Bill, 1995; the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1995; the National Environment Tribunal Bill, 1992; the Delhi Rent Bill, 1995 and the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1995.

Fourteenth Session

The Fourteenth Session, which commenced on 31 July 1995 and concluded on 26 August 1995, was one of the shortest Monsoon Sessions. The House had 16 sittings lasting for 113 hours and 45 minutes.

Important issues raised during the Session included the criminalization of politics; the train accident near Firozabad; the position and status of the Jain Commission and the trial of the accused in the assassination of the former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi; the situation arising out of drought and floods in several parts of the country; and the sick textile undertakings. The National Agriculture Policy also came up for detailed discussion in the House during this Session.

In the legislative sphere, 8 Bills were introduced in the House and in all 18 Bills were passed. Important

among these were the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 1995; the Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill, 1995; the Wakf Bill, 1995; the Constitution (Eighty-first) Amendment Bill, 1995; the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1995; the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1995; and the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1995.

Fifteenth Session

The Fifteenth Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha which commenced on 27 November, 1995 was predicted to be a stormy one with a number of burning issues in the forefront. Never before in recent years had the House to face adjournments consecutively for ten days.

The issue that warmed up the Winter Session rather instantly related to the Basic Telecom Service contracts leading to loss of much valuable time of the House as it had to be adjourned consecutively for several days.

As the Opposition demanded a Joint Parliamentary Committee to examine the bidding by private companies for the telecom basic services and disrupted all proceedings, an impasse was created in the House. The House had to be adjourned almost every day, thereafter, as no solution could be found to resolve the impasse. Several members again made submissions on the issue on 19 December, before transacting some business. Subsequently, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications, Shri Sukh Ram laid a Statement on the matter in the House on the last day of the Session.

In the arena of the legislative business, only 5 Bills could be passed by the House. The important among them were the Depositories Bill, 1995 and the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Bill, 1995.

The House also adopted three Statutory Resolutions regarding the Proclamation issued by the President on 18 October, 1995 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh; the draft Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1995; framed under Sub-section (i) of Section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 (58 of 1952) and laid on the Table of the House on 23 March, 1995; and the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 18 July, 1990 in respect of Jammu & Kashmir, under article 356 of the Constitution, issued by the President, for a further period of six months, with effect from 18 January, 1996.

On 7 December, a matter of urgent public importance *i.e.* the economic situation in the country was discussed under Rule 193. Several members discussed the matter with reference to the economic policy of the Government, foreign debt, steep rise in prices of essential commodities, public distribution system, dependence upon the foreign multinationals and the devaluation of the rupee against the dollar. As many as 13 members took part in the debate before the Minister of Finance, Dr. Manmohan Singh replied to the debate.

So far as the financial business was concerned, the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1995-96 were discussed and voted on 6 December 1995 and Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1995-96 were voted on 22 December 1995.

In the arena of the Private Members' Business, only three Bills were introduced during the Session. The debate on the Bill introduced by Shri K.P. Reddaiah Yadav in 1992, seeking to amend the Constitution with a view to reserving seats for Other Backward Classes in both the Houses of Parliament and State Legislatures - discussed in the previous Session - was adjourned *sine die* on 1 December. The Reservation for Economically Weaker Sections of the People (Higher Education and Public Employment) Bill, 1992 introduced by Shri Shahabuddin in 1993 was also discussed during the Session. The discussion, however, remained inconclusive.

Discussion on the Private Members' Resolution regarding revival of sick public undertakings moved by Shri Sudarsan Raychaudhuri, brought forward from the previous Session, was taken up in the Session. In the debate that took seven hours, 31 members participated but it remained inconclusive.

Owing to the frequent adjournments of the House, the Question Hour was also affected during the Session as a result of which out of 360 Questions listed as Starred only 15 could be answered orally.

As usual, during the so-called 'Zero Hour' members raised a few matters of urgent public importance with the permission of the Chair. Important among these were price rise and progress made in the Jain Commission's Inquiry. On demands of the members, the Minister of Finance, Dr. Manmohan Singh made a Statement on the overall price situation in the country.

Sixteenth Session

The Budget Session of Parliament, being the first session of the year, opened with the President's Address

to members of both the Houses assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 26 February, 1996. The same day, the Tenth Lok Sabha commenced its Sixteenth Session which also happened to be its last session. Though this brief, two-week long session was called mainly to facilitate the transaction of essential financial business, the House did discuss some issues of urgent public interest—like the 'Hawala case' and the allegation about pay offs to some members with a view to having their support for the Government against a No-Confidence Motion in July 1993—and took serious note of some sweeping observations made by a Judge of a Delhi Court about Parliament and its members and expressed satisfaction at their expunction by the Delhi High Court later on. Besides, the House unanimously passed a Resolution on 8 March to commemorate the International Women's Day.

As the session was convened especially to pass the Vote-on-account, the House which assembled on 10 March, 1996 sat till 1.16 a.m. of the next day (*i.e.* 11 March, 1996) and considered and passed the Vote-on-account along with other related financial business in full. The Interim Budget (Railways) for 1996-97, seeking a Vote-on-account for four months was presented to the House by the Minister of State for Railways, Shri Suresh Kalmadi, on 27 February, 1996. He also laid on the Table the Demands for Grants on Account (Railways); Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for the year 1995-96 and Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) 1993-94. The General Discussion thereon was held on 11 March, 1996. In all, nineteen members participated in the debate that followed before it was replied to by Shri Kalmadi.

The Interim Budget (General) for the year 1996-97 was presented by the Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh on 28 February, seeking a Vote-on-account for four months. He also introduced the Finance Bill to give continued effect to the existing income tax rates and other taxes beyond 31 March, 1996. The discussion thereon took place on 11 March in which, as many as fourteen members participated before the Finance Minister gave a reply. The House also passed the Demands for Grants on Account (General), the concerned Appropriation Bills, Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1995-96 and the Finance Bill after consideration.

In addition to the Interim General and the Railway Budgets, the Uttar Pradesh and the Jammu & Kashmir Budgets were also presented to the House and passed as both the States remained under the President's Rule. Besides, the House approved extension of the President's

Rule in the State of Uttar Pradesh for a further period of six months *w.e.f.* 18 April, 1996.

The House also discussed the matter relating to the debate on the motion regarding Government's failure to answer charges relating to the 'hawala' case and the allegations about illegal pay-offs to some members of Parliament commenced on 28 February and continued on 29 February and again on 8 and 12 March, 1996, when the motion was negated by voice vote.

The House also unanimously adopted a Resolution on the occasion of the International Women's Day on 8 March. The resolution moved by Smt. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil, *inter-alia* recommended education for girls so as to prepare them to exercise their equal rights and perform their responsibilities in the society, adequate reservation of seats for women's representation in the State Legislatures and Parliament and constitution of a Standing Committee of both the Houses of Parliament to monitor the progress and also to suggest ways and means to implement the policies and projects meant for improving the status of women.

In the sphere of Private Members' Business, the House considered and negated the Resolution regarding revival of the sick public sector undertakings, moved by Shri Sudarsan Raychaudhuri, and brought forward from the previous session. Discussion on

another Resolution regarding large scale illegal immigration of people from across the Indo-Bangladesh and the Indo-Pakistan borders during the last more than 25 years, moved by Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat remained inconclusive.

The Question Hour remained suspended / disturbed for four out of ten sittings during the session.

In the legislative sphere, three bills namely, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Bill, 1996, the Constitution (Scheduled tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 1996 and The Supreme and High Court Judges (Conditions of Services) Amendment Bill, 1996 were introduced.

The House was adjourned *sine die* on 12 March 1997 at 20.24 hrs., after playing the National Song. With this, the curtain was drawn on yet another important phase of Indian Parliamentary history.

On the whole, the business transacted, the thrust of debates, the seriousness of arguments and the liveliness of proceedings of different Sessions of the Tenth Lok Sabha were all pointers to the fact that the myriad problems, concerns and grievances as well as hopes and aspirations of the people were being appropriately reflected and ventilated in the supreme deliberative forum.

TIME SPENT ON VARIOUS KINDS OF BUSINESS IN LOK SABHA—AN APPRAISAL*

Introduction

The Parliament in India occupies a unique position of primacy among the organs of the State. Notwithstanding the fact that it functions within the bounds of a written Constitution and a federal framework, the actual authority, power, scope and range of its jurisdiction is immense. While Parliament, under the scheme of the Constitution, does not itself govern the country, it exercises effective supervision over executive action in various ways through a purposive use of parliamentary procedures and a system of Committees.

The Procedure of Parliament affords ample opportunities for the "daily and periodic assessment" of Ministerial responsibility. The procedure of Question (with possibilities of supplementaries and, in case of unsatisfactory answers, of an Half-an-Hour Discussion), Adjournment Motions and Notices for Calling Attention enable information to be elicited and lapses to be exposed in governmental activities. The more significant occasions for review of administration are provided by the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on President's Address, the budget and debates on particular aspects of Government Policy or through motions on matters of urgent public importance, private members resolutions and other substantive motions. Opportunities for criticism as well as for influencing government policy always exist during the various stages of discussion on Bills. In extreme cases, the Government can be censured or a motion of no-confidence moved against it.

The Business Advisory Committee on which different sections of the House are represented, recommends the allocation of time for all items of Government Business to be brought before the House, which on approval, takes effect as an Order of the House. The allocation of time in respect of Private Members' Bills and Resolutions is looked after by the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

Sittings of the House

There has been a marked increase in the number of actual sittings of the House (Lok Sabha) and their duration revealing an upward trend in the legislative and deliberative activities of Parliament. Compared to the times of the Central Legislative Assembly and the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), there has been a marked increase in the number of actual sittings of the House and their duration from 1951 onwards, revealing an upward trend in the legislative and deliberative activities of Parliament. From 1929 to 1951, the average annual duration of the sittings was 69 days as against 124 days during the period from 1952 to 1970. Though the average annual sittings from 1971 to 1990 comes to 96 days, the average duration per sitting during this period has been 7 hours 17 minutes as compared to 6 hours 37 minutes during 1952-1970 and 5 hours and 36 minutes during 1929-1951. However, there has been slight decrease in average days of sittings *vis-a-vis* average time of sittings per day after 1990. The average annual sittings during 1991-96 (upto March 1996) has been 74 days. The duration per sitting has been 5 hours and 58 minutes.

Details of sittings held and time spent during the First to the Tenth Lok Sabha are shown in *Annexure-I*.

A perusal of the details regarding sittings held and time spent during the Ten Lok Sabhas reveals that the Fifth Lok Sabha with 613 sittings spent 4071 hours recording an average of 7 hours 38 minutes per sitting (The term of the Fifth Lok Sabha was extended by one year). This was followed by the Seventh Lok Sabha which sat for 464 days and devoted 3324 hours with 7 hours and 9 minutes of average sittings. However, the First Lok Sabha with a record number of sittings of 677 days devoted 3783 hours thereby recording the lowest average *i.e.* 5 hours and 35 minutes per sitting.

Details of time spent on different procedural devices during the First to the Tenth Lok Sabha are given in the

*Contributed by Reference Wing of LARRDIS.

Annexure-II. An analysis of time spent on different procedural devices highlights their importance in Parliament's deliberations as detailed below:

Legislative Business

In the Legislative field, Parliament, being the supreme representative institution in the country, has come to play a major role in socio-economic transformation. All our democratic institutions are as such responsive to the changing conditions. A Government founded on the principle of popular sovereignty must make possible the fresh assertion of the popular will as it changes from time to time. In the light of this, Parliament is required to make laws as also amend the Constitution from time to time. Law-making is still deemed to be the predominant function of Parliament even though today it is not the only function. Moreover, in law-making, Parliament is not the only body. The Government makes legislative proposals. All the proposals have to be brought in the form of Bills before Parliament. A Bill is a statute in draft, and no Bill whether introduced by the Government or a private member, can become law until it has received the approval of both the Houses of Parliament through a well-defined process and finally the assent of the President.

The First Lok Sabha spent 49 per cent of the total time on legislative business which includes Government as well as Private Members' Bills. However, time spent by successive Lok Sabhas upto the Eighth Lok Sabha ranges between 28 and 22 per cent followed by a further decline to 16 per cent in the Ninth Lok Sabha. The Tenth Lok Sabha has spent 22.16 per cent of its total time on legislation. Although this shows a marginal increase as compared to the Ninth Lok Sabha, it is clear that during successive Lok Sabha, the time spent by it on its traditional role of law making has come down considerably. Legislation was adopted as the chief instrument of socio-economic change immediately after Independence. As such a large number of legislative measures paving way to great reforms in the social, economic and political fields were enacted during the First Lok Sabha. The number of Bills passed during the period aggregated 322 as compared to 63 during the Ninth Lok Sabha, perhaps due to the short life of the House. During the Tenth Lok Sabha as many as 275 Bills have been passed.

Budget

Economic issues are the most dominant ones in our national scene. They perhaps provide the most potent arena for confrontations, differences and even consensus. The annual budget presentation is the most significant occasion for parliamentary input on national economic

management when members get an opportunity to dwell in depth on various economic and financial aspects. A general discussion is followed by discussion and approval of departmental budgets. The whole exercise is culminated in the passing of the Finance and Appropriation Bills.

Next to legislative business, budgets which include General Budget, Railway Budget and Budgets of States and Union territories under President's Rule consumed 20 to 25 per cent of the total time of the House barring the Ninth Lok Sabha which spent only 16 per cent of the total time on discussion on Budgets. The time devoted to discussion on Budgets in the Eighth Lok Sabha was 22 per cent as against 21 per cent in the Seventh, 23 per cent in the Sixth, 22 per cent in the Fifth, 20 per cent in the Fourth, 25 per cent in the Third and the Second and 19 per cent in the First Lok Sabha. The Tenth Lok Sabha has spent 17.38 per cent of its total time discussing Budgets. A slight reduction may be due to the discussion on Demands for Grants by the newly introduced Standing Committees. The time spent by the Committees in discussing Demands for Grants is not included while calculating time spent on Budgets.

Questions

Question Hour is the liveliest part of the parliamentary day. With questions remaining with the members as the most popular device for seeking information on matters of public interest, the Question Hour has become the test of a government's accountability, an indispensable part of the art of the opposition and even a deterrent on bureaucratic inertia. It has also become the most important opportunity for the ventilation of grievances; a sparring ground for testing the worth of a Minister or Member. Questions asked by members and the answers given by Ministers throw valuable light on the entire gamut of functioning of the Government.

As a result of the fixed time for Questions (Called the Question Hour), there has been no wide fluctuations in time spent on reply to Questions. The percentage of time taken on Questions during the Ninth Lok Sabha was 10 per cent as compared to 13 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha, 12 per cent in the Seventh, 14 per cent in the Sixth, 13 per cent in the Fifth, 16 per cent in the Fourth, and 15 per cent in the Third, the Second and the First Lok Sabhas respectively. So far as the Tenth Lok Sabha is concerned, on an average 11.80 per cent of the total time was spent in replying to the Questions.

Motions

The term "Motion" in its wide sense means any proposal made for the purpose of eliciting a decision of the House. One of the main duties of the House is to

ascertain its own will in regard to various matters, and for this purpose, every question to be decided by the House must be proposed by a member in the form of a motion. Motions are, in fact, the basis of all Parliamentary proceedings. Adjournment Motions, No-Confidence Motions, Motion under Rule 191 (No-day-yet-named Motions) and Rule 342 (for taking into consideration a policy or a situation or a statement or any other matter) provide ample opportunities to members not only to review the working of the administration but also to criticise the policies and actions of the Government.

A look at the figures on the time spent by the House on different motions provides a mixed trend ranging from 5 to 14 per cent, with the lowest (5 per cent) in the Eighth Lok Sabha and highest (14 per cent) during the term of the Second and the Third Lok Sabhas. The Ninth Lok Sabha spent a record time (4.78 per cent) on Adjournment Motions, whereas the Third and the Sixth Lok Sabhas spent 10 per cent of the total time on Motions raised under Rules 191 and 342, which involved discussions, *inter alia* on Government policies and programmes. The average time spent on Motions during the Tenth Lok Sabha comes to 7.28 per cent.

Resolutions

As a device facilitating deliberations by which the legislature makes known its definite views on specific issues and makes formal recommendations to the Government the Resolutions occupy a prominent place in the proceedings of the House. Though the Government may not be bound by a resolution, they cannot ignore it either. Resolutions, particularly on administrative matters raise detached and thought-provoking debates in the House. Of course, no resolution can be passed without the support of the Government as they command the majority in the Legislature. However, a resolution withdrawn after getting assurance from the Government is almost as effective as one that has been passed. Thus, more than scrutinising the details of the administration, resolutions endeavour to guide and direct the administration to certain desired courses of action.

In all 136 resolutions were discussed during the Tenth Lok Sabha as against 34 in the Ninth, 83 in the Eighth, 110 in the Seventh, 36 in the Sixth, 140 in the Fifth, 79 in the Fourth, 84 in the Third, 83 in the Second and 67 in the First Lok Sabha. As against these, the percentage of time spent on Resolutions does not establish any correlation with the number of resolutions discussed.

The percentage of time spent on Resolutions, which include Government Resolutions, Statutory and Private Members' Resolutions was 6 per cent each in the First, the Third, and the Fourth Lok Sabhas, 5 per cent each

in the Second, the Fifth, the Eighth and the Ninth Lok Sabha and 4 per cent in the Sixth and the Seventh Lok Sabhas. During the Tenth Lok Sabha 6.23 per cent of the total time was spent on resolutions.

Discussions (Short duration and Half-an-Hour)

In order to provide opportunities to members to discuss matters of urgent public importance, a convention was established in Lok Sabha in March 1953, whereby members could raise discussions for short duration without a formal motion or vote thereon. This procedure was later incorporated in the Rules of Procedure of the House (Rule 193). Yet another device available to members to raise discussion on a matter of sufficient public importance which has been the subject of a recent question—Starred, Unstarred and Short Notice and the answer to which needs elucidation of facts, is Half-an-Hour Discussion. The instruments of Short Duration Discussions (under Rule 193) and Half-an-Hour Discussions (under Rule 55) have been used to deliberate on issues of contemporary importance. These have been very useful to the members for ventilating popular grievances and for criticising the actions or inactions of the Government.

A glance at the figures showing time spent on 'Discussions' (Short Duration and Half-an-Hour) during the Third to the Tenth Lok Sabhas shows a rising trend. A distinct nature of the Ninth Lok Sabha as regards the time devoted to various kinds of business was that a total 98 hours and 04 minutes accounting for 13 per cent, next to Legislative business and Budget (16 per cent) was devoted to discussions under the above mentioned category. However the Tenth Lok Sabha spent only 7.46 per cent of its total time on discussions. If debates on President's Address, Calling Attention etc. are also included in this category, the percentage of total time devoted to these discussions shows a whopping increase from 4 per cent in the First Lok Sabha to nearly 44 per cent in the Ninth Lok Sabha. This clearly shows that in recent decades, emphasis has shifted more and more to representational and grievance ventilation roles making our Parliament a people's institution par excellence.

'Zero Hour'

Matters also come up in the House after Question Hour and before the taking up of the listed business. This period, popularly known as the 'Zero Hour' is sought to be made use of by members to attract the notice of the Government on various issues which agitate their mind. Annexure-III details not only the number of such matters but also the number of members who raised them during 'Zero Hour' and time taken thereon during the Tenth Lok Sabha (session-wise). The trend clearly establishes the fact that there has not only been increase in the number of matters raised but

also in the number of members who spoke on those. It also shows that the time spent on matters of urgent public importance raised during 'Zero Hour' consumed as much as 14 per cent of total time, during the Tenth Lok Sabha.

Interruptions/adjournments

A recent development in the functioning of Lok Sabha which deserve the attention of all those concerned with the working of the Parliamentary system is the frequent adjournments of the House as a result of disorderly scenes/interruptions. Such disruptions have led to a loss of about 10 per cent of the time of the House during the Tenth Lok Sabha as revealed by the statistics detailed in *Annexure-IV*.

Conclusion

The quality and extent of Parliament's contribution is related to the members' capability and interest, the frequency and nature of opportunities available and the

initiatives and responses from the Government in particular and opposition parties and the private members in general. The Indian Parliament has shown considerable interest in socio-economic issues confronting the nation and the masses. The analysis of time spent on various kinds of business during the First Lok Sabha to the Tenth Lok Sabha reveals the fact that the House has devoted a major chunk of its time in discussing these issues through legislative business, Budgets, Questions, Motions, Resolutions, Half-an-Hour and Short Duration Discussions, Calling Attention Notices, etc.

There is now a growing realisation that the various mechanisms of parliamentary scrutiny need to be strengthened to give greater meaning to the concept of administrative accountability to the legislature and through it to the people. What is important is how the parliamentarians make the best use of every minute and every second or in other words, how the time at the disposal of the House could be used most purposefully.

ANNEXURE I

SITTINGS HELD AND TIME SPENT (First to Tenth Lok Sabhas)

Lok Sabha	No. of Sittings (Days)	Time taken in Hrs	Average per day Hrs-Mts
First (1952-57)	677	3783	5-35
Second (1957-62)	567	3651	6-26
Third (1962-67)	578	3733	6-27
Fourth (1967-70)	469	3029	6-27
Fifth (1971-77)	613	4071	7-38
Sixth (1977-79)	267	1753	6-33
Seventh (1980-84)	464	3324	7-09
Eighth (1985-89)	485	3324	6-38
Ninth (1989-91)	109	754	6-55
Tenth (1991-96)	423	2528	5-58

ANNEXURE II

TIME TAKEN BY LOK SABHA ON VARIOUS KINDS OF BUSINESS DURING
FIRST TO TENTH LOK SABHAS

Type of Business	First Lok Sabha 1952-57			Second Lok Sabha 1957-62			Third Lok Sabha 1962-67		
	Time Hrs	Taken Mts	Percentage of total time	Time Hrs	Taken Mts	Percentage of total time	Time Hrs	Taken Mts	Percentage of total time
1. LEGISLATIVE (Government and Private Members' Bills)	1844	23	49	1031	58	28	867	58	23
2. BUDGET General, Railways and States/UTs under President's Rule	702	22	19	901	49	25	934	11	35
3. QUESTIONS	551	51	15	552	32	15	564	41	15
4. MOTIONS (Adjournment Motions, Motions under Rule 191 and 342 and No-Confidence Motions)	270	32	7	449	44	14	528	49	14
5. RESOLUTIONS (Government Resolutions, Statutory and Private Members' Resolutions)	237	11	6	199	34	05	217	23	06
6. DISCUSSIONS [Half-an-Hour Discussions (Rule 55) and Short Duration Discussions (Rule 193)]							112	30	03
7. OTHER MATTERS (Calling Attention, Debate on President's Address, Statements by Ministers, etc.)	177	35	04	465	58	13	507	08	14
Total	3783	54	100	3651	35	100	3732	40	100

Type of Business	Fourth Lok Sabha 1967-70			Fifth Lok Sabha 1971-77			Sixth Lok Sabha 1977-79		
	Time Hrs	Taken Mts	Percentage of total time	Time Hrs	Taken Mts	Percentage of total time	Time Hrs	Taken Mts	Percentage of total time
1. LEGISLATIVE (Government and Private Members' Bills)	668	22	22	1121	52	28	412	28	24
2. BUDGET (General, Railways and States/UTs under President's Rule)	579	33	20	881	34	22	408	41	23
3. QUESTIONS	482	53	16	513	32	13	240	25	14
4. MOTIONS (Adjournment Motions, under Rule 191 and 342 and No-Confidence Motions)	320	25	09	330	54	08	213	18	12
5. RESOLUTIONS (Government Resolutions, Statutory and Private Members' Resolutions)	194	55	06	211	24	05	066	34	04
6. DISCUSSIONS [Half-an-Hour Discussions (Rule 55) and Short Duration Discussions (Rule 193)]	234	59	08	264	04	06	072	02	05
7. OTHER MATTERS (Calling Attention, Debate on President's Address, Statements by Ministers, etc.)	548	17	19	747	50	18	340	09	18
Total	3029	24	100	4071	35	100	1753	06	100

Type of Business	Seventh Lok Sabha 1980-84			Eighth Lok Sabha 1985-89			Ninth Lok Sabha 1989-91		
	Time	Taken	Percentage of total time	Time	Taken	Percentage of total time	Time	Taken	Percentage of total time
	Hrs	Mts		Hrs	Mts		Hrs	Mts	
1. LEGISLATIVE (Government and Private Members' Bills)	797	48	24	806	59	25	122	37	16
2. BUDGET (General, Railways and States/UTs under President's Rule)	692	53	21	700	27	22	121	11	16
3. QUESTIONS	405	26	12	412	16	13	76	45	10
4. MOTIONS (Adjournment Motions, under Rule 191 and 342 and No-Confidence Motions)	244	56	07	137	49	05	69	18	09
5. RESOLUTIONS (Government Resolutions, Statutory and Private Members' Resolutions)	134	53	04	175	47	05	43	54	05
6. DISCUSSIONS [Half-an-Hour Discussions (Rule 55) and Short Duration Discussions (Rule 193)]	303	53	09	508	25	16	98	04	13
7. OTHER MATTERS (Calling Attention, Debate on President's Address, Statements by Ministers, etc.)	744	14	23	482	09	14	222	11	31
Total	3324	01	100	3223	52	100	754	00	100

**TENTH LOK SABHA
(1991—96)**

Type of Business	Time Taken		Percentage of total time
	Hrs	Mts	
1. LEGISLATIVE (Government & Private Members' Bills)	560	03	22.16
2. BUDGET (General, Railways & States/UTs under President's Rule)	439	50	17.39
3. QUESTIONS	298	23	11.86
4. MOTIONS (Adjournment Motions, Motions under Rules 191 and 342 and No-Confidence Motions)	183	52	7.26
5. RESOLUTIONS (Government Resolutions, Statutory Private Members' Resolutions)	157	29	6.23
6. DISCUSSIONS [Half-an-Hour Discussions (Rule 55) and Short Duration Discussions (Rule 193)]	188	32	7.46
7. OTHER MATTERS (Calling Attention, Debate on President's Address, Statements by Ministers, Matters of urgent public importance raised after question hour* etc.)	699	43	27.71
Total	2527	52	100

* Shown separately in Annexure III.

ANNEXURE III

**MATTERS RAISED AFTER QUESTION HOUR AND BEFORE TAKING UP THE LISTED BUSINESS i.e.
'ZERO HOUR' AND TIME TAKEN THEREON DURING THE TENTH LOK SABHA**

Session	Number of matters raised	Number of Members who spoke	Time		Total time of Session		Percentage of total time
			Hrs	Mts	Hrs	Mts	
1. First	764	905	39	27	345	50	11.41
2. Second	228	487	17	31	141	40	12.36
3. Third	486	944	58	55	309	12	19.05
4. Fourth	351	442	25	20	163	54	15.46
5. Fifth	121	180	11	20	101	43	11.14
6. Sixth	388	637	39	21	313	23	12.56
7. Seventh	293	421	19	24	162	05	11.97
8. Eighth	72	173	9	55	94	17	10.52
9. Ninth	312	464	19	24	246	06	7.88
10. Tenth	14	29	01	19	17	49	7.3
11. Eleventh	255	371	19	31	128	40	15.17
12. Twelfth	33	188	12	17	52	14	23.52
13. Thirteenth	334	642	37	16	245	25	15.19
14. Fourteenth	175	273	18	23	113	45	16.16
15. Fifteenth	40	101	08	59	43	22	20.71
16. Sixteenth	23	75	06	29	48	27	13.38
Total	3949	6332	344	31	2527	52	13.63

ANNEXURE IV

**TIME SPENT ON INTERRUPTIONS/ADJOURNMENTS DUE TO DISORDERLY
SCENES DURING TENTH LOK SABHA**

Session	Total time of actual sittings (a)	Time Spent on interruptions/ adjournments due to disorderly scenes (b)	Total time (a+b)	Percentage of time spent on interruptions/ adjournments due to disorderly scenes
	Hrs-Mts	Hrs-Mts	Hrs-Mts	
First	345-50	12-53	358-43	3.59
Second	141-40	2-25	144-05	1.68
Third	309-12	14-49	324-01	4.57
Fourth	163-54	39-20	203-14	19.35
Fifth	101-43	26-42	128-25	20.79
Sixth	313-23	12-51	326-14	3.94
Seventh	162-05	0-46	162-51	0.47
Eighth	94-17	22-02	116-19	18.94
Ninth	246-06	6-32	252-38	2.59
Tenth	17-49	—	17.49	—
Eleventh	128-40	22-10	150-50	14.70
Twelfth	52-14	27-31	79-45	34.50
Thirteenth	245-25	15-35	261-00	5.97
Fourteenth	113-45	2-30	116-15	2.15
Fifteenth	43-22	58-17	101-39	57.34
Sixteenth	48-27	15-02	63-29	23.68
Total	2527-52	279-25	2807-17	9.95

QUESTION HOUR IN THE LOK SABHA*

Questions have an important functional role in a Parliamentary System of Government. Through questions, members of Parliament exercise their right of eliciting information on matters of public importance from the various Ministries/Departments associated with governance of the country. It is through questions again that members get the opportunity to point out various omissions and commissions on the part of the Government. Questions again are the means through which members place demands on the floor of Parliament for needful action on the part of the executive government on various aspects of people's grievances.

With the introduction of telecasting of Parliamentary proceedings in recent times, 'Question Hour' can now be seen to offer a direct means to the public to assess the performance of their elected representatives. People now have the opportunity to see, watch and judge as to how their representatives perform responsibly in raising issues and problems affecting them both in the constituency as well as from the standpoint of the country as a whole. And through the replies and assurances tendered for questions, they now have the direct access as to how receptive and responsive is the Government of the day towards their wishes and aspirations. Thus apart from putting the executive government to trial, the Question Hour now also increasingly tends to put the public role of an MP to scrutiny and test.

Question Hour' is, therefore, of crucial and critical importance in a democratic system of governance. Apart from this, question hour adds to the lustre of the day to day functioning of Parliament. Questions offer a wider choice to members, for, through questions, members are free to raise any matter of public importance. Parties generally do not come in here. Question hour is, therefore, quite popular with members and presents one of the most absorbing parts of the business in Parliament.

In both houses of the Indian Parliament, the first hour during each sitting is generally devoted to asking and answering of questions, unless otherwise decided by the Speaker, Lok Sabha/Chairman, Rajya Sabha. This is commonly known as the 'Question Hour'. Question

hour is normally not extended during the day to day business of the House.

A Brief History of the Evolution of the Question Procedure

Introduction of questions as a procedural device in the Indian Parliament has a history of more than hundred years. It was the Indian Councils Act, 1892 under which members in the Indian as well as the Provincial Councils got the right to address questions to the executive for the first time. Such a development, however, did not come suddenly. It rather graduated slowly and within the demands made for self-rule and increasing participation of Indians in the Legislature during the freedom struggle. As is well known, alongside the gathering momentum of the freedom movement, the British Government conceded to the various demands of the Indians through successive doses of constitutional reforms. Introduction of questions as a procedural device became unavoidable as more and more Indians entered the Legislative Council and the demand for ensuring the accountability of the Government headed by the Governor-General-in-Council, through the Secretary of State for India became inevitable as a result. With the Indian Councils Act, 1861 not making any provision for questions in the Councils a demand was made for grant of such power to the Council for eliciting information by means of questions. Lord Dufferin in a despatch to the Secretary of State in 1888, strongly favoured allowing of questions in the Council subject to certain restrictions and relating to matters of domestic concern to the country as different from the interests of imperial government. Subsequently with the passage of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, provisions were made for granting the members of the Legislative Council the right to put questions subject to due notice in writing to the Secretary in the Legislative Department. The Indian Councils Act, 1909 made provision for asking of supplementary questions. The Act also laid down ten clear days notice for a question. Earlier to this, the period of notice for a question was six days. With the Government of India Act, 1919 which came in the wake of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms,

*Contributed by Questions Branch.

further changes were introduced in the procedure of questions. Under this Act, the first hour of every meeting of the Legislature was made available for raising of questions which continues to be the practice today also. The Act also provided for the first time, addressing of questions to private members. One of its remarkable features was the provision introduced requiring questions for oral answers to be distinguished by an asterisk mark. Those not so demarcated were slated for written answers. Thus how, the demarcation for Starred and Unstarred Questions came into being. The Act of 1935 did not bring any major change in the question procedure with the effect that the procedure so laid in this regard by all previous Acts continued till India achieved independence.

The basic principles governing admission or disallowance of questions did not undergo any change in the post-independence period, except that whereas during the British days, questions were used to be printed in a continuous order and were carried from day to day, they are now printed in separate lists for each day and answers to such questions, as are not received for oral answers within the "Question Hour", are treated as having been laid on the Table of the House alongwith answers to Unstarred questions. Apart from this the earlier restriction imposed during the British period in the form of debarring questions on matters of foreign relations had to obviously undergo obliteration in the wake of transfer of power to the Indian hands.

Types of Questions and their Admissibility

Questions are of three types *viz.* Starred, Unstarred and Short Notice Questions.

A Starred Question is one to which a member desires an oral answer in the House and this is distinguished by an asterisk mark.

An Unstarred Question is one which is not called for oral answer in the House and on which no supplementary questions can be asked. To such a question, a written answer is deemed to have been laid on the Table of the House after the Question Hour by the Minister to whom it is addressed. It is printed in the Official Report of the sitting of the House for which it is put down.

A Short Notice Question is one which is related to a matter of urgent public importance and can be asked with shorter notice than the period of 10-days notice prescribed for questions in the normal process.

A question as already stated, is primarily, asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of

public importance. Questions that contain arguments, inferences or defamatory statements or otherwise refer to the character or conduct of any person, except in his official or public capacity, are not admitted. Questions which are in substance repetitions of those that have been answered previously or in regard to which information is available in accessible documents or in ordinary works of reference, are also not admitted. Besides, if the subject matter of a question is pending for judgement before any court of law, or any other tribunal or body set up under law, or is under consideration before a Parliamentary Committee, the same is not permitted to be asked. Questions making discourteous references to foreign countries with whom India has friendly relations are disallowed. Similarly, questions raising large issues of policy are not allowed, for it is not possible to enunciate policies within the compass of an answer to a question.

Allotment of Days for Discussion of Questions

Immediately on fixation of the dates of sittings of a session of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha, days are allotted for the answering of questions relating to various Ministries of Government of India. For this purpose, the Ministries are divided into five groups and fixed days are allotted to groups of Ministries during a week.

Questions which have been admitted are separated from those which have been disallowed. Thereafter separate lists are prepared for Starred and Unstarred Questions. Admitted questions are entered in the List of Questions for the day for oral or written answers, as the case may be, in the order of priority obtained in the ballot. The classification of Ministries into groups for the purpose of answering questions is done in such a way that each group of Ministries has, as far as practicable, approximately the same number of questions. It is also ensured that allotment of Ministries in Lok Sabha does not clash with the allotment so made for answering questions in Rajya Sabha so that the Ministers are able to be present in both Houses on their respective days allotted for answering questions. Not more than five questions are admitted in the name of a member for each sitting and from these not more than one is put down for oral answer. Normally, not more than twenty questions are placed on the list of Questions for oral answers on any one day; also not more than one Short Notice Question is put down for answer on any one day. Not more than 230 Questions are normally included in the list of Questions for written answers. While compiling the list of Unstarred Questions, care is taken to see that one question of each member is included in the list of questions of the date.

The remaining Unstarred Questions are thereafter put in the list according to inter-se-priority obtained through the ballot.

After the Starred Questions have been answered, Short Notice Question, if any for that day, is taken up and disposed of in the same way as the questions for oral answers.

Apart from this, questions can be addressed to private members provided the subject matter relates to some Bill, Resolution or such matters connected with the business of the House for which that member is responsible. Questions requiring further elucidation or discussion are also permitted to be raised as Half-an-Hour Discussion in the House.

Magnitude of the Questions

Questions during the pre-independence period were not as frequent and numerous as they are today. The question procedure was under evolution then. Besides, members of the Legislative Council both at the Centre and other Provinces were debarred from raising questions relating to foreign relations of His Majesty's Government with any other foreign country or other native States in India. In any case lack of freedom for the country and restricted representation of Indians in the then Legislative bodies was always an inhibiting factor in this regard. No wonder then that questions during that period were limited. Such a scenario obviously had to undergo a change after Independence. A survey of the question hour in the various Lok Sabhas indicates an upward trend in questions since the very First Lok Sabha itself.

In the first three Lok Sabhas, the Congress Party enjoyed a two third majority. The number of opposition members started going up from the Fourth Lok Sabha onwards. Questions have one of the major roles as an instrument of scrutiny of the executive government. Increased entry of opposition members to Lok Sabha since then would perhaps, therefore, explain the increased popularity of the Question Hour. The telecasting of the Question Hour since 1991 may be yet another reason for the spurt in questions during the Tenth Lok Sabha.

During the First Lok Sabha as many as 92,134 notices of questions were received. The figure reached a phenomenal 3,30,325 notices of questions during the Tenth Lok Sabha. The Ninth Lok Sabha has so far the lowest number of 75,228 notices received for questions. This may perhaps be due to the shortest tenure of this Lok Sabha so far. The figures in this regard for other Lok Sabhas are correspondingly 2,50,098

(Eighth Lok Sabha), 2,69,221 (Seventh Lok Sabha), 1,37,045 (Sixth Lok Sabha), 2,52,700 (Fifth Lok Sabha), 2,64,742 (Fourth Lok Sabha) 1,62,334 (Third Lok Sabha) and 1,43,098 (Second Lok Sabha). An analysis of the total number of notices for questions received during each Lok Sabha reveals a rising trend in the receipt of average number of notices of questions per sitting. During the First Lok Sabha the average number of notices for questions received were 106 which rose to 564 during the Fourth Lok Sabha and reached at the recorded figure of 781 during the Tenth Lok Sabha. This only shows growing interest of Members in questions, as questions asked have a bearing on the policy decisions of the Government.

Out of the 3,30,325 notices received, 90,695 representing 27.45 per cent of the total were admitted during the Tenth Lok Sabha. The corresponding figures in this regard for the Ninth, Eighth, Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, Fourth, Third, Second and First Lok Sabhas were respectively 21,550 (28.64 per cent) 98,390 (39.34 per cent), 1,02,959 (38.24 per cent) 93,538 (35.30 per cent) 63,607 (44.27 per cent) and 42,725 (46.37 per cent).

The top five Ministries to which the largest number of questions were addressed during the Tenth Lok Sabha were those of Finance (7,824); Railways (6,172); Human Resource Development (4,316); Health and Family Welfare (4,221) and Agriculture (4,167).

One more thing to be noted in the question hour is that with the number of questions permitted for a day remaining static, increase in the receipt of notices of questions in subsequent Lok Sabhas leads to a proportionate decline in the number of questions admitted. Thus in the First Lok Sabha, the number of questions admitted registered 60 per cent of the total number of notices received, while in subsequent Lok Sabhas, the figure went down with the Tenth Lok Sabha showing 27.45 per cent of the total notices so received.

Conclusion

Today the Question Hour has come to occupy a significant place in our Parliamentary proceedings. During this one hour almost every aspect of administration and government's policy is brought within its purview. The Question Hour, thus, keeps the civil servant on his toes. It is through the Question Hour that Government is able to feel the pulse of the people and adopt its policies and actions accordingly. In view of the importance of the Question Hour as one of the best procedural devices for ensuring executive accountability, the need is to put Question Hour to optimum use.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE—FUNCTIONING AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING TENTH LOK SABHA*

Enforcement of Accountability

In a parliamentary system the accountability of Executive to Parliament and the latter's right to oversee and scrutinise the way in which the Executive functions are accepted as axiomatic. The check that Parliament exercises over the Executive steps from the basic principle that Parliament embodies the will of the people and it must therefore be able to supervise the way and the manner in which public policy laid down by Parliament is carried out. However, due to the magnitude and complexity of State activities coupled with paucity of time, it is not viable for Parliament to effectively scrutinise the functioning of the Executive. Based on the experience of Parliaments in all parts of the world, the Committee system with adequate powers has been widely acclaimed as the best suited system in enforcing executive accountability.

In the well knit Committee system devised by the Indian Parliament, the three Financial Committees of the Lok Sabha *viz*: (1) Committee on Public Accounts (2) Committee on Estimates (3) Committee on Public Undertakings have a significant role in the scheme of Parliamentary scrutiny and control. They constitute a distinct class by themselves and keep an unremitting vigil over governmental spendings and performance. This article seeks to deal with the functioning of the Public Accounts Committee the oldest of the three and its main achievements in the Tenth Lok Sabha.

Evolution of Public Accounts Committee

The Public Accounts Committee was first set up in 1921 in the wake of Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. After the enforcement of our Constitution on 26 January 1950, the composition of the Committee underwent radical changes. It became a Standing Parliamentary Committee functioning under the control of Speaker, Lok Sabha. The Committee consists of 22 members—15

elected by Lok Sabha every year from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote and seven members of Rajya Sabha elected by that House in like manner are associated with the Committee. The Chairman is appointed by the Speaker from amongst its members. The Minister shall not be a member of the Committee. The Speaker, for the first time, appointed a member of the Opposition as the Chairman of the Committee for 1967-68. This practice has been continued since then. During the tenure of Tenth Lok Sabha, the Committee functioned under the Chairmanship of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee (1991-92 & 92-93), Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat (1993-94 & 94-95) and Shri Ram Naik (1994-95), all from the Opposition.

Scope and Functions of the Committee

The scope and functions of the Committee are enshrined in Rule 308 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. The main functions of the Committee include examination of accounts showing the appropriation of sums granted by Parliament for expenditure of the Government of India and annual Finance Accounts of the Government of India and such other accounts laid before the House as the Committee may think fit. In scrutinising the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of India and the Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, the Committee has to satisfy :

- (a) that the moneys shown in the accounts as having been disbursed were legally available for and applicable to, the service or purpose to which they have been applied or charged;
- (b) that the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it; and
- (c) that every re-appropriation has been made in accordance with the provisions made in this behalf under rules framed by competent authority.

*Contributed by Public Accounts Committee Branch.

One of the duties of the Committee is to ascertain that money granted by Parliament has been spent by Government "within the scope of the demand". It considers the justification for spending more or less than the amount originally sanctioned. If any money has been spent on a service in excess of the amount granted by the House for the purpose, the Committee examines with reference to the facts of each case, the circumstances leading to such an excess and make such recommendations as it may deem fit.

The functions of the Committee extend, however, "beyond the formality of expenditure to its wisdom, faithfulness and economy". The Committee thus examines cases involving losses, nugatory expenditure and financial irregularities.

While scrutinising the Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General on Revenue Receipts, the Committee examines various aspects of Government's tax administration involving under-assessment, tax-evasion, new levy of duties, misclassifications etc., identifies the loopholes in the taxation laws and procedures and makes recommendations in order to check leakage of revenue.

The Committee at Work

The Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India mainly form the subject matter of the deliberations of the Committee. At the beginning of its term every year, the Committee makes a selection of Audit Paragraphs included in the various Reports of the C&AG of India laid on the Table of the House for in-depth examination. After holding deliberations and taking note of the time available at its disposal, the Committee selects the most important paragraphs for detailed examination and submits its Reports to the House on them.

The Committee may appoint one or more Sub-Committees to examine any particular matter. At the beginning of its term, the Committee appoints a few Working Groups to facilitate the examination of the various Accounts and Audit Reports and a Sub-Committee to consider the action taken by the Government on the recommendations made by the Committee in its earlier Reports. If it appears to the Committee that it is necessary for the purpose of its examination that an on-the-spot study should be made, the Committee may, either in its entirety or by dividing itself into Study Groups decides to undertake tours to

make an on-the-spot study of any project or establishment.

A remarkable feature of the functioning of the Public Accounts Committee is the non-partisan approach of its members in all its deliberations. The Committee, representing all shades of opinion in proportion to its strength in the House commands great respectability and its recommendations being invariably unanimous, are treated as the recommendations of Parliament itself.

Action Taken on Recommendations

A report has value if it is properly followed up. Initially, the Committee watched the action taken by Government on its recommendations through action taken statements which were appended to the Committee's main Reports. However, in the Sixties, the practice of presenting a separate Action Taken Report on each main Report was set in. Government's responsibility does not cease with the presentation of the Action Taken Report. As in the case of the original report, Government is required to intimate to the Committee, normally within six months of the presentation of a report, the action taken or proposed to be taken by it on the recommendations contained in the Action Taken Report. The Action Taken Report by the Government is laid on the Table of the House in the form of statement without any further comments by the Committee. This system not only ensures accountability of the Executive to Parliament but also enables Parliament and the general public to appraise Government's final replies to the Committees recommendations. This completes the examination of a subject by the Committee.

Reports Presented by the Committee and its Impact during the Tenth Lok Sabha

During the Tenth Lok Sabha, the Public Accounts Committee held 124 sittings of a total of 223 hours duration. The Committee presented 119 Reports to Parliament of which 56 Reports were original. The Committee constituted 27 Sub-Committees/Working Groups/Study Groups and visited 74 institutions on tour. Besides, the Committee also presented 63 Action Taken Reports. The following table indicates the analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations made by the Committee in the Action Taken Reports presented during the Tenth Lok Sabha :

TABLE I

Period	Total No. of recommendations	Total No. of recommendations accepted by Government	Total No. of recommendations which the Committee did not pursue in view of Government replies	Total No. of recommendations in respect of which replies of Government had not been accepted by the Committee	Total No. of recommendations in respect of which final replies of Government were awaited
1991-92	278	163 (58.63%)	59 (21.22%)	34 (12.22%)	22 (7.91%)
1992-93	229	129 (56.38%)	49 (21.39%)	33 (14.41%)	18 (7.86%)
1993-94	206	132 (64.07%)	38 (18.50%)	26 (12.62%)	10 (4.81%)
1994-95	268	164 (61.19%)	48 (17.91%)	38 (14.18%)	18 (6.72%)
1995-96	110	70 (63.64%)	11 (10%)	15 (13.64%)	14 (12.72%)

Some of the more important reports of the Public Accounts Committee presented during the period of the Tenth Lok Sabha and the impact of its recommendations in select cases are briefly discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

Appropriation Accounts of Union Government

The Annual Appropriation Accounts of the Union Government present the details of sums expended in a financial year compared with the sums authorised in the Demand for Grants or Appropriations for expenditure of Union Government as specified in the Schedule appended to the Appropriation Acts passed under Articles 114 and 115 of the Constitution of India. Presently, five Appropriation Accounts of the Union Government are presented to Parliament according to the different sectors of the governmental activities, namely, Civil, Defence Services, Postal Services, Telecommunication Services and Railways. After their presentation to Parliament, these Appropriation Accounts of the Union Government stand referred to the Public Accounts Committee which scrutinises them under the provisions of Rule 308 of Rules of Procedure

and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. One of the functions of the Committee under this Rule is to examine cases of expenditure in excess of voted grants and report thereon. If money has been spent on a service in excess of the amount granted by the House for that purpose, the Committee examines with reference to the facts of each case, the circumstances leading to such an excess and makes such recommendations as it may deem fit. Such cases are thereafter, required to be brought before the House by Government for regularisation in the manner envisaged by Article 115 of the Constitution.

During the tenure of the Tenth Lok Sabha, the Public Accounts Committee recommended regularisation of excess expenditure incurred by Government over voted Grants/charged Appropriations for each of the years from 1988-89 to 1993-94. In the Reports on the Appropriation Accounts of Union Government presented during the Tenth Lok Sabha, the Committee found certain disquieting trends in the system of budgeting, observances of prescribed financial rules/discipline and exercise of financial controls by various Ministries/Departments which had resulted in the incurrence of excess expenditure of considerable

magnitude, registering of large scale savings and occurrence of several other financial irregularities/improprieties. The Committee recommended regularisation of excess expenditure during the tenure of the Tenth Lok Sabha as per details given below:

TABLE II

Year	No. of excess registering Grants/Appropriations	Excess expenditure (Rs. in crore)
1988-89	26	367.98
1989-90	20	976.82
1990-91	19	900.24
1991-92	16	398.28
1992-93	13	689.06
1993-94	16	1240.35

In view of the persistent trend in the incurring of excess expenditure going unchecked, the Committee in its 88th Report which was presented to the House on 30 March, 1995 recommended that the Government should undertake a case study of the instances where expenditure had exceeded the budgetary allocations during the past five years with a view to looking into the reasons as to why the existing mechanism for control or expenditure had failed to check the unabated trend of excess expenditure.

Besides instances of incurrance of excess expenditure of immense magnitude over voted grants and charged appropriations, the Committee during the course of its examination of the Appropriation Accounts also found that large scale savings were made by the Government during the above period as per details given below:

TABLE III

Year	Total Savings (Rs. in crore)
1988-89	72774.04
1989-90	38006.78
1990-91	43872.55
1991-92	26466.65
1992-93	13165.20
1993-94	24456.67

The Committee's examination of the Appropriation Accounts revealed that large scale savings had occurred even in the developmental/core sectors like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Industrial Development, Power, Rural Development, Coal etc. Taking note of the trend of registering sizeable savings, the Committee in its 60th Report presented to the House on 23 February, 1994 directed the Ministries to furnish detailed notes in respect of savings involving Rs. 100 crore and above alongwith the explanatory notes for the excess expenditure incurred which the Ministries/Departments were already required to comply with as per the existing directions. The Committee urged the Government to take effective steps for streamlining the procedures in the light of the facts contained in its Reports with a view to making the budget exercise more realistic and meaningful, imparting financial discipline and effecting strict exchequer control.

Avoidable Expenditure on Import of Sugar

In its report presented to the House on April 27, 1993, the Committee took a serious view of the extra avoidable expenditure of Rs. 4.61 crore incurred in the import of 2.42 lakh tonnes of sugar by the Government in 1989. The Committee deprecated the casual approach adopted by the Ministry of Food in importing sugar after declaring the sugar availability position as precarious. In its opinion this was evident *inter alia* from, the initial delay of about three months in according approval to the import of sugar, inability expressed by the State Trading Corporation—the canalising agency for import of sugar to undertake the import in question, the manner in which the first tender inquiry was allowed to become infructuous due to the failure of the telex machine, and also the second tender inquiry due to the taking of the decision for negotiating with the unregistered parties till the day on which the offers of the registered parties were to expire, failure to study the London Sugar Market etc. The Committee was of the view that proper precautions by the concerned authorities in the Ministry could have safely avoided the huge resultant extra infructuous expenditure. Deploring the lack of planning, and concerted and coordinated approach on the part of the Ministry in the import of sugar, the Committee recommended that a high level probe by an independent agency may be made into the entire question of delayed import of sugar and the financial loss that had occurred with a view to fixing responsibility. The issues raised by the Committee in this Report were extensively quoted by various authorities, media etc. subsequently when the country faced a sugar crisis in 1994.

Disinvestment of Government Share Holding in Selected Public Sector Enterprises during 1991-92

Government carried out partial disinvestment of its share holding in 30 selected Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) in two phases in December, 1991 and February, 1992 respectively and realised a sum of Rs. 3038 crore from the sale proceeds. The Committee's Original Report (75th Report) presented to the House on April 29, 1994 based on an Audit review revealed a number of inadequacies and disquieting features in the implementation of the disinvestment process. Mainly, they included selection of some PSEs for disinvestment despite the pleas made by some of them/certain administrative Ministries for exclusion; delay in finalising of PSEs for disinvestment and failure to generate investor's enthusiasm; inadequate functioning of Suresh Kumar Committee appointed for formulating the guidelines for valuation of shares; incorrect method of "bundling" of shares of different PSEs in contravention of government decisions; haste in accepting uncompetitive bids; re-fixation of reserve prices to accommodate those bids; failure to apprise the Cabinet of the effect of the revised reserve prices *vis-a-vis* earlier reserve prices; forward sale of shares before listing and above all the incalculable losses due to under-realisation on the sale of the shares and the failure to achieve the pronounced objectives of disinvestment, namely, revitalising the public sector, and encouraging wider public participation. The Committee was convinced that the lack of transparency in the manner in which the whole exercise was undertaken require to be probed with a view to finding out the persons responsible for the glaring acts of omissions and commissions in order to fixing responsibility for the same.

While noting the various observations made by the Committee, Government in their action taken notes *inter alia* stated that in the subsequent years' disinvestment, the concern on the part of PSEs and the Ministries had been fully taken into account while identifying the enterprises for disinvestment; the broadening of the base for offering shares had been accomplished in subsequent auction by including firms, brokers as well as individuals who were authorised to buy and sell shares, thereby ensuring a competitive environment for bidding for PSEs shares etc. It was stated that efforts would be made in future to ensure that any Committee similar to the Suresh Kumar Committee would function in consonance with the Government orders and that Government had already ensured that disinvestments after 1991-92 were not done by shares in bundles. Further, it was stated that the lessons learnt during 1991-92 disinvestment had also

been put to use in subsequent years by steps such as resorting to auction of individual PSEs share, taking the professional advice of merchant bankers for use of PSEs for disinvestment as well as for share valuation. It was assured to the Committee that future disinvestment would be carried out by Government with adequate measure of publicity through appropriate media and that one of the pronounced objectives of disinvestment which was to offer shares to employees of public undertakings would also be done.

While reviewing the action taken by Government the Committee in its 94th Report presented to the House on April 28, 1995, however, reiterated its earlier recommendation and desired that the Government should take expeditious steps to initiate a probe in the manner in which the disinvestment exercise was undertaken during 1991-92 with a view to finding the persons responsible for the glaring acts of omission and commission in order to fix the responsibility for the same.

Out-of-turn Allotments of Government Residential Accommodation

Taking note of the precarious situation in the availability of Government residential accommodation, the Committee in its 113th Report presented to Lok Sabha on December 22, 1995 observed that it was imperative that the management and allotment of residential accommodation was done strictly in accordance with the Rules/Guidelines so as to safeguard the interests of the employees in the matter of allotment. The Committee, however, noted with concern that Government, on the other hand, chose to resort to ad hoc/out-of-turn allotments on a large scale. In fact, the percentage of out-of-turn allotments with reference to total number of allotments made in a year progressively increased from 26.4 in 1991 to 30.1 in 1992; 38 in 1993, and 47.19 in 1994. There were instances when the number of out-of-turn allotments had far exceeded the in-turn allotment particularly in Type-II where officials with 27 years of service were still waiting for the turn. The Committee's examination also revealed that despite the long waiting time for all types, there were as many as 166 cases of out-of-turn allotment during 1991 to July, 1994 to persons who had not even completed five years of service. Viewing this large number of ad hoc/out-of-turn allotment in the context of the prescribed norm of 20 per cent and the power given to Government to relax all provisions of the Allotment Rules, the Committee had concluded with regret that Government did precious little to restrict themselves to 20 per cent norm for out-of-turn allotment and they rather resorted to indiscriminate use of the discretionary power.

Taking note of the fact that the issue relating to out-of-turn allotment was pending with the Supreme Court and also on the basis of the facts brought to the notice, the Committee further observed that there was a total break-down in the administration and management of government residential accommodation in general pool. While expressing its distress over the administrative paralysis which had led the entire matter to the doors of the judiciary for appropriate remedies, the Committee expressed its hope that the authorities concerned would at least now take suitable corrective/remedial steps to keep their house in order and streamline the administration and management of government residential accommodation in general pool. Considering the acute shortage of accommodation and the fact that each out-of-turn allotment deprives an eligible applicant in the long waiting list of his legitimate entitlement, the Committee also observed that the maximum limit of 20 per cent for ad hoc/out-of-turn allotment is definitely on the high side and therefore, opined that this limit should be further brought down, say to 10 per cent.

The Committee desired that all relevant details regarding out-of-turn allotments should invariably be published in the Annual Report of the Ministry from 1995-96 onwards with a view to maintaining transparency and disseminating information in the matter of out-of-turn allotments. The Committee observed that Government was contemplating certain steps for minimising the housing problems like reducing the out-of-turn allotment, removing unauthorised occupants, preventing unauthorised sub-letting, increasing the housing stock, incorporating changes in the policy governing grant of house rent allowance and house building advance to the government servants, etc. Observing that the root cause for the tendency to secure out-of-turn allotments was the slow pace of expansion in housing and the resultant poor availability of accommodation, the Committee recommended that the steps contemplated by Government should be converted into a concrete plan of action in a near future with adequate budgetary support so that the hardships faced by the Government servants in the matter of residential accommodation could be mitigated to a large extent.

Refunds of Central Excise Duties

In its 72nd Report (1968-69—Fourth Lok Sabha) the Committee had observed that it appeared inequitable that while the burden of excise duty should have been borne by customers, the benefit of refund of duty should

accrue to the manufacturers. Pointing out that the manufacturers of excisable commodities get a fortuitous benefit out of the refunds made to them, the Committee had recommended that Government should examine the feasibility of retaining such excise collections so that Government could with advantage consider making the refunds available in this regard to a Government research organisation working for the benefit of industry and public. Ever since the presentation of the above mentioned report, the Committee had been constantly pursuing for enactment of legislation to check unjust enrichment of manufacturers of excisable commodities arising out of refunds. Later in its 22nd Report which was presented to the House on March 11, 1991 the Committee pointed out that even while some State Legislatures had been able to make reasonably adequate provisions in the case of sales tax, it was unfortunate that the Union Government had not been able to meet a similar provision in the case of excise and custom duties to check unjust enrichment due to refunds of duties. Observing that there had been neither will nor competence in dealing with the matter of such great public importance involving large refunds which had been pending since 1969, the Committee had expressed its hope that at least after the presentation of the 22nd report, the Government would wake up to their responsibilities and introduce suitable legislation within six months from the date of presentation of that report to Parliament. Subsequently, the Committee in its 36th Report which was presented to Lok Sabha on August 20, 1993 observed that the Central Excises & Customs Laws (Amendment Bill, 1991) giving effect to the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee was passed by Parliament and thereafter received the assent of the President on September 18, 1991 as an Act of 1991. This came into force with effect from September 20, 1991.

Customs Receipts—Working of Inland Customs Bonded Warehouses

The 124th Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Eighth Lok Sabha) presented to Lok Sabha on April 18, 1988 had revealed several irregularities in the working of inland customs bonded warehouses. Broadly, the nature of irregularities were—omission or delay in demanding duty, interest and other charges from defaulters under Section 72(1) of the Customs Act, 1962, omission or delay in issuing notice under Section 72(2) of the Act for detention of goods sufficient to cover the amount due to Government, long delay in auctioning the detained goods resulting in accumulation of

uncleared goods in the warehouses, sale proceeds of goods not adequate to cover the duty and interest, irregular acceptance by the department of relinquishment of goods under Section 23(2) of the Act by defaulters liable to action under Section 72 of the Act leading to loss of revenue to Government, grant of permission by lower formations for piecemeal clearance of goods from the warehouses even after refusal by the Central Board of Excise and Customs to grant further extension, grant of irregular permission by the Board for relinquishing the goods and to clear the relinquished goods after expiry of six months from the date of acceptance of the relinquishment, irregular procedure followed for recovery of amount on the withdrawal of stay order and non-levy of interest. After identifying several specific areas of shortcomings relating to the working of the customs bonded warehouses which required immediate governmental attention, the Committee had recommended that the Ministry of Finance should undertake a comprehensive review of the working of the customs bonded warehouses keeping in view those facts and take effective steps for streamlining the working of such warehouses including specific amendments in the Customs Act, 1962. The need for streamlining was further reiterated by the Committee in its Action Taken Report (Seventh Report—Ninth Lok Sabha) which was presented to the House on September 6, 1990). In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee, the Customs (Amendment) Bill 1991 was introduced in Lok Sabha in December 1991. The Bill sought to curtail the period of warehousing, prescribe the increased rate of interest on duty leviable on the warehoused goods, ensure prompt payment of duty and impose interest on delayed payments of duty. The Bill was also intended to expedite the realisation of revenue and discourage indiscriminate warehousing of imported goods and ensure prompt payment of duties. During the course of debate on the Bill, the Minister of State for Finance repeatedly stated on the floor of the House that the Bill sought to give effect to the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee for streamlining the functioning of the customs bonded warehouses. The Act received assent of the President and became effective from December 21, 1991.

Loss of Revenue due to Non-availability of a Provision in the Act

The imported goods after unloading are allowed to be placed in the custody of Port Trust, Airport Authority or the Custodian in Land Customs Station as the case may be, before their clearance for home consumption or for warehousing. There were no provisions in the

Customs Act, 1962 for action for recovery of customs duty on goods pilfered while in the custody. This had engaged the attention of the Public Accounts Committee as far back as in 1967. In its 83rd Report presented to the House on March 20, 1995, while examining certain cases of revenue losses which had occurred due to remission of duty on imported goods pilfered while in the custody of a major Port Trust, the Committee recommended that suitable amendments should be made in the Customs Act, 1962 making the custodians liable for the loss of goods kept in their custody. Pursuant to the recommendation of the Committee, the Government amended Section 45 of the Customs Act, 1962 by the Finance Act, 1995 to provide for recovery of duty from the Custodians in respect of imported goods which are pilfered while in their custody.

Laying of ad hoc Exemption Orders before Parliament

Exemptions from customs duty are granted by the Central Government under sub-sections (1) & (2) of Section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962. Exemption under sub-section (1) of Section 25 is granted by the Central Government by way of a notification which is published in the Official Gazette, on being satisfied that such an exemption is in public interest. The exemption could be either unconditional or with certain conditions to be fulfilled before or after clearance of the goods by the customs authorities. Similarly, exemptions under sub-section (2) of Section 25 are granted by the Central Government by a special order in each case after having satisfied that such an exemption is in public interest. The exemption under sub-section (2) of Section 25 could be partial or whole and granted under the circumstances of exceptional nature which are to be mentioned in the order granting such an exemption. In its Fifth Report which was presented to the house on December 17, 1991, the Committee noted that an amount of Rs. 702.40 crores was granted for import of goods during the year 1989-90 as ad hoc exemptions from customs duty under Section 25(2) of the Customs Act, 1962. The corresponding figures for the preceding two years were Rs. 1399.19 crores and Rs. 714.03 crores respectively. The Committee further noted that in terms of Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 all the notifications issued under sub-section (1) of Section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962, granting exemption from customs duty in general were required to be laid before Parliament. However, it was not obligatory on the part of Government to lay copies of exemption orders issued under sub-section 25(2) before Parliament granting ad hoc exemptions. Pointing out that Parliament was thus not presently kept

contemporaneously informed of the ad hoc exemptions granted in this regard by Government, the Committee recommended that suitable amendments should be brought out in the Statute so as to make laying of ad hoc exemption orders on the Table of the House mandatory as was practised in the case of notifications issued under Section 25(1). In its action taken reply, the Ministry of Finance while welcoming the Committee's recommendation in this regard, stated that since ad hoc exemption orders covered imports of strategic and secret nature effected by intelligence and other agencies besides essential imports on Government account for public distribution system etc., it may not be possible to lay copies of ad hoc exemption orders on the Table of the House considering the sensitive nature of many of such orders. Disagreeing with this view, the Committee in its Action Taken Report (56th) which was presented to the House on December 18, 1993 recommended that Government may consider placing all exemption orders on the Table of Parliament with the exception of those pertaining to import of strategic and secret nature and were of individual and personal nature. In pursuance of this recommendation of the Committee, Government, through the Finance Act, 1995 amended Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 providing *inter alia* for laying of copies of orders issued under sub-section (2) of Section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 in respect of ad hoc exemptions granted for imports of goods other than those relating to strategic, secret, individual or personal nature. Government also made similar provisions in the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944.

Induction of an Aircraft

The Committee in its 85th Report presented to the House on March 22, 1995 observed that the execution of the contracts concluded by Government with a foreign supplier for procurement of aircraft "A" was not satisfactory. Government had to incur additional expenditure on repair/overhaul of some engines procured alongwith aircraft which were prematurely withdrawn due to certain defects. The Committee observed that as a result of the lack of suitable provisions in the contract, the claim for repairing those engines free of cost as a design deficiency was not honoured by the supplier. Further, certain clauses incorporated in the contract providing for supplies of spares and other equipments as well as repair/overhaul facilities were also not honoured by the supplier's country to the satisfaction of the Government. The Committee also questioned Government's decision not to plan and negotiate contracts for transfer of technology simultaneously for setting up of indigenous repair/

overhaul facilities alongwith main contracts. In the absence of repair/overhaul facilities, the engines continued to be despatched to the suppliers and Government had to incur huge expenditure to the tune of Rs. 195 crores on this count. All these factors taken together had resulted in shortfall in performance/availability of the aircraft fleet meant for defence purposes. Expressing its concern over this state of affairs, the Committee recommended that all possible corrective/remedial steps should be taken to prevent occurrence of such difficulties in future. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee, it was stated that Government will ensure that in future all contracts will have suitable provisions to safeguard country's interests notwithstanding the relationship with the supplier's country. It was also stated that a contract for procurement of a specific aircraft was concluded subsequently in January 1995 and provisions for safeguarding the interests had been incorporated therein. It was further stated that Government will ensure in respect of future inductions that the contracts relating to repair/overhaul facilities are simultaneously planned and negotiated.

Injudicious Leasing of Aircraft

The Report of the Committee presented to the House on August 26, 1995, brought out certain revealing aspects arising out of the acquisition and the utilisation of an aircraft by the Ministry of Railways. These aspects included, non-preparation of detailed justification for acquisition as desired by the Railway's own Financial Commissioner, association of Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON) who did not have any expertise for the operation and maintenance of the aircraft, extra payment to IRCON due to incorrect computation of capital cost and depreciation charges, excessive flying hours guaranteed to IRCON for the utilisation of the IRCON and above all unregulated use of the aircraft. The Committee was not convinced with the arguments adduced by the Ministry of Railways either for justification of the acquisition of the aircraft or about its utilisation for purposes other than those intimated to Parliament while obtaining the supplementary grant. While expressing its displeasure over the same, the Committee desired that Government should look into the matter thoroughly with a view to regulating acquisition of such aircraft by Ministries/Departments or their associated bodies in future and also enforcing stricter financial discipline before undertaking such costly transactions. Noting that presently no guidelines had been issued by Government regarding acquisition of aircraft by various Ministries/

Departments and their associate bodies, the Committee emphasised the need for prescribing uniform guidelines and also for making a single authority responsible for monitoring the same. Also, taking note of the fact that presently there were as many as 41 aircrafts/helicopters purchased by different public sector undertakings under various Ministries which were registered with the Directorate General, Civil Aviation, the Committee suggested that in order to have better utilisation of various aircrafts by Government/Public Sector Undertakings in the exigencies, Government should examine the desirability of forming a central pool for the purpose.

Union Excise Duties—Non-vacation of Stay Orders from the Court

The Committee in its 53rd Report presented to the House on August 27, 1993 found that till the end of 1992 about 12705 cases of dispute of central excise and customs were pending in various courts of law. Of these, 1355 cases had been pending for over 10 years and 4495 cases for a period ranging between 5 to 10 years. The Committee also found that 954 cases involving an excise revenue of over Rs. 370 crores had been pending for the past five years due to stay orders granted by the Supreme Court and the High Courts. The Committee's examination also revealed that against a total central excise revenue of Rs. 22406 crores and Rs. 24356 crores during 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively, the total amount under litigation was of the order of Rs. 2078 crores and Rs. 2043 crores respectively. Expressing its deep concern over the volume of revenue locked up in courts, the Committee drew attention to its recommendations made in the 178th report (Seventh Lok Sabha) where it had *inter alia* recommended—creation of a separate directorate in the Central Board of Excise & Customs to deal with the litigation relating to excise and customs, conducting of a study in consultation with the Ministry of Law for ascertaining the extent to which the increase in the number of excise litigation cases in the recent past was attributable to the tactics of successfully buying time for paying the excise duties and the legal remedies which were favoured by the court of law to effectively deal with the tactics which were to the ultimate detriment of revenue, incorporating a provision in the law for charging interests on the arrears of excise duties as well as payment of interest of refunds, examining the feasibility of making a provision in the excise law for depositing with court for credit to the public account all amounts of tax collected by the assessee from his customers or admitted amount of tax as a precondition to the court entertaining

the suit, appeal or petition. Reiterating the above recommendations, the Committee urged the Government to take concerted and immediate steps to implement them.

Pursuant to the recommendations, the Ministry of Finance in their action taken reply informed the Committee that the proposal for setting up a Directorate of Litigation was under preparation, a study team consisting of representatives of CBEC and the Ministry of Law had been set up on February 28, 1994, the legislative proposal regarding charging of interest on arrears of customs and excise duties and payment of interest on funds was at an advanced stage and that a concrete proposal regarding depositing of amount with court for credit to the public accounts had been sent to the Ministry of Law. Later, through the Finance Act, 1995 new provisions were incorporated by Government in the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 and the Customs Act, 1962 providing for interest on delayed payments and refunds of central excise and customs duties respectively.

Outside Production—Doordarshan

In addition to the programmes produced in-house, Doordarshan also assigns production of programmes to outside producers. The programmes assigned to outside producers are basically of two types, namely, Commissioned Programmes and Sponsored Programmes. The 57th Report of the Committee presented to the House on March 4, 1994 revealed several shortcomings in the production of commissioned programmes in Doordarshan by outside producers. The more glaring inadequacies/shortcomings were—absence of procedures in the selection/empanelment of producers, defects in the costing techniques, delay in production, delay in telecast of programmes, sharing of copyrights with the producers, absence of guidelines/instructions to regulate the administration of the scheme, unsatisfactory system of records, lack of control of monitoring etc. The report also brought out several individual instances of irregularities in the programmes produced by outside producers under the Commissioned Programme Scheme resulting in delay, extra expenditure, accommodation to the producers at the cost of the exchequer and several other irregularities. The Committee recommended that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should undertake a comprehensive review of Doordarshan's Commissioned Programme Scheme for outside producers in the light of the facts stated in the report and take appropriate corrective/remedial measures with a view to ensuring that the in-house talents are exploited to the maximum

and the outside production is undertaken in a manner so as to achieve the underlying objectives of the Scheme in consonance with the laid down guidelines/policies.

Although the system of assigning programmes to outside producers had been prevalent in Doordarshan since the 1980s, the Committee was surprised to find that no guidelines were issued by the Ministry to regulate the Scheme of production till January 1992. It was only after the selection of the subject by the Public Accounts Committee for detailed examination that the Ministry chose to issue guidelines initially in January 1992 and subsequently in March 1992 and later in May 1993. The report also revealed that the proforma accounts of Doordarshan had not been finalised since the year 1977-78 onwards. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Committee, the Government decided to undertake a comprehensive review of Doordarshan's Commissioned Programme Scheme. In its Action Taken Report (106th—presented to the House on August 22, 1995) the Committee, however, criticised the Ministry for the delay in initiating action against defaulting outside producers and in recovering the Government dues from them. It also criticised the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting for its inordinate delay in the finalisation of proforma accounts. The Committee recommended that the Ministry should consult the C&AG and finalise a plan of action within three months with a view to ensuring that the pending proforma accounts are finalised within a period of two years.

Postal Services in Rural Areas

The Committee in its 48th Report presented to the House on April 28, 1993 noted with concern that the Department of Posts had miserably failed to achieve both the financial and physical targets fixed in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) for expansion of postal services in rural areas. Against the budgetary allocation of Rs. 8.25 crores during the five year period, actual expenditure incurred by the Department for the scheme was only of the order of Rs. 2.21 crore. As against the target of opening 12,000 new post offices which was subsequently brought down to 6,000 only 4,003 post offices were opened. As regards the installation of additional letter boxes, against the proposed target of 25,000 only 9,732 such boxes were installed. Not even a single extra departmental delivery agent was appointed against the target of appointing 1,200 such agents. Similarly, not even a single plan monitoring inspector was appointed against the provision of 33 such inspectors. Subsequent to its Report, the Department of

Posts in the action taken notes stated that remedial/corrective action had since been taken for achieving the targets. The Department stated that in the year 1992-93, targets for opening of post offices as well as installing of letter boxes had been fulfilled. As many as 635 extra departmental branch post offices and 116 departmental sub-post offices had been sanctioned against the targets of 600 and 100 respectively. The Department also claimed that during the first five months of the year 1993-94, more than 50% of the target had been achieved in so far as opening of branch offices is concerned. Similarly, in respect of installation of letter boxes also, targets had been achieved. It was also stated that during 1992-93 alone, a total supply of 45,489 letter boxes had been made as against the supply of 9,732 boxes during the entire Seventh Five Year Plan. The Department further stated that in the year 1993-94, 72,321 villages which were having population of 5,000 and above would be provided with letter boxes.

Marketing by Indian Railways

In its Report presented to Lok Sabha on April 26, 1994, the Committee noted that the share of rail traffic in the total land traffic had been declining. As against 89% of the total traffic in 1950-51, the share of rail movement had come down to 58% in 1984-85. The Railway's share of the total land traffic had fallen down by 10% during 1965—85 inspite of the establishment of Marketing and Sales Organisation in 1967. The Committee had noted with regret that the Railways had not conducted any meaningful exercise to properly assess its capacity utilisation in terms of lines, wagons, locomotives, coaches etc. with a view to finding out whether there was under-utilisation of capacity. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the Ministry of Railways should undertake a scientific survey in this direction. In its 99th Action Taken Report presented to the House on April 26, 1995, the Committee noted that pursuant to its recommendations, the Ministry of Railways decided to undertake the requisite survey. Further, in the light of the deficiencies pointed out by the Committee in the original Report, the Ministry also decided to undertake an exercise for reviewing some of the schemes like Freight Forwarder Scheme, Speed Link Express, Station to Station Rate etc. which are being operated under the aegis of the Marketing and Sales Organisation. Emphasising the need for co-ordination between the rail and road system in the country, the Committee also reiterated in the Action Taken Report the need for formulation of a national integrated transport policy.

Assessment of Religious and Charitable Trusts

The Committee in its 102nd Report presented to the House on April 28, 1995 found a number of inadequacies in the system of granting tax exemptions to income of religious and charitable trusts as well as deficiencies in the existing laws and their applicability. The Committee's examination revealed that although various concessions were allowed to the religious and charitable trusts in recognition of the contributions made by them towards social objectives, no effort had been made to monitor whether the trusts had been fulfilling the objectives for which they had been established and also for ensuring that there was no abuse of the concessions. In the absence of existence of any effective system evolved for scrutinising the functioning of a larger number of trusts, the Committee was unable to appreciate the rationale for allowing exemptions to these trusts, more so when the amount of revenue involved in such exemption was substantial and when the primary object behind grant of such exemption was to enlarge the contributions made by those trusts in supplementing the work of the welfare State by catering to the educational, medical, socio-economic and religious needs of the people in the country. In the light of the deficiencies/shortcomings observed by them, the Committee desired that the Ministry of Finance should seriously ponder and look into the whole issue afresh with a view to devising a procedure for proper and systematic evolution of religious and charitable trusts so that those trusts which were not discharging the functions in consonance with the objectives for which they had been established did not escape the tax liability.

Slum Clearance, Improvement of Slums and Housing Programme for Economically Weaker Sections

In its 31st Report which was presented to the House on August 17, 1992, the Committee deplored the manner in which the Slum Wing of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) had been allowed to function both by the Delhi Administration and the DDA and the abrogation of its responsibility by the then Ministry of Urban Development in regard to the functioning of this Department. The Committee found that neither the DDA cared to ensure proper implementation of the schemes and programmes of the Slum Wing nor the Delhi Administration evinced the desired interest in monitoring the progress made under these schemes/programmes. Instead, funds were being released on a continuing basis, even without obtaining utilisation certificates, passing the releases on demands from the Slum Wing. According to the Committee, in the

circumstances that existed, the Slum Wing of the DDA extracted the maximum mileage without submitting it to any authority and earned on the Delhi Administration or the DDA as the exigencies demanded. The result had been unsatisfactory performance of the Slum Wing, financial irregularities, instances of unauthorised expenditure beyond budgetary allocations and loss of crucial time. The Committee recommended that the reasons for the lapses on the part of both the DDA and the Delhi Administration which adversely affected the performance of the Slum Wing during the past 12 years and the circumstances under which the Ministry allowed matters to drift without any remedial measures till the Committee called the officers of the Ministry and DDA for evidence should be gone into and the responsibility fixed. The Committee also urged the Government to take an early decision in the matter of giving an autonomous status to the Slum Wing and evolve suitable guidelines so as to effectively implement the programme of slum improvement. Subsequent to the formation of National Capital Territory of Delhi and its Legislative Assembly, this report was remitted by the Committee to the Public Accounts Committee of Delhi for further necessary action.

Assessment of Lottery Business

In its 8th Report presented to the House on February 26, 1992, the Committee emphasised the need to take preventive and effective steps to arrest large scale avoidance, under assessment, short levy of tax in the lottery business resulting in substantial loss to the national exchequer. In response to the Report of the Committee, the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) requested the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy for undertaking a study to identify factors which were important in determining true income of persons engaging in lottery business. In the whole Original Report the Committee pointed out that most of the State Governments were not seriously following the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in 1984 and thereafter in regard to conduct of State lotteries and lotteries permitted by the State Governments/Union Territory administrations. The Committee recommended that in order to achieve uniformity and effective control as also to avoid malpractices in lotteries organised by various State Governments/Union Territory administrations, Government should consider the question of bringing in a suitable legislation. In the Action Taken Report presented to the House on March 24, 1995, the Committee regretted that no concrete action had been taken by the Government on those lines. While

reiterating its earlier recommendation the Committee observed that if the Government held a considered view against conducting of lotteries, they should come out with suitable legislation and/or steps banning lotteries altogether. On the other hand, if it was felt desirable to allow lotteries to be continued on revenue considerations, adequate steps should be taken as suggested by the Committee to make a uniform legislation with a view to exercising effective control and curbing malpractices in lotteries.

Other Reports presented

The Committee during the tenure of Tenth Lok Sabha also dealt with various other important subjects in their different Reports and made several recommendations for improving the system and procedures. Those Reports included—poverty alleviation/developmental problems like Integrated Rural Development Programme, Janata Cloth Schemes etc.; health improvement Schemes like National Cancer Control Programme; performance of the Central Pollution Control Board; working of autonomous bodies like Madras Port Trust, Salar Jung Museum etc.; cases of alleged duty evasion under MODVAT; working of Schemes/Organisations meant for checking tax evasion like Purchase of Properties by Central Government, Investigation Circles etc.

Action Taken on Non-selected Audit Paragraphs

Till 1981, there was no practice of ascertaining the action taken by the Ministries/Departments on the audit paragraphs not selected by the Committee for detailed examination. However, with a view to ensuring enforcement of accountability of the Executive in respect of all the issues dealt with in various audit reports, the Public Accounts Committee (1981-82) decided that the various Audit Reports for the year 1980-81 be referred to the Ministries concerned for furnishing notes duly vetted by audit showing remedial/corrective action taken on all the paragraphs contained therein. Subsequently, the Committee also decided that these instructions were to be treated as Standing Instructions for future also. The Monitoring Cell in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) was entrusted with the task of coordination and collection of the notes from the various Ministries and forwarding the same to the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

In its 105th Report presented to the House on August 17, 1995, the Committee observed that there had been inordinate delays and persisting failures on the part of a large number of Ministries in reporting to the Committee the remedial/corrective action taken on audit

paragraphs in accordance with the directions of the Committee issued in April, 1982. The Committee considered it unfortunate that the several Ministries failed to furnish the remedial/corrective Action Taken Notes to the Committee on a large number of paragraphs even 6-7 years after the relevant audit reports were laid on the Table of the House.

Expressing its concern over the manner in which the Ministry of Finance acting as the nodal agency had not only failed to discharge the functions assigned to them for coordination and collection of remedial/corrective Action Taken Notes but also allowed themselves to be reduced to a mere post office transmitting the Action Taken Notes received in the Monitoring Cell to them, the Committee observed that the results of Audit of Government's financial transactions would be largely in vain and the enforcement of accountability of the executive in respect of all the issues dealt with in audit reports would remain a distant goal unless the Ministry of Finance devised an adequate machinery in the Monitoring Cell to ensure timely submission of the Action Taken Notes. The Committee, therefore, desired the Department of Expenditure to take urgent steps to revamp the system in the Monitoring Cell so that this Cell could play an effective and purposeful role atleast in the future.

Based on its examination of the illustrative cases of heavy tendency of remedial/corrective Action Taken Notes in the Ministries of Commerce, Information and Broadcasting, Urban Development and Railways, the Committee emphasised the need for thorough overhaul of the systems prevalent in the various Ministries/Departments for monitoring progress of finalisation of remedial/corrective Action Taken Notes and their timely submission to the Committee. The Committee recommended that in future the vetted remedial/corrective action taken on all Audit paragraphs included in various reports of the C&AG laid on the Table of the House be furnished to them through Monitoring Cell within a period of three months from the date when the selection of subjects by the Committee for a particular year is communicated to the Ministries/Departments.

Examination of Subjects not Included in the Audit Reports

Although the reports of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India mainly form the subject matter of the deliberations of the Committee, the Committee, in the past, had on a few occasions initiated enquiries into irregularities/issues which had become public even though there had been no formal Audit Report presented

to the House on the subject. During the tenure of 10th Lok Sabha, the Committee (1995-96) decided to examine the issue of "Bailadila Iron-ore Mines" though it did not form part of any Audit Report.

To sum up, though *ex-post facto* in nature, the Committee's scrutiny of expenditure and revenue receipts is highly effective and often full of considerable insight. The awareness of the Administration that there is a representative Parliamentary Body which will scrutinise what has been done, acts as a serious deterrent against any undesirable tendency towards slackness, negligence,

arbitrariness and other failings on the part of the Executive while incurring expenditure from the public funds and in the administration of revenue receipts. The detailed examination of accounts by the Public Accounts Committee, thus largely achieves a significant aim of enforcing public accountability in the transactions of Government business and makes its contribution towards the maintenance of standard of efficiency and financial propriety in the running of the Administration. Through its constant vigilance and alertness, the Committee has sought to ensure financial discipline in expenditure as well as revenue.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE—ROLE AND FUNCTIONS*

Introduction

Under the Indian Constitution no moneys can be drawn or spent by Central Government out of the Consolidated Fund of India except under the authority of law passed by Parliament. Parliament alone has the power of the purse. Government proposals for expenditure out of the Consolidated Fund of India are presented to Lok Sabha in the form of Demands for Grants at the commencement of each financial year and also, if necessary at later stage through supplementary Demands for Grants during the course of the year. These are discussed and voted by Lok Sabha before the law authorising the Government to draw and spend the money is passed by Parliament. The Parliamentary control over public expenditure is, however, not limited only to the voting of moneys required by Government for carrying on the administration of the country but also extends to ensuring that expenditure is incurred in a prudent manner on plans and programmes approved by Parliament and that the objectives underlying the plans and programmes are achieved. Even though Lok Sabha discusses the Demands for Grants for sufficiently long period before voting, due to the magnitude and complexity of the State activities, it is almost impossible for Parliament as a body to scrutinise the myriad of expenditure proposals and Government activities effectively or minutely. In fact, it has neither the time for thorough scrutiny of the plethora of items included in the Demands for Grants or achievements claimed by Government nor because of its size and procedures it is suited for such a task.

In order to help it exercise effective control over public expenditure, Lok Sabha has set up three Financial Committees *viz.* Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee and Committee on Public Undertakings. Besides these three Financial Committees, 17 Departmentally Related Standing Committees have also been constituted *w.e.f.* April 8, 1993 to consider the Demands for Grants of the Ministries/Departments, Bills referred to by the Speaker/Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Annual Reports of the related Ministries/Departments and national basic long term policy documents and to make reports thereon.

These Committees keep an unremitting vigil over governmental spending and performances, bring to light inefficiencies, waste and indiscretion in the implementation of policies and programmes approved by Parliament and make recommendations to tone up the administration for economic, efficient and speedy execution of these policies and programmes. The relentless crusade of the Financial Committees to this goal keeps the administration on its toes and secures its accountability to Parliament. These Committees also provide a forum for interaction between Government Departments and Parliament and a medium for information and ideas to follow in both directions.

Historical Background

The question of setting up an Estimates Committee to examine the expenditure of the Government in greater detail had been raised in the Central Legislature from time to time since 1937 but the proposal was accepted by the Government only after independence in 1950.

The Committee was first constituted on April 10, 1950 to examine the estimates with a view to suggesting economies in public expenditure and improvements in organisation, efficiency, etc. It is well known that parliamentary control over public expenditure is not limited to voting of moneys required for carrying on the administration of the country but extends to ensuring that the expenditure is incurred in a prudent manner and that the objectives underlying the plans and programmes are achieved. This involves in-depth examination of estimates presented to the House and more critical appraisal of the plans and programmes of the Government as well as its performance in the field.

The Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri G.V. Mavalankar, while addressing the first Estimates Committee on April 18, 1950 succinctly analysed the principal objectives, role and functions of the Estimates Committee as follows :

- “(i) To associate with and train as large a number of members as possible, not only in the ways in which the administration is carried on, but

*Contributed by the Estimates Committee Branch.

also to make them conversant with the various problems that Government has to meet from day-to-day;

- (ii) To exercise control over the Executive so that they do not become oppressive or arbitrary;
- (iii) To influence the policies of the Government; and
- (iv) To act as a liaison between the Government and the general public.

The work of the Committee is very onerous and important. Unless the Committee closely studies and thoroughly grasps both the purpose as well as the machinery of executing the plan, the estimates of which are before it, it will not be able to examine fully and properly the relevant estimates and to suggest economies in money, time and energy. An efficient examination by the Committee will go to create consciousness in Governmental machinery that there is someone who will scrutinise what is proposed. This itself is a great check on the Executive. The examination of it, if properly carried out, will lead to general efficiency of the administration. The examination by the Committee may also be useful as a guide for both future estimates and future policies."

Composition

Initially, the Estimates Committee consisted of 25 members elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. This system of election ensures that all major political parties and groups in the Lok Sabha are represented on the Committee fairly in proportion to their strength in Lok Sabha. In 1956, the membership of the Committee was increased to 30.

A special feature of the Estimates Committee is that it consists exclusively of members of the Lok Sabha. The reason appears that since the Constitution of India vests all financial powers almost entirely in the Lok Sabha, it is the Lok Sabha alone which could exercise the power to scrutinise the expenditure of the Government of India incurred against the budgetary grants made by the Lok Sabha and suggest economies.

Term

The term of the Committee is one year starting from 1st May to the next 30th April. However, consequent upon constitution of a new Lok Sabha, if the Committee is appointed later than 1st May, its term expires on 30th April, irrespective of the fact that it does not complete

a term of full one year during that year. According to well established convention, the major parties nominate their members for election to the Committee for two consecutive terms. By another convention, the Chairman of the outgoing Committee, if re-elected to the Committee, is appointed by the Speaker as Chairman for the second term. These conventions ensure continuity in the functioning of the Committee.

Chairman

The Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee. The Chairmen so far appointed by the Speaker have been either from the ruling party or from one of its allied parties. The Committee has had the privilege of being chaired by eminent political luminaries like M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar who was its first Chairman, Balvantray Gopalji Mehta, H.C. Dassappa, A.C. Guha, P. Venkatasubhaiah, M. Thirmala Roa, Kamala Nath Tewari, R.K. Sinha, Bhagwat Jha Azad, Satyendra Narayana Sinha, Dr. Baldev Prakash, S.B.P. Pattabhi Rama Rao, Bansi Lal, Chintamani Panigrahi, Smt. Chandra Tripathi, Asutosh Law, Jaswant Singh, Manoranjan Bhakta and Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi.

Conditions of Membership

A member, after his appointment as a Minister, ceases to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment. A healthy practice established under the Speaker's direction is that no member can continue his/her membership if he/she is already a member or after his/her election to the Estimates Committee accepts membership of any other Committee appointed by Government without Speaker's approval. This provision is intended to keep the Committee free from any influence of the Government and enable it to arrive at conclusions, on the basis of facts which come to its notice, objectively without any fear or favour. It also helps the officials of the Government in expressing their views before the Committee with candour besides allowing the Committee to function in an apolitical manner.

Functions

The functions of the Committee, as enshrined in Rule 310 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, are as follows:

- “(a) to report what economies, improvement in organisation, efficiency or administrative reform, consistent with the policy underlying the estimates, may be effected;

- (b) to suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration;
- (c) to examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates; and
- (d) to suggest the form in which the estimates shall be presented to Parliament.

Provided that the Committee shall not exercise its functions in relation to such public undertakings as are allotted to the Committee on Public Undertakings by these rules or by the Speaker."

The term 'policy' referred to in clause (a) above has been amplified by the following directions issued by the Speaker :

- (1) The term 'policy' referred to in clause (a) of Rule 310 relates only to policies laid down by Parliament either by means of Statutes or by specific Resolutions passed by it from time to time.
- (2) It shall be open to the Committee to examine any matter which may have been settled as a matter of policy by the Government in the discharge of its executive functions.
- (3) With regard to clause (b) of Rule 310 the Committee shall not go against the policy approved by Parliament; but where it is established on evidence that a particular policy is not leading to the expected or desired results or is leading to waste, it is the duty of the Committee to bring to the notice of the House that a change in policy is called for. The fundamental objectives of the Committee are economy, efficiency in administration and ensuring that money is well laid out; but, if on close examination, it is revealed that large sums are going to waste because a certain policy is followed, the Committee may point out the defects and give reasons for the change in the policy for the consideration of the House.

The scope of the examination of matters of policy by the Estimates Committee was discussed in formative years by the Chairman, Estimates Committee Shri B.G. Mehta, with the then Speaker on September 1, 1958. He

spelt out the scope of examination with which the Speaker agreed, as follows :

"With regard to the matters of policy to be considered by the Committee, I had in my mind all along during my discussions with the H.S. that the Committee had to consider matters of policy following from the considerations of economy, efficiency, uniformity, better output of work; greater satisfaction of people's need and the best possible use of the people's money of which the Parliament and its Committee, the Estimates Committee, are custodians. I agree that the Estimates Committee may not consider a matter of policy by itself merely because it required to be changed on merit. Such consideration should have some relation to the various points, I have enumerated above. There could not be such consideration without such relation. But it would be neither desirable nor practicable to rule out all considerations of policy matters following from the above mentioned considerations."

To illustrate, the Estimates Committee (1990-91) selected some policy-oriented subjects for examination. These included subjects like policy on exploration of oil and natural gas, newsprint allocation policy, and Defence lands and land use policy.

As is evident from the above details, the functions of the Estimates Committee are not confined to the examination of "estimates" alone but the scope of examination is quite comprehensive and extends to the examination of any aspect of the organisations and working of any Ministry/Department of the Government of India or of subordinate offices and bodies not specifically excluded from its purview by the Rules of Procedure. The Committee can as well enquire into any scheme, project or any other activity undertaken by the Central Government involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. The Committee, however, does not go behind the estimates and is not concerned with the process of formulation of estimates and their finalization before their presentation to Lok Sabha. While the Committee may examine the "Budget Estimates" presented to Lok Sabha before the Demands for Grants are finally voted,* the Committee's inquiry is, in practice, limited to subjects taken up for detailed examination which is necessarily a time-consuming process. The passage of the Budget is, therefore, not dependent on the completion of the Committee's work.

* However, since the formation of Departmentally Related Standing Committees *w.e.f.* April 8, 1993, this function is being performed by these Committees.

The Estimates Committee has been authorised under the Rules of Procedure to make detailed rules regulating its working and in exercise of this power, the Committee has framed Rules of Procedure for its internal working. The procedures so evolved in the course of working of the Committee for over 45 years have made the Committee an effective instrument of inquiry into the functioning of Government of India. The activities of the Government have become so vast and extensive involving expenditure on such a large scale that it is almost impossible for the Estimates Committee to examine all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India in one year. The Committee, circumscribed as it is in the matter of time and resources at its command, is, therefore, obliged to select a few subjects for detailed inquiry during its term of office *i.e.*, one year.

Selection of Subjects

Immediately after its constitution every year, generally in the first week of May, the Committee conducts its first sitting for selection of subjects for examination during the course of the year. The subjects are selected after considering the various suggestions made by the Chairman and the members. The Committee's endeavour has been to take up for examination subjects which are of importance to the common man or are of topical nature.

Study Groups

As soon as the Committee is constituted, it is divided into several Study Groups. These groups are appointed by the Chairman of the Committee after taking into account the consent of the members to serve on them. The system of Study Groups enables the members to apply themselves intensively to the study of subjects according to their aptitude and also encourages specialization among members.

Collection of Material

The Committee has power 'to send for persons, papers and records'. The Committee also has an elaborate system of collecting material and information not only from the Government but also from non-official organisations, institutions of experts on the subjects under examination. This is done by eliciting replies to questionnaires issued to institutions concerned as also requesting them to make specific suggestions for consideration by the Committee.

After the subjects are selected by the Committee for examination, the Ministries/Departments concerned are asked to furnish preliminary material on the subjects within a specified time. For this purpose, a questionnaire

on each subject is drawn up and supplied to the Ministry/Department concerned. After going through the preliminary material, the Members may suggest points on which further information is required by them. All the important points emerging as a result of study of the preliminary material and other literature on a subject, including the points suggested by the Members, are consolidated in the form of a questionnaire. After approval by the Chairman the questionnaire is sent to the concerned Ministry/Department for furnishing replies in writing. The Committee has also evolved a system of calling memoranda on the subjects selected by it for examination from leading non-official organisations and eminent persons have special expertise or knowledge of the subject which could be of advantage and use to the Committee in its examination. If considered necessary, selected non-official organisations, institutions and individuals are also called by the Committee for oral evidence.

Study Tours

The Committee is usually divided into two Study Groups for undertaking tours for on-the-spot study of various institutions and establishments connected with the subject under examination. The impressions gathered during these study tours and informal discussions held with local officials are of considerable use to the Committee. Such tours make it possible for members to gain first-hand knowledge and a clear idea of the inner working of the Administration at grass-roots and also learn many relevant and useful facts regarding the Administration when they come in closer contact with high officials and become conversant with the other man's point of view in the course of discussion. This enlarges their knowledge and experience and enables the Members to function in a more enlightened, objective and judicious manner during the examination of the subject by the Committee.

Oral Evidence

The representatives of the Ministries concerned with the subjects, usually the Secretary of the Ministry/Head of Department, is called to tender oral evidence before the Committee. The oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministries is based on questionnaires framed in advance after in depth study of the material and information collected from the Government and non-official organisations and during study tours. There may be certain points on which the witnesses are unable to furnish information to the Committee during evidence itself. In such cases, the Chairman may permit the witness to furnish replies subsequently in writing.

After the oral evidence of the representatives of the Government is over and all the information promised by Government during evidence is received, the report of the Committee on the subject is drafted.

Minister not called before the Committee

A Minister is not called before the Committee either to give evidence or for consultation in connection with the examination of estimates by the Committee. The Chairman of the Committee may, however, when considered necessary but after its deliberations are concluded, have an informal talk with the Minister concerned to apprise him of (a) any matters of policy laid down by the Minister with which the Committee does not fully agree and (b) any matter of secret and confidential nature which the Committee would not like to bring on record in its Report.

Draft Report

The draft report is divided into Chapters and the Chapters into Sections, each dealing with related matters. The report generally consists of a narrative portion which summarizes the material and evidence before the Committee and is followed by the observations/recommendations of the Committee.

The draft Report is then placed before the Committee for consideration and adoption. A copy of the draft Report, minus the recommendations/observations of the Committee, is sent to the Ministry concerned for factual verification. This is done to ensure that the facts contained in the Report are absolutely correct.

After factual verification by the Ministry concerned the Report is presented to the Lok Sabha by the Chairman. Thereafter, a Press Release, indicating some of the important recommendations made in the Report, is issued by the Secretariat.

Action Taken Reports

After presentation, a copy of the Report is sent to the Ministry concerned for taking follow-up action on the observations/recommendations of the Committee. The Ministries are expected to furnish the action taken replies within a period of six months. The action taken replies, when received, are examined by the Committee and a Report containing the views and recommendations of the Committee on 'Action Taken Replies' of the Government is presented to the Lok Sabha. After its

presentation, a copy of the Action Taken Report is also sent to the Ministry concerned to furnish statements of action taken or proposed to be taken by them on the observations/recommendations contained in Chapter I and the final replies to the recommendations contained in the Chapter V of the Report within a period of six months. The statements of action taken as furnished by the Government are laid on the Table of the House without any further examination, processing or comments. This completes the examination of the subject by the Committee.

Examination of Estimates relating to the Ministry of Defence

A separate procedure has been laid down for examining the estimates of the Ministry of Defence. The examination of estimates relating to the Ministry of Defence is entrusted to a Sub-Committee of the Committee. The Sub-Committee on Defence has all the powers of the undivided Committee, among which the most notable are the powers to take oral evidence and to draw up a Report which is deemed to be a Report of the whole Committee, if approved by the latter.

There is a great degree of harmony among the members during the deliberations of the Committee and various shades of opinion represented on the Committee having divergent views on different issues emanating before the Committee are synthesized to find a maximum area of rapprochement.

The Reports of the Committee are consensus Reports. There is no system of appending Minutes of Dissent with the Reports of the Committee. The objectivity reflected in the Reports of the Committee and the consensus among members on its recommendations/observations, in a large proportion, accounts for the esteem in which recommendations/observations of the Committee are held by the Government. It is, therefore, no wonder that the majority of the recommendations of the Committee find ready acceptance by the Government.

Since its inception and upto the year 1994-95, the Committee has presented 882 Reports (Original as well as Action Taken Reports) covering almost the entire gamut of activities of the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

Quantum of Work

An idea of the quantum of work handled by the Estimates Committee each year (1 May — 30 April) during

the term of Tenth Lok Sabha can be had from the following Table :

Items of Work	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
No. of sittings held	19	32	22	17	15
No. of hrs. spent	44	77	37	39	29
No. of pages of material studied	2,580	6,337	5,215	7,795	12,200
Reports presented :					
(a) Original	13	5	2	6	13
(b) Action Taken	4	9	11	3	1

As mentioned earlier, the Committee has been selecting and reporting on subjects which are of topical nature or intimately affect the common man. For example, among the Reports presented by the Committee during the year 1994-95 were the Reports on Foreign Mission (45th Report), Modernisation of Police and Para Military Forces (48th Report) and Credit Facilities to Weaker Sections of Society (52nd Report).

The important recommendations contained in some of the Reports presented by the Committee to the Tenth Lok Sabha are given in the *Annexure*.

A reference to some of these Reports would reveal that the Committee has always had a positive and constructive approach in dealing with the subject examined by it. While pointing out and criticising the organisational inadequacies, inefficient execution of projects and schemes and expenditure incurred without realising the full value of money, it has at the same time given suggestions for corrective action to effect improvements in the working of Government Departments/Organisations.

The Committee has in its 45 years of existence built up a wholesome reputation of being fearless and constructive. Its appraisal of the functioning of the various government departments has been objective and non-partisan. Its vigil over governmental spending and timely reports and constructive suggestions to plug the loopholes in the existing systems and policies have certainly resulted in improvement in the organisation and working of Government of India. The Committee also provides a forum for interaction between Government and Parliament and an opportunity for information to flow from the former to the latter and ultimately to the people. The Estimates Committee has certainly performed its role with vigour, objectivity, impartiality and a sense of fairness so as to inspire respect in the administration and trusting regard in the public mind.

ANNEXURE

Some of the important Recommendations contained in the Reports of the Estimates Committee presented to the Tenth Lok Sabha

Directorate of Enforcement (6th Report)

The main thrust of the 6th Report of Estimates Committee was on aspects such as objectivity and independence in the functioning of the Directorate, strengthening of intelligence set up for effective targetting of searches and safeguarding the citizens against arbitrariness or harrassment in exercise of powers under FERA adjudication process. The Committee was of the opinion that the policy of shifting the Directorate from one Ministry/Department to another could only undermine the efficiency of this organisation. The Committee, therefore, desired that the administrative control of the Directorate be placed with the Department of Economic Affairs which dealt with the administration of FERA. They desired that suitable steps be taken expeditiously by the Ministry to ensure that the powers vested in various officers of Directorate was not misused and that cases of misuse are dealt with expeditiously and sternly. The Committee also desired the Government to take expeditious steps to revamp the intelligence set up in the Directorate of Enforcement and also to appoint a special officer of sufficient seniority to exclusively look after the intelligence work. The Committee, in order to make the process of adjudication of cases faster, recommended a number of measures which included fixation of reasonable time-limit for adjudication process and for registration of cases; setting up of special courts for economic offences; giving freedom to the Department to engage lawyers of known competence to defend cases involving large sums of money without being obliged to confine their choice to a panel of lawyers of Central

Government; strengthening of legal set up within the Directorate of Enforcement and creation of attractive promotion prospects on the legal side in order to draw and retain officers of sound legal knowledge and experience.

Role of Controller of Capital Issues - Development of Capital Market and Status of Small Investors (7th Report)

In their 7th Report, the Committee had highlighted the phenomenal growth of the Capital Market during the last quinquennium. The Committee emphasized the need for providing sufficient legal and administrative safeguards to protect small and inexperienced investors against exploitation by unscrupulous elements and fly-by-night operator in the capital market. The Committee *inter-alia* recommended that Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947 be repealed without further delay. However, such of its provision which continued to be relevant especially regarding protection of small investors be incorporated in the legislation in regard to the role, functions and powers of SEBI. The Office of Controller of Capital Issues be abolished and those of its functions as continued to be relevant be transferred to SEBI. The Committee urged the Government to ensure that the basis of allotment of shares be fair and transparent even after CCI ceased to exist and that shares of Public Fund Companies were held as widely as possible. The Committee cautioned the Government against providing any opportunity to manipulative forces to concentrate share holding in their hands.

Central Board of Direct Taxes (10th Report)

In this Report, the Committee focussed upon the philosophy of taxation, the narrow tax base and the tax evasion. The Committee recommended that Government should clearly spell out its philosophy governing Direct Tax Laws and bring greater clarity in the objectives determining these laws and related procedures. Efforts to bring all affluent sections of people including those in rural areas and small towns be stepped up so as to widen the tax base in a gradual but systematic manner. Pending an exercise to ascertain rational basis for determining minimum level of income for the purpose of personnel taxation, the Government should at least review the minimum taxable income at the end of every financial year and adjust it upwards taking into account the rate of inflation and consequential increase in the cost of living. The Committee, desired the Government to make an all-out effort to combat the menace of black money and introduce a tax system which was simple, just and equitable. The Committee urged the

Department to replace the existing reward scheme by instituting awards for outstanding and meritorious performance in realisation of higher revenue for the Government. The Committee recommended that the status of the posts of the Chairman of Central Board of Direct Taxes and Central Board of Excise and Customs be raised to the level of Secretary to the Government of India. As a corollary to this, the Members of the two Boards be given the status of Special Secretary. It was recommended that the Income Tax Department should show greater sensitivity in regard to complaints of corruption received against the Gazetted Officers of the Department and ensure that anonymous or synonymous complaints pointing out definite cases of corruption ought not to be filed without the investigation by senior officials.

Fiscal Policy - Management of Deficit - External and Internal Debts (12th Report)

The Committee stressed *inter-alia* upon the need to ensure definitional clarity in regard to depiction of deficit in the Budget documents, as lack of such clarity in the past in their opinion had led to soft focussing of the burgeoning gap between revenue receipt and revenue expenditure. The Committee called for depiction of deficit in all its connotations *viz.* fiscal deficit, primary deficit and monetary deficit. The Committee cautioned the Government against abruptly doing away with such subsidies as they affect the poorest sections of the society including small farmers and people living in remote, hilly and tribal regions. The Committee called for better targeting of subsidies on food as well as fertilizers. The Committee drew the attention to various areas of saving the income generation and have called for an early action on the recommendations of the Arun Singh Committee Report on the Defence Expenditure. The Committee underlined the need for wider acceptance of financial discipline in the entire public sector of the economy including State Government. The Committee also desired that in pursuing the new economic policy, the Government should give the highest priority to creation of employment opportunities giving greater importance to agriculture, development of small scale industry and encouragement to monitor the actual implementation of economic reforms to ensure that these did not work in the reverse gear resulting in loss of domestic markets without any accretion to the existing export markets for the indigenous industries.

Central Board of Excise and Customs (17th Report)

In the 17th Report, the Committee expressed themselves in favour of creating two independent

departments *viz.* Department of Direct Taxes and Department of Indirect Taxes in place of existing Revenue Boards. The Committee made several recommendations emphasizing the need for strengthening training, internal audit and inspection set up within the Board. The Committee laid stress on determination of norms for working out staff requirement and carrying out staff inspection unit study without further delay. The Committee disfavoured existing reward scheme and called for its substitution by suitable rewarding for outstanding and meritorious performance in realisation of higher revenues. The Committee also underlined the importance of optimising the efficiency and effectiveness of various economic agencies and in that context recommended that channels other than Interpol should be utilised towards this end. The Committee recommended posting of officers specialised in intelligence-gathering at various centres of international trade concerning India. They also desired that deployment of intelligence staff in various foreign trade centres should be rationalised periodically taking into account dynamics of India's foreign trade, licit and illicit. The Committee were also in favour of Ministry of Law and Justice exercising only advisory role in drawing up the panels of lawyers, the responsibility for which essentially ought to be that of Central Board of Excise and Customs and its field formation. They recommended appointment of internal legal advisers in the two Boards *viz.* Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) and Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT). In this Report, the Committee also highlighted the need of reviewing and refurbishing the system of redressal of public grievances in the CBEC and called for constant monitoring of complaints against officials at the highest levels.

Defence Force—Levels, Manpower, Management and Policy (19th Report)

In this Report, the Committee stressed upon the need for a clear and comprehensive defence policy based on a viable national security doctrine. The Committee have recommended to review and rationalise the Official Secrets Act to facilitate a more meaningful debate on national security affairs. The Committee suggested revival of dormant National Security Council for holistic direction of national security affairs at the highest level. From this perspective, the Committee desired that the Defence policy makers should take a greater note of emerging threat to the country from air and sea. The Committee highlighted the need to review the decision making process in the Ministry of Defence. They called

for greater powers to be delegated to the three Chiefs of Staff to ensure proper decentralisation coupled with rapid decision making and corresponding accountability. It was recommended that the Financial Advisers might be appointed in the respective Service Headquarters and at various command/formational levels. The Committee recommended a long term and cogent manpower management policy/statement for proper direction of manpower related affairs in the Ministry of Defence. The Ministry of Defence should undertake a comprehensive review of the overall number of personnel in uniform as well as the civilian staff to judge the extent to which they could be pruned. The Committee also recommended that serious efforts should be made to bring down the age profile of Unit Commanders. For this purpose attractive voluntary retirement scheme for the officers at the appropriate level should be introduced. The Committee recommended that more officers from the Defence Services should be inducted in the Ministry of Defence to provide greater specialisation and expeditious decision making in matters relating to defence. Due attention be paid to integration of the civilian and military personnel in the Ministry's Secretariat.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (30th Report)

In this Report, the Committee expressed their regrets about the fact that none of the series of schemes for alleviation of rural poverty implemented by Government of India with the help of State Government addressed the problem in a comprehensive manner. The Committee was concerned to know that even after years of planned development, there were still 200 million unemployed poor people living in rural India. The Committee observed that the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana more or less operated in isolation without having any meaningful linkage with other on-going developmental as well as poverty alleviation programmes. The Committee desired that there might be single integrated development plan formulated by each Panchayat Samiti which might be made responsible and accountable for its successful implementation. They also desired that beneficiary should be assisted in a sustained manner over a certain period to enable him to cross the poverty line once for all. With this objective in view, the Committee recommended that all poverty alleviation programmes should be merged. The Committee recommended that the prescribed unit cost of a house to be constructed under Indira Awas Yojana should be revised every year at the time of releasing funds to the States on the basis of average increase in wages and material cost during the preceding year.

Foreign Missions (45th Report)

In this Report, the Committee recommended that the powers delegated to Heads of Missions/Posts abroad should commensurate with their responsibilities and be adequate for efficient and timely discharge of their duties. The financial powers should be reviewed from time to time keeping in view the change in the international value of the rupee and the cost of living abroad. The Committee were of the view that taking into consideration the current spate of global changes, it became imperative for the Ministry of External Affairs to go in for rapid adoption of modern communication system both at Headquarters and in Missions abroad. The Committee desired that Heads of Missions/Commercial representatives should have periodic meetings relating to matters concerning trade, industry and other economic interest in the region of their own

jurisdiction in order to enable them to take stock of the situation, exchange experience and pool their assessment and judgement for export promotion and for attracting foreign assessments. The Committee recommended that the Policy Planning Division needed to be strengthened suitably both in terms of manpower and equipment. Unless minimum effective sets were taken in this regard, it will not be able to play any meaningful role in the policy formation or monitoring its implementation. The Committee also recommended that the Ministry should constitute an Expert Committee to examine the existing recruitment system in the light of recruitment procedure/system in vogue for selecting diplomats in other countries and suggest modification/improvements to be made in the present system and recommend other measures and incentives to attract talent to Foreign Service in order to meet its requirements adequately.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS—IN RETROSPECT*

The character and functioning of Government underwent a radical change in our country after Independence. With the increasing participation of the State in industry and trade, a large number of public undertakings have come into being. Public Undertakings are important instruments of planned development. As on 31st March, 1994, there were 246 public undertakings (excluding 9 enterprises with Central Government Investment but without direct responsibility for Management, 6 Insurance Companies and 3 Financial Institutions) with an investment of Rs. 164332 crore. Since public enterprises are financed from public funds, it is essential that they must function within the confines of public accountability. The essential feature of this accountability in a democracy is direction and surveillance by Parliament. There is, however, no regular programme with a specific time schedule for discussion and review of the performance of public undertakings by the Parliament. The most effective form of Parliamentary surveillance over public sector is the examination by a Committee of Members of Parliament which is designated as the Committee on Public Undertakings.

The Committee on Public Undertakings, set up for the first time in 1964, is the youngest of the three Financial Committees of Parliament. During its existence of thirty-one years, the Committee has significant achievements to its credit. Since its inception in 1964, the Committee has presented 485 Reports (245 Original Reports and 240 Action Taken Reports). Out of 245 Original Reports, 31 were Horizontal Studies. During the Tenth Lok Sabha, the Committee on Public Undertakings held 172 sittings running into a duration of 325 hours. During this period, the Committee presented 54 Reports (30 Original Reports and 24 Action Taken Reports). The Committee visited 34 places for an on-the-spot study of working of various Public Undertakings and held informal discussions with the representatives of various Public Undertakings.

Constitution of the Committee

The Committee on Public Undertakings is constituted every year. It consists of 22 members—15 members elected by the Lok Sabha every year from amongst its members, according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote and 7 members of Rajya Sabha nominated by that House for being associated with the Committee. The membership of the Committee is thus drawn from various parties in Parliament in proportion to their respective strength.

A Minister is not eligible to become a member of the Committee. If a member after his election/nomination to the Committee is appointed a Minister, he ceases to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment. The Chairman of the Committee is appointed by Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee belonging to Lok Sabha.

Functions and Jurisdiction of the Committee

The main function of the Committee is to examine, in the context of the autonomy and efficiency of the public undertakings, whether the affairs of the public undertakings are being managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices. In terms of Rule 312A of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha read with Fourth Schedule to the Rules, every government company whose annual report is placed before the Houses of Parliament comes within the purview of the Committee. Thus all government companies incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 in which Central Government is a member could be examined by the Committee. This is not the case with the public undertakings established by special Central Acts. Only those undertakings set up under Central Acts which have been specified in Part I of the Fourth Schedule to

*Contributed by the Public Undertakings Committee Branch.

the Rules can be examined by the Committee. Some organisations like the Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, nationalised banks, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development and the Unit Trust of India are not included in Part I of the Schedule and thus beyond the pale of examination by the Committee.

Working of the Committee

The Committee selects from time to time for examination, such Public Undertakings or such subjects as they may deem fit and which fall within their terms of reference. The Committee normally selects 7 to 10 undertakings for examination each year. The Committee may also select for examination those undertakings whose comprehensive appraisals appear in the Audit Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India who assists the Committee in the examination of such undertakings. The Committee may select on its own certain other undertakings/subjects for independent examination.

With a view to widening its scope of coverage, the Committee, in addition to taking up of individual undertakings for examination, usually takes up a horizontal study of one or more aspects of problems which are common to all or many of the undertakings. For instance, the Committee have presented horizontal reports on the aspects like "Litigations pending for settlement in Public Undertakings", "Disposal of scrap of Public Undertakings through Metal Scrap Trade Corporation/Other Public Undertakings" and "Social Responsibilities and Public Accountability of Public Undertakings" during the year 1992-93 and 1993-94. A list of such reports adopted by the Committee since its inception is given in the Annexure-I.

The Committee at Work

The Committee on Public Undertakings acts as the eyes and the ears of Parliament as far as the Parliamentary control over public undertakings is concerned. The reports of the Committee cover a wide gamut of activities and reveal the manner in which the public undertakings are functioning and suggest the areas where there is a scope of improvement.

A distinctive feature of the Committee's Reports is that they cover a wide spectrum of activities of public undertakings and bring out in sharp focus the accountability of not only the public undertakings but also that of the administrative Ministries.

The Committee has tried to establish a relation between the Plans/Programmes of the Government and

Public Undertakings. Shortfalls in physical, economic and financial terms are highlighted through the reports from time to time. Besides, the Committee's appraisal is not only confined to financial performance of the undertakings but also includes a wide range of several other important aspects like project implementation, lapses of management etc. which are crucial for the health of the undertakings. The Committee's Reports have been unanimous and exposures of weaknesses and shortcomings have always been made in a constructive manner.

Project formulation and implementation has been a weak area in the management of Public Undertakings on which attention has been focussed by the Committee from time to time. The Committee has been recommending a vigilant control both by the management of the undertakings as well as the Government over factors causing time and cost overruns in the implementation of various projects. For instance, in its 36th Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on 'Gas Authority of India Ltd.' the Committee while dealing with the implementation of HBJ pipeline project, had recommended that issues relating to import projects should be examined in depth before embarking on their implementation so that avoidable delays do not occur. The Government accepted the recommendation.

The Committee not only criticises the Undertakings/Government for their deficiencies but also suggests corrective measures side by side. For instance, in its 33rd Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on 'Indian Airlines', the Committee had taken serious note of the lacunae in rules which was the prime factor in giving a fillip to the exodus of pilots and other trained personnel from the Corporation. They desired that Government should take adequate steps to enforce and strengthen the IA service regulations as well as to provide incentives for ensuring better productivity and disincentives for poor performance. The Committee also urged upon the Government to strictly enforce the directive issued to private Air Taxi operators on employment of personnel from the national air carriers. The Ministry, while replying to this recommendation, stated that the Government has been strictly enforcing the directive issued to private airlines on employment of personnel from national carriers. Moreover, since 1990, Indian Airlines has decided that every newly recruited pilot is covered by a bond of Rs. 10 lakh to serve Indian Airlines for at least 10 years.

While the Committee appreciates the difficulties and constraints faced by the public undertakings and recommends suitable remedial action, it is critical of any irregularities committed in any of the public

undertakings. The 23rd Report (10th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on State Trading Corporation (STC) may be cited as an example. The Committee observed that the decision taken by the CMD of STC to abandon the goods supplied by one Universal Company was not preceded by any systematic evaluation of the commercial and legal implications of all the options available to STC. As a result of the recommendation of the Committee, the Government have referred the matter to CBI for a thorough probe.

In the 17th Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on disposal of scrap of public undertakings through Metal Scrap Trade Corporation (MSTC), the Committee found that domestic trade activities in scrap disposal of MSTC had been a neglected area of operation so far. Even though MSTC has been in existence for the last three decades and engaged solely in handling scrap business, it did not do any assessment or survey about the volume and value of scrap generation in various public sector undertakings. It was only when Committee took up the subject for the examination the MSTC decided to assess the value of scrap generation in PSUs. As a result of the recommendation of the Committee, the MSTC has taken steps to re-organise and strengthen its domestic trade divisions. It has also appointed the Operation Research Group based at Baroda to carry out a detailed survey in various public sector undertakings to assess availability of ferrous, non-ferrous and various other types of scrap as well as their expected generation during the next three years.

The Committee also suggests remedial action where it finds that certain deviations have been made from the prescribed guidelines or procedures. For instance in its 9th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on 'Litigations pending for settlement in Public Undertakings', the Committee pointed out that in spite of guidelines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises (now Department of Public Enterprises) as early as in 1975 that all disputes should be resolved amicably by mutual consultation or through arbitration and recourse to litigation should be eliminated, Public Undertakings had been resorting to litigation without arbitration. The Committee recommended that all litigation cases and disputes pending in Public Undertakings should be reviewed with a view to settling them first through negotiations for out of court settlement failing which the same should be referred to arbitration. They suggested that Public Undertakings should utilise the services of Indian Council of Arbitration for settling the case through negotiation/arbitration. The recommendation was accepted by Government and instructions issued to Public Enterprises for settling the disputed cases through negotiations by utilising the services of Indian Council of Arbitration.

The Committee also highlights the failure of Undertakings to discharge the responsibilities entrusted to them. For instance in its 24th Report on 'Social Responsibilities and Public Accountability of Public Undertakings', the Committee deprecated the neglect of social objectives of PSUs. The Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India clearly enunciate the social policy of the State, which is the basis of our planning. They criticised the Government for not defining the Social Objectives. The Ministry of Industry (Department of Public Enterprises), while replying to these recommendations, stated that Public Enterprises are conscious of their social responsibilities and have shown constant awareness of it. Their contribution in this regard is presented to the Parliament every year as part of the Public Enterprises Survey. The Committee, however, did not agree to Government's view and expressed strong displeasure over the callous attitude of the Government as well as the PSUs in discharging social responsibilities.

Implementation of Recommendations

The Committee does not remain contented with only presentation of Reports. It has devised a system of watching implementation of its recommendations/ observations. The Committee calls for replies from the Government within 6 months of presentation of Report showing action taken by the Government on its various recommendations. A Sub-Committee of the Committee scrutinizes these replies and prepares the Action Taken Report which, after approval by the main Committee, is presented to both Houses of Parliament in the same manner as original Reports. In the Action Taken Reports, the Committee may accept the replies of the Government or may not accept. The Committee in the latter cases may reiterate its earlier recommendations and offer its remarks/observations as is deemed fit. After an Action Taken Report is presented to the House, copies thereof are sent to the Ministries/Undertakings concerned for action. Statement of action taken or proposed to be taken by Government on the Action Taken Report is consolidated and laid on the Table of the House.

Impact of the Committee's Reports

The impact of the Committee is evident from the fact that most of its recommendations are accepted by the Government/Undertakings. An analysis of the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations made by the Committee in the earlier reports in respect of which Action Taken Reports were presented during the Ninth and the Tenth Lok Sabhas is given in the *Annexure II and III* respectively. It would be seen that more than 60 per cent of the recommendations made by the Committee were

accepted by the Government. The Committee on Public Undertakings has thus succeeded in its primary task of facilitating effective parliamentary control over the functioning of public enterprises. Many of its Reports provide at one convenient point the fruits of critical and constructive examination of the vast and varied experience that has already been gained in public enterprise administration and management.

The Committee on Public Undertakings provides an important forum where Parliament, Executive and

the management of PSUs directly meet one another, and endeavour to analyse the problems of public enterprises to find out acceptable solutions for the better planning and management of these enterprises.

In short, the Committee on Public Undertakings has performed very useful function in giving substance to the concept of accountability of the public undertakings to Parliament. It is for this reason that the Committee is regarded as one of the most important and influential Parliamentary Committees.

ANNEXURE I

LIST OF REPORTS ON HORIZONTAL SUBJECTS (Period : 1964-65 to 1995-96)

1. Organisation and Administration of Nationalised Industrial Undertakings.
2. Preparation of Budget Estimates of Public Undertakings and Presentation of their Annual Reports and Accounts to Parliament.
3. Public Undertakings—Forms and Organisations.
4. Revision of the Form and contents of the Demands for Grants (exclusion of Profit and Loss Accounts and Balance Sheets of Public Undertakings from the Demands for Grants).
5. Public Undertakings—Accommodation rented in principal cities and Guest Houses, Staff Cars etc., maintained by them.
6. Extravagant Expenditure on Guest Houses incurred by Public Undertakings.
7. Personnel Policies of Public Undertakings.
8. Personnel Policies and Labour Management—Relations in Public Undertakings.
9. Township and Factory Buildings of Public Undertakings.
10. Management & Administration of Public Undertakings (Planning Projects).
11. Material Management in Public Undertakings.
12. Financial Management in Public Undertakings.
13. Public Relations and Publicity in Public Undertakings.
14. Extraordinarily High Expenditure on Publicity by Public Undertakings.
15. Production Management in Public Undertakings.
16. Public Undertakings—Delays in commencement of Production/Business, Under-utilisation of capacity and Related Matters.
17. Role and Achievements of Public Undertakings.
18. Foreign Collaboration in Public Undertakings.
19. Extravagant and Infructuous Expenditure on Entertainment by Public Undertakings.
20. Galloping rise in Foreign Tours and Costs thereof undertaken by officials of Public Undertakings.
21. Unusually High Expenditure by Public Undertakings for their Head Offices.
22. Structure of Boards of Management of Public Undertakings and other Allied Matters.
23. Expenditure on Hiring of Storage Space by Public Undertakings.
24. Perquisites enjoyed by Public Sector Executives and Perquisites enjoyed by Air India Executives—A case study.
25. Appointment of Auditors in Government Companies.
26. Public Undertakings—Management and Control Systems.
27. Productivity in Public Undertakings.
28. Accountability and Autonomy of Public Undertakings.
29. Litigations pending for settlement in Public Undertakings.
30. Disposal of Scrap of Public Undertakings through Metal Scrap Trade Corporation/other Public Undertakings.
31. Social Responsibilities and Public Accountability of Public Undertakings.

ANNEXURE II

Statement showing analysis of the Action Taken by Government on the recommendations made by the Committee in their earlier reports in respect of which action taken reports were presented during Ninth Lok Sabha

No. of Action Taken Report/Subject	Total No. of recommendations	Total No. of recommendations accepted by the Government	Total No. of recommendations which the Committee did not desire to pursue	Total No. of recommendations in respect of which replies of Government had not been accepted by Committee	Total No. of recommendations in respect of which interim replies were furnished by Government
1st-BEML	24	16	3	5	—
2nd-Air India-Fare Aspect	15	9	3	3	—
3rd-ITDC	34	17	5	9	3
4th-STC	48	36	3	4	3
5th-SCI	30	23	2	2	3
7th-IOC	14	12	2	—	—
8th-FCI	8	2	—	4	3
10th-Air India-Undue benefits to Private operators	15	8	—	7	—
11th-Cochin Refinery	27	17	7	1	3
Total	215	140 (65.1%)	25 (11.7%)	35 (16.2%)	15 (7.0%)

ANNEXURE III

Statement showing analysis of the Action Taken by Government on the recommendations made by the Committee in their earlier reports in respect of which action taken reports were presented during Tenth Lok Sabha

No. of Action Taken Report/Subject	Total No. of recommendations	Total No. of recommendations accepted by the Government	Total No. of recommendations which the Committee did not desire to pursue	Total No. of recommendations in respect of which replies of Government had not been accepted by Committee	Total No. of recommendations in respect of which interim replies were furnished by Government
1	2	3	4	5	6
10th-ONGC	4	2	—	2	—
11th-ONGC	7	5	—	—	2
12th-CIL	58	48	4	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
13th-ONGC	10	10	—	—	—
14th-HFCL	44	27	3	4	10
15th-NMDC	37	26	5	5	1
16th-SAIL	9	5	1	2	1
20th-ONGC	15	5	5	5	—
21st-EPIL	7	3	1	2	1
25th-NTC	7	3	1	1	2
26th-MSTC	18	14	1	3	—
27th-IPCL	26	20	—	2	4
28th-TTCI	17	10	3	1	3
29th-Pending Litigations	13	8	—	4	1
30th-STC	13	8	1	3	1
31st-IDBI	32	18	3	3	8
32nd-DTC	27	10	2	9	6
38th-Soc. Resp.	25	13	—	9	3
40th-Ed. CIL	13	9	—	2	2
41st-CCI	13	7	0	1	5
44th-IAL	21	8	2	4	7
45th-GAIL	26	15	2	4	5
48th-IOC	23	17	—	3	3
52nd-SAIL	32	26	3	2	1
Total	497	317 (63.8%)	37 (7.4%)	74 (14.9%)	69 (13.9%)

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES*

During the course of discussion on the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha in August, 1967, suggestions were made by several members that a Standing Parliamentary Committee be set up to look after the safeguards for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and see how far the various recommendations made by the Commissioner for SC/ST in his reports are implemented by the executive. The suggestion was accepted by the Government and a Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was instituted in 1968.

The Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes consists of 30 Members—20 elected by the Lok Sabha and 10 by the Rajya Sabha from amongst their Members in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. The Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst the Members of the Committee. A Minister is not eligible for election to the Committee. The term of the Committee is usually for one year.

Rule 331A of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha enumerates the functions of the Committee. These *inter-alia* are to consider the reports submitted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (since 1992 National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes); to examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services and Posts under its control (including appointment in the Public Sector Undertakings, Nationalised Banks, Statutory and Semi-Government Bodies and in the Union Territories) having regard to the provisions of Article 335; and to review the working of Welfare programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union territories and to examine such other

matters as are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker.

After the Constitution of Tenth Lok Sabha in June, 1991 a motion was moved in the House on 19 August, 1991 to hold elections for constituting the Committee for the term 1991-92. The Committee was constituted on 18 September, 1991 for the term ending on 30 April 1992 and Shri K. Pradhani was appointed its Chairman by the Speaker. For the term ending 30 April 1993, Committee was reconstituted and Shri K. Pradhani was again appointed as the Chairman. The Speaker of Lok Sabha Shri Shivraj Patil in the valedictory meeting of the Committee in May, 1993 while appreciating the work done by the Committee observed that the recommendations of the Committee had by and large, been accepted by the Government and appropriate measures were taken to comply with these recommendations in letter and spirit. The Speaker further expressed the hope that the Committee would generate new ideas and hammer out fresh approach which would help in ensuring effective implementation of the policies in regard to a very important area of the Government activities.

The Committee for the term ending on 30 April 1994 was again re-constituted on 17 March 1993. The Speaker appointed Shri Paras Ram Bhardwaj as the Chairman of the Committee on 31 May, 1993. For the term ending 30 April, 1995 the Committee was re-constituted and Shri Paras Ram Bhardwaj was again appointed as the Chairman of the Committee. When the Committee was constituted for the year 1995-96, Shri Paras Ram Bhardwaj was once again appointed as the Chairman for the Committee for the term ending 30 April, 1996 for the third successive term.

During the tenure of the Tenth Lok Sabha, the Committee held 131 sittings which lasted for 229.10 hrs. The Committee presented 65 reports (34 original and

* Contributed by SCTC Branch.

31 Action Taken Reports) on various subjects as per details given in the Annexure.

In its various terms during the Tenth Lok Sabha, the Committee took up subjects such as representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Government Services, Central Public Undertakings, Nationalised Banks, Credit facilities provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Nationalised Banks and also representation of SCs and STs in Central Medical Institutes and Colleges including reservation of SCs and STs in admission therein; working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects and Integrated Rural Development Programmes; Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and patterns of Social Crimes towards them; Formulation, Implementation and Monitoring of Reservation Policy; Forest Policy in relation to command over and access of Tribal people to Forest Resources; Rehabilitation of Displaced Tribals by Major projects in Madhya Pradesh etc.

Some of the important recommendations and observations of the Committee on some subjects are given below in nutshell.

The Issue of Reservation

The introduction of the new economic policy in the country, which aimed at liberalisation of the economy had its impact on the socio-economic condition of various sections of the society including the SCs and STs. With the encouragement to and incentives for the foreign and multinational investment in the Indian economy coupled with privatisation of the Public Sector, the Committee in their Fourth Report 1991-92 apprehended that it would leave the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in helpless situation in the area of employment unless adequate and immediate measures were adopted to correct the emerging imbalance in this regard. The Committee, therefore recommended that the matter be thoroughly examined afresh and reservation should be provided to SCs and STs in private sector employment also, if need be by amending Constitution evitably. In their action taken note, the Ministry of Labour stated that intention of reservation for SCs and STs in private sector required amendment in certain articles of the Constitution and the matter was referred to the Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India for legal opinion. The Ministry of Law and Justice subsequently referred the matter to the Attorney General of India. In his opinion, the Attorney General held that the legislation for reservation in the private sector was

constitutionally not in order. The Committee however, were not satisfied with the reply of the Government. In their Fifty-third Report (Action Taken Report) the Committee reiterated the recommendation for implementation of reservation for SCs and STs in private sector and strongly felt that legislation should be enacted to give effect to the recommendation.

In its Twenty-fourth Report on the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Ministry of Welfare, the Committee noted that reservation for SCs/STs in public services was based on 1961 census, according to which Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constituted 14.64 and 6.80 per cent respectively of the total population of the country. While reiterating population as the chief criterion for fixing the quota of reservation for SCs and STs in services, the Committee observed that there is a need for review of the same on the basis of population as per the latest 1991 census.

In their action taken note the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel) stated that the existing all-India percentage of reservation for SC/ST is based on the 1961 census. The 1971 census perhaps did not warrant any review. The Government further stated that the percentage of reservation to the recruitment made on all-India basis could not be reviewed as per the 1981 census, as the same could not be carried out in the State of Assam. In the 1991 census also the all-India figures of SC/ST is not available as the census could not be conducted in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Committee did not agree with the views of the Ministry. In their 43rd Report (Action Taken) the Committee observed that sincere efforts have not been made by the Ministry to revise percentage of reservation for SCs/STs by ascertaining the figures of SC/ST population as per 1991 census. The Committee, therefore, reiterated that the percentage of reservation of SCs/STs in services should be revised after ascertaining the figures of SC/ST population as per 1991 census.

In their Sixty-fifth Report (on Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) (1995-96) the Committee observed that the Lady Hardinge Medical College (LHMC) which is under Delhi University and is fully funded by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is not providing reservation to SCs and STs in admission to its various post-graduate courses despite being advised by the Department of Health, Department of Education and University Grants Commission (UGC) to do so and in contrary to the practice in this regard in some of the

premier medical institutes in the country such as the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh. The Committee strongly urged upon the Government to take positive action to see that the State Governments/Universities follow the guidelines issued by UGC with regard to the reservation policy for SCs and STs in different Medical Institutions/Colleges throughout the country.

The Committee in the same report, also suggested that the Government should take steps to include at least one or two persons belonging to SC/ST community while nominating members to the Indian Medical Council.

Atrocities on and Crime against SCs and STs

In an effort towards making Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 more effective the Committee, in their Twenty-third Report (1992-93) recommended that the decisions taken at the Chief Ministers' Conference of 1991 (held during 4-5 October, 1991) for curbing atrocity should be strictly followed by the State Governments. The Committee also emphasised that mere communication of the instructions by the Central Government would not serve any purpose unless and until checks are devised for proper control and thorough monitoring to see to it that these orders/instructions are actually implemented by the State Governments in letter and spirit. In the action taken note the Government replied that the recommendations made in the 1991 Conference of Chief Ministers have been regularly followed up by the Ministry of Welfare and also by the State Governments.

The Committee also observed that there has been failure on the part of the Government even after implementation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The Committee recommended that this Act should be administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs instead of the Ministry of Welfare. The Committee felt that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Officers can better analyse the causes of the atrocity affected SC and ST people. The Committee, therefore, suggested appointment of SC and ST Officers in important posts as far as practicable.

In their action taken reply the Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Home Affairs stated that the matter of transferring the subject of 'Atrocities' to the Ministry of Home Affairs was under consideration of a group of

Ministers under the Chairmanship of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Regarding increase in the number of crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Committee were apprised that the reason behind the same were socio-economic factors coupled with harassment by the police on implication of false charges against SCs and STs and non-representation of SCs and STs in adequate numbers in the 'cutting edge' posts like SHOs, Mohrrars, Munshis, Head-Constables etc. Another reason cited for the same was the organised retaliation by SC/ST groups against exploitation.

In their Twenty-third Report, the Committee emphasised that organised retaliation by SCs and STs against exploitation should never be allowed to take a violent turn as it might ultimately result in aggravating the already existing bad situation. The Committee also recommended that the erring police officials should be taken to task for booking false cases against SCs and STs. In the action taken notes, the Ministry of Home Affairs stated that since 'police' is a State subject, punitive action in respect of delinquent officials is to be taken by the concerned State Government. However, the Home Minister had written to the Chief Ministers of various States suggesting that a separate column indicating the effectiveness of an officer in protection and development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may be included in the ACR Dossier of District Collector/District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police. Under this head, there should be specific comments with regard to *inter-alia*, their attitude towards Scheduled Castes, sensitivity to social justice, ability to take quick and effective action to prevent and quell atrocities. Failure to undertake prompt and efficient action or exercise adequate supervision whether at the preventive stage or the punitive stage or at the rehabilitative stage, be regarded as a grave dereliction of duty on the part of the officer and entered in the ACR apart from taking appropriate disciplinary action. The Committee did not pursue the recommendations further in view of the reply of the Government.

Administration of Scheduled Areas

According to para 5(1) of the 5th Schedule of the Constitution, the Governor of a State having Scheduled Areas can suspend any Act passed by Parliament or Legislative Assembly fully or partially or enforce it with amendments. The Committee were happy to note that

the Governor of Andhra Pradesh, in the exercise of this power, issued a number of notifications for single line administration and reservation of posts for Scheduled Tribes in Class III and Class IV posts. The Committee requested the Welfare Ministry to send copies of the memorandum issued in this regard by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to other States and pursue them with a directive. The Committee in their Twenty-fourth Report, further, recommended that Panchayati Raj Act should be made applicable to the Scheduled Areas with immediate effect under para 5(1) of the 5th Schedule of the Constitution.

In view of the declaration of the year 1993 as the International year for Indigenous People by the United Nations Organisation, the Committee in their Twenty-fourth Report urged the Government to give special consideration to the programmes of tribal development. The Committee, in this regard, drew attention of the Government to the implementation of the recommendations made under the 5th Schedule of the Constitution like provision of administrative set-up of Scheduled Areas with unity of command at the block level. The Committee emphasised that a code of conduct for officers and other staff posted to these areas may be laid so as to make them accountable for actions which concern the tribal interest. The Committee, in a similar vein, also observed that the activities of outsiders working for redressal of grievances of tribal people in these areas should also be regulated.

Study Tours of the Committee

During the Tenth Lok Sabha the Committee divided itself into Study Groups and undertook tours during October, 1991, January, June-July and October, 1992, February, July, 1993, January, July and September-October, 1994, January-February, July and November, 1995 and February, 1996 for on-the-spot study of 192 Central Public Undertakings/Nationalised Banks/other bodies in connection with the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and providing of credit facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Nationalised Banks. Specific schemes formulated for the benefit of Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes by the Union Government, such as "Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes" and "Tribal Sub-Plans for Scheduled Tribes" were also discussed during the course of the study Tours with the Government officials in the States of Manipur, Maharashtra, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa and with the officials of Union territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Various socio-economic measures taken/proposed to be taken by the aforesaid State Governments/Union territory Administrations were also discussed during the course of on-the-spot study visits of the Committee. The Committee laid on the Tables of the two Houses of Parliament, 23 Tour Reports.

The Committee have laid down the following procedure for dealing with representations/complaints :—

- (i) Memoranda/representations received from the Government servants who have a prescribed hierarchy of appellate and Reviewing Authority with the President at the top, are forwarded to the Ministry/Department concerned for appropriate action.
- (ii) Memoranda/representations on matters which are within the purview of the State Governments are forwarded to the Chief Secretaries of the State Governments concerned for disposal and the petitioner is informed of the action taken.
- (iii) Memoranda/representations which make general suggestions for the welfare and improvement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are considered by the Committee on merit while dealing with the subjects referred to in those suggestions.

During the Tenth Lok Sabha about nineteen hundred and eighty two representations were received by the Committee from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees' Welfare Associations and other individuals relating to the various aspects of welfare of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of the country.

ANNEXURE

**List of Reports of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes (Tenth Lok Sabha)**

S.No.	No. of Reports	Subject	Date of Presentation
1	2	3	4
1.	First Report	Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in 4th Report (9th L.S.) on Indian Railway Construction Co. Ltd. (M/o Railways)	17.12.1991
2.	Second Report	Action Taken by Government (M/o Civil Aviation) on the recommendations contained in the Sixth Report (9th L.S.) on Indian Airlines	21.4.1992
3.	Third Report	Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in NTPC—M/o Energy (Deptt. of Power)	20.12.1991
4.	Fourth Report	Implementation of Reservation Policy for SCs and STs in Private Sector Employment	28.4.1992
5.	Fifth Report	Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in Paradeep Phosphates Limited	10.4.1992
6.	Sixth Report	Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in Punjab National Bank and credit facilities provided by the Bank to them	10.4.1992
7.	Seventh Report	Ministry of Welfare—Working of National SC/ST Finance & Development Corporation	27.4.1992
8.	Eighth Report	Reservation for and Employment of SCs/STs in MMTC	14.4.1992
9.	Ninth Report	Reservation for and Employment of SCs/STs in National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.	27.4.1992
10.	Tenth Report	Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in 9th Report (10th L.S.) on NBCC	18.12.1992
11.	Eleventh Report	Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in 3rd Report on NTPC	18.12.1992
12.	Twelfth Report	Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED)	18.12.1992
13.	Thirteenth Report	Reservation for and Employment of SCs / STs in Gas Authority of India Ltd.	23.12.1992
14.	Fourteenth Report	Reservation for and Employment of SCs/STs in International Airports Authority of India	23.12.1992

1	2	3	4
15.	Fifteenth Report	M/o Welfare relating to 'Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Orissa'	23.12.1992
16.	Sixteenth Report	M/o Finance regarding reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in the State Bank of India and credit facilities provided by the Bank to them	27.4.1993
17.	Seventeenth Report	Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighth Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on the M/o Commerce on MMTC	30.4.1993
18.	Eighteenth Report	Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventh Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on the M/o Welfare on NSFDC	30.4.1993
19.	Nineteenth Report	Regarding Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in National Airports Authority of India	27.4.1993
20.	Twentieth Report	Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant	27.4.1993
21.	Twenty-first Report	Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Kendriya Vidyalayas including reservation for SC/ST in admission therein	29.4.1993
22.	Twenty-second Report	Working of ITDPs in Bihar relating to the Ministry of Welfare	30.4.1993
23.	Twenty-third Report	Atrocities on SCs and STs and patterns of social crimes towards them on M/o Welfare and M/o Home Affairs	29.4.1993
24.	Twenty-fourth Report	Formulation, Implementation and Monitoring of Reservation Policy—M/o Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension and M/o Welfare	29.4.1993
25.	Twenty-fifth Report	Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 5th Report (10th Lok Sabha)—Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	22.12.1993
26.	Twenty-sixth Report	Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 13th Report (10th Lok Sabha)—Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in Gas Authority of India Ltd.	22.12.1993
27.	Twenty-seventh Report	Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 12th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on the M/o Welfare—Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED)	23.12.1993

1	2	3	4
28.	Twenty-eighth Report	Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 14th Report (10th Lok Sabha) — Reservations for and Employment of SCs and STs in IAAI	22.12.1993
29.	Twenty-ninth Report	Ministry of Coal—Reservations for and Employment of SCs & STs in Coal India Limited	29.4.1994
30.	Thirtieth Report	Action Taken by Government on 19th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on the M/o Civil Aviation & Tourism (Deptt. of Civil Aviation)—Reservations for and Employment of SCs and STs in National Airports Authority	23.12.1993
31.	Thirty-first Report	Action Taken by Government on 6th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on the M/o Civil Aviation & Tourism (Deptt. of Civil Aviation)—Reservations for and Employment of SCs and STs in National Airports Authority	23.12.1993
32.	Thirty-second Report	Ministry of Industry (Deptt. of Heavy Industry)—Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in Cement Corporation of India Limited	26.4.1994
33.	Thirty-third Report	Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Economic Affairs—Insurance Division)—Reservations for and Employment of SCs and STs in Life Insurance Corporation of India & appointment of SCs and STs in the panel of Advocates	27.4.1994
34.	Thirty-fourth Report	Action Taken by Government on 21st Report of the Committee (10th Lok Sabha) on M/o Human Resource Development (Deptt. of Education)—Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Kendriya Vidyalayas including Reservations for SCs/STs in admissions therein	26.4.1994
35.	Thirty-fifth Report	Action Taken by Government on 20th Report of the Committee (10th Lok Sabha) on M/o Steel—Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP)	27.4.1994
36.	Thirty-sixth Report	Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Unit Trust of India	26.4.1994
37.	Thirty-seventh Report	Action Taken by Government on 16th Report of the Committee (10th Lok Sabha) on M/o Finance (Deptt. of Economic Affairs—Banking Division)—Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in SBI and credit facilities to SCs and STs	29.4.1994

1	2	3	4
38.	Thirty-eighth Report	Reservation for and Employment of SCS and STs in Indian Bank and credit facilities provided by Bank to SCs & STs	20.12.1994
39.	Thirty-ninth Report	Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in Northern Railway	29.12.1994
40.	Fortieth Report	Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 36th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on M/o Finance (Deptt. of Economic Affairs—Investment Division)—Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in UTI	22.12.1994
41.	Forty-first Report	Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 32nd Report (10th Lok Sabha) on M/o Industry (Deptt. of Heavy Industry)—Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	24.3.1995
42.	Forty-second Report	M/o Petroleum & Natural Gas—Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	24.3.1995
43.	Forty-third Report	Action Taken by Govt. on the recommendations contained in the 24th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on M/o Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions—Formulation, Implementation & Monitoring of Reservation Policy	24.3.1995
44.	Forty-fourth Report	M/o Environment & Forests—Forest Policy in relation to command over and access of Tribal People to Forest Resources	25.4.1995
45.	Forty-fifth Report	M/o Rural Development (Deptt. of Rural Development)—Working of Integrated Rural Development Programme	25.4.1995
46.	Forty-sixth Report	Action Taken by Govt. on the recommendations contained in their 23rd Report (10th Lok Sabha)—Atrocities on SCs & STs and pattern of social crimes towards them	25.4.1995
47.	Forty-seventh Report	Action Taken by Govt. on the recommendations contained in their 29th Report (10th Lok Sabha)—Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in Coal India Ltd.	25.4.1995
48.	Forty-eighth Report	Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in BHEL	28.4.1995

1	2	3	4
49.	Forty-ninth Report	Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in IOCL including Reservation for SCs and STs in grant of Gas/Petrol Agencies	28.4.1995
50.	Fiftieth Report	M/o Finance (Deptt. of Revenue)—Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in CBDT & CBEC	28.4.1995
51.	Fifty-first Report	M/o Welfare—Working of ITDPs in Maharashtra	28.4.1995
52.	Fifty-second Report	Action Taken by Govt. on the recommendations contained in their 33rd Report on Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in Life Insurance Corporation of India and appointment of SCs & STs in the Panel of Advocates	26.8.1995
53.	Fifty-third Report	Action Taken by Govt. on the recommendations contained in their 4th Report on Reservation for SCs and STs in private sector employment	26.8.1995
54.	Fifty-fourth Report	Action Taken by Govt. on the recommendations contained in their 42nd Report (10th L.S.) on Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	8.12.1995
55.	Fifty-fifth Report	Action Taken by Govt. on the recommendations contained in their 50th Report (10th L.S.) on Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in CBDT and CBEC	22.12.1995
56.	Fifty-sixth Report	Action Taken by Govt. on the recommendations contained in their 48th Report (10th L.S.) on Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in BHEL	8.12.1995
57.	Fifty-seventh Report	Action Taken by Govt. on the recommendations contained in their 22nd Report (10th L.S.) on Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Bihar	22.12.1995
58.	Fifty-eighth Report	Reservation for and Employment of SCs/STs in the National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD)	29.2.1996
59.	Fifty-ninth Report	Rehabilitation of Displaced Tribals by Major Projects in Madhya Pradesh	7.3.1996
60.	Sixtieth Report	Action Taken by Govt. on the recommendations contained in their 15th Report (10th L.S.) on Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Orissa	7.3.1996

1	2	3	4
61.	Sixty-first Report	Action Taken by Govt. on the recommendations contained in their 49th Report (10th L.S.) on Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in IOCL including reservation for SCs/STs in grant of Gas/Petrol Agencies	6.3.1996
62.	Sixty-second Report	Action Taken by Govt. on the recommendations contained in their 45th Report (10th L.S.) on Working of Integrated Rural Development Programme (Assistance provided to SCs and STs)	6.3.1996
63.	Sixty-third Report	Action Taken by Govt. on the recommendations contained in their 44th Report (10th L.S.) on Working of Forest Policy in relation to Command Over and Access of Tribal People to Forest Resources	6.3.1996
64.	Sixty-fourth Report	Action Taken by Govt. on the recommendations contained in their 51st Report (10th L.S.) on Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) in Maharashtra	6.3.1996
65.	Sixty-fifth Report	M/o Health and Family Welfare—Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in Central Medical Institutes and Colleges including reservation for SCs and STs in admission therein	12.3.1996

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES*

The Committee of Privileges are entrusted with the task of examining every question of privilege referred to them by the House or by the Speaker. They are determined with reference to the facts of each case whether breach of privilege is involved and, if so, the nature of breach, the circumstances leading to it, and make recommendations to the House or the Speaker as they may deem fit. The Committee have the power to send for persons involved in the matter and call for any documents concerning the question of privilege under consideration of the Committee. With the coming into force with effect from March 18, 1986 of the Members of Lok Sabha (Disqualification on ground of Defection) Rules, 1985, made by the Speaker under para 8 of the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution an additional function has been assigned to the Committee. The Speaker may in terms of Rule 6 of the aforesaid Rules, refer to the Committee any petition regarding disqualification of a member on ground of defection for making a preliminary inquiry and submitting a Report to him. The procedure followed by the Committee in these cases is, so far as may be, the same as the procedure for inquiry and determination by the Committee of any question as to breach of privilege of the House by a member.

The Committee of Privileges, Tenth Lok Sabha, which was nominated by the Speaker on November 25, 1991, remained in office during the entire period of the Tenth Lok Sabha. The Committee held sixty sittings during this period and presented five Reports. Matters of varied nature came before the Committee for examination, investigation and report. The first two Reports related to arrest/release of members of Lok Sabha and non-intimation thereof to Speaker, Lok Sabha, as required under the Rules. The Third Report was regarding request by police authorities for certain documents, which were in the custody of Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, in connection with investigation of a criminal complaint lodged with them. The Fourth Report was on the highly topical issue of the 'Codification of Parliamentary Privileges'. The Fifth

Report was also quite significant as it *inter alia* dealt with the issue arising out of implementation of a relatively new Scheme, *viz.*, the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme. A concise account of all these Reports is given in the following paragraphs.

First Report

On November 10, 1991, Kumari Frida Topno, MP gave a notice of a question of privilege regarding her alleged arrest at Rourkela on November 2, 1991 and non-intimation thereof to Speaker, Lok Sabha. On November 22, 1991, when Kumari Frida Topno sought to raise the matter in the House, the Speaker observed that the matter would be examined in the light of facts in the case, which had been called for. On December 12, 1991, Kumari Frida Topno raised the matter in the House with the permission of Speaker. The Speaker, thereafter, observed that despite repeated reminders/show cause notices, the concerned authorities did not furnish the requisite factual note in the matter and hence he was referring the matter to the Privileges Committee.

In their First Report, presented to the House on August 11, 1992, the Committee noted that Kumari Frida Topno was kept in Sector 7 Police Station, Rourkela for about ten hours, which definitely amounted to putting her under restraint or detention though it might not have been a technical arrest as contended by the concerned police officers. The Committee also felt that the concerned police officer should have ensured that the information relating to detention/restraint of the member was communicated to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, promptly as required under Rules. The Committee arrived at the conclusion that since non-intimation of arrest/detention of a member of Lok Sabha to Speaker, amounted to a breach of privilege and contempt of the House, a gross breach of privilege and contempt of the House had been committed in not sending immediate intimation about the detention/restraint of Kumari Frida Topno at Sector 7, Police Station Rourkela, on November 2, 1991.

*Contributed by Legislative Branch (Privilege).

The Committee were of the view that considering the totality of the facts and circumstances of the case and also the regrets expressed by the concerned police officials the House would best consult its dignity by taking no further action in the matter.

The Committee while examining the above case, also made certain important general observations. The Committee took note of the fact that instructions had been issued from time to time by the Government of India to State Governments/Union Territories' Administrations regarding norms of official dealings between the Administration and members of Parliament. The Committee felt that in a democratic set up like ours the Administration or the Executive should not fight shy of giving the elected representatives of the people the respect and regard which they rightly deserve. The Committee were, therefore, of the view that instructions regarding official dealings need to be reiterated and brought to the notice of all concerned—particularly, the police officers and officials at the lower level. The Committee also felt that proper training was required to be imparted to the Government officers to make them realise that their job is to serve the people, and they are, therefore, duty bound to show due courtesy and respect to the peoples' representatives and that the Government might consider holding training courses in this respect. In this context, the Committee recommended* that all the instructions/guidelines issued by the Government regarding dealings between the Administration and members of Parliament, be published at one place and circulated to the members for their information.

The Committee recommended that no further action need be taken in the matter and it may be dropped. Accordingly, the House did not take any further action in the matter.

Second Report

On April 22, 1993, Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan Singh, MP, gave notice of a question of privilege regarding alleged non-intimation of his rearrest and release by police at Lucknow on April 17 and 20, 1993 to the Speaker, Lok Sabha. On April 23, 1993, Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan Singh raised the matter in the House. Several other members also raised the issue in the House. On May 14, 1993, the Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.

* In pursuance of the Committee's recommendations, the publication entitled 'Official Dealings between the Administration and Members of Parliament and State Legislatures—Instructions/Guidelines issued by the Government of India was brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat and copies thereof were circulated to all members.

In their Second Report laid on the Table of the House on December 7, 1993, the Committee held that a breach of privilege and contempt of the House had been committed in not sending intimation to the Speaker, about the release of the members. However, keeping in view the totality of facts and circumstances of the case and the unconditional apologies tendered by the Circle Officer, Gonda, the Superintendent of Police, Gonda and the District Magistrate, Gonda, the Committee recommended that no further action might be taken by the House in the matter and it may be dropped. Accordingly, no further action was taken by the House in the matter.

Third Report

In January, 1993, the Station House Officer, Police Station Tughlak Road, New Delhi, requested for certain documents which were in the custody of Secretary-General, Lok Sabha in connection with a criminal complaint lodged by Shri Hari Kewal Prasad, MP, alleging that an other member had submitted a memorandum in Lok Sabha Secretariat in the month of August, 1992 on which his signatures were forged. Shri Hari Kewal Prasad, MP, desired legal action on his complaint. When the request of the SHO, Police Station Tughlak Road was placed before the Speaker for his consideration, he referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges.

In their Third Report laid on the Table of the House on December 21, 1993, the Committee felt that there was no reason to make a departure from the procedure followed in respect of handing over of documents in custody of Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, to the outside agencies, as laid down by the Committee of Privileges (Second Lok Sabha) in their First Report and the Committee of Privileges (Eighth Lok Sabha) in their First and Second Reports. The Committee opined that the original documents might not be handed over to the police unless the same were required to be produced in a Court of Law. The Committee therefore, recommended that an officer, not below the rank of Deputy Commissioner of Police, might come and inspect the documents in question and take photo copies thereof. If at a later stage the original documents were required for production in a Court of Law, a proper request might be made in accordance with the procedure laid down in the First Report of the Committee of Privileges (Second Lok Sabha).

The said Report was adopted by the House on December 22, 1993. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee, a copy each of the Third Report of the Committee was forwarded to the

Commissioner of Police, Delhi; the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Chanakayapuri, New Delhi, and the Station House Officer, Police Station Tughlak Road, New Delhi. The Commissioner of Police, Delhi was also requested to depute an officer, not below the rank of Deputy Commissioner of Police, to come and inspect the documents in question once again and take photo copies thereof, if so desired.

Fourth Report

The question of undertaking legislation on the Codification of Parliamentary Privileges has engaged the attention of the Presiding Officers of Indian Legislatures since 1921. The matter has also been considered from time to time at the Conference of Presiding Officers. The dominant view has all along been that codification is more likely, to harm the prestige and sovereignty of Parliament/State Legislatures without any benefit being conferred on the Press and in the present circumstances, codification of parliamentary privileges is neither necessary nor desirable.

In view of prevalent misgivings in the minds of the public at large, the Press and others about the exact scope of parliamentary privileges and demand for codification of parliamentary privileges, the Committee of Privileges, at their sitting held on May 11, 1992, informally considered the matter. Members felt that though the Legislatures in India had consistently declined to codify their privileges, it was time, especially in the changing socio-political scenario, to take a fresh look at the whole issue. The matter was accordingly taken up by the Committee with the approval of the Speaker, Lok Sabha.

The Fourth Report of the Committee on the issue of 'Codification of Parliamentary Privileges' was laid on the Table of the House on December 19, 1994. The Committee at the outset elicited the opinion of eminent persons from a cross-section of the society hailing from Legislature, Legal Profession, Press and Academicians, on the question of codification of parliamentary privileges, through questionnaires and examine the matter in depth thereafter. The Committee drew the following conclusions after an analysis of the replies to the questionnaire in this respect :—

- (i) The criticism that parliamentary privileges are anachronistic in a democratic set-up like ours is not justified. On the contrary, these are essential for smooth functioning of democracy and for maintaining the freedom and dignity of Parliament.

- (ii) The criticism that privileges are a relic of our colonial past is not justified. Privileges are safeguards to enable Parliament and its Members to discharge their duties and responsibilities effectively and usefully. Privileges should, therefore, not be done away with.
- (iii) The impression that parliamentary privileges create an elite and exclusive section of society which is immune to the operation of the ordinary laws of the land is totally erroneous and ill-founded.
- (iv) Parliamentary privileges are enjoyed and exercised by the representatives of the people so that they can perform their parliamentary duties without any let or hindrance. In no way can the privileges be said to be enjoyed by the representatives of the people against the interests of the people at large.
- (v) The criticism that Legislatures are keen on extending their privileges is not justified. Privileges are not created but are evolved.
- (vi) Parliamentary privileges are certain and ascertainable and not vague and inscrutable as is often alleged. There was, however, a general feeling that the relevant Constitutional provisions leave much to be desired in specifying the exact privileges and immunities the legislators are entitled to.
- (vii) Parliamentary privileges need not be codified.
- (viii) If parliamentary privileges are codified, they will lose their flexibility in their application to the circumstances and cases as and when they arise.
- (ix) If codified, the parliamentary privileges will become subject to fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution and they will come within the ambit of judicial scrutiny and determination.
- (x) Majority feels that codification would not erode Parliament's power to punish for its contempt.
- (xi) Even if the Parliamentary privileges were to be codified, it would not be possible to achieve precision at the risk of sacrificing substance.
- (xii) Absence of codification is not responsible for confrontation between the legislature and judiciary. If there is mutual trust and respect between these two organs of democracy, there is hardly any need to codify the law of privileges.

- (xiii) Majority felt that there ought to be greater awareness amongst Members that privilege matters need not be raised casually. Exercise of this right by Members should be rare and action by the House in such matters should be rarer. Members should exercise control and self-discipline while dealing with members of the Executive and others.
- (xiv) It is also the view of a large number of persons that impartial and judicious exercise of the privileges by the Members needs to be guaranteed. It is also necessary to evolve a mechanism to ensure against misuse or abuse of privileges.

The Committee also undertook an indepth study of various cases of privileges in Parliament and considered in detail other connected matters. On the basis of findings emanating therefrom, the Committee felt that the ground reality is entirely opposite to the picture projected insofar as allegations of the misuse of Parliamentary privileges are concerned. The Committee also held the view that the Legislatures' power to punish for contempt is more or less akin and analogous to the power given to the courts to punish for their contempt. The Committee, therefore, felt that what constitutes a breach of privilege or contempt of House can be best decided according to the facts and circumstances of each case rather than by specifying them in so many words. The Committee therefore recommended that it is not advisable to codify Parliamentary privileges.

Fifth Report

On April 26, 1995, a letter addressed to the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, was received from Prof. (Smt.) Rita Verma, MP, alleging therein that the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) was being deliberately thwarted in her constituency 'due to calculated and active non-cooperation of the District authorities, particularly, the Deputy Development Commissioner, Dhanbad'. Prof. Verma had also complained that she was threatened and misbehaved with by the Deputy Development Commissioner, Dhanbad. The member had also stated that the Deputy Development Commissioner "has been deliberately sabotaging all my efforts towards timely and proper utilization of the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme. In the process, he is both in contempt and breach of privilege as he is obstructing my proper functioning as an MP."

On May 29, 1995, Prof. (Smt.) Rita Verma, MP, also raised the matter on the floor of the House. Thereupon

the Speaker while referring the matter to the Committee of Privileges observed as follows :—

"You have asked that it should be referred to the Committee of Privileges. I am allowing it...

I have gone through the matter minutely. The officer, against whom complaint or charges were levelled, was given time to reply in that regard, but even then he did not bother. He has not replied even after the extended time. So, I am referring this matter to the Committee of Privileges. The Committee would see what action can be taken in this regard. Because if things continue like this, it would be difficult to implement the Scheme effectively."

Accordingly, the matter stood referred to the Committee of Privileges. The Committee's findings, conclusions and recommendations in the above case, are contained in the Fifth Report, which was presented to the House on March 8, 1996. The Committee at the outset, framed the following three issue broadly involved in the case :—

- (i) Whether the schemes suggested by Prof. (Smt.) Rita Verma, MP, under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme, were not implemented by Deputy Development Commissioner, Dhanbad ? If so, whether non-implementation of Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme by a Government officer amounted to breach of privilege or contempt of the House ?
- (ii) Whether the Deputy Development Commissioner, Dhanbad misbehaved with Prof. (Smt.) Rita Verma, MP, when the latter went to his residence on April 7 and 11, 1995 to seek certain clarifications regarding implementation of her schemes under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme ? If so, does it amount to breach of privilege or contempt of the House ?
- (iii) Whether delay in furnishing information to the Speaker, Lok Sabha by the Ministry concerned/Deputy Development Commissioner, Dhanbad, Bihar regarding the complaint of the member amounted to breach of privilege or contempt of the House ?

This being the first case of its kind, the Committee decided to treat it as a test case and examine the matter in great detail giving careful thought to all its aspects, especially with a view to highlighting deficiencies, if

any, in proper implementation of MPLADS and suggesting corrective measures wherever called for.

The Committee observed that a typical bureaucratic indifference and apathy had been discernible right through the whole episode. The Committee were convinced that there was a lack of proper appreciation of significance and true import of the MPLADS. The Scheme was taken to be another of the like of many development schemes already in existence. No serious thought appeared to have gone into chalking out any strategy for proper implementation of the Scheme. No system of feedback, review or monitoring existed. The Committee were shocked to observe that there were instances where even after members of Parliament having submitted their proposals, not even a single rupee had been spent under the Scheme.

The Committee also felt that corrective measures were called for in the right earnest and that the Committee were of the view that periodic meetings should be held between the member of Parliament and the district level officers to review the progress of development work proposed by the members under the Scheme. There should also be a system for monitoring the Scheme at two levels—at the State headquarters level and at the Central level, to ensure that the Scheme was being implemented in letter and more importantly, in true spirit. The Committee hoped that the Department of Programme Implementation (the nodal Department), Government of India, would after carefully considering the matter, take necessary corrective measures and devise proper and adequate monitoring mechanism. The Committee also desired that to ensure proper implementation and monitoring of the Scheme, their recommendations be brought to the notice of all Deputy Commissioners/District Magistrates in the country.

The Committee also felt that it would be in the fitness of things if a Standing Committee of the House were to be constituted to monitor the proper implementation of the MPLAD Scheme and to go into complaints of the members in that regard.

The Committee after taking into consideration the totality of the facts and circumstances of the case, came to the conclusion that the Deputy Development Commissioner, Dhanbad, Bihar, did not behave properly with Prof. (Smt.) Rita Verma, MP, when she had gone to meet him with prior appointment in connection with her proposals under the MPLADS. However, in view of the unqualified apology tendered by the D.D.C., Dhanbad and also by Chief Secretary, Bihar, the Committee were of the view that the dignity of the House would be best served by taking no further action in the matter.

The Committee were also of the view that there were undue and unavoidable delay in furnishing the requisite information as directed by the Hon'ble Speaker to Lok Sabha and expressed their displeasure at the casual approach. However, in view of the regret expressed by the Additional Secretary, Department of Programme Implementation, Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation, Government of India, the Committee felt that the matter need not be pursued further.

The Committee recommended that no further action need be taken in the matter subject to the following:—

- (i) that their recommendations be brought to the notice of all Deputy Commissioners/District Magistrates in the country; and
- (ii) that a Standing Committee of the House be constituted to monitor the MPLAD Scheme.

DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES OF PARLIAMENT—AN OVERVIEW*

Introduction

The phenomenal expansion of governmental activities has made the task of legislatures very voluminous, complex and diversified. Modern legislatures, therefore, have created, apart from other devices, a system of Committees through which they strive to cope with the changing situation and fulfil the onerous task entrusted on them. The most significant development in this direction in our Parliament has been the introduction of Departmentally Related Standing Committees (DRSCs) in March 1993 covering the entire spectrum of administration for in-depth and continuous study.

Evolution of Standing Committees

Since the very pattern of administrative functioning has undergone radical changes over the years, especially due to the increasing State involvement in the social and economic spheres, the policies, programmes and performances of all the Ministries do not come up for closer scrutiny even by the Financial Committees. Besides, owing to the paucity of time, quite often the Demands for Grants of most of the Ministries get guillotined every year without any discussion. This has brought to the fore the need for suitable reforms in the existing Committee system for better legislative control over the working of administration in diverse fields.

In 1956, the Estimates Committee of Lok Sabha examined for the first time the Railway Budget (1956-57) after its presentation to Lok Sabha and reported to the House before the commencement of discussion and voting thereon. The object of the examination was more to focus attention on the pertinent facts, figures and trends.

However, the Committee recognised that their normal duties of reporting on economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reform would not be covered by such an examination. It was perhaps due to this reason that no such examination of budget estimates was undertaken by the Estimates Committees thereafter. For this, other specific

arrangements had to be devised. Hence, there prevailed a general feeling since the fifties that more organised institutional arrangements would have to be made to ensure effective parliamentary scrutiny over the administration especially on matters dealing with the Budget and vital policy formulation.

The need for a detailed pre-voting scrutiny of the demands for grants was also felt all along in various parliamentary fora, to secure better and more effective parliamentary control over the administration and its expenditure but the idea remained dormant for many more years. It was only in late seventies that the idea of setting up of Subject Committees was again revived. In pursuance of the decision taken at the Presiding Officers' Conference held at Bhubaneswar in January 1978, a Committee of Presiding Officers on the Committee system was constituted. The issue of introducing a subject committee system was discussed in detail during the Third Regional Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Seminar held in New Delhi in January 1984. The matter was also debated in the Presiding Officers' Conference held at Calcutta in October 1984.

Soon thereafter, a proposal was prepared for the setting up of *ad hoc* budget committees on an experimental basis, for pre-voting scrutiny of the demands for grants of all ministries and departments. The proposal to set up *ad hoc* committees for pre-voting scrutiny of the demands for grants was considered by the Rules Committee of the Seventh and the Eighth Lok Sabha. However, as it was felt that the matter required careful consideration in all its aspects, no final decision could be reached.

At its last sitting held at Trivendrum in June 1985, the Committee of Presiding Officers adopted its report, which, while commending in principle for adoption by Parliament and State legislatures the setting up of the subject committees, recommended that a beginning in that direction might be made by setting up *ad hoc* budget committees for pre-voting scrutiny of the demands for grants of all ministries/departments of the government as stipulated in the memorandum which was placed

*Contributed by DRSCs Coordination Cell.

before the Rules Committee of Lok Sabha. Conference of Presiding Officers held at Lucknow on October 27, 1985 considered and endorsed this report.

Subject Committees

Even while the proposal to set up budget estimates awaited finalisation, a small but concrete step in this direction was taken on August 18, 1989 when three Subject Committees—one each on Agriculture, Science and Technology and Environment & Forests were set up. After observing the functioning of the three Subject Committees for some time, in 1992 during the Tenth Lok Sabha, the system and structure of the Departmentally Related Standing Committees (DRSCs) in its present form was conceptualised and it was initiated in early part of 1993 covering under their jurisdiction all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

Departmentally Related Standing Committees (DRSCs)

The Rules Committee of the Tenth Lok Sabha at its sitting held on August 17, 1992 considered the proposal for constitution of Departmentally Related Standing Committees. The Committee authorised the Speaker, Lok Sabha to work out and finalise the details and modalities for the constitution, functions and procedure to be followed by these Committees. Accordingly, the Speaker, Shri Shivraj V. Patil held discussions with the Prime Minister, Ministers, Leaders of various political parties, Members of Parliament and others on setting up of these Committees. The discussions helped considerably in formulating the scheme and the agreed proposal was considered by the Rules Committee of the Tenth Lok Sabha on December 22, 1992. The proposal was further considered at a joint sitting of the Rules Committees of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha held on March 11, 1993 which was convened by the Speaker and Chaired by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha at which the proposal was further elucidated and a consensus was arrived at. Finally, the Rules Committee of Lok Sabha in its Third Report presented to the House on March 29, 1993 recommended the setting up of seventeen Departmentally Related Standing Committees of Parliament. The Rules Committee of Rajya Sabha adopted identical rules which were presented to Rajya Sabha also on March 29, 1993. Both the Houses adopted the rules on the same day. Thus in the history of Indian Parliament a major initiative was taken in the direction of making the Parliament more effective in exercising control over and giving direction to the executive functioning and thereby making the Executive more accountable.

On March 31, 1993, at an impressive function held in the Central Hall of Parliament, the Vice-Chairman of India and the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan inaugurated the new Standing Committees in the presence of the Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, the Speaker Shri Shivraj V. Patil, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister Shri V.C. Shukla and other distinguished Members and guests. Delivering the Inaugural address the Hon'ble Vice-President dealt at length of the merits of the system. In his address he said:

"This system, apart from dealing with the basic or ordinary issues will tone up the functioning of Parliament. One of the important impacts of this system has been the general toning up of debates and efficiency of functioning of Parliamentary System... The main purpose, of course, is to ensure the accountability of Government to Parliament through more detailed consideration of measures in these committees. The intention is not to weaken or criticise the administration but to strengthen by investing it with more meaningful Parliamentary support."

The Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao who presided over the function, recalled in the course of his speech the assurance, he had given about six months back while addressing the All India Conference of Presiding Officers, of his Government's fullest cooperation to introduce the system as early as possible. Dwelling on the merit of the system he said:

"Committees have become a vital part of the institutional framework of Parliaments all over the world today... It offers an opportunity to the members to have a glimpse into the working of governments and understand the practical problems and constraints. It also helps them to gain expertise and specialisation about the subjects dealt with by the Committees, which in turn is bound to result in elevating the standard of debate on the floor of the House."

Outlining the scope of these Committees the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, undoubtedly the chief architect of these Committees in their present form, said:

"With these Committees having come into existence, it would be possible for the members to participate in greater detail in the functioning of the Parliamentary system. They would be able to examine the Demands for Grants and Annual Reports of all the Ministries every year in greater details. That would help the Ministries and the Parliament to do better in their respective spheres of activities ... These Committees shall help the people, the Parliament, (and) the Executive to use the system in the most cost-effective, democratic and purposeful manner."

The 17 Departmentally Related Standing Committees formally constituted with effect from April 8, 1993 and the Ministries/Departments under their jurisdiction are as follows :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	Ministries/Departments
Part I		
1.	Committee on Commerce	(1) Commerce (2) Textiles
2.	Committee on Home Affairs	(1) Home Affairs (2) Law, Justice and Company Affairs (3) Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
3.	Committee on Human Resource Development	(1) Human Resource Development (2) Health and Family Welfare
4.	Committee on Industry	(1) Industry (2) Steel (3) Mines
5.	Committee on Science and Technology, Environment & Forests	(1) Science & Technology (2) Electronics (3) Space (4) Ocean Development (5) Biotechnology (6) Environment & Forests
6.	Committee on Transport and Tourism	(1) Civil Aviation (2) Surface Transport (3) Tourism
Part II		
7.	Committee on Agriculture	(1) Agriculture (2) Water Resources (3) Food Processing
8.	Committee on Communications	(1) Information & Broadcasting (2) Communications
9.	Committee on Defence	Defence
10.	Committee on Energy	(1) Coal (2) Non-conventional Energy Sources (3) Power (4) Atomic Energy
11.	Committee on External Affairs	External Affairs
12.	Committee on Finance	(1) Finance (2) Planning (3) Programme Implementation

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee		Ministries/Departments
13.	Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution	(1) (2)	Food Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution
14.	Committee on Labour and Welfare	(1) (2)	Labour Welfare
15.	Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals	(1) (2) (3)	Petroleum & Natural Gas Chemicals & Petro-Chemicals Fertilizers
16.	Committee on Railways		Railways
17.	Committee on Urban and Rural Development	(1) (2)	Urban Areas and Employment Rural Areas and Employment

The Committees specified under Parts I & II above work under the directions of the Chairman, Rajya Sabha and the Speaker, Lok Sabha respectively.

The three Subject Committees set up earlier have been replaced by these Standing Committees.

Composition

Each of these Standing Committees consists of not more than 45 members—30 to be nominated by the Speaker from amongst the Members of Lok Sabha and 15 Members to be nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha from amongst the Members of Rajya Sabha. The representation of Members in these Committees is in proportion to the strength of the party in both the Houses of Parliament. The increased membership is to involve greater participation of Members in deliberating the policies and programmes, plans, projects, the underlying philosophies and their implementation by the Government.

Functions

The functions of each of the Standing Committees are:

- (a) To consider the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministries/Departments and make a report on the same to the Houses. The report shall not suggest anything of the nature of cut motions;
- (b) To examine such bills pertaining to the concerned Ministries/Departments as are

referred to the Committee by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha or the Speaker, as the case may be, and make reports thereon;

- (c) to consider annual reports of Ministries/Departments and make reports thereon; and
- (d) to consider national basic long term policy documents presented to the House, if referred to the Committee by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha or the Speaker, as the case may be, and make reports thereon.

The Standing Committees do not consider the matters of day-to-day administration of the concerned Ministries/Departments and also generally matters which are under consideration by the other Parliamentary Committees.

Appointment of Chairman

The Chairman of each of the Standing Committees specified in Part I appointed by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha and in respect of the Committees specified in Part II by the Speaker, Lok Sabha from amongst the Members of the Committee.

Term of Office

The Term of Office of the members of each Standing Committee is one year from the date of its constitution.

DRSCs at work

The 17 Standing Committees had, till the end of the Sixteenth Session i.e. during the tenure of the

Tenth Lok Sabha, presented 422 reports. Of these, 309 were original reports on Demands for Grants, Bills, Policies, Annual Reports/Subjects and 113 were Action Taken Reports. Details of reports presented by 17 DRSCs till the end of the Sixteenth Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha are given at *Annexure I* and *II*.

Demands for Grants

Every year Demands for Grants of all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India are presented to the House. The whole process of discussion and voting of Demands for Grants and the passage of Appropriation and Finance Bills is required to be completed within a specified time during the Budget Session which lasts for about 10 to 12 weeks. As a result, owing to the paucity of time, often the Demands for Grants in respect of most of the Ministries/Departments get guillotined every year without discussion.

In 1985, for example, the Demands for Grants of 15 Ministries/Departments were discussed while the Demands of as many as 21 Ministries/Departments were guillotined. In the next three years *i.e.*, 1986, 1987 and 1988 only 10 Ministries/Departments were discussed. There was sharp fall in 1989 when Demands of only 3 Ministries were discussed. The number of Ministries/Departments in respect of which Demands for Grants were discussed in 1990 were nine, in 1991 five, in 1992 eight, in 1993 three, in 1994 and 1995 two each.

Further, it is also seen that some Ministries/Departments have figured more often during the discussion on Demands for Grants, like for example since 1987 till 1995, Agriculture seven times, Defence six times, External Affairs and Human Resource Development five times each. While during the same period the Demands for Grants of Ministries/Departments like Science and Technology, Environment and Forests, Tourism & Civil Aviation and Surface Transport never figured even once. Moreover, it has been observed that out of approximately Rs. 1,75,00,000 crore budget passed by Parliament, what is really discussed on the floor of the House is demands worth about Rs. 30,000 to 40,000 crore only. The rest of the budget is passed through guillotine and there is no discussion as such. With the setting up of 17 DRSCs in 1993 the objective of an institutional arrangement to ensure effective parliamentary scrutiny of the administration especially on matters dealing with the Budget has been fulfilled to a great extent. Now it has become possible for Parliament to discuss in detail the demands of all the Ministries/Departments through these Standing Committees.

The earnestness and enthusiasm generated in setting up of these Committees was well reflected when all the newly set-up DRSCs presented almost immediately one report each on Demands for Grants (1993-94) of their respective Ministries/Departments under their jurisdiction during the same budget session (6th) of Parliament. After the Demands of various Ministries/Departments for the next year *i.e.*, 1994-95 were presented to Parliament, they were discussed in detail by the respective Committees when both the Houses were adjourned for this purpose for a period of one month *i.e.*, from March 18 to April 17, 1994. Accordingly, 48 Reports on Demands for Grants for the year 1994-95 pertaining to various Ministries/Departments were presented to Parliament during the Budget Session in 1994. They contained a total of 651 recommendations/observations.

During 1995-96, the Houses were adjourned for a period of about three weeks from April 1 to April 23, 1995 to consider the Demands for Grants. The 17 DRSCs considered in depth the Demands for Grants for 1995-96 of the respective Ministries/Departments and presented 51 reports containing a total of 1043 recommendations/observations.

As a follow up on their reports on Demands for Grants (1994-95), the DRSCs (11 Standing Committees of Lok Sabha and one Standing Committee of Rajya Sabha) have prepared Action Taken Report on Demands for Grants also.

Bills

As legislation is the most important function of Parliament, a number of bills are passed by the Houses in almost all the sessions on a variety of subjects dealing with Governmental activities. Generally, a bill is passed through a well laid out procedure in the House before it becomes an Act. The past experience shows that the time constraint has to a great extent affected the discussion on Bills on the Floor of the House. At times depending upon the nature and complexity of the bills they had to be referred to a Joint/Select Committee at the Second Reading stage. This scenario has now changed when the DRSCs were given the mandate to examine bills pertaining to their Ministries/Departments when referred to them by the Speaker, Lok Sabha or the Chairman, Rajya Sabha. The Bills are now referred to DRSCs at the introduction stage. Since the constitution of DRSCs in 1993, there have, however, been two instances *viz.*, "The Public Sector Iron and Steel Companies (Restructuring) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1993" and "The Trade Union (Amendment) Bill, 1994" where the Rule 331 H(b)

was relaxed and the Bills were referred to the concerned Committees even before their introduction in the House. While the former was referred to the Standing Committee on Industry as a result of the consensus reached in the House, the latter was referred to the Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare after a consensus for referring the Bill to DRSC was reached among the leaders of various political parties in the Chamber of the Leader of the House (Rajya Sabha) and thereafter a request was received by the Speaker, Lok Sabha from Minister of State for Labour requesting for the same.

In a short span of three years as many as 71 bills have been referred to DRSCs during the period from April 1993 to March 1996 on which reports have been prepared and presented to the Houses. Even though the recommendations of the DRSCs are only of

persuasive value and are not binding like the recommendations of Joint/Select Committees, the new system has helped in having a detailed and indepth analysis of various provisions proposed in the bills.

Policies

The Standing Committees have also scrutinised and prepared reports on national long term policies. While 3 of them have been referred to by the Speaker, Lok Sabha/Chairman, Rajya Sabha, there has been one instance where the Committee had taken the initiative to seek the approval of the Speaker, Lok Sabha to examine such a policy proposal/document. The following reports on national long-term policies have been presented to Parliament during the Tenth Lok Sabha:

1.	Committee on Agriculture	Report on Draft Agriculture Policy Resolution-1992 (Referred to the Committee by the Speaker)
2.	Committee on Petroleum & Chemicals	Proposed National Drug Policy (Committee's initiative)
3.	Committee on Urban & Rural Development	National Housing Policy (Referred to the Committee by the Speaker)
4.	Committee on Human Resource Development	National Policy on Culture— An approach paper 1992. (Referred to the Committee by Chairman, Rajya Sabha)

Annual Reports/Subjects

The DRSCs, besides examining and preparing reports on the above three areas (*viz.* Demands for Grants, Bills and Policy documents) have also taken up for scrutiny the Annual Reports/subjects based on Annual Reports pertaining to their respective Ministries/Departments. The examination of Annual Reports/subjects has helped not only to reveal the physical and financial achievements of the Ministries/Departments but also the implementation of policies formulated. During the period of the Tenth Lok Sabha 112 reports had been presented by the DRSCs on Annual Reports and the subjects based on them.

Conclusion

It is apparent from the objectives and functions assigned to the DRSCs that apart from ensuring more effective administrative accountability they would, by their continuous and concurrent scrutiny of Demands for Grants, Bills, Long-term Policies and Annual Reports,

provide timely and well considered direction to the Executive.

These Standing Committees are also expected to benefit Parliament by providing the Members an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the functioning of the Government Departments and in the process acquire individual specialisation/expertise. Consequently, a Member well-equipped with facts and figures and better informed through deliberations in the Committee can elevate the standard of debate on the floor of the House and contribute significantly to the decisions arrived at by the House.

Thus the setting up of the 17 DRSCs has been hailed by one and all as a major landmark in the process of evolution of our parliamentary democracy. Since their inception, the brisk pace of work and the number of reports presented by these Committees to the House are itself an eloquent testimony of the earnestness and sincerity of purpose demonstrated by the Chairpersons and Members of these Committees towards fulfilling the objectives and purposes for which they have been set up.

ANNEXURE I

DRSCs OF LOK SABHA
(Reports presented during the Tenth Lok Sabha)

Sl. No.	Committee	Reports					ATRs					Grand Total
		DG	B	P	AR	Total	DG	B	P	AR	Total	
1.	Agriculture	11	02	01	08	22	10	—	—	06	16	38
2.	Communications	06	04	—	07	17	05	—	—	07	12	29
3.	Defence	03	—	—	02	05	02	—	—	01	03	08
4.	Energy	10	02	—	12	24	08	—	—	06	14	38
5.	External Affairs	03	—	—	03	06	02	—	—	02	04	10
6.	Finance	06	08	—	03	17	04	—	—	02	06	23
7.	Food, Civil Supplies & Public Distribution	05	—	—	05	10	04	—	—	03	07	17
8.	Labour & Welfare	05	10	—	02	17	04	—	—	02	06	23
9.	Petroleum and Chemicals	07	—	01	07	15	05	—	—	07	12	27
10.	Railways	02	—	—	09	11	02	—	—	08	10	21
11.	Urban and Rural Development	05	03	01	07	16	04	—	01	06	11	27
Total		63	29	03	65	160	50	—	01	50	101	261

DG-Demands for Grants
B-Bills
P-Policy
AR-Annual Report
ATR-Action Taken Report

ANNEXURE II

DRSCs OF RAJYA SABHA
(Reports presented during the Tenth Lok Sabha)

Sl. No.	Committee	Reports					ATRs					Grand Total
		DG	B	P	AR	Total	DG	B	P	AR	Total	
1.	Commerce	07	03	—	14	24	—	—	—	—	—	24
2.	Home Affairs	07	18	—	03	28	—	—	—	—	—	28
3.	Human Resource Development	13	08	01	06	28	12	—	—	—	12	40
4.	Industry	09	03	—	05	17	—	—	—	—	—	17
5.	Science and Technology	15	02	—	13	30	—	—	—	—	—	30
6.	Transport and Tourism	07	08	—	07	22	—	—	—	—	—	22
Total		58	42	01	48	149	12	—	—	—	12	161

DG-Demands for Grants
B-Bills
P-Policy
AR-Annual Report
ATR-Action Taken Report

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS IN TENTH LOK SABHA*

One of the basic functions of members of Parliament is to participate in the process of law making. Apart from the Government business which is brought up in the form of Government Bills or other measures, a Private Member, *i.e.*, a member of Parliament who is not a Minister, has opportunities to bring forward a Bill or a resolution on matters concerning the common good of the society. It is sometimes argued that if a matter was important enough to require legislation, then the responsibility for that should rest upon the Government. That appears to be no reason for the Private Members to give up their valuable right to take initiative and generate support for their ideas by introducing and moving Bills and Resolutions.

Ever since the first Lok Sabha, the contribution made by private members in field of legislation has been substantial. Although only a selected few Bills have found a place in the Statute book yet the issues on which Bills were piloted cannot go unnoticed. Private Members Bills have always been the trend setters even though the proposals made in the Bill might not have found favour with the Government of the day. A Private Member need not be disturbed or discouraged by the fact that his Bill has slender chances of enactment. A significant spin off of a Private Member's Bill is that it develops public opinion on a subject and more often it may promote and prompt future official enactments. There is always a scope for improvement in the existing laws of the land especially in view of the changes in global scenario, economic and social factors, etc. Although the Government might be taking cognisance of the matter on its own, yet, most often, it is a Private Member who suggests amendments to the law apart from new measures.

During the term of the Tenth Lok Sabha, Private Members' did not lag behind their predecessors of the earlier Lok Sabhas and as many as 405 Bills were introduced. A Private Member's Bill has to go through many stages before it gets discussed. Moreover, with very limited time available for Private Members' Bills (two and a half hours on every alternate Friday), only

a few Bills are lucky enough to get discussed. Due to time constraints only 20 Bills could actually come up for discussion during the term of the Tenth Lok Sabha.

Discussion on Private Members' Bills generated keen interest and members belonging to all parties and groups participated in the discussion in large numbers. Discussion warranted immediate action from the Government in case of a few Bills and in certain other cases elicited positive assurances from the Government to consider the points raised during the discussion. To give an example, two Private Members' Bills, *i.e.*, Infants Foods and Feeding Bottles (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1991 by Shri Ram Naik and a Bill to include Nepali and Manipuri languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution moved by Shrimati Dil Kumari Bhandari were accepted by the Government and Government brought forward suitable legislation to implement the assurances.

This does not mean that the rest of the Bills, which were not discussed on the floor of the House, were not given any thought by the Government. There are several instances when the Government, through suitable legislative or administrative action, implemented the various provisions contained in the Bills which were not discussed. To illustrate, Government brought forward Bills to regulate pre-natal tests and to regulate the termination of pregnancy which were also the subject matter of three private members Bills which were moved by Shrimati Basava Rajeswari, Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan and Kumari Uma Bharati. The Government also brought forward a Bill to protect the rights of persons with disabilities. The subject matter of the Bill was also the subject matter of three different Bills introduced by S/Shri C.P. Mudalagiriappa, B.L. Sharma 'Prem' and Ramesh Chennithala.

A few Bills, which though did not come up for discussion in the House, attracted the attention of the public, press and other organisations. A Bill suggesting that a person who is a citizen of India by birth shall only be eligible to hold office of the President, Vice-President, Prime-Minister, Speaker-Lok Sabha, etc. was

*Contributed by Legislative Branch-II.

moved by Pandit Vishwanath Sharma and the Bill evoked an interesting debate in the press. Although the Bill never came up for discussion yet the object of the member to focus the attention of the concerned authorities as well as the public was achieved to a great extent.

Private Members have been innovative in bringing forward legislation on issues which have not been explored so far. For instance a member brought forward a Bill to make right to pollution free environment a Fundamental Right (Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat). Another member brought forward a Bill to make the adoption of small family norm a fundamental duty of every citizen (Shri Kashiram Rana). Apart from this there have been so many other subjects, a mention of which cannot be made in this brief resume.

The Tenth Lok Sabha saw quite a handful of Bills, the subject matter of which nobody had thought of before. Some of the examples are a Bill to make right to potable water a Fundamental Right was introduced by Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi; a Bill to make right to adequate food a Fundamental Right was introduced by Shri Rajvir Singh; a Bill providing for reservation for other backward classes in Parliament and State Legislatures was introduced by Shri K.P. Reddaiah Yadav; a Bill seeking to levy tax on advertisements broadcast by radio or television network and for distribution of revenues collected from corporation tax, surcharge on any tax or duty and customs to the States, based on the recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission constituted to go into relations between the Centre and States, was introduced by Shri Chitta Basu.

An interesting aspect of the Bills introduced was that a considerable percentage of them sought to amend the Constitution. As many as 127 Bills, constituting nearly 32 per cent of the total Bills introduced, sought to amend the Constitution. Some of the more important Bills were a Bill seeking to amend the Constitution with a view to providing that no international treaty or agreement should be implemented unless it is ratified by Parliament (by Shri Chitta Basu); a Bill providing for reservation for women in Lok Sabha / Legislative Assemblies (by Shri Kashiram Rana); a Bill seeking to fix a limit on the borrowings by the Government of India (by Shri George Fernandes); a Bill seeking to pave way for appointment of non legislators as Ministers (by Shri K. Ramamurthy).

The interests of weaker sections of the society and that of women were very close to the heart of the members. A plethora of Bills providing for general

welfare of weaker sections were introduced. Members were very much concerned about gender bias and atrocities committed against women. At present though many laws are there to protect interests of women yet they are not stringent enough and fool-proof. There are many lacunae in these legislations. The suggestions offered by members were in the nature of plugging the loopholes, making the measures more stringent and suggesting ways and means for better protection of their interests. A Bill providing for mothers' lineage, was introduced by Kum. Uma Bharati; a Bill to provide for welfare of destitute women was introduced by Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat; a Bill to amend the Constitution to provide for reservation for women in Government services was introduced by Shri P.P. Kaliaperumal. Members from all sections of the House whole heartedly supported a proposal to amend the Indian Penal Code to enhance punishment for atrocities committed against women. The Bill was moved by Shrimati Saroj Dubey. The discussion resulted in an assurance from the Government to suitably amend the law.

Whenever new issues cropped up, members, as always, came forward with solutions. For example when the issue of spread of AIDS came into prominence, members suggested measures for its prevention. There were Bills for controlling environmental pollution; preventing abuse of child labour in the country; correcting lacunae in the existing administrative system in the country; suggestions regarding revamping of the electoral system in the country; improving the Centre-State relations, etc.

From the above it can be safely concluded that Bills by Private Members touched all spheres of life of the people and the members achieved the purpose of focussing the attention of the Government towards the issues involved.

In addition to legislation, the other arena in which Private members took active interest was Private Members' Resolutions. Out of 104 resolutions admitted and listed for discussion only 15 could be taken up. Out of these, 8 were withdrawn, 6 negatived and one remained part-discussed.

Many resolutions on issues which were very urgent in nature and of public importance were discussed. The issues ranged from unemployment situation to maintenance of *status quo* of religious shrines in the country. The resolution on maintaining the *status quo* of all religious shrines as they existed on August 15, 1947 moved by Shri Zainal Abedin, was discussed with members from all sections of the House participating in

the debate. Shri Rupchand Pal, a member, brought forward a resolution calling upon the Government to reject all the proposals pertaining to GATT and certain patent laws. Although the resolution was withdrawn, nevertheless, it generated keen interest enabling the administration to have a fresh look at the proposals. Another important resolution which was moved by Shri Jagat Vir Singh Drona provided for the creation of a new State of Uttarakhand in order to remove the backwardness of hilly districts in Uttar Pradesh and to meet the aspirations of the people living in those areas. The resolution was, however, negatived. Resolutions were also moved to provide for welfare schemes for other backward classes and to prevent atrocities committed against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and women.

A resolution seeking to revive sick public sector undertakings moved by Shri Sudarsan Raychaudhuri was discussed for about 7 hours with participation of as many as 31 members. The resolution received wide support from all sections of the House and the Government assured not to give up its programme of providing due encouragement to public sector undertakings even as it was taking steps to end monopoly of public sector undertakings in certain areas.

To regulate the Private Members' Business in Lok Sabha there is a Committee known as the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

The main functions of the Committee are :—

- (a) examination of Constitution (Amendment) Bills before their introduction;
- (b) classification of all Bills into category 'A' and category 'B' after their introduction;
- (c) allocation of time to resolutions and Bills;
- (d) other matters relating to Private Members' Business referred to it by the Speaker;

The Committee held 47 sittings and examined 81 Constitution (Amendment) Bills. Out of these, the Committee recommended that 7 Constitution (Amendment) Bills might not be allowed to be introduced as those were, in their view, of far reaching consequences and not in consonance with the spirit of the Constitution. The Committee also categorised Bills in category 'A' and category 'B' according to their importance and urgency. Time was allotted by the Committee for discussion of Bills/resolutions.

To conclude, Private Members' Business occupies an important place in the Parliamentary functioning. Many a discussion on Private Members' Business some times forced the Government to give assurance on the floor of the House. Members never lagged behind in exercising their rights of drawing the attention of the Government to the problems facing the nation. The efforts put in by the members will set precedents for the years to come.

LARRDIS—IN RETROSPECT*

Until 1921 there was no separate Library as such for members of the Indian Legislature. Only a small collection of publications comprising mainly the Departmental reports, proceedings of the Legislatures, statutes, etc. used to be maintained without any proper classification. Books and other important publications, when required by members, were obtained on loan from the Libraries of the then Legislative Department and the Imperial Secretariat. Inadequacies inherent in such an arrangement came to be realized over the years and a small Library was, for the first time, established in the year 1921 in the then Central Legislative Assembly. This continued to serve members on a very modest scale for a number of years.

It was only after the country achieved Independence in the year 1947 and the Constituent Assembly commenced the work of drafting a new Constitution for free India that the demands on the Library started multiplying. Too much dependence of members only on governmental sources of information for policy-making as well as evaluation of policy, or even for critical appraisal of any governmental activity, was felt to be rather unsatisfactory. An independent and comprehensive Library service was, therefore, envisioned not merely as a repository of books, legislative debates and parliamentary papers, but for providing an up-to-date and objective store-house of knowledge on which members could draw upon with freedom and confidence.

The year 1950, when India became a sovereign, democratic Republic, saw the beginning of a systematic expansion of the Parliament Library's collections, both quantitatively and qualitatively. A beginning was also made in setting up a Members' Reference Service within the newly established Research and Reference Branch which initially functioned independent of the Parliament Library.

During the past four decades, the Library as well as research and reference services for members have gradually developed into what is now familiarly known

as LARRDIS (the Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service). The present set-up and nomenclature of the integrated service is the result of a major functional re-organisation of the Secretariats of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha brought about during 1974-75.

Even though LARRDIS is a part of the administrative set-up of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, it serves members of both the Houses of Parliament and functions, by and large, on a subject-section-cum-desk officer system. The aim at every level is to ensure the development of necessary specialisation and expertise coupled with diversification of experience and interchangeability of desks within the broad subject areas.

LARRDIS is presently divided into the following functional Divisions : (i) the Research and Reference Division; (ii) the Media and Research Division; (iii) the Parliamentary Affairs Division; (iv) the Library and Parliamentary Museum and Archives Division; (v) the Research and Documentation Division; and (vi) the Library Computerisation and Parliament Library Building Division. The team of officers in each Division is led by a Joint Director. All the six divisions are under the overall charge of a Director. Nomenclatures and the work allocation to these Divisions are subject to change, from time to time, depending upon the exigencies.

RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SERVICES

The research and information services for members of Parliament are provided by the Research and Reference Divisions. Officers and staff in the Research Division are distributed into the following self-contained specialised functional Wings or Sections identified by the subjects handled by each :—

- (i) Political Affairs Wing;
- (ii) Economic and Financial Affairs Wing;
- (iii) Educational, Scientific and Social Affairs Wing;

*Contributed by the Parliamentary Affairs Wing-II of LARRDIS.

- (iv) Legal and Constitutional Affairs Wing;
- (v) Parliamentary Affairs Wing-I (including the Practice and Procedure Unit)
- (vi) Parliamentary Affairs Wing II (including the Journal Section)

The functions of the Research Division are broadly to assess in advance the information requirements of members by anticipating and identifying subjects of current parliamentary interest, including legislative measures on which Parliament is likely to undertake discussion and which are likely to generate demands from members for detailed information and data.

Constant endeavour is made to keep members of Parliament informed of the current developments, both national and international, in various fields by timely issue of objective information material like brochures, information bulletins, background notes, fact sheets and the like. Handy pamphlets or 'information quickies' are also prepared and circulated for the use of members. All these publications are based on authentic published sources and continuous efforts are made to keep these up-to-date.

Books

During the life of Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabhas, the Research Division brought out several important publications, including books titled 'Nehru and Parliament' and 'Dada Saheb Mavalankar—Father of Lok Sabha'. The Division also took up the job of revising and updating several important publications like the well-known treatise, Kaul and Shakhder's 'Practice and Procedure of Parliament'. With the publication rights of this volume having been transferred to the Lok Sabha Secretariat, the fourth revised and updated edition of this monumental work was released in January 1991. Work on the fifth edition of the book is in progress now. It will here after be published as an official publication of the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Brouchers, Briefs, Backgrounders, etc.

The Research Division is also entrusted with special assignments like the preparation of brouchers, briefs, backgrounders, etc. Brochures dealing with various national Policies, viz. 'National Science and Technology Policy', 'National Energy Policy', 'National Textile Policy', 'National Health Policy', 'National Industrial Policy', 'Transport in India', 'National Electronics Policy', 'Foreign Policy of India', 'National Forest Policy', 'Tourism Policy of the Government of India', 'National Information Policy', 'National Agriculture Policy' and

'National Education Policy' have been brought out over the years.

A number of special brochures on parliamentary and constitutional subjects like 'Legislative Councils in the States—their Creation and Abolition', 'Broadcasting and Telecasting of Parliamentary Proceedings', 'Question Hour in Lok Sabha', 'Members of Lok Sabha 1952-84: A Study in their Socio-Economic Background', 'Parliamentary Committees', 'Presidential Elections: Law, Practice and Procedure (1952-1987)', 'Presidential Ordinances (1950-1989)', 'Legislators in India : Salaries and Other Facilities, (7th edition)', and 'Electing the President', were also published.

Apart from issuing 'information quickies' for members of Parliament for use in their day-to-day parliamentary activities, the Research Division also prepares a large number of briefs and background notes for several Parliamentary Delegations going to other countries on good-will visits or for participating in international Parliamentary Conference held under the auspices of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) and other non-governmental organisations.

Background notes are also prepared for use at the Seminars and Symposia held on the occasions of the annual Presiding Officers' Conferences and at other programmes organised by the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) and the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST) in which members of Parliament and State Legislatures take part.

Monographs

This Division also bring out, from time to time Monographs based on transcripts of important addresses and talks at the BPST and elsewhere. So far, the following Monographs have been issued :—

- (i) 'Nehru—A True Democrat' by R. Venkataraman;
- (ii) 'Jawaharlal Nehru : As External Affairs Minister in Parliament' by Narayan Datt Tiwari;
- (iii) 'Jawaharlal Nehru : The Maker of Modern Commonwealth' by Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma; and
- (iv) 'Jawaharlal Nehru and Planning in India' by Vasant Sathe.

In addition, several Monographs on subjects relating to Parliament and its functioning have also been published from time to time.

With a view to reviving the memory of our eminent parliamentarians who played a distinguished role in the country's freedom struggle and contributed in great measure to the development of our parliamentary system as well as the building of modern India, a new Monograph Series, namely, "The Eminent Parliamentarians Monograph Series" was started in 1990. Such Monographs would also greatly benefit our young parliamentarians who may not be much aware of the sterling qualities and eloquence of the eminent parliamentarians of yore.

More Monographs in the series have been planned for the coming years. Besides in English and Hindi, some of these Monographs have also been brought out in the regional language of the personage concerned.

A new series of Monographs titled 'The Distinguished Parliamentarians Felicitations Series' is also being brought out to felicitate and place on record the contributions of many distinguished leaders and parliamentarians who continue to serve the country in very many ways today. Already one such Monograph "Ramaswamy Venkataraman : President in Parliament" has been released. Work on several other such Monographs is in progress.

Periodicals

Besides these *ad hoc* publications, LARRDIS publishes the following periodicals for the use of members :

The Journal of Parliamentary Information (Quarterly) : It contains practice and problem oriented articles on constitutional and parliamentary subjects from members of Parliament and other experts in the field. It also serves as an authentic recorder of developments in practice and procedure and parliamentary events and activities in Indian and foreign legislatures.

The Digest of Central Acts (Quarterly) : It contains synopsis of all Bills passed by Parliament and assented to by the President.

The Digest of Legislative and Constitutional Cases (Quarterly) : It contains abstracts of judgments of the Supreme Court and the High Courts involving interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution in important legislative and constitutional cases.

Abstracts of Books, Reports and Articles (Quarterly) : It contains abstracts of important books received in the Parliament Library and

articles appearing in journals and leading newspapers, and synopsis of important official Indian and foreign reports, including those from the UN.

Diary of Political Events (Monthly) : It is a chronology of important national and international political developments gleaned from leading newspapers.

Public Undertakings : Digest of News and Views (Monthly) : It contains mainly abstracts of important news items and comments about the performance of various public sector undertakings of the Union Government appearing in newspapers.

Science and Technology : News Digest (Monthly) : It contains abstracts of important news items, latest books, reports, articles, replies to parliamentary questions and other literature on science and technology.

I.P.G. Newsletter (Quarterly) : It keeps members informed of the various parliamentary events and activities of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG), like exchange of parliamentary Delegations, Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) Conference, meetings, seminars, symposia, etc.

Parliament Library Bulletin (Monthly) : It contains information regarding the titles of new additions to the Parliament Library during the month. It also has separate sections on 'Titles added to Staff Library' and 'General News' pertaining to statistical information of work done by various Wings/Sections of LARRDIS and visits of dignitaries to the Parliament Library.

Parliamentary Documentation (Fortnightly) : Articles and other literature, which could be of use to members of Parliament, appearing in the leading newspapers and over 240 periodicals are indexed, annotated, classified and codified under a specially devised classification scheme and are brought to the notice of members through this publication.

Copies of the periodicals brought out by LARRDIS are made available to members on request. Other priced publications including books, brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, can be purchased by the members of Parliament at a special discount of 50 percent of the sale price of the publication. This discount is admissible to former members of Parliament and media correspondents accredited to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha and the staff of the two Secretariats.

REFERENCE SERVICES

Members' Reference Service

Reference services provided to members of Parliament by LARRDIS are qualitatively as well as quantitatively different from similar services provided by other Libraries. The Members' Reference Service organises the dissemination of factual, objective and latest information to members of Parliament, Presiding Officers and Committees on important legislative measures and other subjects of economic, social, political, constitutional and legal interest. The main function of this Service is to keep members informed of important developments in India and abroad. The Members' Reference Service broadly caters to the following services :

- (i) Supply of on-the-spot references to members from published documents;
- (ii) Collection and dissemination of latest relevant material, factual data, statistics, etc. in response to members' references;
- (iii) Preparation of bibliographical notes on important Bills; and
- (iv) Preparation of Brochures/Background Notes/Fact Sheets/Information Bulletins and maintenance of Study Boxes on topical issues as part of anticipatory referencing work.

In addition to the above, the Service has also been undertaking revision and updating of the following *ad hoc* publications from time to time :

- (i) President's Rule in the States and Union Territories;
- (ii) Council of Ministers—showing Names and Portfolios of the members of the Union Council of Ministers;
- (iii) "Parliament of India : Souvenir" brought out at the end of the term of each Lok Sabha; and
- (iv) Presidential Ordinances.

In order to streamline the supply of latest and precise information to members within the stipulated time, the Reference Wing is divided into two broad sections, viz:

- (i) Legal, Constitutional, Social and Political Affairs Section comprising four units, viz:
 - (i) Legal and Constitutional Affairs Unit;
 - (ii) International, Parliamentary and Defence Unit;
 - (iii) National Affairs Unit; and
 - (iv) Social Affairs Units I and II;

(ii) Economic, Financial and Infrastructure Section comprising four units, viz:

- (i) Economic, Financial and Infrastructure Unit;
- (ii) Industry and Labour Unit;
- (iii) Agriculture and Rural Development Unit; and
- (iv) Energy and Transport Unit.

Each Unit collects and makes available the latest information pertaining to the subjects allotted to it and briefs members as and when called for. The Service however, always remains alert to ensure timely disposal of members' reference requests.

The job requirement of the Members' Reference Service is normally expected to cater to references on subjects connected with the immediate business before the two Houses of Parliament. Members generally send hand-written requisitions to the Reference Service indicating clearly and precisely the subjects and the specific points on which information is desired and the date and time by which it should be furnished to them. They can also convey their requirements on telephone or personally to the Members' Assistance Desk in the Library (Ground Floor) through requisitions. The reference requisitions, are then promptly passed on to the Members' Reference Service where the concerned officer or the subject-Unit starts processing it. The desired information is culled out from authentic sources, arranged and edited in the form of notes or tables, as the case may be, and passed on to the members concerned by the stipulated date and time. References on which information is readily available in published documents and which do not involve preparation of any detailed analysis or compilation, are attended to on the spot. All the relevant books, reports and press clipping folders are duly marked and placed on the members' reading tables for their reference and study. In case members desire to have only copies of any particular document of press clippings in response to their references, arrangements are made to supply them with reprographed copies thereof.

During Session, the Service also arranges to keep books, reports and other documents relevant to a particular Bill or subject under discussion in Parliament in separate Study Boxes for reference and consultation in Parliament Library by interested members at their convenience. The literature placed in these Study Boxes is not issued out till the debate on the relevant Bill or the subject is concluded.

During inter-Session period, the Service prepares papers such as Background Notes, Information Bulletins and Factsheets on topics of contemporary interest which are supplied to members during the Sessions.

During Parliamentary Conferences and Seminars hosted by the Indian Parliament the Reference Wing, in close association with the Parliament Library, sets up a Reference Desk for the information requirements of the Delegates. Selected parliamentary publications and reference books, year books, etc. are also kept on display. The Reference Wing also brings out a Fact Sheet titled "INDIA : Some Facts" containing latest statistical profile of demographic, social, political and economic aspects of the country for use by members of the Indian Parliamentary Delegations going abroad.

The popularity of the Members' Reference Service can be gauged from the marked increase in the number of references received and handled by the Service during the past few years, particularly in the seventies and the eighties. As against 700 references handled in 1970, the number rose to 950 in 1974. During the year 1977 references received crossed the 1,000 mark for the first time in the history of the Members' Reference Service and stood at 1,120. The year 1978 saw a more than two fold increase of the figure with the number of references reaching 2,480. During 1990, a record number of 5,167 references were received and handled. In the years 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995, the number of references received was 4,687, 5,531, 5,145, 4,645 and 4,302 respectively.

References from members are received all the year round, during Session periods as well as inter-Session periods. For instance, out of about 2,900 references dealt with during the entire period of the Fourth Lok Sabha, more than 600 were received and processed during the inter-Session periods. During the Fifth Lok Sabha, out of about 4,100 references, the inter-Session periods accounted for nearly 950 references. During the Eighth Lok Sabha (1985-1989), the Ninth Lok Sabha (1989-91) and the Tenth Lok Sabha (July 1991 to 22 March 1996), out of the total number of 20,708, 6,650, and 23,898 references received, as many as 5,402, 2,232 and 5,385, respectively, were disposed of during the inter-Session periods. A similar trend has been noticed over the years in the case of spot references as well.

On an average, 40-50 references were received per day during the Session periods of the Tenth Lok Sabha. A time and motion analysis of references received during the same Lok Sabha reveals that as many as 45 per cent of references were received within the same day, 40 per

cent within 2-3 days, 10 per cent within 4-7 days and only 5 per cent were required beyond seven days.

A subject-wise analysis of references received during the Tenth Lok Sabha reveals the majority to be on economic and financial matters constituting about 45 per cent of the total references followed by political and social subjects forming about 40 per cent. From among the rest, references on legal, constitutional and parliamentary matters constituted 10 per cent, science, technology and defence 3 per cent, and those on international affairs about 2 per cent.

So far as computerisation is concerned, a software package for keeping the records of references made by members has been developed by the National Informatics Centre (NIC). In addition, a large number of occasional papers, viz. Backgrounders, Information Bulletins, Fact Sheets and Brochures are now fed into the Computer and updated as and when required. With the acquisition of one PC 486 and seven terminals, it is now proposed to build up a data base. Two separate Statistical Resource Units have already been created to identify, compile and update statistics on social, political and economic aspects.

THE LIBRARY SERVICES

The Parliament Library, with the present holdings of around a million volumes of printed books, reports, governmental publications, U.N. Reports, debates, gazettes, other documents (including periodicals and publications brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat), is one of the finest and richest repositories in the country. 202 Indian and foreign newspapers and 711 periodicals in English, Hindi and other Indian languages are being received regularly in the Parliament Library.

The principal functions of the Parliament Library are acquisition, processing, preservation and issue of books, periodicals, reports and other published material received from various sources. The emphasis throughout has been on the concept of building the Library into a dynamic living organism like the great institution of Parliament which it services, capable of thinking ahead and planning new tools and services to meet the multifarious and growing needs of its special clientele. The Parliament Library, in fact, reflects in its acquisitions the entire gamut of the national activity in its totality.

Books and publications for the Library are selected and acquired from the entire field of human activity relating to almost all subjects with special emphasis, of course, on the legislative requirements of members. All branches of human knowledge are thus covered, the only exception being books on advanced technical knowledge, pure sciences and light fiction.

The procedure for acquisition of new books is so regulated that there is a minimum time-lag between the publication of a book and its actually reaching the Library shelves. In order to ensure this, senior Library personnel make personal visits to book shops from time to time for a preliminary selection, besides scrutinising new books received on approval regularly from publishers themselves. Lists of books falling in the core areas are also drawn up on the basis of pre publication announcements, catalogues and publishers' lists. Important Indian books and topical publications are obtained almost immediately on their release.

The Parliament Library permits reputed booksellers to visit the Acquisition Section twice in a week and supply new books on approval basis. As soon as the local booksellers bring their new arrivals, it is ensured that the books selected fall within the broad pattern of the subjects of interest to the Library. All the books thus selected are placed before the next sitting of the Library Committee for their consideration and approval.

The Parliament Library does not depend only on direct purchase of books and publications for enriching its collections. Under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, all State Governments are expected to acquire and send copies of all books printed anywhere in India, free of cost, to the Parliament Library. All Ministries of the Government of India, including their Departments as well as attached and subordinate offices, likewise, are expected to supply to the Parliament Library, copies of all their publications, reports, etc. free of cost. Elaborate exchange arrangements are also in operation with numerous governmental and non-governmental institutions in India and abroad, for sending all their publications in exchange for publications brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. The Parliament Library is also a depository library for all the unrestricted publications of the United Nations and its allied Agencies.

Books and publications are also received for addition in the Library on complimentary basis, donated by members of Parliament or other individuals and institutions. In addition, books are added on the suggestions from members of Parliament and others. The Acquisition Section gives due consideration to the readers' initiative, past demands, changing social needs, anticipated demands for books in the light of forthcoming international, national and local events and occurrences, while selecting the books.

The Parliament Library Management Functions like Acquisition, Processing and issue and return of books

have been computerised by using the software packages LIBSYS. Members can have access to the catalogue of the Library through the terminals installed at the counters of the Library at First Floor and Ground Floor. On line access of catalogue provides information about author, title, subject and keywords-based searches in order to save the time of the members and other readers for having the requisite information. Indexes of important articles published in newspapers and journals and publications of national and international organisations are also available through the terminals. Subject bibliographies and select list of publications on various subjects are provided to members on request.

Since January 1992, books/publications are processed and classified according to the 20th edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme (DDCS) and catalogue cards are prepared as per the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR) (2nd edition). The Library of Congress' List of Subject Headings (12th edition) is adopted for assigning search keywords to the publications. The old books which were earlier classified according to the 16th edition of DDCS are now being re-classified according to the 20th edition since January 1993. As mentioned earlier, a Parliament Library Bulletin, containing titles of the latest additions, is published every month for the information of members and other users of the Library.

The collections of the Library are presently stacked in a number of rooms on the First Floor and rooms adjoining the spacious Library hall on the Ground Floor of Parliament House. While books and standard reference works are available on the First Floor, reports, journals and newspapers are maintained and issued on the Ground Floor. The latest periodicals are displayed on the large tables, positioned at convenient distance, for consultation and study by members. There is a separate newspapers' enclosure in the Library Hall where members go through the newspapers published in India and abroad, displayed on specially designed racks.

Rare and Art Books

The Parliament Library possesses a rich collection of over a thousand rare books on art, painting, sculpture and architecture. Books on Indian art cover a broad canvas of Indian history depicting different stages in its evolution. These include the paintings of the Mughal, Rajput, Kangra, Garhwal and other schools of art. The foreign art collections comprise the creations of celebrated artists like Michaelangelo, Leonardo Da Vinci and Raphael as also works on Chinese and Japanese art

and Russian, German, French, American and Arabian paintings.

Gandhiana

As a mark of respect to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation and to make available all the works by and on the Mahatma at one place, a separate Gandhiana section was opened in the Parliament Library on 9 August 1978. It contains about 2,000 books by and on Mahatma Gandhi in English, Hindi and various Indian languages. Members and scholars interested in a deeper study and extensive research on the life and works of Mahatma Gandhi have welcomed the Gandhiana.

Literature on Indian Languages

The Parliament Library has been laying great emphasis on developing its language collections. A separate wing containing nearly 70,000 holdings in various Indian languages has been carved out in the Library. The languages covered, apart from Hindi and Sanskrit, are : (i) Assamese; (ii) Bengali; (iii) Gujarati; (iv) Dogri; (v) Kannada; (vi) Kashmiri; (vii) Marathi; (viii) Malayalam; (ix) Oriya; (x) Punjabi; (xi) Rajasthani; (xii) Sindhi; (xiii) Tamil; (xiv) Telugu; and (xv) Urdu. Concerted efforts are under way to enrich this collection by adding more and more basic standard works in each of these and other Indian languages.

The Parliament Library is at present receiving 79 periodicals in Hindi and as many periodicals in other Indian languages. All these language periodicals are displayed on a separate Reading Table in the Library Hall.

Besides its conventional functions, the Parliament Library has, in recent years, ventured into other activities like arranging of Exhibitions, Discussion-sessions and Lectures in order to generate and sustain the interest of members of Parliament in the holdings of the Library and assessing ways and means to enrich these further. The Library has also been participating in the birth anniversary celebrations of eminent parliamentarians and dignitaries and in other important parliamentary events, mainly by organising exhibitions of books and other literature on the personalities or the issues concerned.

Library Committee of Parliament

A Library Committee is constituted every year by the Speaker, Lok Sabha to advise him on all matters

concerning the development of the Parliament Library. The Committee consists of six members from the Lok Sabha and three from the Rajya Sabha, nominated by the Presiding Officers of the respective Houses. The Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha is the *ex officio* Chairman of the Library Committee. The Library Committee keeps a watch on the quality and quantum of all acquisitions of the Library and gives comments and suggestions to further improve the functioning of the Parliament Library and its ancillary services.

Administration and Preservation Section

The Administration and Preservation Section of the Library Division deals with the general administration of the Library, maintenance and preservation of the Library holdings, grant of Library facilities to research scholars (Indian and foreign) and personal staff of members of Parliament, stock verification, binding of publications, training of staff and the acquisition of all Library equipments.

The Correction Unit of this Section preserves and maintains the record of Central and State Acts, Government and Private Members' Bills. Central and State Government Rules, Joint Select Committee Reports, Constitution of India, Allocation of Business Rules, Foreign Acts, etc. In addition, the Unit also carries out corrections in Central Acts, Constitution of India and Allocation of Business Rules to keep them up-to-date.

This Unit also receives from the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs copies of all the Ordinances promulgated by the President during the inter Session period.

Staff Library

As the main Library of Parliament is primarily meant for the use of members of the two Houses, a separate Library for the benefit of the parliamentary staff has been set up. The Staff Library, now housed in the terrace floor of the Parliament House Annexe, is administered by the Library Division and has 2,000 staff members of both the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha Secretariat, currently on its membership register.

The present holdings of the Staff Library are about 21,600. It also receives 22 newspapers and 59 periodicals regularly.

Nearly 60 new books are added to the Staff Library every month and some additions are made on the suggestions of the Staff Members. The information about new additions is made known to its members through the Parliament Library Bulletin.

Documentation Section

The Documentation Service was set up in 1975 as a functional unit of LARRDIS. This Service is mainly responsible for locating, collecting, subject-wise classification and indexing of books, reports, parliamentary debates and articles appearing in periodicals and newspapers.

The Documentation Section scans newspapers, periodicals, books, reports (Centre, State, foreign and UN) and parliamentary debates received in the Parliament Library on a fortnight basis. All useful literature and articles are then indexed, annotated, classified and codified under a specially devised classification scheme and are then published in the form of Parliamentary Documentation brought out fortnightly. Since 1989 all these details are also being fed into the computer and processed keeping in tune with the recent advances in information technology. Information so stored are available for retrieval year-wise, subject-wise, state-wise and country-wise.

To keep pace with the advances in information technology, the Documentation Section was computerised in the year 1989. Computerised database has proved to be significant in catering to the instant reference needs of members and officers of Parliament, Parliamentary Committees, the research and reference personnel and other staff members. Documentation Service also provides computerised bibliographies on specific subjects of contemporary interest and relating to important business coming up for discussion in both the Houses of Parliament.

Press Clipping Service

The Press Clipping Service serves the information needs of members by providing them relevant and up-to-date press clippings of news items, selected editorials and articles on important developments in legislative, political, economic, socio-cultural, scientific and technological fields, taken from selected English and Hindi newspapers. The origin of this Service dates back to 1956 when it was started on a modest scale with the limited objective of assisting in the speedy disposal of the members' references on current topics. Over the years, the scope of this Service has widened considerably. Apart from newspapers, the Press releases of the Press Information Bureau (PIB) and the Indian News & Features Alliance (INFA) and the Daily Digest of News and Views on matters of current interest are also scrutinised for clipping purposes.

Press Clipping folders are not issued out and can be consulted in the Press Clipping Section itself. These,

however, are made available to members for consultation in the Library Rooms in the Ground and First Floors.

In line with the on-going process of computerisation of various activities of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, the Press Clipping Service is also being automated through an Imaging Technology system linked with computer terminals. This project has been undertaken in coordination with the NIC. A software package for this has already been developed and is presently under testing. Hardware requirements have also been worked out and will be procured shortly.

Microfilming Unit

Micrographics is an indispensable part of information technology for better management of Library and Information Services. In order to ensure the optimum utilization of the existing space in the Parliament Library and for better preservation and future use of valuable collections, a Microfilming Unit was set up in 1987 as one of the important Branches of LARRDIS with the acquisition of latest available models of microfilming equipment and ancillaries. The Unit is now fully functional and provides facilities for Computer-Assisted Retrieval (CAR) of information from the microfilmed documents.

At present, microfilms are prepared with the help of three RV-3 and one MRD-2 Cameras having provisions for 16 mm and 35 mm/16 mm rolls respectively. For operation of these Cameras, six dark cabins have specially been designed where the work of microfilming is undertaken. All documents are microfilmed on 16mm rolls, except those of abnormal size, like Papers Laid on the Table of the House, which are microfilmed on 35mm film rolls. The Unit also has one Processor and one Duplicator for making additional copies of the microfilm rolls. Microfilms of documents are easily accessible to members and to all those interested in them. For this, one microfilm reader-cum-printer has been installed in the Library (Ground Floor).

Since 1988 till May 1997, as many as 890 microfilm rolls have been prepared and 19,21,777 exposures of various documents have been taken by the Microfilming Unit. Till the end of September 1995, the publications microfilmed by the Unit include:

- Indian Legislative Council Debates
- Central Legislative Assembly Debates
- Constituent Assembly Debates (legislative part)
- Constituent Assembly Debates (Draft making)

Parliamentary Debates (House of the People and Provisional Parliament)

Lok Sabha Debates (English)

Lok Sabha Debates (Hindi)

Council of States Debates

Rajya Sabha Debates (English)

Rajya Sabha Debates (Hindi)

Indexes of the above-mentioned Debates

Journal of Parliamentary Information
Reports of the Indian Parliamentary Group

Reports of various Parliamentary Committees, viz :

- (i) Public Accounts Committee (English)
- (ii) Estimates Committee (English)
- (iii) Public Undertakings Committee (English)
- (iv) Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (English)
- (v) Committee on Subordinate Legislation
- (vi) Committee on Government Assurances
- (vii) Committee on Petitions
- (viii) Railway Convention Committee
- (ix) Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament
- (x) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table

Papers Laid on the Table of the House

Accession Registers of Acquisition Section, LARRDIS

Papers of Shri G.V. Mavalankar

Constitution of India (calligraphed copy).

The microfilming Unit also proposes to undertake the microfilming of the following documents:

- (i) Reports of various Inquiry Committees/ Commissions available in the Library
- (ii) Newspapers (Bound Volumes)

(iii) Rare books and documents

(iv) Other documents (as decided from time to time).

The Gazettes and Debates Unit

This Unit is primarily responsible for collection and maintenance of Debates and Gazettes. The various debates in its collection are those of the Constituent Assembly, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, the State Legislatures in India and those of the British House of Commons, House of Lords and the U.S. Congress. As per Gazettes, this Unit has a collection of both the Union and State Governments' Gazettes.

The total collection in the hold of the Gazettes and Debates Unit is around 20,000 volumes.

Reprography Service

This Service was set up in 1975 to cater to the official needs of members of Parliament and officers and Branches of the Lok Sabha Secretariat for photocopying of important press clippings, parliamentary questions and answers, articles in periodicals and newspapers and extracts from books and other documents.

There are four photocopying machines in the Reprography Section out of which two are installed in the Central Hall Lounge of Parliament House. Members of Parliament can have photocopies of documents prepared for them at a nominal cost of 50 paise per copy. Photocopies of papers relating to the day-to-day parliamentary work required by members are, however, supplied to them free of cost.

The Central Hall Unit of the Reprography Service also undertakes typing work of the members of Parliament, both in English and Hindi against a nominal payment of Rs. 5.00 per page.

The other two machines, installed in Room No. 104, Parliament House are exclusively to cater to the needs of the Branches, officers of the Secretariat and Chairmen of Parliamentary Committees.

Library Units Outside Parliament House/Parliament House Annexe

With a view to easing the acute shortage of space in Parliament House/Parliament House Annexe, particularly in the light of new projects that are being launched and facilities which are being extended to members of Parliament, it became necessary to shift some of the holdings of the Parliament Library to places outside the Parliament Complex where these could be properly stacked.

Accordingly since 1992 a large number of publications, including bound volumes of newspapers and periodicals, have been shifted to 23, Mahadev Road; 36, Rakab Ganj Road and Vithalbhai Patel House. These Library Units are now functioning as ancillary units of the main Parliament Library. Books and publications required by members of Parliament and other reference and research staff are issued from and returned to these Library Units.

The issue of books and other publications to members is regulated by the Parliament Library Rules which are framed on the recommendations of the Library Committee of Parliament. These Rules are published separately and can be freely obtained by members on request. Facilities are available to members for study in the Library.

Computerised Information Service

A Computer Centre was established in 1985 within the Parliament Library Information Service (PARLIS) to keep pace with the advances in information technology.

So far, four Pentium machines, eight 486 based mini computers, forty PC 486, and fifty PC 386 based computers, 270 terminals and 208 printers, including laser and line printers, have been installed in various Branches of the Secretariat. These are: General Administration, Reporters, Questions, Committees, Members' Service, Pay and Accounts, Budget and Payments, Recruitment, Reception Office, Security Service and LARRDIS.

Computerisation of Information Services to Members of Parliament

A large number of index-based databases of information generated within the Parliament were initially developed by the Computer Centre which cater to the instant reference needs of members, officers and research and reference personnel. The data stored and available now in PARLIS databases for on-line retrieval relate to :

- (i) Selected Parliamentary Questions (only indexes), Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, from 1985;
- (ii) Parliamentary Proceedings from 1985-93 (only indexes) since Winter Session, 1993 (full texts);
- (iii) Government and Private Members' Bills, from 1985;
- (iv) Directions, Decisions and Observations from the Chair, from 1952;

- (v) Dates of discussion in the Constituent Assembly on the Articles and Schedules of the Constitution of India;
- (vi) Bio-data of members of the Lok Sabha, from 1985;
- (vii) Bio-data of members of the Rajya Sabha, from 1985;
- (viii) Socio-economic background of members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, from 1952;
- (ix) Time taken on various kinds of business in Lok Sabha from March 1977;
- (x) Presidential elections, from 1952;
- (xi) Vice-Presidential elections, from 1952;
- (xii) Obituary references made in the Houses;
- (xiii) President's Rule in the States and Union Territories, from 1951;
- (xiv) By-elections to the Lok Sabha, from 1952;
- (xv) Council of Ministers, Ministry-wise and name-wise, from 1947;
- (xvi) Current Awareness Service (Parliamentary Documentation), from January 1989;
- (xvii) Serials Control, from 1989;
- (xviii) Library catalogue from 1992; and
- (xix) Indexes of Microfilms of Parliamentary Proceedings.

Computer Facilities to Members of Parliament

Keeping in view the need for information for parliamentarians to discharge their duties in an effective manner, it is proposed to provide each member with a Note Book computer at his residence/work place.

A user-friendly menu-driven software under the 'Windows' environment has been developed to assist the members in organising their constituency management functions, office automation activities, personal information systems, parliamentary activities and access to PARLIS, databases. Presently, members can have access to the computerised information/databases available in the Computer Centre at their residences/work places through their personal computers. It is also proposed to provide members with a protected electronic mail box for exchange of messages with outside world through E-mail.

Communication Linkage

In order to provide on-line access to the Parliament databases, other Government databases and databases of foreign Legislatures, a central computing facility at Parliament House has been set up and connected to the NIC's Satellite based network known as the NICNET through a Micro Earth Station and leased lines. As NICNET is linked with capitals of all States and district headquarters of the country, major international networks like UUNET, INTERNET, SPRINTNET, TIMENET, TELENET, DATAPAK, etc. it is possible to interchange information with States in India and foreign Legislatures and also to access international databases, including databases of the foreign Legislatures and important international organisations.

Press and Public Relations Service

All public relations work of the Lok Sabha Secretariat involving the maintenance of continuous liaison with the Press, various Governmental publicity organisations and all the other media is looked after by the Press and Public Relations (PPR) Wing. It also deals with all matters concerning the Press Gallery of the Lok Sabha (with a seating capacity of 123), including the issue of Press Gallery passes and provision of facilities to correspondents covering the proceedings of the House.

The facilities provided to media representatives by the PPR Wing include the supply of parliamentary papers, daily agenda, committee reports, other papers laid on the Table of the House, etc. to all accredited correspondents of Parliament. Photocopying and fax facilities are also available to media persons free of cost on demand. Three well furnished Press Rooms have been provided to representatives of media in the Parliament House near the Press Gallery of the Lok Sabha. The facility regarding simultaneous interpretation of the proceedings of Parliament is also available to the correspondents of mass media in the Press Gallery. Large screen television sets have also been kept in the Press Gallery as well as in the Press Rooms to enable the journalists to watch the proceedings of the House which are now being telecast live through Low Power Transmitters (LPTs).

Admission of Press correspondents to the Press Gallery of Lok Sabha is generally regulated on the advice given by the Press Advisory Committee which is constituted by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, every year from amongst senior journalists. The PPR Wing provides secretarial assistance to the Committee and organises its meetings.

Press Releases on all matters connected with the Sessions of the Lok Sabha and meetings of the Parliamentary Committees, various Parliamentary Conferences, visits of foreign Parliamentary Delegations to India and of Indian Delegations to other countries and national and international parliamentary functions taking place in Parliament House/Parliament House Annexe are also issued by the PPR Wing. Special arrangements are made for wider coverage of important Parliamentary Conferences by way of setting up of Media Centres catering to the needs of the print as well as the electronic media. All Press Conferences of the Speaker and the Chairpersons of Parliamentary Committees are also arranged by the PPR Wing.

The "Who's Who" of Lok Sabha containing biographical sketches of members of the Lok Sabha, is compiled and published by this Wing soon after the constitution of every new Lok Sabha. This is kept up-to-date by issuing supplementary editions, as and when necessary.

For an easy identification of a member in the House by the Speaker, a special chart showing members' photographs and their names and Division numbers is prepared by this Wing for placement on the Table of the Speaker in the Chamber.

With the objective of wider dissemination of knowledge about the working of parliamentary institutions, small and handy information folders on important parliamentary activities and various aspects of parliamentary practice and procedure are also brought out and distributed to members of Parliament, Press correspondents, visiting dignitaries from India and abroad and others by the PPR Wing.

Research Fellowships

Two annual Research Fellowships, one each in Hindi and English, have been instituted by the Lok Sabha Secretariat with a view to promoting original studies on matters of parliamentary interest. A Fellowship Committee appointed by the Speaker invites applications, scrutinises them and makes recommendations. The Committee is assisted in its work by the PPR Wing.

Teleprinter Service

In order to keep members posted with the latest developments in the country and abroad, particularly during the Sessions of Parliament, English, Hindi and Urdu teleprinters, fed by national news agencies, have been installed in Parliament House. Important news items received on these teleprinters are collected, scanned and displayed on a News Display Board located

near the entrance to the Library (Ground Floor) at regular intervals throughout the day.

CCTV System

A Closed Circuit Television System (CCTV), displaying vital information pertaining to the on-going business in the two Houses of Parliament, is in operation, during the Sessions of Parliament, at various places of the Parliament House and Parliament House Annexe. CCTV monitors have also been installed in the rooms of Presiding Officers, Ministers, Political Parties, officers of the two Secretariats and also at various common areas like the Waiting Halls, Library Reading Hall, Press Gallery, Press Rooms and Refreshment Rooms. In the Central Hall, a large screen of the Hotline Projection Television has been installed to display this information for the benefit of members. It alternately carries information on the business going on in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha for a duration of 10 seconds each. It also displays important announcements on various activities of Parliament which are of interest to members.

Audio-Visual & Telecasting Units

As part of modernisation of Library and Information Services, an Audio-Visual Unit, with a Viewing Room comprising four small cabins, has been set up in Room No. 46, Parliament Library (Ground Floor). Facilities for viewing/listening to video/audio records of Lok Sabha Debates, proceedings of international Parliamentary Conferences/Seminars, Parliamentary Films and Linguaphone Courses are available to members of Parliament. The proceedings of the Lok Sabha and films on Parliamentary subjects are also shown to dignitaries from India as well as abroad. Accredited correspondents of the Lok Sabha can also make use of the facilities available in the Viewing Room.

A Microfilm Reader-cum-Printer has also been provided in the Viewing Room to enable the members to view the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha Debates (in both Hindi and English) which have been microfilmed so far. Besides, a computer has been provided to view the Index to Parliamentary Debates, Bills and select questions from the year 1921 to 1993.

Audio-Visual Unit : The Unit preserves video (U-matic, Betacam and VHS and audio-cassettes of all parliamentary proceedings, other parliamentary functions, etc. Arrangements are also made for

dubbing of speeches of members into VHS Cassettes, on payment basis. The Linguaphone Courses (audio and video cassettes) available in the Unit include the following:

Audio-Cassettes

- (i) Linguaphone courses in Hindi language through English;
- (ii) Hindi language course through commentaries in Assamese, Bengali, English, Kannada, Malayalam, Oriya, Tamil and Telugu;
- (iii) Linguaphone course in English language through Hindi;
- (iv) Language courses in Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil and Telugu through English;
- (v) Linguaphone courses in 23 foreign languages, viz. Arabic, Chinese, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Icelandic, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Malay, Norwegian, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Spanish and Swedish through English.

Video Cassettes

Linguaphone Courses in 4 Foreign languages viz. French, German, Italian and Spanish through English.

Telecasting Unit : This Unit looks after all the coordination work relating to televising and broadcasting of Parliamentary Proceedings, international Parliamentary Conferences held in India and other parliamentary functions/events.

As an extension of telefilming and televising of parliamentary proceedings, video films are being prepared on parliamentary practices and procedures and related parliamentary topics. This is to give a new dimension to the Orientation Programmes for new members of Parliament and State Legislatures as well as officers of Legislatures and Government, besides educating the scholars, media persons and other about various facets of the functioning of Parliament.

So far six such films have been prepared. These are: (i) "Private Members' Bills"; (ii) "Parliamentary Questions"; (iii) "Parliamentary Etiquette and Manners"; (iv) "Financial Committees"; (v) "Enriching the Debates in Legislatures"; and (vi) "How to be an Effective Parliamentarian". Work on production of more such films is in hand.

To take the assistance of members of Parliament in the preparation of such films, the Speaker, Lok Sabha has constituted a Committee on Parliamentary Films. The Committee consist of 5 members of the House. The functions of this Committee are: (i) to select suitable topics for video films on Parliamentary Practices and Procedures; (ii) to get the scripts prepared and finalised for such films; (iii) to lay down guidelines for making such films; and (iv) to suggest technical and other arrangements for preparation of the films.

The Speaker, Lok Sabha has also constituted another 10-member Committee to Advise Parliament on Televising. This Committee is composed of media experts in the field. The functions of the Committee are to advise the Parliament on making the televising of Parliament informative, interesting and useful. The Committee may also advise on technical issues and on any other relevant matter referred to it.

Parliamentary Museum and Archives (PMA)

In 1976, the Lok Sabha Secretariat set up a Parliamentary Archives of Photographs and Films to preserve an authentic, comprehensive, complete and up-to-date pictorial record of the history of the institution of Parliament and its activities and personalities. Since this was felt inadequate in view of the archival needs of Parliament, a proposal for setting up a Parliamentary Museum and Archives was conceived and its broad outlines were approved by the General Purposes Committees of the Lok Sabha on 1 August 1985. The Parliamentary Museum and Archives was formally inaugurated by the then Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Rabi Ray, on 29 December 1989.

The basic aim of the PMA is to preserve all the precious records, historic documents and articles connected with the Constitution and Parliament.

The PMA is divided into three wings :

The Museum : It endeavours to show, with the help of models, charts, illustrations, objects, photographs and other visual techniques, the evolution and functioning of parliamentary institutions in India and abroad.

The Museum has further been divided into three sections. The first Section depicts the existence of democratic institutions in ancient India, the growth and evolution of modern parliamentary institutions and their development in the post-Independence period till date. The second Section throws light on Parliaments of the world by displaying photographs and models of various foreign Parliaments. Gifts and presents received for our

Parliament from foreign Parliaments and dignitaries are also beautifully arranged in separate show cases in this Section. The third Section is about Legislatures in the States. In this Section, impressive scale models and photographs of Legislature buildings and other objects, including publications pertaining to them, are displayed.

The Photo Archives : It preserves a pictorial record of the history of the institution of Parliament, its activities and that of eminent personalities.

The Archives Wing : It deals with the acquisition and preservation of the records connected with the framing of India's Constitution, the growth and work of parliamentary institutions and the private papers of the parliamentarians. Members wishing to hold their papers confidential for a specific number of years are also extended facility of preservation in this wing. The records of the Archives Wing are open to scholars, private as well as official, for consultation to promote scholarly ventures in the sphere of parliamentary and democratic traditions, practices and institutions.

The present collection of the PMA is about 8,200 photographs and 29 films. It has received models of 15 State Legislature buildings in India and 8 foreign Parliament buildings. Blow-ups of photographs of all the Indian State Legislature buildings and 75 photographs of foreign Parliament buildings are also available with the PMA.

Other interesting objects added to the collections of the Museum are: the gown and the wig worn by the erstwhile President of the Central Legislative Assembly, an oil painting of the inauguration of the Round Table Conference in London, a chair used by the first Prime Minister of India, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the original specimen of the seats used in the Princes' Chamber and personal articles of the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Shri G.V. Mavalankar.

About 1,010 stamps and First Day Covers issued by the Department of Posts from time to time and stamps of various other countries of the world, the ashes of Mahatma Gandhi in a silver-bronze container and about 200 gifts presented by various Parliamentary Delegations, including among other things a fragment of moon presented by a Parliamentary Delegation from the United States, are also preserved in the PMA.

The PMA also collects, purchases and maintains books written on and by parliamentarians as well as books by the Secretaries-General concerning Parliament and its functioning for display. Nearly 150 books and 27,948 documents from 59 members have been added so far.

From time to time, the PMA, in cooperation with official agencies, organises for members of Parliament and the general public, exhibitions on various themes mostly connected with the functioning and achievements of the Parliament.

The portraits of distinguished freedom fighters and eminent parliamentarians which are unveiled in the Central Hall of Parliament House from time to time adorn a separate Portrait Gallery in the Museum. All the photographs, museum items, archival documents and books are accessioned and computerised for future reference and research work. The PMA also keeps updated record of obituary references made in the House.

The New Parliament Library Building

To house the fast growing collections and to facilitate the diversification of activities to keep pace with the various information requirements of members of Parliament, a new Library building is being constructed, within the Parliament House Estate, between the Parliament House and its Annexe, at an estimated cost of Rs. 88 crore. The building is slated for commissioning in 1998. When completed, this modern Library would be the central repository of all the information needs of members of Parliament and will function as a research and information dissemination workshop in constitutional and parliamentary subjects. Besides the various Divisions and Wings of LARRDIS, the complex would also be housing the BPST and the PMA.

PART II
STATISTICAL STATEMENTS

CONSTITUTION AND COMPOSITION OF LOK SABHA

Elections

The Constitution of India which came into force on January 26, 1950 empowered Parliament to make laws regarding elections. Two major Acts, *viz.*, the Representation of People's Act of 1950 and 1951 were accordingly enacted by Parliament for the purpose. Statutory rules were formulated under these Acts for the conduct of elections.

The Constitution also provides for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the Tenth General Elections to the Lok Sabha held during May-June 1991 and February 1992, 78 and 41 seats were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively.

Statement-1 shows State-wise number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Tenth General Elections.

Since the commencement of the Constitution, India has held, till April, 1996, ten General Elections to the Lok Sabha based on universal adult franchise. The first General Elections were held in December, 1951–February, 1952, the second in February–March 1957, the third in February 1962, the fourth in February 1967, the fifth in March 1971, the sixth in March 1977, the seventh in December, 1979–January, 1980, the eighth in December 1984 and the ninth in November 1989. General Elections to the Tenth Lok Sabha were held on May 20, June 12, 15, 1991 and in Assam on June 6 and 8, 1991. Polling was held in respect of 521 seats. Polling for 13 seats from Punjab were held on February 19, 1992.

The House was duly constituted on June 20, 1991. The first sitting of the House was held on July 9, 1991. Statement-2 indicates the programme of the Tenth General Elections. Statement-2A indicates the programme of the General Elections in Punjab.

Political Parties

In the Tenth General Elections to the Lok Sabha, candidates of nine national parties, twenty six State parties and one hundred eight other registered parties contested.

Statement-3 lists the names of those parties which took part in the elections and also the symbols reserved for them.

Swearing-in by Members

The Tenth Lok Sabha was constituted on June 20, 1991. It comprised 509 members—507 members elected from different parliamentary constituencies and two members nominated under Article 331 of the Constitution. Of the 508 members who made the oath or affirmation under Article 99 of the Constitution during the First Session 183 did so in Hindi, 124 in English, 54 in Sanskrit, 34 in Bengali, 30 in Tamil, 22 in Marathi, 14 in Kannada, 12 in Telugu, 7 each in Gujarati, Oriya and Urdu, 6 in Assamese, 5 in Malayalam, 2 in Punjabi and 1 in Maithili.

Statement-4 indicates the composition of the Tenth Lok Sabha and Statement-5 the languages used by the members for subscribing to the oath or affirmation.

Bye-elections

During the Tenth Lok Sabha, in all 17 bye-elections were held. Statement-6 shows details about these bye-elections.

Party Position

Initially 507 members were elected. Two members were nominated by the President under Article 331 of the Constitution. General Elections in Punjab were held in February 19, 1992. Out of 13 elected Members, 12 belonged to Congress (I) and 1 to BSP.

Statement 7 provides the Party-wise position as on July 3, 1991 *i.e.* on the eve of the commencement of the first Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha.

Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Panel of Chairmen

The Tenth Lok Sabha was convened for the first time on July 9, 1991. Shri Indrajit Gupta who was nominated as Speaker *Pro-tem* presided on July 9 and 10, 1991. On July 10, 1991, Shri Shivraj V. Patil was elected as Speaker of the Tenth Lok Sabha. On August 13, 1991, Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah was elected Deputy Speaker.

Statement-8 indicates the names of Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Members of the Panel of Chairmen.

Leader of the House

On December 6, 1991, the Speaker formally declared in the House that the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao would be functioning as the Leader of the House. Earlier when the Tenth Lok Sabha was constituted, the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao not being a member of either House of Parliament, had nominated Shri Arjun Singh, the then Minister of Human Resource Development, as the Leader of the House in the Lok Sabha.

Leader of the Opposition

On July 8, 1991, the Speaker recognised Shri L.K. Advani, the Leader of the BJP in the Lok Sabha, as the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha with effect from June 21, 1991. Subsequent to his election to the post of the president of the BJP, Shri Advani resigned from the office of the Leader of the Opposition.

Subsequently, on July 26, 1993, the Speaker announced that he had recognised Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee of the BJP, as the Leader of the Opposition in the House with immediate effect.

Socio-economic Profile of the Members of the Tenth Lok Sabha

The average age of the members of the Tenth Lok Sabha was 51.5 years, compared to 51.3 years in the Ninth Lok Sabha. As far as professional background is concerned, Agriculturists dominated the House (32.09 per cent) followed by Political and Social Workers (18.11 per cent) and Lawyers (16.34 per cent). The corresponding figures for the Ninth Lok Sabha were 40.4 per cent, 17.00 per cent and 15.35 per cent. The Tenth Lok Sabha had a little over 76 per cent members with graduation as the minimum educational qualification and could legitimately take pride in having the maximum number of members possessing Post-Graduate and Doctorate degrees. Also, the Tenth Lok Sabha had the lowest percentage (3.57 per cent) of under-matriculいたes as compared to earlier Lok Sabhas. Similar data for the Ninth Lok Sabha had been 74 per cent and 4.1 per cent. There was a slight increase in the number of women members in the Tenth Lok Sabha. The figures stood at 36 for the Tenth Lok Sabha as against 27 for the Ninth Lok Sabha.

Seating Arrangement for Members

The Chamber of the Lok Sabha is semi-circular in shape. The Chair of the Speaker is placed conspicuously at the centre of the diameter connecting the two ends of the semi-circle. In the pit of the Chamber just below the Speaker's Chair is the Table of the Secretary-General of the House.

The Chamber has a seating accommodation for 550 members. The seats are divided into six blocks each with eleven rows. On the right of the Chair of the Speaker are Treasury Benches and on the left are seats for the Opposition members.

A Chart showing the seating arrangement in the Lok Sabha Chamber is appended at the end of the publication.

STATEMENT 1

Reserved Seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

States/Union Territories	1991-92 General Elections		
	Total Seats	SC	ST
1	2	3	4
States			
Andhra Pradesh	42	6	2
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0
Assam	14	1	2
Bihar*	54	8	5
Goa	2	0	0
Gujarat	26	2	4
Haryana	10	2	0
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	0
Karnataka	28	4	0
Kerala	20	2	0
Madhya Pradesh	40	6	9
Maharashtra	48	3	4
Manipur	2	0	1
Meghalaya	2	0	0
Mizoram	1	0	1
Nagaland	1	0	0
Orissa	21	3	5
Punjab\$	13	3	0
Rajasthan	25	4	3
Sikkim	1	0	0
Tamil Nadu	39	7	0
Tripura	2	0	1
Uttar Pradesh*	85	18	0
West Bengal	42	7	2

Note : Elections were not held for the entire State of Jammu & Kashmir (6 seats with no SC/ST seat).

* Election could not be completed in three constituencies viz. Purnea and Patna in Bihar and Meerut in U.P. due to pending court cases.

\$ Elections for the State of Punjab (13 seats with 3 SC seats and no ST seat) were held in February, 1992.

1	2	3	4
Union Territories			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	0	0
Chandigarh	1	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	1
Daman & Diu	1	0	0
Delhi	7	1	0
Lakshadweep	1	0	1
Pondicherry	1	0	0
Total	537	78	41

STATEMENT 2

Programme of the Tenth General Elections

S.No.	Programme	Date
1.	Date of issue of Notification	19.04.1991
2.	Last Date for making Nominations	26.04.1991
3.	Date of scrutiny of Nominations	27.04.1991
4.	Last date for withdrawal of Candidatures	29.04.1991
5.	Dates on which poll was held	20.05.1991 12.06.1991 15.06.1991 06.06.1991 08.06.1991 (in Assam only)
6.	Date on which the Tenth Lok Sabha was constituted	20.06.1991

STATEMENT 2 (A)
Programme of the Tenth General Elections in Punjab

S.No.	Programme	Date
1.	Date of issue of Notification	25.01.1992
2.	Last date for making Nominations	01.02.1992
3.	Date of scrutiny of Nominations	03.02.1992
4.	Last date for withdrawal of Candidatures	05.02.1992
5.	Date on which poll was held	19.02.1992

STATEMENT 3

**General Elections to the Lok Sabha 1991—
List of Parties and Symbols**

S.No.	National Parties	Symbols Reserved
1.	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	Lotus
2.	Communist Party of India (CPI)	Ears of corn and sickle
3.	Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPM)	Hammer, sickle and Star
4.	Indian Congress (Socialist-Sarat Chandra Sinha) ICS (SCS)	Charkha within a rectangle
5.	Indian National Congress (INC)	Hand
6.	Janata Dal (JD)	Chakra (wheel)
7.	Janata Dal (Samajwadi) JD(S)	A woman carrying a pot on her head
8.	Janata Party (JP)	Haldhar within wheel
9.	Lok Dal (LKD)	Farmer ploughing the field

STATEMENT 3(A)

Sl. No.	State Parties	Symbol Reserved	State/Union Territories in which recognised
1	2	3	4
1.	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Two Leaves	Tamil Nadu
2.	Asom Gana Parishad	Elephant	Assam
3.	Bahujan Samaj Party	Elephant	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Rising Sun	Tamil Nadu
5.	All India Forward Bloc	Lion	West Bengal
6.	Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	Bow and Arrow	Bihar
7.	Jammu-Kashmir Panthers Party	Bicycle	Jammu & Kashmir

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
8.	Kerala Congress (M)	Two Leaves	Kerala
9.	Kerala Congress	Horse	Kerala
10.	Maharashtrawadi Gomantak	Lion	Goa
11.	Mizo National Front	Tiger	Mizoram
12.	Manipur Peoples Party	Bicycle	Manipur
13.	Muslim League	Ladder	Kerala
14.	Natun Asom Gan Parishad	Two Leaves	Assam
15.	Nagaland Peoples Council	Cock	Nagaland
16.	Nagaland Peoples Party	Elephant	Nagaland
17.	Pattali Makkal Katchi	Elephant	Tamilnadu
18.	Pondicherry Mannila Makkal Munnani	Scales	Pondicherry
19.	Plains Tribals Council of Assam	Rising Sun	Assam
20.	Peasants and Workers' Party of India	Cart	Maharashtra
21.	Revolutionary Socialist Party	Spade & Stoker	West Bengal
22.	Shiromani Akali Dal	Lion	Punjab
23.	Shiv Sena	Bow and Arrow	Maharashtra
24.	Sikkim Sangram Parishad	Elephant	Sikkim
25.	Telugu Desam	Bicycle	Andhra Pradesh
26.	United Minorities' Front Assam	Ladder	Assam

STATEMENT 3 (B)**Names of the Unrecognised Political Parties Registered with the Election Commission**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Akhil Bharatiya Socialist Party | 18. Bharatiya Republican Paksha |
| 2. Akhil Bhartiya Gram Parishad | 19. Bhartiya Sangthit Nagrik Party |
| 3. Autonomous State Demand Committee | 20. Cheluva Kannad Nadu |
| 4. Azad Hind Fauz (Rajkiya) | 21. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) |
| 5. Asom Jatiyatabadi Dal | 22. Akhil Bharatiya Desh Bhakt Morcha |
| 6. Asom Jatiya Parishad | 23. Desh Bhakt Party |
| 7. Adarsh Lok Dal | 24. Door Darshi Party |
| 8. Amra Bangalee | 25. Deseeya Karshaka Party |
| 9. Ambedkar Makkal Iyakkam | 26. All India Dalit Muslim Minorities Suraksha Mahasangh |
| 10. All India Urdu Morcha | 27. Akhil Bhartiya Dharmnirpeksh Dal |
| 11. Azad Party | 28. Democratic Party of India |
| 12. Bharatiya Backward Party | 29. Dalit Panthers Party |
| 13. Bharatiya Dhruba Labour Party | 30. Gomant Lok Party |
| 14. Akhil Bhartiya Bharat Desham Party | 31. Gramma Munnetra Kazhagam |
| 15. Akhil Bhartiya Jansangh | 32. Gondwana Party |
| 16. Bharatiya Krishi Udyog Sangh | 33. Hul Jharkhand Party |
| 17. Bharatiya Loktantrik Mazdoor Dal | 34. Akhil Bharatiya Hindustani Krantikari Samajwadi Party |
| | 35. Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha |
| | 36. Akhil Bhartiya Hindu Shakti Dal |

(Contd.)

37. Hindu Shiv Sena (A.K. Brahmbatt)
 38. Hindu Swaraj Sangathan
 39. Haryana Vikas Party
 40. Internationalist Democratic Party
 41. Indian Union Muslim League
 42. Indian Peoples Front
 43. Janata Congress Party of Bharatvarsha
 44. Janata Dal (Gujarat)
 45. Jan Ekata Morcha
 46. Akhil Bharatiya Janhit Jagrati Party
 47. Jawan Kisan Mazdoor Party
 48. Jharkhand Party
 49. Jai Mahakali Nigrani Samiti
 50. Jan Parishad
 51. Kannada Desh Party
 52. All India Kisan Mazdoor Sabha
 53. Kannada Paksha
 54. Karnataka Rajya Ryota Sangha
 55. Labour Party (Ashok Bhattarjee)
 56. Akhil Bharatiya Loktantric Alpsankhyak Janmorcha
 57. Lokhit Morcha
 58. Lok Party
 59. Labour Party of India (V.V. Prasad)
 60. Akhil Bharatiya Loktantra Party
 61. Marxist Co-ordination
 62. Marxist Communist Party of India (S.S. Srivastava)
 63. Akhil Bharatiya Mahila Dal
 64. M.G.R. Munnetra Kazhagam
 65. Marx Engles Leninist Commune Health Association
 66. All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen
 67. Mahabharat People's Party
 68. Akhil Bharatiya Manav Seva Dal
 69. Mukht Bharat
 70. Navbharat Party
 71. Nationalist Party
 72. Orissa Vikas Parishad
 73. Proutist Bloc of India
 74. Pandav Dal
 75. Poorvanchal Rashtriya Congress
 76. Akhil Bharatiya Pichhadavarag Party
 77. Rashtriya Krantikari Dal
 78. Republican Party of India (A)
 79. Republican Party of India (Kamble)
 80. Republican Party of India (Khobragade)
 81. Republican Presidium Party of India
 82. Akhil Bhartiya Ramrajya Parishad (Vasudev Shastri Atul)
 83. Akhil Bharatiya Revolutionary Samaj Dal
 84. Rashtriya Unnatsheel Dal
 85. Sr. Citizens National Party of India
 86. Akhil Bhartiya Shivesena-Rashtrawadi
 87. Sarv Jati Janata Parishad
 88. Sampooran Kranti Dal
 89. Socialist League of India
 90. Socialist Labour League
 91. Sanjukta Loka Parishad
 92. Samdarshi Party
 93. Socialist Party of India (Lohia)
 94. Socialist Party (Ramakant Pandey)
 95. Sarvodaya Party
 96. Socialist Revolutionary Party
 97. Sampooran Rashtriya Sena
 98. Soshit Samaj Dal
 99. Surajya Party
 100. Thayaga Marumalrchi Kazhagam
 101. Tharasu Makkal Mandram
 102. Uttarakhand Kranti Dal
 103. Uttar Pradesh Republican Party
 104. United Reservation Movement Council of Assam
 105. Vishal Bharat Party
 106. Vidarbha Praja Party
 107. Workers Party of India
 108. Yuva Vikas Party
-

STATEMENT 4**Number of Members Elected Initially/Nominated to the Tenth Lok Sabha**

1. Members Elected	507
2. Members Nominated under Article 331 of the Constitution	2
Total	509*

*Including Shri Indrajit Gupta, who was appointed as *Pro-tem* Speaker. The above information is as on the conclusion of the First Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 5**Language-wise Break-up of the Number of Members who made and subscribed Oath or Affirmation during the First Session**

Language	Number of Members
Hindi	183
English	125

Language	Number of Members
Sanskrit	54
Bengali	34
Tamil	30
Marathi	22
Kannada	14
Telugu	12
Gujarati	7
Oriya	7
Urdu	7
Assamese	6
Malayalam	5
Punjabi	2
Maithili	1
Total	509*

*Including Shri Indrajit Gupta, Speaker, *Pro-tem* who made affirmation in English before the President at Rashtrapati Bhawan on 9.7.1991.

STATEMENT 6**Bye-elections held during the Tenth Lok Sabha**

S.No.	Name of Member	Constituency & State	Date of Oath/ Affirmation/ Taking Seat in the House
1.	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	Nandyal (A.P.)	20.11.1991
2.	Shri Sharad Pawar	Baramati (Maharashtra)	
3.	Capt. Satish Sharma	Amethi (U.P.)	
4.	Shri Bir Singh Mahto	Purulia (W.B.)	
5.	Shri Shivraj Singh Chauhan	Vidisha (M.P.)	
6.	Shri Rajesh Khanna	New Delhi (Delhi)	8.7.1992
7.	Shri Ravi Kishore Mahto	Giridih (Bihar)	
8.	Shri Umrao Singh	Jalandhar (Punjab)	26.7.1993
9.	Shri S. Sivaraman	Ottapalam (Kerala)	2.12.1993
10.	Shri P. Kumarasamy	Palani (T.N.)	
11.	Shri K.T.S.P. Reddy	Kurnool (A.P.)	
12.	Smt. Lovely Anand	Vaishali (Bihar)	13.6.1994
13.	Shri Lakshman Singh	Rajgarh (M.P.)	
14.	Shri Maruti Deoram Shelke	Ahmednagar (Maharashtra)	
15.	Shri Bapusaheb Thite	Baramati (Maharashtra)	
16.	Kumari Sushila Tiriya	Mayurbhanj (Orissa)	
17.	Shri Promotes Mukherjee	Berhampore (W.B.)	

STATEMENT 7
Strength of Political Parties in the Tenth Lok Sabha

(As on 3.7.1991)

Sl. No.	Names of States/ Union Territories	Seats	Cong. (I)	BJP	Janata Dal	CPI(M)	CPI	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
STATES											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	24	1	—	1	1	14(a)	—	41	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
3.	Assam	14	8	2	—	1	1	2(b)	1	14	—
4.	Bihar	54	—	5	28	1	7	6(c)	—	47	7
5.	Goa	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
6.	Gujarat	26	4	20	—	—	—	1(d)	—	25	—
7.	Haryana	10	9	—	—	—	—	1(e)	—	10	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
9.	Karnataka	28	21	4	—	—	—	1(f)	—	26	2
10.	Kerala	20	13	—	—	3	—	4(g)	—	20	—
11.	Madhya Pradesh	40	27	11	—	—	—	1(h)	—	39	1
12.	Maharashtra	48	37	5	—	1	—	4(i)	—	47	1
13.	Manipur	2	1	—	—	—	—	1(j)	—	2	—
14.	Meghalaya	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
15.	Mizoram	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
16.	Nagaland	1	—	—	—	—	—	1(k)	—	1	—
17.	Orissa	21	12	—	6	1	—	—	—	20	1
18.	Rajasthan	25	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
19.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	1(l)	—	1	—
20.	Tamil Nadu	39	28	—	—	—	—	11(m)	—	39	—
21.	Tripura	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
22.	Uttar Pradesh	85	4	50	22	—	1	4(n)	—	81	4
23.	West Bengal	42	5	—	—	27	3	7(o)	—	42	—
UNION TERRITORIES											
24.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
25.	Chandigarh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27.	Daman & Diu	1	—	1	—	—	—	—		1	—
28.	Delhi	7	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
29.	Lakshadweep	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
30.	Pondicherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total		524	224	117	56	35	13	59	1	505 *	19

*Excluding Speaker

- (a) Telugu Desam 13, All India Majlis-e-Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen-1.
 (b) Autonomous State Demand Committee-1; and Asom Gana Parishad-1.
 (c) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-6.
 (d) Janata Dal (Gujarat)-1.
 (e) Haryana Vikas Party-1.
 (f) Janata Party-1.

- (g) Indian Congress (Socialist-Sarat Chandra Sinha)-1; Muslim League-2; and Kerala Congress(M)-1.
 (h) Bahujan Samaj Party-1.
 (i) Shiv Sena-4.
 (j) Manipur People's Party-1.
 (k) Nagaland People's Council-1.
 (l) Sikkim Sangram Parishad-1.
 (m) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-11.
 (n) Janata Party-4.
 (o) All India Forward Block-3; and Revolutionary Socialist Party-4.

STATEMENT 8

Names of Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Panel of Chairmen

Name	Period	
	From	To
1	2	3
PRO-TEM SPEAKER		
Shri Indrajit Gupta	09.07.91	10.07.91
SPEAKER		
Shri Shivraj V. Patil	10.07.91	Till the commencement of the first sitting of the Eleventh Lok Sabha
DEPUTY SPEAKER		
Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah	12.07.91 13.08.91	13.08.91* 10.05.96
PANEL OF CHAIRMEN		
@Shri Buta Singh	05.07.91	31.07.92
@Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	05.07.91	31.07.92
@Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait	05.07.91	31.07.92
@Shri P.M. Sayeed	05.07.91 31.07.92	31.07.92 23.02.93
Col. Rao Ram Singh	12.07.91	14.07.92
Shri Sharad Dighe	12.07.91 31.07.92	21.07.92 10.05.96

* He was appointed as Member of Panel of Chairmen on 12.7.91 and was nominated as Deputy Speaker on 13.8.91.

@ Appointed by the President on 5.7.91 under article 99 of the Constitution before whom members could make and subscribe Oath or Affirmation.

(Contd.)

1	2	3
Shri Rasheed Masood	12.07.91	31.07.92
Prof. Malini Bhattacharya	12.07.91 31.07.92 23.02.93 11.12.93	10.05.96
Shri Ram Naik	20.08.91++ 31.07.92	31.07.92 07.07.95\$
Shri Peter G. Marbaniang	14.07.92# 23.02.93	23.02.93 10.05.96
Shri Tara Singh	23.02.93	10.05.96
Shri Nitish Kumar	23.02.93	10.05.96
Smt. Geeta Mukherjee	11.12.93	10.05.96
Shri P.C. Chacko	11.12.93	10.05.96
Smt. Santosh Chowdary	11.12.93	10.05.96
Prof. Rita Verma	11.12.93	10.05.96

++ Vice Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah elected as Deputy Speaker.

\$ Resigned from the Panel of Chairmen.

Vice Col. Rao Ram Singh appointed as Minister.

SESSIONS OF LOK SABHA

Parliament is the supreme legislative body of a country. Our Parliament comprises the President and the two Houses—Lok Sabha (the House of People) and Rajya Sabha (the Council of States). The President has the power to summon and prorogue either House of Parliament and to dissolve Lok Sabha.

Sessions of Lok Sabha

Normally, three sessions of the Lok Sabha are held in a year as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Budget Session | February–May |
| (2) Monsoon Session | July–August |
| (3) Winter Session | : November–December |

After the coming into force of the Constitution of India on January 26, 1950 and following the First General Election held under the Constitution, the first elected Parliament was constituted on April 17, 1952. The First Lok Sabha met for the first time on May 13, 1952 and was dissolved by the President on April 4, 1957, thirty-eight days earlier than its normal life. The Second Lok Sabha, which held its first sitting on May 10, 1957, was dissolved on March 31, 1962, forty days earlier than its normal life. The Third Lok Sabha held its first sitting on April 16, 1962 and was dissolved on March 3, 1967, forty-four days before the expiry of its term. The Fourth Lok Sabha met for the first time on March 16, 1967 and was dissolved on December 27, 1970, one year and seventy-nine days before the expiry of its term.

The first sitting of the Fifth Lok Sabha was held on March 19, 1971. The term of the Fifth Lok Sabha, which was to expire on March 18, 1976, was extended by a period of one year, upto March 18, 1977 by the House of People (Extension of Duration) Act, 1976. Again, the term was extended for a further period of one year, upto March 18, 1978, by the House of People (Extension of Duration) Amendment Act, 1976. However, the House was dissolved on January 18, 1977 after having been in existence for a period of 5 years, 10 months and 6 days.

The Sixth Lok Sabha met for the first time on March 25, 1977 after the Sixth General Elections. The normal

term of the Lok Sabha was restored to five years under the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978. The House was, however, dissolved on August 22, 1979 after having been in existence for a period of 2 years, 4 months and 28 days.

The Seventh Lok Sabha had its first sitting on January 21, 1980. It was dissolved on December 31, 1984 after having been in existence for a period of 4 years, 11 months and 10 days.

The Eighth Lok Sabha was constituted on December 31, 1984 and the first sitting of the House was held on January 15, 1985. The Eighth Lok Sabha, whose term was to end on January 14, 1990 was dissolved on November 27, 1989. There were in all 14 sessions consisting of 485 sittings lasting well over 3,220 hours.

The Ninth Lok Sabha met for the first time on December 18, 1989. After having been in existence for a period of 1 year 2 months and 26 days, the House was dissolved on March 13, 1991. There were in all 7 sessions consisting of 109 sittings, lasting for 754 hours.

The Ninth Lok Sabha, constituted on December 2, 1989, managed to hold only seven sessions of which two were of just one day's duration each. It had the shortest life of all the Houses since 1952. The longest tenure on record is that of the Fifth Lok Sabha with a total of 5 years, 10 months and 6 days (The 42nd Constitution Amendment promulgated during the Emergency had extended the life of Lok Sabha and State Assemblies to six years).

The Tenth Lok Sabha was constituted on June 20, 1991 and the first sitting of the House was held on July 9, 1991. It was dissolved on May 10, 1996 after having been in existence for a period of 4 years 10 months and 1 day. There were in all 423 sittings lasting for 2528 hours.

Statement 9 gives the dates of commencement and terminations of sessions of the Tenth Lok Sabha.

During its span, the Tenth Lok Sabha devoted 2527 hours and 52 minutes to various kinds of business transacted by it in 423 sittings. In comparison, the Ninth Lok Sabha devoted 754 hours in 109 sittings, the Eighth

3,223 hours and 52 minutes in 485 sittings, and the seventh 3,324 hours and 1 minute in its 465 sittings. The Sixth Lok Sabha* held 267 sittings of 1,753 hours and 6 minutes duration, the Fifth 613 sittings of about 4,071 hours' duration, the Fourth 467 sittings of about 3,029 hours' duration, the Third 578 sittings of about 3,733 hours' duration, the Second 567 sittings of about 3,651 hours' duration, and the First Lok Sabha 677 sittings of about 3,784 hours' duration. The average duration of sittings during the Tenth Lok Sabha was 5 hours and 58 minutes as compared to 7 hours and 30 minutes of the Ninth Lok Sabha, 7 hours and 16 minutes of the Eighth, 7 hours and 9 minutes of the Seventh, 6 hours and 33 minutes of the Sixth, 6 hours and 38 minutes of the Fifth, 6 hours and 15 minutes of the Fourth, 6 hours and 27 minutes of the Third, 6 hours and 26 minutes of the Second and 5 hours and 25 minutes of the First Lok Sabha.

Compared with the earlier periods of the Central Legislative Assembly and the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), there has been a marked increase in the number of annual sittings of Lok Sabha and their duration from 1952 onwards, revealing an increasing tempo in the activities of the House during these years. Analysis of total number of sittings since 1929 provides certain interesting facts. During the period from 1929 to 1951, the average annual duration of the sittings was 365 hours and an average day's sitting was for 4 hours and 57 minutes. However, between 1952 and 1974 i.e., during the next twenty-three years, the average annual duration of sittings was 772 hours which showed an increase in the daily sitting duration to 6 hours and 24 minutes. Notably, from 1975 to 1995 though the average annual duration of the sittings has come down to 600 hours, the duration per sitting has further increased to 6 hours and 38 minutes on an average, i.e., an increase of 14 minutes per sitting as compared to the period from 1952 to 1974 and an increase of 1 hour and 41 minutes as compared to the period from 1929 to 1951.

Statement 10 shows the number and duration of sittings of the House from 1929 onwards.

Time Taken by Various Kinds of Business

During the Tenth Lok Sabha, of the total time of 2,527 hours and 52 minutes taken by the House, Legislative business (excluding Budget) claimed the maximum of 560 hours and 03 minutes or 22.16 per

cent as against 122 hours 37 minutes or 16.23 per cent in the Ninth Lok Sabha; 806 hours and 59 minutes or 25 per cent in the Eighth, 797 hours and 48 minutes or 23.99 per cent in the Seventh, 23.51 per cent in the Sixth, 27.55 per cent in the Fifth, 22.08 per cent in the Fourth, 23 per cent in the Third, 28.2 per cent in the Second and 48.8 per cent in the First Lok Sabha.

The time involved in discussion on Budgets was 17.38 per cent of the total in the Tenth Lok Sabha as against 16 per cent in the Ninth Lok Sabha, 21.74 per cent in the Eighth, 20.84 per cent in the Seventh, 23.26 per cent in the Sixth, 21.64 per cent in the Fifth, 19.13 per cent in the Fourth, 25 per cent in the Third, 20.9 per cent in the Second and 18.5 per cent in the First Lok Sabha.

The percentage of the time taken on Questions during the Tenth Lok Sabha was 11.80 compared with 10.14 per cent in the Ninth Lok Sabha, 12.80 per cent in the Eighth, 12.20 in the Seventh, 13.70 in the Sixth, 12.61 in the Fifth, 15.94 in the Fourth, 15.1 in the Third and the Second and 14.6 in the First Lok Sabha.

The percentage of time taken on Resolutions in the Tenth Lok Sabha was 6.23 of the total as against 5.77 per cent in the Ninth Lok Sabha, 5.47 in the Eighth, 3.96 in the Seventh, 3.72 in the Sixth, 5.17 in the Fifth. It was 6.45 per cent in the Fourth while in the Third it was 5.9, in the Second 5.5 and in the First Lok Sabha 6.3 per cent.

The time taken on Motions in the Tenth Lok Sabha was 6.33 per cent of the total time as against 4.34 per cent in the Ninth Lok Sabha, 3.66 per cent in the Eighth, 6.35 per cent in the Seventh, 10.70 per cent in the Sixth, 6.55 per cent in the Fifth, 9.22 per cent in the Fourth, 13.2 per cent in the Third, 13.7 per cent in the Second and 7.1 per cent in the First Lok Sabha.

The remaining time was taken on Adjournment Motions, Calling Attention Notices, Discussions under Rules 55 and 193, Debates on President's Address, Statements by Ministers, Points of Order and other miscellaneous items as per details given in Statement 11.

Statement 12 enumerates, in a chronological order, the important items of business transacted by the Tenth Lok Sabha.

* The Life of the Sixth Lok Sabha was only two years, four months and twenty-eight days.

STATEMENT 9

Dates of Commencement and Termination of the Sessions of the Tenth Lok Sabha

Sessions	Date of Commencement	Date of Termination	Total number of days on which sittings were held	Total number of days on which the House sat for the year
1991				
First	9.7.1991	18.9.1991	49	71
Second	20.11.1991	20.12.1991	22	
1992				
Third	24.2.1992	12.5.1992	49	98
Fourth	8.7.1992	20.8.1992	31	
Fifth	24.11.1992	23.12.1992	18	
1993				
Sixth	22.2.1993	14.5.1993	45	89
Seventh	26.7.1993	28.8.1993	24	
Eighth	2.12.1993	30.12.1993	20	
1994				
Ninth	21.2.1994	13.5.1994	38	77
Tenth	13.6.1994	14.6.1994	2	
Eleventh	25.7.1994	26.8.1994	24	
Twelfth	7.12.1994	23.12.1994	13	
1995				
Thirteenth	13.2.1995	3.6.1995	42	78
Fourteenth	31.7.1995	26.8.1995	16	
Fifteenth	27.11.1995	22.12.1995	20	
1996				
Sixteenth	26.2.1996	12.3.1996	10	10

STATEMENT 10

Number and Duration of the sittings of the Lok Sabha*
(A Comparative Profile)

Year	No. of Sittings	Duration of Sittings (in hours)
1	2	3
1929	62	295.00
1930	55	261.00
1931	83	394.00
1932	68	396.00

*Figures relate to Lok Sabha from 13th May, 1952 onwards. In respect of the earlier period, these relate to either the Central Legislative Assembly (from 1929 to the 3rd February 1947), or the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) (from the 17th November, 1947 to the 28th November, 1949) or the Provisional Parliament (from the 28th January 1950, to the 5th February, 1952).

(Contd.)

1	2	3
1933	109	510.00
1934	89	423.00
1935	66	206.00
1936	86	409.00
1937	78	468.00
1938	99	468.00
1939	59	280.00
1940	52	247.00
1941	46	219.00
1942	41	194.00
1943	67	319.00
1944	52	247.00
1945	41	194.00
1946	75	356.00
1947	68	323.00
1948	74	352.00
1949	79	362.00
1950	99	496.00
1951	150	987.00
1952	123	880.00
1953	137	749.00
1954	137	716.00
1955	139	859.00
1956	151	1026.00
1957	106	668.00
1958	125	781.00
1959	123	792.00
1960	121	798.00
1961	102	668.00
1962	116	730.00
1963	122	787.00
1964	122	753.00

(Contd.)

1	2	3
1965	113	730.00
1966	119	810.00
1967	110	699.00
1968	120	801.00
1969	120	747.00
1970	119	782.00
1971	102	616.20
1972	111	699.35
1973	120	814.25
1974	119	853.10
1975	63	441.45
1976	98	645.04
1977	86	568.10
1978	115	767.50
1979	66	417.06
1980	98	678.32
1981	105	721.13
1982	92	640.28
1983	93	709.10
1984	77	574.38
1985	109	728.31
1986	98	692.34
1987	102	645.45
1988	102	676.49
1989	83	545.32
1990	81	584.28
1991	90	591.43
1992	98	574.49
1993	89	569.45
1994	77	444.49
1995	78	402.32
1996@	11	48.27

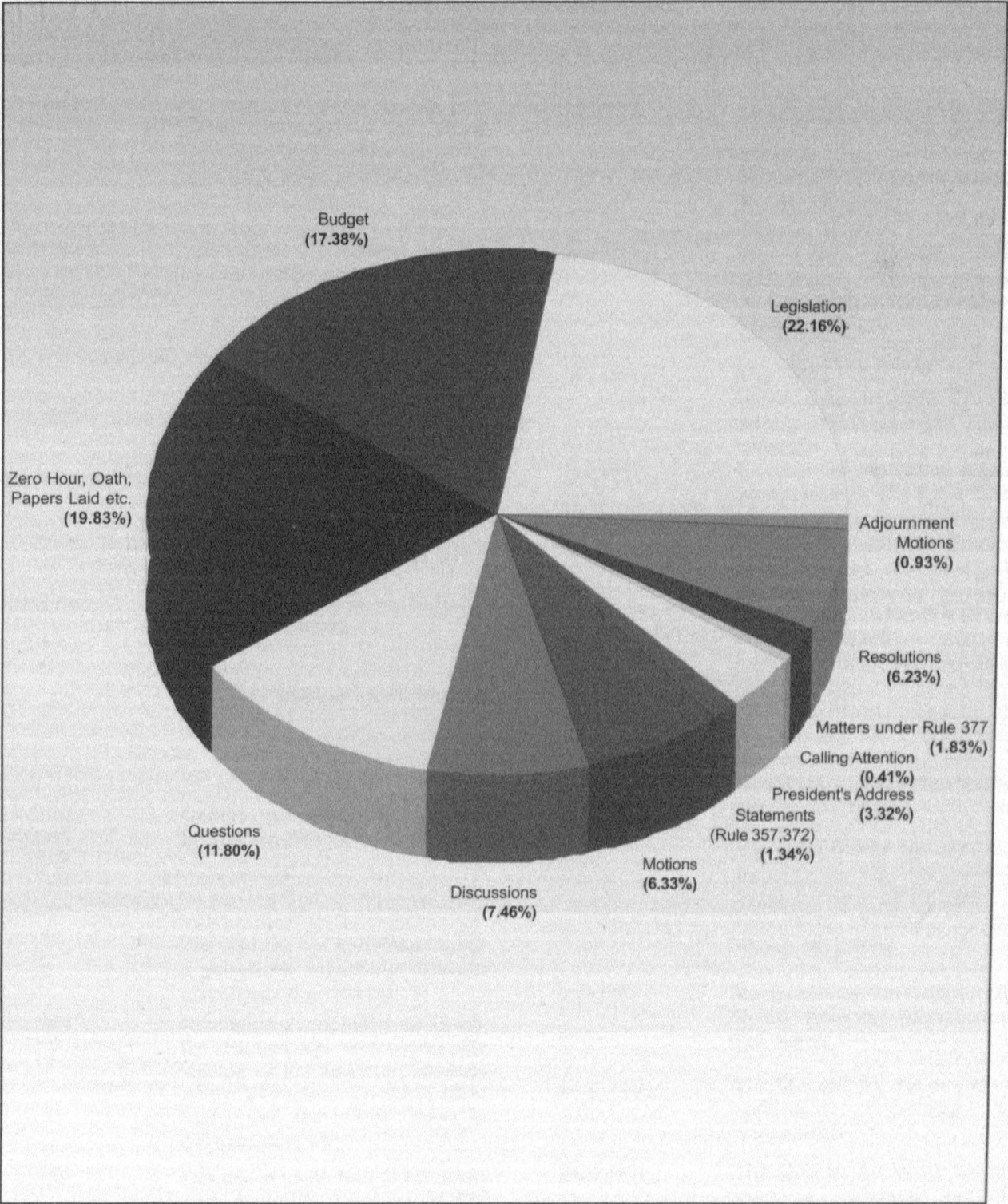
@The last sitting of the Tenth Lok Sabha was held on March 12, 1996.

STATEMENT 11
Time Taken by Tenth Lok Sabha on Various Kinds of Business

Sl. No.	Type of Business	Time Taken		Percentage of total time
		Hrs	Mts	
1.	Adjournment Motions	23	37	0.93
2.	Bills			
	(a) Government Bills	473	36	18.74
	(b) Private Members' Bills	86	27	3.42
3.	Budget			
	(a) Railway Budget	131	31	5.18
	(b) General Budget	263	35	10.43
	(c) Budget in respect of States/ UTs under President's Rule	44	44	1.77
4.	Calling Attention Notices (Rule 197)	10	27	0.41
5.	Discussions			
	(a) Half an Hour Discussion (Rule 55)	13	12	0.52
	(b) Short Duration Discussion (Rule 193)	175	20	6.94
6.	Matters under Rule 377	46	17	1.83
7.	Motions			
	(a) Under Rule 191 and 342	90	22	3.57
	(b) Under Rule 198	54	04	2.14
	(c) Under Rule 388	0	14	0.01
	(d) Under Article 124(4) of the Constitution	15	35	0.61
8.	Debates on President's Address	84	03	3.32
9.	Questions	298	23	11.80
10.	Resolutions			
	(a) Resolutions placed before the House by the Speaker	2	47	0.11
	(b) Government Resolutions	8	36	0.34
	(c) Statutory Resolutions	66	51	2.64
	(d) Private Members' Resolutions	79	15	3.14
11.	Statements (Rule 357,372)	33	52	1.34
12.	Other Matters	525	04	20.77
Total		2527	52	100.00*

*Rounded off

TIME TAKEN ON VARIOUS KINDS OF BUSINESS DURING THE TENTH LOK SABHA



STATEMENT 12
Chronology of Important Events

1991			
10.7.1991	Shri Shivraj V. Patil unanimously elected Speaker of the Tenth Lok Sabha on a motion moved by Shri Arjun Singh and seconded by Shri P.G. Narayanan.	23.8.1991	The Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Bill, 1991 introduced, passed on 10.9.1991 (By Rajya Sabha: 12.9.1991, President's Assent: 18.9.1991).
11.7.1991	The President's Address to both Houses of Parliament.	29.8.1991	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding launch of second Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS 1B).
12.7.1991	Motion expressing confidence in the Council of Ministers moved by Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao adopted.	14.9.1991	The Finance Bill 1991, passed (by Rajya Sabha: 18.9.1991, President's Assent: 27.9.1991).
16.7.1991	Railway Budget for 1991-92 presented.	16.9.1991	Government Resolution regarding recommendation to Rajya Sabha to associate 6 members of that House with the Parliamentary Committee to review the rate of dividend presently payable by the Railway Undertakings to General Revenues and other ancillary matters in connection with Railway Finance <i>vis-a-vis</i> General Finance adopted. The Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Bill, 1992 introduced, passed on 22.12.1992 (By Rajya Sabha: 23.12.1992, President's Assent: 20.4.1993).
16.7.1991 17.7.1991 18.7.1991 19.7.1991	Discussion on Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.		
20.7.1991 24.7.1991 25.7.1991	General discussion on Railway Budget for 1991-92.		
24.7.1991	General Budget for 1991-92 presented.		
29.7.1991 30.7.1991 31.7.1991 1.8.1991 2.8.1991 5.8.1991 6.8.1991	General discussion on General Budget for 1991-92.		
1.8.1991	The Minister for Agriculture made a statement regarding drought situation in the country.	23.9.1991	Resignation by Shri Gangula Pratap Reddy from the Membership of Lok Sabha.
2.8.1991	Resolution placed before the House by the Speaker welcoming the signing of the Treaty on Strategic Arms Reduction by the United States and the Soviet Union in Moscow adopted.	22.11.1991	The Minister for Finance made a statement regarding gold transactions.
7.8.1991	Discussion under Rule 193 on flood and drought situation in the country.	25.11.1991	The Minister for Water Resources made a statement regarding Cauvery Water Dispute.

(Contd.)

28.11.1991	Announcement made by the Speaker regarding televising the proceedings of the House.	16.12.1991 17.12.1991 18.12.1991	Discussion under Rule 193 on economic situation in the country with reference to steep rise in prices of essential commodities, deficit financing, foreign exchange crisis and the conditionalities sought to be imposed by the International Monetary Fund.
29.11.1991	The Minister for Agriculture made a statement regarding flood situation caused by the cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal.		
4.12.1991 5.12.1991	Discussion under Rule 193 on flood situation caused by the cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal and relief measures undertaken by the Government.	17.12.1991 18.12.1991 20.12.1991	Statutory Resolution regarding disapproval of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 negated.
5.12.1991	The Minister for Home Affairs made a statement regarding restructuring of the governmental set-up in Delhi.	19.12.1991	The House adjourned for the day after obituary references were made to the passing away of Shri Binode Bihari Mahato, a sitting member of Lok Sabha.
9.12.1991	Statutory Resolution regarding approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 11.10.1991 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Meghalaya adopted.	20.12.1991	The Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Bill, 1992 (Amendment of article 332) introduced, considered and passed on 3.12.1992 (by Rajya Sabha: 3.12.1992, President's Assent: 4.12.1992)
10.12.1991 11.12.1991 12.12.1991 13.12.1991	Discussion under Rule 193 on general deterioration in law and order situation in various parts of the country with reference to recent spurt in incidents of terrorism, secessionism and kidnappings.		Motion for reference of the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Bill, 1991 (Insertion of new Part XIA and addition of Twelfth Schedule) to a Joint Committee was adopted.
12.12.1991	The matter of privilege regarding alleged arrest of a member by Orissa Police at Rourkela on 2.11.1991 and non-intimation thereof to the Speaker, Lok Sabha was brought before the House. The Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privilege for examination, investigation and report.		Motion under Rule 388 for suspension of the proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for taking into consideration and passing of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Bill, 1991 in as much as it was dependent upon the Constitution (Seventy-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1991 was discussed and adopted.
13.12.1991	Discussion under Rule 193 on Cauvery Water Dispute.		
16.12.1991	The Minister for Finance made a statement regarding management of the economic crisis. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Bill, 1991 introduced, passed on 20.12.1991 (by Rajya Sabha: 21.12.1991, President's Assent: 2.1.1992).		The Prime Minister made a statement regarding the Commonwealth Summit in Harare,

(Contd.)

	the G-15 Summit in Caracas and the visits of the Prime Ministers of Nepal and People's Republic of China.	23.3.1992	Discussion and voting on demands for grants (Railways) for 1992-93.
	The Minister for Human Resource made a statement regarding inclusion of the History of Post-independent India in Academic Curriculum.	25.3.1992	General discussion on General Budget 1992-93.
	1992		
24.2.1992	The President's Address to both Houses of Parliament.	1.4.1992	The Minister for Home Affairs made a statement regarding Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue.
25.2.1992	Railway Budget for 1992-93 presented.	3.4.1992	Discussion under Rule 193 on latest position with respect to Bofors gun deal investigation.
27.2.1992	Statutory Resolution regarding approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir for a further period of six months w.e.f. 3.3.1992 adopted.	23.4.1992	The Constitution (Seventieth Amendment) Bill, 1992 introduced, passed on 7.5.1992 (by Rajya Sabha: 29.4.1992, President's Assent: 12.8.1992).
28.2.1992	Statutory Resolution regarding approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 7.1.1992 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Manipur adopted.		The Prime Minister made a statement regarding Bofors investigations.
29.2.1992	General Budget for 1992-93 presented.	4.5.1992	Statutory Resolution regarding approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 2.4.1992 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Nagaland adopted.
3.3.1992	The Securities and Exchange Board of India Bill, 1992 introduced, passed on 30.3.1992 (by Rajya Sabha: 1.4.1992, President's Assent: 4.4.1992).	6.5.1992	The National Commission for Minorities Bill, 1992 introduced, passed on 12.5.1992 (by Rajya Sabha: 14.5.1992, President's Assent: 17.5.1992).
3.3.1992 4.3.1992 5.3.1992 6.3.1992 9.3.1992	Discussion on Motion of Thanks on President's Address.	7.5.1992	The Finance Bill, 1992 passed (By Rajya Sabha: 11.5.1992, President's Assent: 14.5.1992).
11.3.1992	The Minister for Home Affairs made a statement regarding Video cassettes relating to assassination of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi.	12.5.1992	The Minister for Human Resource Development made a statement regarding modification to the National Policy on Education, 1986.
			Discussion under Rule 193 on situation arising out of awarding of contract to M/s Asea Brown Boveri (ABB) for purchase of electric locomotives.

(Contd.)

8.7.1992	The Minister for Finance made a statement regarding irregularities and fraudulent transactions in Banks and other Financial Institutions.	8.8.1992	Resolution placed before the House by the Speaker recalling the great sacrifice made by Freedom Fighters to achieve freedom from foreign rule, resolving to preserve the integrity of the country and rededicating itself to the service of people to build a prosperous India on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the 'Quit India Movement' adopted unanimously.
9.7.1992	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding irregularities and transactions in Banks and other Financial Institutions.		
13.7.1992	The Minister for Home Affairs made a statement regarding developments at Ayodhya.	11.8.1992	Statutory Resolution regarding approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir for a further period of six months w.e.f. 3.9.1992 adopted.
14.7.1992	The Constitution (Seventy-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1992 introduced, passed on 25.8.1993 (By Rajya Sabha: 26.8.1993, President's Assent: 5.2.1994).	12.8.1992	Statutory Resolution regarding approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation in relation to the State of Nagaland for a further period of six months w.e.f. 2.10.1992 adopted.
15.7.1992 16.7.1992 17.7.1992	Discussion on Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers. Motion negated after division.		
27.7.1992	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute.		The Prime Minister made a statement regarding enhancement in pension of freedom fighters.
27.7.1992 28.7.1992 30.7.1992	Discussion under Rule 193 on drought situation in various parts of the country.	20.8.1992	The Constitution (Seventy-first Amendment) Bill, 1992 introduced, passed on 20.8.1992 (by Rajya Sabha: 20.8.1992, President's Assent: 31.8.1992).
28.7.1992 29.7.1992	Discussion under Rule 193 on statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on 27 July 1992 regarding Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute.	25.11.1992 26.11.1992 27.11.1992	Discussion under Rule 193 on 'serious situation affecting agriculture and farmers' interests due to increase in the prices of fertilizers and import of wheat'.
3.8.1992	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding notice of premature retirement given by Government to Shri K. Madhavan, Joint Director, Central Bureau of Investigation, investigating the Security Scam.	3.12.1992	The Minister for Home Affairs made a statement regarding general situation at Ayodhya in the context of the proposed Kar Sewa. Discussion under Rule 193 on a statement made by the Minister for Home Affairs in the House on 3 December 1992 regarding general situation at Ayodhya in the context of the proposed Kar Sewa.
3.8.1992 4.8.1992	Discussion under Rule 193 on Scam involving operations in Government Securities running into thousands of crores of rupees.		

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17.12.1992 18.12.1992 21.12.1992	Discussion on Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers. Motion negated after division.	27.2.1993	General Budget for 1993-94 presented.
22.12.1992 23.12.1992	Statutory Resolutions regarding approval of the Proclamation issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the States of Uttar Pradesh (6.12.1992), Madhya Pradesh (15.12.1992), Himachal Pradesh (15.12.1992) and Rajasthan (15.12.1992) discussed and adopted.	1.3.1993 2.3.1993 3.3.1993 4.3.1993 5.3.1993 10.3.1993 11.3.1993	Discussion on Motion of Thanks on President's Address.
23.12.1992	Discussion on a Motion under Rule 342 on 'implication of the Dunkel draft text on trade negotiations with special reference to its effect on India's interests'. The Minister for Welfare made a statement regarding reservation in promotions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the wake of the judgement of the Supreme Court.	5.3.1993 19.3.1993 30.4.1993 15.3.1993	Discussion on a Private Member's Resolution regarding creation of new States of Uttarakhand and Jharkhand. (Discussion resumed on 6.8.1993. The Resolution was negated). The Minister for Home Affairs made a statement regarding bomb explosions in Bombay on 12 March 1993. The Acquisition of Certain Areas at Ayodhya Bill, 1993 introduced, passed on 24.3.1993 (by Rajya Sabha: 29.3.1993, President's Assent: 3.4.1993).
	1993		Adjournment motion regarding 'situation arising out of bomb explosions which occurred on 12 March 1993 in Bombay resulting in large scale killings and loss of property' discussed and negated by division.
22.2.1993	The President's Address to both Houses of Parliament.		
23.2.1993	Discussion under Rule 193 on 'ban imposed by Government on the political rallies at Boat Club'. The Gold Bond (Immunities and Exemption) Bill, 1993 introduced, passed on 19.3.1993 (By Rajya Sabha: 23.3.1993, President's Assent: 2.4.1993)	30.3.1993 18.4.1993	General discussion on Railway Budget for 1993-94. Resignation by Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Rao from the membership of Lok Sabha.
24.2.1993	Railway Budget for 1993-94 presented.	28.4.1993	The Minister for Home Affairs made a statement regarding the Verma Commission of Inquiry.
25.2.1993	Statutory Resolution regarding approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 18.7.1990 in respect of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for a further period of six months w.e.f. 3.3.1993 adopted.	3.5.1993	The House adjourned for the day after obituary references were made to passing away of Shri Ranasinghe Premadasa, President of Sri Lanka.

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4.5.1993	The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Bill, 1993 introduced, passed on 16.8.1993 (by Rajya Sabha: 23.8.1993, President's Assent: 4.9.1993).	4.8.1993	Opinion of Attorney-General taken on: (i) Scope and extent of the Election Commissioner in respect of Officers and staff deployed for election work; and (ii) Scope and extent of authority in the matter of deployment of forces to maintain law and order to ensure free and fair election, keeping in view the constitutional and legal position that maintenance of law and order is primarily the State subject.
5.5.1993	The Finance Bill, 1993 passed (by Rajya Sabha: 20.5.1993, President's Assent: 13.5.1993).		
10.5.1993 11.5.1993	Discussion on Motion (under article 124(4) of the Constitution) for presenting an address to the President for removal of Justice V. Ramaswami, Judge, Supreme Court of India.	5.8.1993	The Minister for Law and Justice made a statement regarding steps taken by Union of India to resolve the deadlock created by the order dated 2 August 1993 of the Chief Election Commissioner of India.
13.5.1993 14.5.1993	Discussion under Rule 193 on 'Report of the One-man Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice J.S. Verma to enquire into the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, former Prime Minister of India, laid on the Table of the House on 23.12.1992'.		Discussion under Rule 193 on a statement made by the Minister for Welfare in the House on 16 March 1993, regarding socio-economic criteria for exclusion of "Creamy Layer" from "Other Backward Classes".
14.5.93	Discussion under Rule 193 on 'progress made in investigation into and the ramification of international hand in the Bombay bomb blasts.' The Minister for Agriculture made a statement regarding Draft Agriculture Policy Resolution.	6.8.1993 20.8.1993 10.12.1993	Discussion on a Private Members' Resolution regarding Uniform Civil Code.
	The Minister for Finance made a statement regarding Financial Sector Programme Loan from the Asian Development Bank.	13.8.1993	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding INSAT-2B Satellite.
26.7.1993	Recognition of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, The Leader of B.J.P., as the Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha w.e.f. 26 July 1993 in place of Shri Lal Krishna Advani, M.P.	26.8.1993 28.8.1993	Statutory Resolution regarding approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation in respect of Jammu and Kashmir for a further period of six months w.e.f. 3.9.1993 discussed and adopted.
26.7.1993 27.7.1993 28.7.1993	Discussion on Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers. Motion negatived after division.	3.9.1993	Resignation by Shri Sharad Pawar from the membership of Lok Sabha.
3.8.1993	The Minister for Surface Transport made a statement regarding strike by All India Motor Transport Congress.	2.12.1993	Resignation by Shri Madan Lal Khurana from the membership of Lok Sabha.
			The House adjourned for the day after obituary references were made to the passing away of Shri J.R.D.

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	Tata, doyen of Indian industry and Shri Nani Bhattacharya, a sitting member of Lok Sabha.	29.12.1993 30.12.1993	Discussion under Rule 193 on 'Report of the Joint Committee to enquire into irregularities in Securities and Banking Transactions' presented to the House on 21 December 1993.
3.12.1993	The House adjourned for the day after obituary reference was made to the passing away of Shri Frank Anthony, sitting member of Lok Sabha.		
			1994
6.12.1993 7.12.1993 9.12.1993 10.12.1993	Discussion on Motion (under Rule 342) on 'Implications of the Dunkel Draft text on trade negotiations with special reference to its effect on India's interests.'	26.1.1994 21.2.1994	Shri Digvijaya Singh resigned from the membership of Lok Sabha. President's Address to both Houses of Parliament.
9.12.1993	The Protection of Human Rights Bill, 1993 introduced, passed on 18.12.1993 (by Rajya Sabha: 22.12.1993, President's Assent: 8.1.1994).	22.2.1994	Resolution placed before the House by the Speaker regarding 'Pakistan's role in imparting training to the terrorists in camps in Pakistan and Pakistan occupied Kashmir with avowed purpose of creating disorder, disharmony and subversion' adopted.
13.12.1993	The Minister for Agriculture made a statement regarding earthquake in Maharashtra and adjoining areas and the relief and rehabilitation measures taken by the Government.		Statutory Resolution regarding 'approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 31.1.2.1993 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Manipur' adopted.
17.12.1993 18.12.1993 22.12.1993	Discussion under Rule 193 on 'situation arising out of the increasing population in the country and measures taken by the Government to check the same.'	24.2.1994	Railway Budget for 1994-95 presented.
20.12.1993	The House adjourned for the day after obituary reference was made to the passing away of Shri Shiva Sharan Sinha, a sitting member of Lok Sabha.	28.2.1994 1.3.1994 3.3.1994 7.3.1994 8.3.1994	Discussion of Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.
21.12.1993	Discussion under Rule 193 on 'statement made by the Minister for Agriculture in the House on 13 December 1993 regarding earthquake in Maharashtra and adjoining areas and the relief and rehabilitation measures taken by the Government'.	2.3.1994	Statutory Resolution regarding approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 18.7.1990 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir for a further period of six months w.e.f. 3.3.1994 adopted.
23.12.1993	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding 'Scheme for Small Works programme in the constituencies of M.Ps'.	4.3.1994 17.3.1994	General Discussion on Railway Budget for 1994-95. General Budget for 1994-95 presented.

(Contd.)

18.3.1994 19.3.1994 25.4.1994	General Discussion on General Budget for 1994-95.		force of the Proclamation dated 31.12.1993 in respect of Manipur for a further period of six months w.e.f. 30.6.1994' adopted.
29.3.1994 30.3.1994	Discussion under Rule 193 regarding 'Final Act embodying the results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations'.	13.6.1994	Adjournment Motion regarding 'failure of the Government to meet the sugar situation resulting in forcible import thereof in large scale at higher price' taken up and negatived by division.
18.4.1994	The House adjourned for the day after obituary references were made to the passing away of Shri Tara Chand Khandelwal a sitting member of Lok Sabha and Smt. Renu Chakravarthy, member, First, Second and Third Lok Sabha.	25.7.1994	Adjournment Motion regarding 'the alarming situation in Assam and the failure of the Central Government to intervene timely', taken up and negatived.
19.4.1994	The Constitution (Seventy-eighth Amendment) Bill, 1995 introduced, passed on 26.8.1995 (by Rajya Sabha: 22.8.1995, President's Assent: 30.8.1995).	2.8.1994 3.8.1994 4.8.1994	Discussion under Rule 193 on 'heavy loss of life and damage to property due to floods in many parts of the country'.
21.4.1994	The House adjourned for the day after obituary references were made to the passing away of Shri Ram Prakash Chaudhary, a sitting member of Lok Sabha; Shri Ravindra Pratap Singh, member, Sixth Lok Sabha and Major General Rajender Singh Sparrow, member, Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabha.	5.8.1994	The Minister for Home Affairs made a statement regarding 'apprehension of a top proclaimed offender accused in Bombay blast case.'
4.5.1994	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding 'Launch of Augmented Satellite Vehicle-D4 (ASLV D4)'.		The Minister for Finance made a statement regarding Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee which enquired into irregularities in securities and banking transactions.
6.5.1994	The Finance Bill, 1994 passed (by Rajya Sabha: 9.5.1994, President's Assent: 13.5.1994).	9.8.1994	Statutory Resolution regarding 'approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 18.7.1990 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, for a further period of six months w.e.f. 3.9.1994', dismissed and adopted.
10.5.1994	Resolution placed before the House by the Speaker regarding 'Welcoming the new Government elected on the basis of the first-ever multiracial elections in South Africa with Mr. Nelson Mandela as the first democratic President' adopted.	16.8.1994 17.8.1994 18.8.1994 19.8.1994	Government Resolution regarding 'approval of the National Housing Policy laid on the Table of the House on 9.7.1992' discussed and adopted.
11.5.1994	Statutory Resolution regarding 'approval of the continuance in	17.8.1994	Announcement by the Speaker regarding agreement reached

(Contd.)

	between members of all Parties (the Opposition and Ruling) with respect to the Action Taken Report on the recommendations of J.P.C. which enquired into the irregularities in securities and banking transactions.		
19.8.1994	Announcement by the Speaker regarding non-acceptance of resignations tendered by the members from the various Parliamentary Committees.		
25.8.1994	Discussion under Rule 193 on 'delay in import of sugar resulting in steep rise in its prices'. Announcement by the Speaker regarding installation of a low power transmitter in Lok Sabha and televising the proceedings of the House.		
26.8.1994	The Minister for Home Affairs made a statement regarding important developments in connection with Bombay blast investigations.		
6.12.1994	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh resigned from the membership of Lok Sabha.		
7.12.1994	Announcement by the Speaker regarding live telecasting of the proceeding of the Question Hour of both Houses of Parliament throughout the country on main DD-1 Channel from 11.00 hrs. to 12.00 hrs. w.e.f. 7 December 1994.		
20.12.1994	Discussion under Rule 193 on statement made by the Minister of State in Prime Minister's Office in the House on 19 December 1994 regarding Gian Prakash Committee Report.		
22.12.1994	Shri H.D. Devegowda resigned from the membership of Lok Sabha. Resolution placed before the House by the Speaker regarding 'Commemoration of 50th Anniversary of the United Nations' adopted unanimously.		
			1995
		13.2.1995	President's Address to both Houses of Parliament. The House adjourned for the day after obituary references were made to the passing away of Giani Zail Singh, former President of India; Shri Chandulal Chandrakar, sitting member of Lok Sabha; Smt. Zohraben Akbarbhai Chavada, member, Third Lok Sabha; Shri Madhu Limaye, member, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha; Chaudhary Dilip Singh, member, Fifth Lok Sabha; Shri V.T. Patil, member, Third Lok Sabha; Shri Robin Sen, member, Fifth, and Sixth Lok Sabha; and Shri Tika Ram Paliwal, member, Third Lok Sabha.
		14.2.1995	Statutory Resolution regarding 'approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 18.7.1990 in respect of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, for a further period beyond 2.3.1995 till 17.7.1995' adopted.
		14.3.1995	Railway Budget for 1995-96 presented.
		15.3.1995	General Budget for 1995-96 presented.
		24.3.1995	Shri Arjun Charan Sethi resigned from the membership of Lok Sabha.
		27.3.1995	General Discussion on General Budget for 1995-96.
		24.4.1995	The House adjourned for the day after obituary references were made to the passing away of Shri Morarji Desai, former Prime Minister; Shri K.V. Ramakrishna Reddy, member, Second and Third Lok Sabha; and Shri K.K. Singh, member, Third Lok Sabha.

(Contd.)

25.4.1995 26.4.1995 28.4.1995	Discussion on motion of Thanks on the President's Address.	3.6.1996	The Minister for Home Affairs made a statement regarding 'the reported incidents of intimidation of B.S.P. MLAs in the State Guest House, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow on 2 June 1995'.
27.4.1995	The House adjourned for the day after obituary references were made to the passing away of Shri Tejsingh Rao Bhonsle, sitting member of Lok Sabha, Shri V.C. Kesava Rao, member, Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament and Shri E.K. Imbichibava, member, Third and Seventh Lok Sabha.	7.8.1995 8.8.1995 9.8.1995	Discussion on Motion (under Rule 342) on Draft Agriculture Policy Resolution (as modified) laid on the Table of the House on 14.5.1993.
2.5.1995 3.5.1995 4.5.1995	General discussion on Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1995-96.	9.8.1995	Resolution placed before the House by the Speaker regarding '50th Anniversary of the Atomic Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki', adopted.
15.5.1995	Adjournment Motion regarding 'grave situation arising out of the failure of the Government to put down with an iron hand Pakistan sponsored terrorists activities in the State of Jammu and Kashmir leading to total destruction and desecration of the Shrine of Charar-e-Sharief and large scale killing of innocent persons and burning down of the whole township' taken up and negated by division.	21.8.1995	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding collision between 4023 Kalindi Express and 2801 Purushottam Express at Ferozabad Station in Allahabad division of Northern Railway on 20 August 1995. The Speaker made a reference to the train accident near Ferozabad between the Purushottam Express and Kalindi Express on 20 August 1995.
23.5.1995	The Finance Bill, 1995 passed (by Rajya Sabha: 25.5.1995, President's Assent: 26.5.1995).		Discussion under Rule 193 on statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on 21 August 1995 regarding situation arising out of the train accident near Ferozabad on 20 August 1995.
25.5.1995 26.5.1995	Discussion under Rule 193 on 'atrocities on women and problems faced by them'.	23.8.1995	Discussion on Motion (under Rule 191) on Vohra Committee Report regarding Criminalisation of Politics.
31.5.1995	The Constitution (Seventy-seventh Amendment) Bill, 1995 introduced, passed on 2.6.1995 (by Rajya Sabha: 2.6.1995, President's Assent: 17.6.1995).	26.8.1995	Discussion under Rule 193 on matter arising out of the statement of Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of State for Commerce on 25 August 1995 in regard to the position/status of the Jain Commission and the trial of the accused in the assassination of the former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi.
2.6.1995 3.6.1995	Statutory Resolution regarding approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 18.7.1990 in respect of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, for a further period of six months w.e.f. 18.7.1995', discussed and adopted.		

(Contd.)

27.11.1995	The House adjourned for the day after obituary references were made to the passing away of Shri Chhotey Lal, sitting member of Lok Sabha and Mr. Yizak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel.		The Minister for Communications made a statement regarding 'award of licences to private companies for operating basic telecom services'. Discussion under Rule 193 on 'Economic Situation in the Country'.
28.11.1995	Adjournment motion regarding failure of the Government to create proper condition in Jammu and Kashmir to enable the Election Commission to supervise and conduct election there brought before the House. After hearing members of various parties and groups the Speaker withheld his consent to the motion.	19.12.1995	Statutory Resolution regarding Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 18.7.1990 in respect of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for a further period of six months w.e.f. 18.1.1996, adopted.
			1996
28.11.1995 29.11.1995	Statutory Resolution regarding 'approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 18.10.1995 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh', discussed and adopted.	15.1.1996	Shri Ram Pujan Patel resigned from the membership of Lok Sabha.
		17.1.1996	Shri Lal Krishna Advani resigned from the membership of Lok Sabha.
30.11.1995	The House adjourned for the day after obituary reference was made to the passing away of Shri Dinesh Singh, member, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Eighth and Ninth Lok Sabha.	29.1.1996	Shri Sharad Yadav resigned from the membership of Lok Sabha.
		9.2.1996	Shri G. Madegowda resigned from the membership of Lok Sabha.
4.12.1995	The House adjourned for the day after obituary references were made to the passing away of Shri Magunta Subbarama Reddy, and Shri B.K. Gudadinni sitting members of Lok Sabha.	26.2.1996	President's Address to both the Houses of Parliament. The House adjourned for the day after obituary references were made to the passing away of Shri Surya Narayan Singh and Shri Govinda Chandra Munda, sitting members of Lok Sabha; other former members of Lok Sabha and victims of Dabwali fire tragedy.
5.12.1995	The House adjourned for the day after obituary reference was made to the passing away of Shri Rajaram Shankarrao Mane, a sitting member of Lok Sabha.	27.2.1996	Interim Budget (Railways) for 1996-97 presented.
6.12.1995	The Minister for Finance made a statement regarding 'price situation' in the country.		Adjournment motions regarding (i) situation arising out of the enquiry by the CBI into Hawala transactions, and (ii) failure of the Government to prevent alleged pay offs to some members for voting against the Motion of No-
7.12.1995	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding 'successful launch of INSAT-2C on 7 December 1995'.		

(Contd.)

	Confidence in the Government in July, 1993, were brought before the House. After hearing the members of various parties and groups, the Speaker withheld his consent to the notices.	7.3.1996	Shri Bishan Chander Seth, member, Second and Third Lok Sabha. The House adjourned for the day at 2.08 p.m. due to interruptions on 'Hawala issue'.
28.2.1996	Interim Budget (General) 1996-97 presented.	11.3.1996	The Finance Bill, 1996 passed,* President's Assent: 27.3.1996
28.2.1996 29.2.1996 8.3.1996 12.3.1996	Motion under Rules 191 and 342 regarding failure of the Government to answer charges relating to the Hawala case and allegations about illegal pay offs to some MPs discussed and negatived.		General discussion on Interim Budget (General) 1996-97. General discussion on Interim Budget (Railways) 1996-97.
1.3.1996	The House adjourned for the day after obituary references were made to the passing away of Shri Rudrasen Chaudhary, sitting member of Lok Sabha; Shri Gopi Ram, member, First Lok Sabha; Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi, member, Fifth Lok Sabha; and	12.3.1996	Statutory Resolution regarding approval of the continuance in form of the Proclamation dated 18.10.1995 in respect of Uttar Pradesh for a further period of six months w.e.f. 18.4.1996 adopted. Discussion on Motion of Thanks on the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament.

* The Bill, which was passed by Lok Sabha and transmitted to Rajya Sabha for its recommendations, was not returned to Lok Sabha within the period of fourteen days from the date of its receipt in Rajya Sabha. The Bill was deemed to have been passed by both Houses at the expiration of the said period in the form in which it was passed by Lok Sabha under clause (5) of article 109 of the Constitution.

MEMBERS AND MINISTERS

Membership of Lok Sabha

Article 81 of the Constitution provides that the Lok Sabha shall consist of not more than 525 members chosen by direct election from the territorial constituencies in the States and not more than 20 members to represent the Union territories. The President of India is empowered under article 331 of the Constitution to nominate two members of the Anglo-Indian Community to the Lok Sabha if he is of the opinion that that community is not adequately represented in the House. In pursuance of this provision, two members of this community have been nominated to all the Lok Sabhas so far.

Article 82 of the Constitution as amended by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976 provides that the number of seats as allocated and the territorial extent of constituencies as determined by the Delimitations of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976, are unalterable until publication of the population figures of the first census following the year 2000. In other words till the population figures taken in the census of year 2001 are published there can be no change in the existing number of seats allotted in Lok Sabha to various States and Union territories. Also there can be no fresh delimitations of parliamentary constituencies in the States and Union territories.

The allocation of seats in the Tenth Lok Sabha to the various States and Union territories is indicated in Statement 13.

STATEMENT 13

Allocation of Seats to States and Union Territories in the Ninth Lok Sabha*

Name of the State/Union Territory	No. of Seats
I. STATES	
1. Andhra Pradesh	42
2. Arunachal Pradesh	02
3. Assam	14

Name of the State/Union Territory	No. of Seats
4. Bihar	54
5. Goa	02
6. Gujarat	26
7. Haryana	10
8. Himachal Pradesh	04
9. Jammu & Kashmir	06
10. Karnataka	28
11. Kerala	20
12. Madhya Pradesh	40
13. Maharashtra	48
14. Manipur	02
15. Meghalaya	02
16. Mizoram	01
17. Nagaland	01
18. Orissa	21
19. Punjab	13
20. Rajasthan	25
21. Sikkim	01
22. Tamil Nadu	39
23. Tripura	02
24. Uttar Pradesh	85
25. West Bengal	42

II. UNION TERRITORIES

26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	01
27. Chandigarh	01
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	01
29. Daman & Diu*	01
30. Delhi	07
31. Lakshadweep	01
32. Pondicherry	01

* Allocated after enactment of the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act, 1987 with effect from May 30, 1987.

The Tenth Lok Sabha as constituted on June 20, 1991 comprised 511 members elected from various parliamentary Constituencies. Two persons from the Anglo-Indian Community were nominated by the President on July 9, 1991 in terms of Article 331 of the Constitution. General Elections to the Lok Sabha from Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab could not be held along with the General Election all over the country due to disturbed conditions prevailing there at that time. While Elections for 13 seats of Lok Sabha from Punjab were held in February 1992, the elections for 6 seats from Jammu & Kashmir could not be held during the tenure of Tenth Lok Sabha. General Elections to 13 constituencies were countermanded and two elected members resigned, having been elected from two parliamentary Constituencies. There were in all 34 vacancies in the Tenth Lok Sabha at the time of its constitution as well as at its first sitting held on July 9, 1991.

Age Distribution of Members

On the day of first sitting of the Tenth Lok Sabha Shri Anand Ahirwar was its youngest member being 27 years old and late Shri Frank Anthony was the oldest being 82 years of age. Among the women members, Smt. Sheila Kaul (76 years) was the oldest, while Smt. Dipika Chikhaliya (now Topiwala) (26 years) was the youngest. The average age for the whole House was 51 years and 4 months. As regards earlier Lok Sabhas, the average age was as indicated below:

Lok Sabha	Average Age	
	Years	Months
First	45	08
Second	46	04
Third	48	10
Fourth	48	07
Fifth	49	02
Sixth	52	01
Seventh	49	09
Eighth	51	04
Ninth	51	03

In the Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabhas, maximum number of members (92 and 87 respectively) were in the age group of 46-50 years, while in the Eighth Lok Sabha this age group comprised 75 Members.

In the Seventh Lok Sabha, the maximum number of members (87 or 16.8 per cent) were in the age group 55-60 years as against only 66 members or 12.7 per cent in this span in the Sixth Lok Sabha. In the Fifth and Fourth Lok Sabhas, the maximum number of members were grouped in 46-50 years whereas the age-groups 41-45, 36-40 and 51-55 claimed the maximum number of members in the Third, the Second and the First Lok Sabha, respectively.

The minimum number of members in the Eighth, Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, Fourth and Third Lok Sabhas were in the age group of 81-85 whereas in the Second and the First Lok Sabhas, the minimum number was in the age group of 71-75. While in the Ninth Lok Sabha minimum number of members (1 each) were in the age groups of 81-85 and 86-90, the minimum number of members (only 1) in Tenth Lok Sabha was in the age group of 81-85 years.

Statement 14 provides, details of age distribution of members.

Occupational Pattern

In the Tenth Lok Sabha agriculturists, including cultivators and landlords, constituted the largest group accounting for 32.09 per cent of the total membership. In the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and the Ninth Lok Sabhas also this was the largest group and the percentage-wise representation of this category was 27.4; 30.6; 33.2; 36; 39.3; 38.3 and 44.13 respectively. In the First and Second Lok Sabhas this was the second largest group with 22.4 and 29.1 per cent of total membership, respectively.

After agriculturists, the second largest category of members in the Tenth Lok Sabha was that of political and social workers who had 18.11 per cent representation in the House. In the Ninth, Eighth, Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, Fourth and Third Lok Sabhas this percentage was 17.08, 16, 17.2, 20, 19, 22.9 and 18.7 respectively.

The third largest group in the Tenth Lok Sabha was that of lawyers with 16.34 per cent representation. In the Ninth, Eighth, Seventh, Sixth, Fifth and Fourth Lok Sabhas this group held the position with 15.35, 19, 22.2, 23.4, 20.5 and 17.5 per cent representation, respectively. In the First, Second and the Third Lok Sabhas the percentage representation of this group to the total membership was 35.6, 30.5 and 24.5 respectively.

Other categories which had sizable representation in the Tenth Lok Sabha were (i) Teachers and educationists (9.65 per cent), (ii) Traders and industrialists (3.15 per cent), (iii) Medical practitioners

(4.92 per cent), (iv) Businessmen (4.63 per cent), (v) Journalists and writers (2.17 per cent), (vi) Civil and military service (3.15 per cent), (vii) Engineers and technologists (1.38 per cent), (viii) Artists (0.98 per cent), and (ix) Industrial workers and trade unionists (0.79 per cent).

Statement 15 gives detailed information on members of First to Tenth Lok Sabha by prior occupation.

Educational Background

Though the Constitution does not stipulate any formal educational qualification for the membership of Parliament, it would be observed that members elected to all the ten Lok Sabhas were having good educational qualifications and it showed an upward swing with each successive Lok Sabha.

The Ninth Lok Sabha had the distinction of being the highest educated Lok Sabha so far with the largest proportion of educated members (78.24 per cent) belonging to the category of Graduates and above. However, the percentage of representation for this category showed a little decline to 76.39 per cent in the Tenth Lok Sabha.

Notably, Post-graduates and Doctoral or equivalent degree holders had the highest ever representation of 32.74 per cent in the Tenth Lok Sabha. Though undergraduates had 11.31 per cent representation in the Tenth Lok Sabha, a welcome feature of this Lok Sabha was the lowest ever representation of Matriculates/Higher Secondary/Intermediate Certificate holders (8.73 per cent) and under-matriculates (3.57 per cent) as compared to any other previous Lok Sabhas.

The detailed information about the educational background of members from First to Tenth Lok Sabha is contained in Statement 16.

Women Members

The Eighth Lok Sabha had the distinction of having the largest ever number of women representation of 44 members. While in the Ninth Lok Sabha, their number declined considerably to 28, the representation of women members has increased to 36 in the Tenth Lok Sabha.

The numbers of women members in First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabha were 22, 27, 34, 31, 22, 19 and 28 respectively.

Expenditure on Members

Information on annual expenditure incurred on members from First to Tenth Lok Sabhas is contained in Statement 17.

Council of Ministers

On June 21, 1991, the Union Council of Ministers under the Prime Ministership of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao assumed office.

Statement 18 indicates names of members of the Union Council of Ministers alongwith their portfolios held by each from time to time during the term of Tenth Lok Sabha.

Leader of Opposition

To give statutory recognition to the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha 'The Salary and allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977' was passed providing for the payment of Salary and other facilities to them. In the Tenth Lok Sabha, the Bhartiya Janata Party with 117 members was the Main Opposition Party. On July 3, 1991 its leader, Shri L.K. Advani was recognised as Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha. After the resignation of Shri Advani, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was recognised as leader of opposition of Lok Sabha on July 26, 1993.

Leave of Absence

During the span of the Tenth Lok Sabha 51 members were granted leave of absence from the sittings of the House.

Statement 19 gives details of leave of absence granted to members.

Resignations by Members

In all 17 members resigned their seats in the House during the term of the Tenth Lok Sabha. Statement 20 lists the members who resigned from the House.

Obituary References

The Tenth Lok Sabha made in all 228 obituary references. Details of obituary references are given in Statement 21.

STATEMENT 14
Distribution of Members from First to Tenth Lok Sabha by Age Groups

Age Group	1st Lok Sabha		2nd Lok Sabha		3rd Lok Sabha		4th Lok Sabha		5th Lok Sabha		6th Lok Sabha		7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha	
	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
25-30 years	28	6.0	13	2.6	11	2.3	22	4.4	16	3.1	18	3.5	9	1.7	7	1.3	14	2.68	8	1.58
31-35 years	54	11.6	60	12.3	34	7.1	37	7.5	28	5.5	26	5.0	43	8.3	36	6.8	17	3.25	32	6.34
36-40 years	58	12.5	91	18.7	64	13.7	68	13.7	62	12.3	62	11.9	71	13.7	60	11.3	55	10.53	50	9.90
41-45 years	68	14.7	71	14.6	79	16.6	84	17.0	76	15.0	69	13.3	75	15.5	73	13.7	76	14.55	75	14.85
46-50 years	74	16.0	64	13.1	73	15.4	85	17.0	99	19.6	94	18.1	70	13.5	77	14.5	92	17.62	87	17.23
51-55 years	93	20.3	76	15.6	69	14.5	69	14.0	94	18.6	94	18.1	84	16.2	74	13.9	82	15.70	71	14.06
56-60 years	47	10.1	70	14.4	58	12.2	55	11.0	57	11.3	66	12.7	87	16.8	80	15.1	68	13.02	65	12.87
61-65 years	29	6.2	25	5.1	58	12.2	39	7.9	35	6.9	41	8.0	41	7.9	74	13.9	63	12.06	66	13.07
66-70 years	10	2.0	12	2.4	21	4.4	25	5.0	25	4.9	33	6.4	24	4.6	30	5.7	41	7.85	32	6.34
71-75 years	1	0.2	4	1.0	6	1.2	10	2.0	9	1.7	11	2.1	11	2.1	11	2.1	12	2.29	14	2.77
76-80 years	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	1	0.2	2	0.4	4	0.7	3	0.6	6	1.1	1	0.19	4	0.79
81-85 years	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.02	3	0.06	—	—	1	0.20
86-90 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.19	—	—
Total number of members who have supplied information	462		486		475		496		504		519		519		531		522		505	
Total number of Seats	499		500		503		523		521		544		544		544		529		509	

STATEMENT 15
Occupational Background of Members from First to Tenth Lok Sabha

Prior Occupation	1st Lok Sabha		2nd Lok Sabha		3rd Lok Sabha		4th Lok Sabha		5th Lok Sabha		6th Lok Sabha		7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha	
	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Agriculturists	97	22.5	141	29.1	129	27.4	154	30.6	168	33.2	189	36.0	206	39.3	203	38.3	230	44.14	163	32.09
Artists	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	5	0.9	4	0.76	5	0.98
Businessmen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	4.53
Civil and Military Service	16	3.7	19	4.0	4	0.9	16	3.2	17	3.4	9	1.7	5	0.9	16	3.0	6	1.15	16	3.15
Diplomats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.57	4	0.79
Economists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.19	—	—
Engineers and Technologists	—	—	—	—	4	0.9	7	1.4	6	1.2	5	0.9	6	1.1	4	0.8	11	2.11	7	1.38
Former Rulers	5	1.1	7	1.4	10	2.1	7	1.4	2	0.4	3	0.6	1	0.2	3	0.6	2	0.38	3	0.59
Industrial Workers/Trade Unionists	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	1	0.2	—	—	9	1.7	4	0.8	7	1.3	2	0.38	4	0.79
Journalists/Writers	45	10.4	50	10.2	27	5.8	24	4.8	32	6.3	11	2.7	15	2.9	7	1.3	14	2.68	11	2.17
Lawyers	153	35.6	147	30.5	115	24.5	88	17.5	103	20.5	123	23.4	116	22.2	101	19.1	80	15.35	88	16.34
Medical Practitioners	21	4.9	17	3.5	14	3.0	14	2.8	9	1.7	10	1.9	10	1.9	21	4.0	18	3.45	25	4.92
Pilots	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.19	1	0.20
Political and Social Workers	—	—	—	—	88	18.7	115	22.9	96	19.0	106	20.0	90	17.2	85	16.0	89	17.16	92	18.11
Religious Missionaries	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	4	0.8	2	0.4	—	—	1	0.2	1	0.2	—	—	3	0.59

(Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Sportsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.39
Teachers and Educationalists	43	9.9	55	11.3	27	5.8	33	6.5	36	7.1	44	8.4	35	6.7	41	7.7	41	7.86	49	9.85		
Traders and Industrialists	52	12.0	50	10.2	50	10.3	39	7.5	35	6.8	17	3.3	33	6.3	36	6.8	19	3.64	16	3.15		
Total Number of members who have supplied information	432	486	470	503	503	503	503	503	506	525	523	523	523	530	521	521	521	521	521	508		
Total number of seats	499	500	503	503	503	503	523	523	521	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	529	529	529	509		

STATEMENT 16
Educational Background of Members from First to Tenth Lok Sabha

Educational Background	1st Lok Sabha		2nd Lok Sabha		3rd Lok Sabha		4th Lok Sabha		5th Lok Sabha		6th Lok Sabha		7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha	
	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Under Matriculates	112	23.2	120	25.4	141	28.7	54	11.5	119	23.1	52	9.8	53	10.0	42	7.9	10	2.09	18	3.57
Matriculates/ Higher Secondary or Intermediate Certificate holders	88	18.4	90	19.1	87	17.7	101	22.1	82	16.0	132	24.9	118	22.3	112	21.0	94	19.66	44	8.73
Under Graduates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	11.31
Graduates (including those with equivalent technical qualifications)	177	37.1	160	33.9	157	32.0	172	35.4	178	34.6	205	38.7	213	40.3	238	44.6	233	46.74	220	43.65
Post-Graduates (including technical qualifications)	85	17.8	92	19.5	98	20.0	113	24.7	127	24.7	132	24.9	136	25.8	131	24.6	124	25.94	145	28.77
Doctoral Degree or other high academic qualification holders	15	3.5	9	2.1	7	1.6	17	3.7	8	1.5	9	1.7	8	1.5	10	1.9	17	3.55	20	3.97
Total number of members who have supplied information	477		471		490		457		514		530		528		533		478		504	
Total number of seats	479		500		503		523		521		544		544		544		529		509	

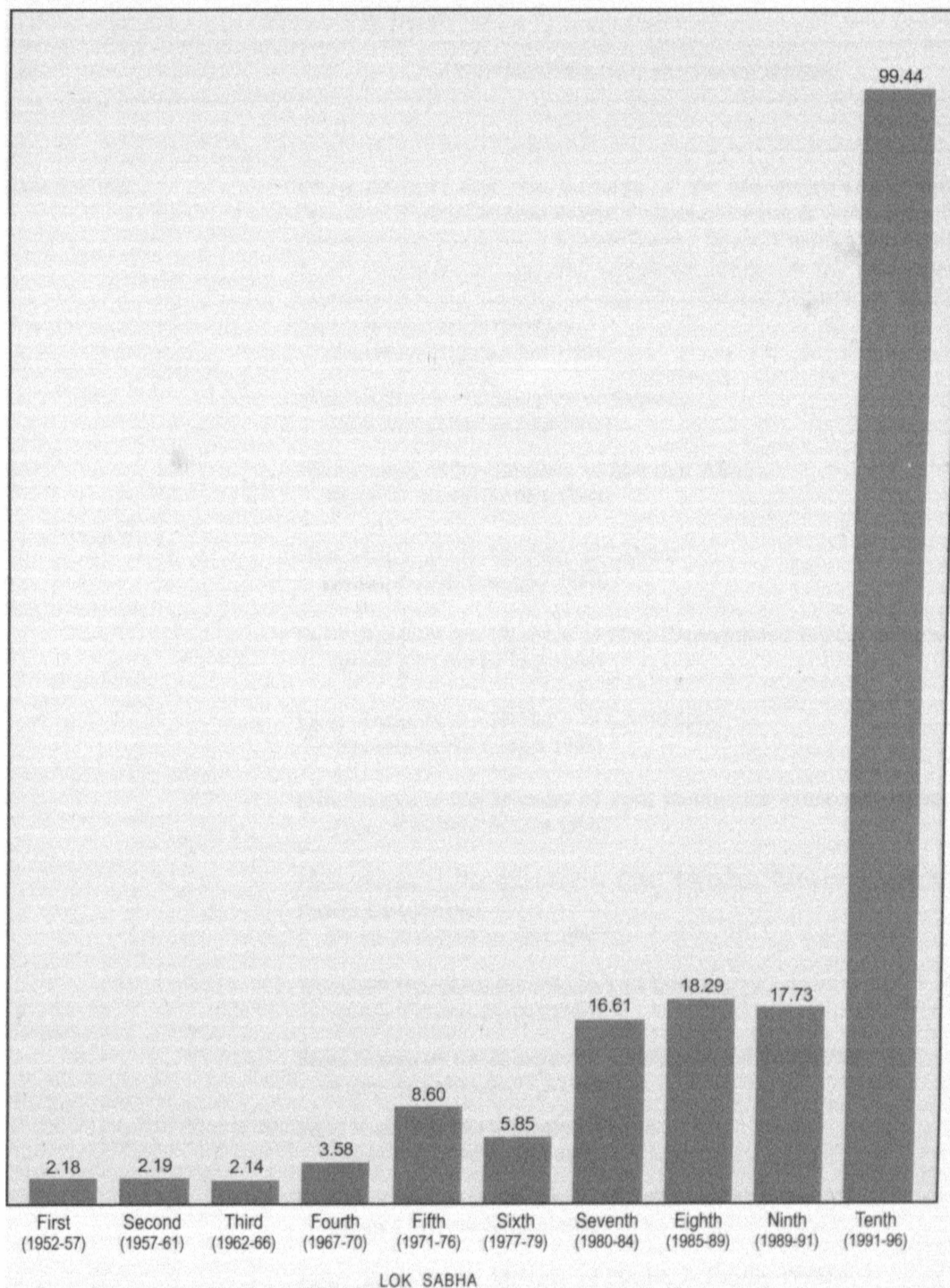
STATEMENT 17
Expenditure on Members

	Year	Expenditure incurred (in Rupees)
First Lok Sabha	1952-53	37,96,818
	1953-54	38,89,783
	1954-55	46,00,620
	1955-56	52,03,214
	1956-57	43,89,087
	Total	2,18,79,522
Second Lok Sabha	1957-58	48,61,383
	1958-59	45,80,692
	1959-60	47,40,870
	1960-61	44,79,964
	1961-62	32,76,756
	(Upto December, 1961)	
	Total	2,19,39,665
Third Lok Sabha	1962-63	50,02,715
	1963-64	48,29,589
	1964-65	68,23,153
	1965-66	47,45,730
	(Upto November, 1966)	
	Total	2,14,01,187
Fourth Lok Sabha	1967-68	76,81,929
	1968-69	81,81,379
	1969-70	1,11,52,543
	1970-71	88,22,725
	(Upto December, 1970)	
	Total	3,58,38,576
Fifth Lok Sabha	1971-72	1,11,94,646
	1972-73	1,43,64,276
	1973-74	1,36,97,156
	1974-75	1,61,38,257
	1975-76	1,67,63,224
	1976-77	1,38,24,598
	(Upto December, 1976)	
	Total	8,59,82,157

	Year	Expenditure incurred (in Rupees)
Sixth Lok Sabha	1977-78	1,88,30,567
	1978-79	3,12,65,993
	1979-80	84,50,374
	(Upto 22.08.1979)	
	Total	<u>5,85,46,934</u>
Seventh Lok Sabha	1980-81	2,98,46,458
	1981-82	3,76,24,227
	1982-83	3,92,66,880
	1983-84	4,29,55,090
	1984-85	1,63,73,035
	(Upto 30.09.1984)	
Total	<u>16,60,65,690</u>	
Eighth Lok Sabha	1985-86	2,13,89,199
	1986-87	3,74,68,338
	1987-88	4,79,64,617
	1988-89	5,17,33,529
	1989-90	2,43,33,197
	(Upto 30.09.1989)	
Total	<u>18,28,88,880</u>	
Ninth Lok Sabha	1989-90	7,78,08,044
	1990-91	9,95,31,936
	(Upto 13.03.1991)	
	Total	<u>17,73,39,980</u>
Tenth Lok Sabha	1991-92	10,22,10,512
	1992-93	13,54,71,709
	1993-94	22,61,31,333
	1994-95	22,28,54,276
	1995-96	30,77,30,769
	(Upto 31.03.1996)	
Total	<u>99,43,98,599</u>	

EXPENDITURE ON MEMBERS DURING FIRST TO TENTH LOK SABHA

Rs. in Crore



STATEMENT 18

Names and Portfolios of the Members of the Council of Ministers during Tenth Lok Sabha

PART I

PRIME MINISTER

Sl. No.	Name	Portfolios alongwith the period thereof
1	2	3
1.	Narasimha Rao, Shri P.V.	<p>Prime Minister and also incharge of the Ministries/Departments of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; Science & Technology, Ocean Development, Electronics, Atomic Energy, Space, Chemicals & Fertilizers, Rural Development, and the additional charge of the Ministries and other subjects not allocated to any other Cabinet Minister or Minister of State (Independent Charge). (From 21.6.1991 to 16.5.1996)</p> <p>Held charge of the Ministry of Defence (From 21.6.1991 to 26.6.1991)</p> <p>Held charge of the Ministry of External Affairs (From 31.3.1992 to 18.1.1993)</p> <p>Held charge of the Ministry of Labour (From 30.7.1991 to 10.7.1992)</p> <p>Held charge of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (From 2.7.1992 to 16.5.1996)</p> <p>Held charge of the Ministry of Commerce (From 9.7.1992 to 18.1.1993)</p> <p>Held charge of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (From 9.10.1992 to 16.5.1996)</p> <p>Held charge of the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (From 21.6.1991 to 18.1.1993)</p> <p>Assumed charge of the Ministry of Defence (From 5.3.1993 to 16.5.1996)</p> <p>Held charge of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (From 21.6.1991 to 17.2.1994)</p> <p>Held charge of the Ministry of Food (From 23.2.1994 to 10.2.1995)</p> <p>Assumed charge of the Deptt. of Jammu & Kashmir Affairs (From 1.11.1994 to 16.5.1996)</p> <p>Held charge of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (From 23.12.1994 to 11.6.1995)</p>

(Contd.)

1	2	3
		Held charge of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (From 26.12.1994 to 10.2.1995)
		Held charge of the Ministry of Industry (From 21.6.1991 to 16.6.1995)
		Held Charge of the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment (From 10.9.1995 to 15.9.1995)
		Held charge of the Ministry of Railways (From 17.8.1995 to 16.5.1996)
		Held charge of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (From 17.1.1996 to 16.5.1996)
		Held charge of the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment (From 21.1.1996 to 16.5.1996)
		Held charge of the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (From 21.1.1996 to 16.5.1996)

PART II
CABINET MINISTERS

Sl. No.	Name	Portfolios alongwith the period thereof
1.	Ajit Singh, Shri	Minister of Food (From 10.2.1995 to 16.5.1996)
2.	Antony, Shri A.K.	Minister of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution (From 17.1.1993 to 8.2.1995)
3.	Antulay, Shri A.R.	Minister of Health and Family Welfare (From 11.6.1995 to 16.5.1996) Also Minister of Water Resources (From 7.2.1996 to 16.5.1996)
4.	Arjun Singh, Shri	Minister of Human Resource Development (From 21.6.1991 to 24.12.1994)
5.	Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi	Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (From 21.6.1991 to 17.1.1993) Also Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism (From 9.1.1993 to 16.5.1996) Also Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (From 18.1.1996 to 16.5.1996)
6.	Buta Singh, Shri	Minister of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (From 17.2.1995 to 20.2.1996)

(Contd.)

1	2	3
7.	Dinesh Singh, Shri	Minister of External Affairs (From 17.1.1993 to 17.2.1995) Held the office of Minister without portfolio (From 17.2.1995 to 30.11.1995, the date of his death)
8.	Fotedar, Shri M.L.	Minister of Health & Family Welfare (From 21.6.1991 to 17.1.1993)
9.	Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.	Minister of Railways (From 21.6.1991 to 12.9.1995)
10.	Jakhar, Shri Balram	Minister of Agriculture (From 21.6.1991 to 17.1.1996)
11.	Karunakaran, Shri K.	Minister of Industry (From 11.6.1995 to 16.5.1996)
12.	Kaul, Smt. Shiela	Minister of Urban Development (From 21.6.1991 to 2.5.1995) Minister of Urban Affairs & Employment (From 3.5.1995 to 10.9.1995)
13.	Kesri, Shri Sitaram	Minister of Welfare (From 21.6.1991 to 16.5.1996)
14.	Manmohan Singh, Dr.	Minister of Finance (From 21.6.1991 to 16.5.1996)
15.	Mishra, Shri Jagannath	Minister of Rural Areas & Employment (From 11.6.1995 to 16.5.1996) Also Minister of Agriculture (From 17.2.1996 to 16.5.1996)
16.	Mukherjee, Shri Pranab	Minister of Commerce (From 17.1.1993 to 9.7.1993) Minister of External Affairs (From 10.2.1995 to 16.5.1996)
17.	Pawar, Shri Sharad	Minister of Defence (From 26.6.1991 to 5.3.1993)
18.	Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara	Minister of Law, Justice & Company Affairs (From 21.6.1991 to 8.10.1992)
19.	Salve, Shri Narendra K.P.	Minister of Power (From 17.1.1993 to 16.5.1996)
20.	Sangma, Shri P.A.	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Coal (From 21.6.1991 to 17.1.1993) Also held Independent Charge of the Ministry of Labour (From 10.7.1992 to 17.1.1993) Also Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Labour (From 17.1.1993 to 10.2.1995)

(Contd.)

1	2	3
		Minister of Labour (From 10.2.1995 to 15.9.1995)
		Minister of Information and Broadcasting (From 15.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)
21.	Scindia, Shri Madhav Rao	Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism (From 21.6.1991 to 9.1.1993)
		Minister of Human Resource Development (From 10.2.1995 to 17.1.1996)
22.	Shankaranand, Shri B.	Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas (From 21.6.1991 to 17.1.1993)
		Minister of Health and Family Welfare (From 17.1.1993 to 22.12.1994)
23.	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan	Minister of Water Resources (From 21.6.1991 to 17.1.1996)
		Also Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (From 17.1.1993 to 17.1.1996)
24.	Solanki, Shri Madhavsinh	Minister of External Affairs (From 21.6.1991 to 31.3.1992)
25.	Venkatswamy, Shri G.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development (From 21.6.1991 to 2.7.1992)
		Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development (Deptt. of Rural Development) (From 2.7.1992 to 17.1.1993)
		Minister of State with Independent Charge of the Ministry of Textiles (From 17.1.1993 to 10.2.1995)
		Minister of Textiles (From 10.2.1995 to 15.9.1995)
		Minister of Labour (From 15.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)
26.	Yadav, Shri Lakhan Singh	Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers (From 17.2.1994 to 16.5.1996)

(Contd.)

PART III

MINISTERS OF STATE WITH INDEPENDENT CHARGE OF THEIR MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS

Sl. No.	Name	Portfolios alongwith the period thereof
1.	Chidambaram, Shri P.	Minister of State with Independent Charge of the Ministry of Commerce (From 21.6.1991 to 9.7.1992) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Commerce (From 10.2.1995 to 3.4.1996)
2.	Deb, Shri Sontosh Mohan	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Steel (From 21.6.1991 to 16.5.1996)
3.	Dhawan, Shri R.K.	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Deptt. of Urban Development in the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment (From 15.9.1995 to 21.2.1996)
4.	Gamang, Shri Giridhar	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (From 21.6.1991 to 17.1.1993) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation (From 17.1.1993 to 15.9.1995) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Mines (From 15.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)
5.	Gehlot, Shri Ashok	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Textiles (From 21.6.1991 to 17.1.1993)
6.	Gogoi, Shri Tarun	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Food (From 21.6.1991 to 17.1.1993) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (From 17.1.1993 to 13.9.1995)
7.	Kamal Nath, Shri	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (From 21.6.1991 to 15.9.1995) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Textiles (From 15.9.1995 to 19.2.1996)
8.	Murthy, Shri M. Rajasekara	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Surface Transport (From 15.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)
9.	Panja, Shri Ajit Kumar	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (From 21.6.1991 to 17.1.1993) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Coal (From 17.1.1993 to 13.9.1995)

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name	Portfolios alongwith the period thereof
10.	Pilot, Shri Rajesh (Rajeshwar Prasad)	<p>Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Communications (From 21.6.1991 to 17.1.1993)</p> <p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Deptt. of Internal Security (From 17.1.1993 to 15.9.1995)</p> <p>Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (From 15.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)</p>
11.	Rai, Shri Kalpnath	<p>Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Power and Non-Conventional Energy Sources (From 21.6.1991 to 2.7.1992)</p> <p>Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Power (From 2.7.1992 to 17.1.1993)</p> <p>Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Food (From 17.1.1993 to 21.12.1994)</p>
12.	Ramamurthy, Shri K.	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Labour (From 21.6.1991 to 30.7.1991)
13.	Sharma, Capt. Satish	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (From 17.1.1993 to 16.5.1996)
14.	Singh Deo, Shri K.P.	<p>Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (From 17.1.1993 to 15.9.1995)</p> <p>Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (From 15.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)</p>
15.	Sukh Ram, Shri	<p>Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation and also Minister of State in the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (From 2.7.1992 to 17.1.1993)</p> <p>Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Communications (From 17.1.1993 to 16.5.1996)</p>
16.	Tytler, Shri Jagdish	<p>Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Surface Transport (From 21.6.1991 to 15.9.1995)</p> <p>Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Coal (From 15.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)</p>
17.	Yadav, Shri Balram Singh	<p>Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Mines (From 21.6.1991 to 15.9.1995)</p> <p>Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation (From 15.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)</p>

(Contd.)

PART IV
MINISTERS OF STATE

Sl. No.	Name	Portfolios alongwith the period thereof
1.	Ahluwalia, Shri S.S.	<p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, Deptt. of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation (From 15.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)</p> <p>Also Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (From 19.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)</p>
2.	Ahmed, Dr. Abrar	<p>Minister of State in the Ministries of Finance and Parliamentary Affairs (From 21.6.1991 to 29.9.1994)</p>
3.	Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin	<p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (From 21.6.1991 to 29.9.1994)</p> <p>Also Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce (From 19.2.1993 to 29.9.1994)</p>
4.	Alva, Smt. Margaret	<p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions (From 21.6.1991 to 16.5.1996)</p> <p>Also Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (From 19.2.1993 to 16.5.1996)</p>
5.	Arunachalam, Shri M.	<p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (From 21.6.1991 to 17.1.1993)</p> <p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Small Scale Industries and Rural Industries (From 17.1.1993 to 3.4.1996)</p>
6.	Banerjee, Km. Mamta	<p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development—Deptt. Youth Affairs and Sports (From 21.6.1991 to 17.1.1993)</p> <p>Also Minister of State in the Department of Women and Child Development (From 26.6.1991 to 17.1.1993)</p>
7.	Basavarajeswari, Smt.	<p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Women and Child Welfare (From 17.1.1993 to 15.9.1995)</p>
8.	Bhardwaj, Shri H.R.	<p>Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation (From 21.6.1991 to 2.7.1992)</p> <p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (From 2.7.1992 to 16.5.1996)</p>

(Contd.)

Sl.No.	Name	Portfolios alongwith the period thereof
9.	Bhatia, Shri R.L.	Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (From 2.7.1992 to 16.5.1996)
10.	Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu	Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Deptt. of Education (From 15.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)
11.	Chaturvedi, Shri Bhuvnesh	Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office (From 17.1.1993 to 16.5.1996) Also assisting Prime Minister as the Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy and Space (From 17.1.1993 to 16.5.1996) Also Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology (From 2.12.1993 to 16.5.1996)
12.	Dalbir Singh, Shri	Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (From 21.6.1991 to 17.1.1993)
13.	Faleiro, Shri Eduardo	Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (From 21.6.1991 to 17.1.1993) Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers (From 17.1.1993 to 16.5.1996) Also Minister of State in the Ministries of Parliamentary Affairs (From 18.12.1993 to 10.9.1995) Also Minister of State in the Department of Electronics and Ocean Development (From 18.12.1993 to 16.5.1996)
14.	Farook, Shri M.O.H.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism (From 21.6.1991 to 2.7.1992) Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism, Deptt. of Civil Aviation (From 2.7.1992 to 17.1.1993)
15.	Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour (From 21.6.1991 to 17.1.1993) Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (From 17.1.1993 to 15.9.1995) Minister of State in the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Deptt. of Indian Systems of Medicines & Homoeopathy (From 15.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)
16.	Jacob, Shri M.M.	Minister of State in the Ministries of Home Affairs and Parliamentary Affairs (From 21.6.1991 to 17.1.1993)
17.	Kalmadi, Shri Suresh	Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (From 15.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)

(Contd.)

S.No.	Name	Portfolios alongwith the period thereof
18.	Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung	Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (From 15.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)
19.	Khan, Shri Aslam Sher	Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office and Minister of State in the Ministry of Welfare (From 15.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)
20.	Khan, Moh. Ayub	Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (From 15.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)
21.	Khursheed, Shri Salman	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (From 21.6.1991 to 17.1.1993) Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (From 17.1.1993 to 16.5.1996)
22.	Krishna Kumar, Shri S.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (From 21.6.1991 to 17.1.1993) Also Minister of State in the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (From 17.1.1993 to 13.9.1995) Also Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (From 19.2.1993 to 13.9.1995)
23.	Krishnan, Shri G.Y.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism, Deptt. of Civil Aviation (From 15.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)
24.	Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.	Minister of State in the Ministries of Parliamentary Affairs and Law, Justice and Company Affairs (From 21.6.1991 to 2.7.1992) Minister of State in the Ministries of Science & Technology, Deptt. of Electronics and Department of Ocean Development and Parliamentary Affairs (From 2.7.1992 to 1.12.1993)
25.	Kurien, Prof. P.J.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (From 21.6.1991 to 2.7.1992) Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry, Deptt. of Small Scale Agro and Rural Industries (From 2.7.1992 to 17.1.1993) Also Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce (From 10.7.1992 to 17.1.1993) Minister of State in the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (From 15.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)
26.	Lenka, Shri K.C.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (From 21.6.1991 to 17.1.1993) Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (From 17.1.1993 to 2.4.1994)

(Contd.)

S.No.	Name	Portfolios alongwith the period thereof
27.	Mallikarjun, Shri	Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (From 21.6.1991 to 17.1.1993) Also Minister of State in the Ministries of Defence, (Deptt. of Defence) and Parliamentary Affairs (From 19.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)
28.	Matang Singh, Shri	Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (From 10.2.1995 to 16.5.1996)
29.	Mohan, Dr. Chinta	Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers (From 21.6.1991 to 17.1.1993)
30.	Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrasekhara	Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (From 17.1.1993 to 16.5.1996)
31.	Muttemwar, Shri Vilas Baburao	Minister of State in the Ministries of Rural Areas & Employment, (Deptt. of Rural Employment and Poverty Alleviation) and Parliamentary Affairs (From 15.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)
32.	Netam, Shri Arvind	Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (From 17.1.1993 to 20.2.1996)
33.	Pachouri, Shri Suresh	Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence, Deptt. of Defence Production and Supplies (From 15.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)
34.	Pal, Shri Debi Prasad	Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (From 15.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)
35.	Patel, Smt. Urmilaben Chimam Bhai	Minister of State in the Ministry of Power (From 10.2.1995 to 16.5.1996)
36.	Patil, Shri Basavraj	Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (From 21.11.1990 to 20.2.1991)
37.	Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram	Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (From 21.6.1991 to 16.5.1996)
38.	Rahi, Shri Ram Lal	Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (From 21.6.1991 to 15.9.1995) Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (From 15.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)
39.	Ram Singh, Col.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development, Deptt. of Wasteland Development (From 2.7.1992 to 29.3.1996)
40.	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (From 21.6.1991 to 16.5.1996)

(Contd.)

S.No.	Name	Portfolios alongwith the period thereof
41.	Rangayya Naidu, Shri P.V.	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Communications (From 21.6.1991 to 17.1.1993) Minister of State in the Ministry of Power (From 17.1.1993 to 10.2.1995) Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources (From 10.2.1995 to 16.5.1996)
42.	Sahi, Smt. Krishna	Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry, Deptt. of Industrial Development (From 2.7.1992 to 15.9.1995) Also Minister of State in the Ministry of Heavy Industries (From 19.2.1993 to 15.9.1995) Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (From 15.9.1995 to 19.9.1995) Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Deptt. of Civil Supplies (From 19.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)
43.	Sayeed, Shri P.M.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (From 17.1.1993 to 15.9.1995) Minister of State in the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting (From 15.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)
44.	Selja, Km.	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Deptt. of Education and Culture (From 2.7.1992 to 15.9.1995) Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Deptt. of Education and Culture (From 15.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)
45.	Sharma, Shri Vinod	Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (From 15.9.1995 to 19.9.1995) Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Department of Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution System (From 19.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)
46.	Sibtey Razi, Syed	Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (From 15.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)
47.	Silvera, Shri C.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (From 17.2.1994 to 15.9.1995) Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (From 15.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)

(Contd.)

S.No.	Name	Portfolios alongwith the period thereof
48.	Sukhbans Kaur, Smt.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism (From 2.7.1992 to 16.5.1996)
49.	Thakur, Shri Rameshwar	Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (From 26.6.1991 to 17.4.1992) Minister of State in the Ministries of Rural Development and Parliamentary Affairs (From 17.4.1992 to 22.12.1994)
50.	Thangkabalu, Shri K.V.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Welfare (From 17.1.1993 to 16.5.1996)
51.	Thara Devi, Smt. D.K. Siddartha	Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (From 26.6.1991 to 17.1.1993)
52.	Thungan, Shri P.K.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (From 21.6.1991 to 2.7.1992) Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry, Department of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises (From 2.7.1992 to 17.1.1993) Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment (From 17.1.1993 to 13.9.1995) Also Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources (From 19.2.1993 to 10.2.1995)
53.	Verma, Km. Vimla	Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Deptt. of Women and Child Development (From 15.9.1995 to 16.5.1996)
54.	Wasnik, Shri Mukul	Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development Deptt. of Youth Affairs and Sports (From 17.1.1993 to 16.5.1996) Also Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (From 19.2.1993 to 16.5.1996)

PART V

DEPUTY MINISTERS

S.No.	Name	Portfolios alongwith the period thereof
1.	Kamala Kumari, Smt. K.	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Welfare (From 21.6.1991 to 17.1.1993)
2.	Nyamagoundar, Shri S.B.	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Coal (From 26.6.1991 to 17.1.1993)
3.	Vyas, Dr. (Km.) Girija	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (From 21.6.1991 to 17.1.1993)

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 19
Leave of Absence to Members

Sl. No.	Name of Member	Period for which leave granted	Date when leave granted
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Phoolchand Verma	24.02.1992 to 10.04.1992	07.05.1992
2.	Shri G.L. Kanaujia	11.03.1992 to 30.04.1992	
3.	Shri Nani Bhattacharya	08.07.1992 to 28.08.1992	12.08.1992
4.	Shri R.S. Mane	28.07.1992 to 20.08.1992	
5.	Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh Patil	19.07.1992 to 20.08.1992	22.03.1993
6.	Shri Vilasrao Nagnath Rao Gundewar	24.11.1992 to 09.12.1992	
7.	Shri Krishna Marandi	24.11.1992 to 09.12.1992 and 16.12.1992 to 23.12.1992	
8.	Shri Prakash Narain Tripathi	24.11.1992 to 09.12.1992 and 16.12.1992 to 23.12.1992	
9.	Shri K. Murleedharan	22.02.1993 to 12.03.1993	
10.	Smt. Dipika H. Topiwala	25.03.1993 to 31.03.1993 19.04.1993 to 30.04.1993 and 01.05.1993 to 14.05.1993 = 33 days	20.08.1993
11.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	22.02.1993 to 28.02.1993, 01.03.1993 to 31.03.1993 and 19.04.1993 to 03.05.1993=53 days	

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
12.	Kum. Uma Bharati	26.07.1993 to 27.08.1993 = 33 days	20.08.1993
13.	Shri Sharad Pawar	06.03.1993 to 14.05.1993=52 days	
14.	Kum. Mamata Banerjee	29.07.1993 to 27.08.1993 = 30 days	
15.	Shri Sunil Dutt	19.04.1993 to 30.04.1993 and 01.05.1993 to 14.05.1993=26 days	
16.	Shri Gurudas Kamat	02.12.1993 to 22.12.1993 = 21 days	25.04.1994
17.	Shri Govinda Chandra Munda	08.12.1993 to 24.12.1993 = 17 days	
18.	Shri R. Surender Reddy	02.12.1993 to 24.12.1993 = 23 days	
19.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	14.08.1993 to 28.08.1993, 02.12.1993 to 30.12.1993 and 21.02.1994 to 17.03.1994 = 59 days	
20.	Shri R.S. Mane	21.02.1994 to 17.03.1994 = 20 days	
21.	Shri Ram Naik	29.03.1994 to 30.03.1994 and 18.04.1994 to 13.05.1994 = 28 days	
22.	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha	18.04.1994 to 13.05.1994 = 20 days	
23.	Shri Shankarrao Kale	23.04.1994 to 30.04.1994 and 01.05.1994 to 13.05.1994 = 21 days	26.08.1994
24.	Prof. Rita Verma	18.04.1994 to 13.05.1994 = 26 days	

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
25.	Shri Ram Naik	25.07.1994 to 26.08.1994 = 33 days	26.08.1994
26.	Shri Harisinh Chavda	25.07.1994 to 26.08.1994 = 33 days	
27.	Shri R.S. Mane	25.07.1994 to 19.08.1994 = 26 days	
28.	Shri Tejsingh Rao Bhonsle	06.08.1994 to 26.08.1994 and 14.03.1995 to 31.03.1995 = 39 days	31.03.1995
29.	Shri Rajaram Shankarao Mane	14.03.1995 to 31.03.1995 = 18 days	
30.	Shri B. Shankaranand	14.03.1995 to 31.03.1995 = 18 days	
31.	Smt. Dipika H. Topiwala	14.03.1995 to 31.03.1995 24.04.1995 to 30.04.1995 and 01.05.1995 to 08.05.1995 = 33 days	29.05.1995
32.	Shri Lakshman Singh	24.04.1995 to 02.06.1995 = 40 days	
33.	Shri Syed Shahabuddin	02.05.1995 to 17.05.1995 = 16 days	
34.	Shri Krishna Marandi	14.03.1995 to 31.03.1995 and 24.04.1995 = 19 days	
35.	Shri K. Muraleedharan	29.04.1995 to 15.05.1995 = 17 days	
36.	Shri E. Ahamed	04.05.1995 to 18.05.1995 = 15 days	
37.	Shri Rajaram Shankarrao Mane	24.04.1995 to 02.06.1995 = 40 days	
38.	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha	16.05.1995 to 02.06.1995 = 18 days	

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
39.	Shri Probin Deka	24.04.1995 to 03.06.1995 = 41 days	07.08.1995
40.	Shri Rajaram S. Mane	31.07.1995 to 17.08.1995 = 18 days	
41.	Shri R. Jeevarathinam	31.07.1995 to 14.08.1995 = 15 days	
42.	Shri Shyam Lal Kamal	31.07.1995 to 25.08.1995 = 26 days	
43.	Kum. Uma Bharati	31.07.1995 to 25.08.1995 = 26 days	
44.	Shri Probin Deka	31.7.1995 to 26.8.1995 = 21 days	11.12.1995
45.	Shri V. Krishna Rao	31.7.1995 to 26.8.1995 = 21 days	
46.	Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb Tope	2.08.1995 to 26.08.1995 = 19 days	
47.	Shri Krishna Marandi	31.07.1995 to 22.08.1995 = 17 days	
48.	Shri George Fernandes	21.08.1995 to 26.08.1995 and 27.11.1995 to 22.12.1995 = 32 days	
49.	Shri Govindrao Nikam	27.11.1995 to 22.12.1995 = 26 days	12.3.1996
50.	Shri A. Asokaraj	27.11.1995 to 22.12.1995 = 26 days	
51.	Shri S.B. Thorat	27.11.1995 to 17.12.1995 = 23 days	

STATEMENT 20
Resignation by Members

Sl. No.	Name of Member	State/Union Territory	Constituency	Date from which accepted by Speaker	Remarks
1.	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	24.06.1991	Consequent on their election from more than one constituency.
2.	Shri Lal Krishna Advani	Delhi	New Delhi	26.06.1991	Announcement made in the House on 9.7.1991
3.	Shri Ajit Anantrao Pawar	Maharashtra	Baramati	18.09.1991	Announcement made in the House on 18.9.1991
4.	Shri Gangula Prathap Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Nandyal	23.09.1991	Announcement made in the House on 20.11.1991
5.	Shri K.R. Narayanan	Kerala	Ottappalam-SC		Seat became vacant under article 66(2) of the Constitution w.e.f. 21.8.1992
6.	Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	18.04.1992	Announcement made in the House on 19.4.1993
7.	Shri Sharad Pawar	Maharashtra	Baramati	03.09.1993	Announcement made in the House on 3.12.1993
8.	Shri Madan Lal Khurana	The National Capital Territory of Delhi	South Delhi	02.12.1993	-do-
9.	Shri Digvijay Singh	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	26.01.1994	Announcement made in the House on 21.2.1994
10.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	06.12.1994	Announcement made in the House on 7.12.1994
11.	Shri H.D. Devegowda	Karnataka	Hassan	22.12.1994	Announcement made in the House on 23.12.1994
12.	Shri Arjun Charan Sethi	Orissa	Bhadrak-SC	24.03.1994	Announcement made in the House on 24.3.1995
13.	Shri Ram Pujan Patel	Uttar Pradesh	Phulphur	15.01.1996	Announcement made in the House on 26.2.1996
14.	Shri Lal Krishna Advani	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	17.01.1996	-do-
15.	Shri Sharad Yadav	Bihar	Medhepura	29.01.1996	-do-
16.	Shri S. Madegowda	Karnataka	Mandya	9.02.1996	-do-
17.	Shri D. Venkateswara Rao	Andhra Pradesh	Bapatla	19.02.1996	Seat vacated on having been elected to Rajya Sabha

STATEMENT 21
Obituary References

Sl. No.	Name & Particulars Membership	Date of Death	Date on which reference made	Time taken Hrs. Mts.	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi (Former Prime Minister)	21.05.1991			
2.	Shri Chita Mahata (Sixth to Tenth Lok Sabha)	07.07.1991			
3.	Shri C.K. Chakrapani (Fourth Lok Sabha)	01.03.1991			
4.	Shri Nagina Rai (Seventh Lok Sabha)	10.04.1991			
5.	Smt. B. Radhabai Ananda Rao (Fourth to Seventh Lok Sabha)	17.04.1991			
6.	Shri Gauri Shankar Rai (Sixth Lok Sabha)	02.05.1991			
7.	Shri Jageshwar Yadav (Fourth Lok Sabha)	14.05.1991	11.07.1991	02	16
8.	Shri Ishwar Chaudhary (Fifth, Sixth & Ninth Lok Sabha)	15.05.1991			
9.	Shri S.A. Dange (Second & Fourth Lok Sabha)	22.05.1991			
10.	Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit (Former Union Minister)	30.05.1991			
11.	Shri Dinesh Goswami (Fifth & Eighth Lok Sabha)	02.06.1991			
12.	Shri Prabhu Dayal Himitsingka (Provisional Parliament, Third & Fourth Lok Sabha)	02.06.1991			
13.	Bhai Shaminder Singh (Eighth Lok Sabha)	18.06.1991			

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5		
14.	Shri Ramnath Goenka (Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament and Fifth Lok Sabha)	05.10.1991	}	20.11.1991	00	11
15.	Shri Kinder Lal (Third to Fifth & Eighth Lok Sabha)	05.10.1991				
16.	Shri K. Ananda Nambiar (First, Third & Fourth Lok Sabha)	11.10.1991				
17.	Shri K. Lakkapa (Fourth to Seventh Lok Sabha)	08.11.1991				
18.	Shri Parmai Lal (Sixth and Ninth Lok Sabha)	12.11.1991	25.11.1991	00	01	
19.	Shri T.V. Chandrashekarappa (Fifth, Seventh to Ninth Lok Sabha)	18.11.1991	26.11.1991	00	02	
20.	Shri T.S. Avinashilingam Chettiar (Central Legislative Assembly and First Lok Sabha)	21.11.1991	29.11.1991	00	02	
21.	Shri Binode Bihari Mahato (Tenth Lok Sabha)	18.12.1991	19.12.1991	00	20	
22.	Shri Ramsingh Bhai Varma (Second & Fifth Lok Sabha)	29.10.1991	}	20.12.1991	00	02
23.	Shri H.C. Linga Reddy (Third Lok Sabha)	26.11.1991				
24.	Shri K. Kunjambu (Sixth to Eighth Lok Sabha)	14.12.1991				
25.	Shri Daulat Gunaji Gawai (Sixth Lok Sabha)	24.12.1991	}	24.02.1992	00	04
26.	Shri Chhotey Lal (Fifth Lok Sabha)	02.01.1992				
27.	Shri Pishupati Venkata Raghavaiah (First Lok Sabha)	10.01.1992				
28.	Shri Sant Bux Singh (Fourth & Fifth Lok Sabha)	15.01.1992				
29.	Shri Kalyan Singh Solanki (Eighth Lok Sabha)	15.01.1992				

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Shri A. Senapati Gounder (Seventh to Tenth Lok Sabha)	25.02.1992	}	
31.	Shri O.V. Alagesan (Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament, First, Third, Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha)	03.01.1992		26.02.1992
32.	Shri Rajagopala Rao Bodepalli, (First to Third and Fifth to Seventh Lok Sabha)	22.02.1992	28.02.1992	00 02
33.	Shri Madeppa Bandappa Kadadi (Third Lok Sabha)	27.02.1992	06.03.1992	00 01
34.	Dr. Gurdial Singh Dhillon (Former Speaker of Lok Sabha)	23.03.1992	24.03.1992	00 36
35.	Dr. Sankata Prasad (Fourth, Fifth & Eighth Lok Sabha)	19.03.1992	}	
36.	Shri Brij Basi Lal (Third Lok Sabha)	19.03.1992		27.03.1992
37.	Col. Bashir Hussain Zaidi (Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament and First Lok Sabha)	29.03.1992	31.03.1992	00 01
38.	Shri Zulfiqar Ali Khan (Fourth, Fifth, Seventh & Ninth Lok Sabha)	05.04.1992	06.04.1992	00 02
39.	Shri S.S. Ramaswamy Padayachi (Seventh & Eighth Lok Sabha)	03.04.1992	10.04.1992	00 02
40.	Shri Kalluri Chandramouli (Constituent Assembly)	21.01.1992	20.04.1992	00 02
41.	Shri Satyajit Ray (Doyen of Cinematography- outstanding personality)	23.04.1992	24.04.1992	00 17
42.	Shri Raghunath Singh (First to Third Lok Sabha)	26.04.1992	28.04.1992	00 02
43.	Shri Shashi Ranjan (Third and Fourth Lok Sabha)	12.04.1992	30.04.1992	00 01
44.	Shri Hem Raj (First to Fourth Lok Sabha)	01.05.1992	12.05.1992	00 01

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5		
45.	Shri Yash (Tenth Lok Sabha)	02.06.1992	}	08.07.1992	00	04
46.	Shri C.M. Kedaria (Second, Third & Fourth Lok Sabha)	07.05.1992				
47.	Shri Hakkam Singh (Seventh Lok Sabha)	29.05.1992				
48.	Shri Sachindra Chaudhari (Third Lok Sabha)	12.06.1992				
49.	Shri D. Pattuswamy (Seventh Lok Sabha)	27.06.1992	10.07.1992	00	01	
50.	Shri Kalyan Sinh Kalvi (Ninth Lok Sabha)	27.07.1992	29.07.1992	00	01	
51.	Shri Achyut Patwardhan (An eminent Freedom Fighter)	05.08.1992	06.08.1992	00	01	
52.	Shri M. Gulam Mohiudeen (Second Lok Sabha)	29.07.1992	07.08.1992	00	01	
53.	Justice M. Hidayatullah (Former Vice-President of India)	18.09.1992	}	24.11.1992	00	36
54.	Dr. C.B. Singh (Third Lok Sabha)	29.09.1992				
55.	Shri C.M. Negi (Eighth & Ninth Lok Sabha)	05.10.1992				
56.	Shri Ziaur Rahman Ansari (Fifth, Seventh & Eighth Lok Sabha)	06.10.1992				
57.	Shri K.G. Deshmukh (First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha)	24.10.1992	}	16.12.1992	00	02
58.	Dr. Baldev Prakash (Sixth Lok Sabha and sitting Member of Rajya Sabha)	17.11.1992				
59.	Shri G.S. Nihal Singh Wala (Fourth & Seventh Lok Sabha)	01.12.1992	}	16.12.1992	00	02
60.	Shri Sinhasan Singh (First, Second & Third Lok Sabha)	03.12.1992				

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
61.	Shri Biren Dutta (First, Third & Fifth Lok Sabha)	18.12.1992	23.12.1992	00 07
62.	Shri Ganesh Ghosh (Fourth Lok Sabha)	22.12.1992		
63.	Dr. Mono Mohan Das (Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament, First to Third Lok Sabha)	13.12.1992		
64.	Shri Sharddhakar Supakar (Second & Fourth Lok Sabha)	06.01.1993	22.02.1993	00 05
65.	Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde (Third to Sixth Lok Sabha)	12.01.1993		
66.	Shri Raghavendrarao Srinivasrao Diwan (First Lok Sabha)	16.01.1993		
67.	Shri Vaijanath Mahodaya (First Lok Sabha)	19.01.1993		
68.	Shri Bindeshwari Dubey (Seventh Lok Sabha)	20.01.1993		
69.	Shri Biren Roy (Second Lok Sabha)	21.01.1993		
70.	Shri Baldev Singh Arya (Provisional Parliament)	22.12.1992		
71.	Shri Raj Mangal Mishra (Ninth Lok Sabha)	09.02.1993	26.02.1993	00 03
72.	Shri Bhagwat Dayal Sharma (Sixth Lok Sabha)	22.02.1993		
73.	Shri Bahadurbhai Kunthabhai Patel (First Lok Sabha)	28.02.1993	05.03.1993	00 02
74.	Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Second to Fifth Lok Sabha)	24.03.1993	31.03.1993	00 03
75.	Shri Suresh Chandra Mishra (First Lok Sabha)	30.03.1993		
76.	Shri Suraj Lal Verma (Third Lok Sabha)	16.03.1993	23.04.1993	00 01

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	
77.	Shri Ranasinghe Premadasa (President of Sri Lanka)	01.05.1993	03.05.1993	00	30
78.	Shri N.G. Goray (Second Lok Sabha)	01.05.1993			
79.	Prof. Saiyid Nurul Hasan (Governor of West Bengal and former Union Minister)	12.07.1993	26.07.1993	00	08
80.	Shri Sudam Deshmukh (Ninth Lok Sabha)	15.05.1993			
81.	Shri Hynniewta Hoover (Second Lok Sabha)	20.05.1993			
82.	Shri D. Basumatari (Second to Fifth Lok Sabha)	27.05.1993			
83.	Shri Narayan Rao Waghmare (First Lok Sabha)	27.05.1993			
84.	Smt. Vijayamala Rajaram Chhatrapati Bhonsle (Fourth Lok Sabha)	14.07.1993			
85.	Shri N. Alexander (Provisional Parliament)	11.07.1993			
86.	Shri M.L. Dwivedi (Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament and First to Third Lok Sabha)	24.07.1993			
87.	Shri Nihal Singh (Fourth & Seventh Lok Sabha)	05.07.1993	30.07.1993	00	02
88.	Shri Bhagey Gobardhan (Ninth & Tenth Lok Sabha)	31.07.1993	03.08.1993	00	05
89.	Shri S.K. Sambandhan (Fourth Lok Sabha)	22.07.1993			
90.	Shri Raichandbhai N. Shah (First Lok Sabha)	26.07.1993	10.08.1993	00	03
91.	Chowdhury Brahm Perakash (Second, Third & Sixth Lok Sabha)	11.08.1993	12.08.1993	00	03

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
92.	Shri Prem Kishan Khanna (Third & Fourth Lok Sabha)	03.08.1993	13.08.1993	00 02
93.	Shri R. Gundu Rao (Ninth Lok Sabha)	22.08.1993	23.08.1993	00 03
94.	Shri Debeshwar Sarmah (First Lok Sabha)	01.08.1993	27.08.1993	00 07
95.	Shri Baksi Nayak (Fifth Lok Sabha)	13.08.1993		
96.	Shri S.R. Damani (Second, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha)	19.08.1993		
97.	Shri R.R. Bhole (Seventh Lok Sabha)	23.08.1993		
98.	Shri J.R.D. Tata (Doyen of Indian Industry)	29.11.1993	02.12.1993	00 32
99.	Shri Nani Bhattacharya (Ninth & Tenth Lok Sabha)	11.10.1993		
100.	Shri Purnendu Sekhar Naskar (First to Third Lok Sabha)	24.08.1993		
101.	Shri Dwarka Nath Tiwary (First to Sixth Lok Sabha)	29.08.1993		
102.	Shri Narendra P. Nathwani (Provisional Parliament, First, Second & Sixth Lok Sabha)	01.09.1993		
103.	Shri Hitendra Desai (Sixth Lok Sabha)	12.09.1993		
104.	Shri K. Veeriah (Fifth Lok Sabha)	12.09.1993		
105.	Shri Santanu Kumar Das (Constituent Assembly)	03.10.1993		
106.	Shri K. Janardhan Reddy (First Lok Sabha)	04.10.1993		
107.	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Second to Seventh Lok Sabha)	12.10.1993		

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	
108.	Smt. Krishna Mehta (Second Lok Sabha)	20.11.1993	}	00 32	
109.	Shri Raj Mangal Pande (Eighth & Ninth Lok Sabha)	23.11.1993			
110.	Shri H.M. Patel (Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Lok Sabha)	30.11.1993			
111.	Shri Frank Anthony (First to Fifth, and Seventh, Eighth and Tenth Lok Sabha)	02.12.1993	03.12.1993	00 23	
112.	Shri Samarendra Kundu (Fourth, Fifth and Ninth Lok Sabha)	06.12.1993	06.12.1993	00 05	
113.	Shri Shiva Sharan Sinha (Tenth Lok Sabha)	18.12.1993	}	00 19	
114.	Shri S. Bhopinder Singh Mann (Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament)	14.11.1993			
115.	Shri Girdhari Bhoi (First Lok Sabha)	14.11.1993			
116.	Shri Ram Samujhawan (Eighth Lok Sabha)	12.12.1993			
117.	Shri R.S. Arumugam (Second & Fourth Lok Sabha)	03.01.1993	}	00 06	
118.	Shri M.A. Hannan Aljah (Sixth Lok Sabha)	22.09.1993			
119.	Dr. N.N. Kailas (Fifth Lok Sabha)	08.02.1994			
120.	Shri T.D. Muthukumarasami Nayudu (Second Lok Sabha)	09.02.1994			21.02.1994
121.	Shri Shiv Ram Rai (Sixth Lok Sabha)	11.02.1994			

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
122.	Shri V. Muniswamy Thirukuralar (First Lok Sabha)	04.02.1994	15.03.1994	00 03
123.	Shri R.V. Reddiar (Central Legislative Assembly and Third Lok Sabha)	19.02.1994		
124.	Shri Tara Chand Khandelwal (Tenth Lok Sabha)	15.04.1994	18.04.1994	00 25
125.	Smt. Renu Chakravarty (First, Second and Third Lok Sabha)	17.04.1994		
126.	Shri Ram Prakash Chaudhary (Fifth and Eighth to Tenth Lok Sabha)	19.04.1994	21.04.1994	00 25
127.	Shri Ravindra Pratap Singh (Sixth Lok Sabha)	15.04.1994		
128.	Major General Rajinder Singh Sparrow (Seventh & Eighth Lok Sabha)	19.04.1994		
129.	Shri S. Easwara Iyer (Second Lok Sabha)	22.04.1994	25.04.1994	00 02
130.	Shri Bijoy Modak (Fourth to Seventh Lok Sabha)	09.05.1994	10.05.1994	00 02
131.	Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy (Fifth and Seventh Lok Sabha)	20.05.1994	13.06.1994	00 15
132.	Dr. Mahipatray M. Mehta (Fifth and Seventh Lok Sabha)	27.05.1994		
133.	Shri S. Thangaraju (Eighth Lok Sabha)	06.06.1994		
134.	Mr. Kim-II-Sung (President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) (North Korea)	08.07.1994	25.7.1994	00 35
135.	Shri Anath Prasad Dhusia (Fifth Lok Sabha)	27.06.1994		
136.	Shri Tula Ram (Second to Fifth Lok Sabha)	27.06.1994		
137.	Kumari Abha Maiti (Sixth Lok Sabha)	02.07.1994		

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
138.	Shri Jagannath Mishra (Fifth Lok Sabha)	24.07.1994	26.07.1994	00 03
139.	Shri N.P. Kesharwani (Sixth Lok Sabha)	08.02.1994	26.08.1994	00 03
140.	Shri N. Sundaraja (Eighth, Ninth & Tenth Lok Sabha)	23.09.1994		
141.	Shri Vijayakumar Raju Bhupathiraju (Eighth, Ninth & Tenth Lok Sabha)	20.11.1994		
142.	Shri Gaya Prasad Kori (Tenth Lok Sabha)	22.11.1994		
143.	Shri Hanumantrao Ganeshrao Vaishnav (First Lok Sabha)	15.08.1994		
144.	Shri A.M. Rathnaswamy (Provisional Parliament)	15.08.1994		
145.	Smt. Ramdulari Sinha (Third, Seventh & Eighth Lok Sabha)	31.08.1994		
146.	Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi (Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament)	25.09.1994	07.12.1994	00 22
147.	Shri Jwala Prasad Kureel (Sixth Lok Sabha)	13.10.1994		
148.	Shri Jayantilal Virchand Shah (Ninth Lok Sabha)	18.10.1994		
149.	Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale (Fourth Lok Sabha)	18.10.1994		
150.	Sardar Swaran Singh (Second, Third, Fourth & Fifth Lok Sabha)	29.10.1994		
151.	Smt. Indira Anant Maydeo (First Lok Sabha)	10.11.1994		
152.	Shri C. Janardhanan (Fifth Lok Sabha)	12.11.1994		

1	2	3	4	5		
153.	Shri Chitta Ranjan Ray (Fourth Lok Sabha)	03.11.1994	22.12.1994	00 04		
154.	Shri Uddaraju Raman (Second Lok Sabha)	27.11.1994				
155.	Giani Zail Singh (Former President of India)	25.12.1994	13.02.1995	01 14		
156.	Shri Chandulal Chandrakar (Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Tenth Lok Sabha)	02.02.1995				
157.	Smt. Zohrabai Akbarbai Chavada (Third Lok Sabha)	20.12.1994				
158.	Shri Madhu Limaye (Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha)	08.01.1995				
159.	Chaudhary Dilip Singh (Fifth Lok Sabha)	13.01.1995				
160.	Shri V.T. Patil (Third Lok Sabha)	17.01.1995				
161.	Shri Robin Sen (Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha)	19.01.1995				
162.	Shri Tika Ram Paliwal (Third Lok Sabha)	08.02.1995				
163.	Shri P.R. Chakravarti (Third Lok Sabha)	12.02.1995				
164.	Shri M.K.M. Abdul Salam (Second Lok Sabha)	13.02.1995				
165.	Shri Ram Kishan (Fourth Lok Sabha)	22.02.1995			14.03.1995	00 07
166.	Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh (Sixth Lok Sabha)	03.03.1995				
167.	Shri M. Satyanarayana (Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament)	06.03.1995			31.03.1995	00 03
168.	Shri P. Gangadeb (Second and Fifth Lok Sabha)	28.03.1995				

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	
169.	Shri Morarji Desai (Former Prime Minister of India)	10.04.1995	24.04.1995	01	06
170.	Shri K.V. Ramakrishna Reddy (Second and Third Lok Sabha)	27.03.1995			
171.	Shri K.K. Singh (Third Lok Sabha)	01.04.1995			
172.	Shri Tejsingh Rao Bhonsle (Tenth Lok Sabha)	26.04.1995	27.04.1995	00	14
173.	Shri V.C. Kesava Rao (Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament)	10.04.1995			
174.	Shri E.K. Imbichibava (Third and Seventh Lok Sabha)	11.04.1995			
175.	Shri Vutukuru Rami Reddy (Second Lok Sabha)	15.04.1995			
176.	Smt. Hansa Mehta (Constituent Assembly)	04.04.1995	28.04.1995	00	04
177.	Shri Balasaheb Patil (Second Lok Sabha)	01.05.1995	05.05.1995	00	03
178.	Shri N.R.M. Swamy (First and Second Lok Sabha)	02.05.1995			
179.	Shri K. Suryanarayana (Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha)	06.05.1995	10.5.1995	00	02
180.	Shri R.R. Morarka (First, Second and Third Lok Sabha)	28.05.1995	30.05.1995	00	02

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
181.	Prof. N.G. Ranga (Central Legislative Assembly, Provisional Parliament, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Lok Sabha)	08.06.1995		
182.	Shri Bhola Raut (Provisional Parliament, First to Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabha)	03.07.1995		
183.	Shri S.T. Singh (Third Lok Sabha)	03.07.1995	31.07.1995	00 47
184.	Shri Brijendra Singh (Fourth Lok Sabha)	08.07.1995		
185.	Choudhary Sunder Singh (Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabha)	05.08.1995	09.08.1995	00 02
186.	Shri Chhotey Lal (Tenth Lok Sabha)	15.11.1995		
187.	Smt. Sumati Oraon (Seventh & Eighth Lok Sabha)	13.09.1995		
188.	Shri Maharaj Singh Bharti (Fourth Lok Sabha)	14.09.1995		
189.	Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia (Member, Central Legislative Assembly, First, Second and Third Lok Sabha)	27.09.1995		
190.	Shri Madan Pandey (Eighth Lok Sabha)	10.10.1995		
191.	Shri S.N. Mishra (Fourth & Fifth Lok Sabha)	25.10.1995	27.11.1995	00 48
192.	Shri Khumba Ram Arya (Seventh Lok Sabha)	26.10.1995		
193.	Shri P.V.G. Raju (Second, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabha)	14.11.1995		
194.	Shri Shankar Dayal Singh (Fifth Lok Sabha)	26.11.1995		
195.	Shri Beant Singh (Chief Minister of Punjab)	—		
196.	Mr. Yitzak Rabin (Prime Minister of Israel)	04.11.1995		

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5		
197.	Shri Dinesh Singh (Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Eighth and Ninth Lok Sabha)	30.11.1995	}	30.11.1995	00	32
198.	Shri Onkar Lal Bohra (Fourth Lok Sabha)	02.11.1995				
199.	Shri Martand Singh (Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabha)	20.11.1995				
200.	Shri Lakhan Lal Kapoor (Fourth and Sixth Lok Sabha)	* 24.11.1995				
201.	Shri M.K. Krishnan (Fifth Lok Sabha)	14.11.1995	01.12.1995	0	03	
202.	Shri Magunta Subbarama Reddy (Tenth Lok Sabha)	01.12.1995	}	04.12.1995	0	35
203.	Shri B.K. Gudadinni (Tenth Lok Sabha)	01.12.1995				
204.	Shri Rajaram Shankarrao Mane (Tenth Lok Sabha)	04.12.1995	05.12.1995	0	21	
205.	Shri Biddika Satyanarayana (Second, Third and Fifth Lok Sabha)	24.10.1995	}	20.12.1995	0	08
206.	Shri Lakshmi Shankar Yadav (Provisional Parliament)	29.10.1995				
207.	Shri Digamber Singh Choudhury (First, Third, Fourth and Seventh Lok Sabha)	10.12.1995				
208.	Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar (Second and Third Lok Sabha)	12.12.1995	}	20.12.1995	0	08
209.	Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas (Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabha)	17.12.1995				
210.	Shri A.A. Rahim (Seventh Lok Sabha)	31.08.1995	}	22.12.1995	0	08
211.	Smt. Sushila Ganesh Mavalankar (First Lok Sabha)	11.12.1995				
212.	Smt. Vijaya Raje (Second, Third and Fourth Lok Sabha)	19.12.1995				

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5		
213.	Shri Surya Narayan Singh (Tenth Lok Sabha)	08.02.1996	}	26.02.1996	0	57
214.	Shri Govinda Chandra Munda (Tenth Lok Sabha)	19.02.1996				
215.	Shri Heera Bhai (Sixth and Ninth Lok Sabha)	25.12.1995				
216.	Shri Bakin Pertin (Sixth Lok Sabha)	05.01.1996 *				
217.	Shri Amiya Nath Bose (Sixth Lok Sabha)	26.01.1996				
218.	Shri Dev Kanta Barooah (Member, Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament, First and Sixth Lok Sabha)	28.01.1996				
219.	Shri T.S. Negi (Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabha)	03.02.1996				
220.	Shri P.C. Sethi (Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Lok Sabha)	21.02.1996				
221.	Shri N.T. Rama Rao (Former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh)	18.01.1996				
222.	Victims of Dabwali Fire Tragedy	23.02.1996				
223.	Shri Braja Kishore Prasad Singh (Member, Provisional Parliament)	26.01.1996	27.02.1996	0	02	
224.	Shri Rudrasen Chaudhary (Tenth Lok Sabha)	01.03.1996	}	01.03.1996	0	05
225.	Shri Gopi Ram (First Lok Sabha)	22.09.1995				
226.	Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi (Fifth Lok Sabha)	29.11.1995				
227.	Shri Bishan Chander Seth (Second and Third Lok Sabha)	11.02.1996				
228.	Shri Robin Kakoti (Fifth Lok Sabha)	03.03.1996	08.03.1996	0	03	

QUESTIONS

Generally, the first hour of a sitting of Lok Sabha is devoted to questions and that hour is called the Question Hour. It has a special significance in the proceedings of Parliament. Asking of questions is an inherent and unfettered parliamentary right of private members. During the Question Hour, they may ask questions on any aspect of administration and governmental activity.

The Question Hour is an interesting part of parliamentary proceedings. Although a question mainly seeks information and tries to elicit facts on a particular subject, there are many a time lively and quick exchanges of words between the members asking the questions and Ministers answering them. These exchanges are sometimes coupled with flashes of wit and humour. That is why the public and the press galleries are packed to capacity during the Question Hour.

Type of Questions

Questions are of three types:

Starred,

Unstarred, and

Short Notice Questions.

A Starred Question is one to which a member desires an oral answer in the House and which is distinguished by an asterisk mark.

An Unstarred Question is one which is not called for oral answer in the House and on which no supplementary questions can be asked. To such a question, a written answer is deemed to have been laid on the Table of the House after the Question Hour by the Minister to whom it is addressed. It is printed in the Official Report of the sitting of the House for which it is put down.

A Short Notice Question is one which is related to a matter of urgent public importance and can be asked with shorter notice than the period of notice prescribed for an ordinary question.

A question is primarily, asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public importance. Questions that contain arguments, inferences or defamatory statements or otherwise refer to the character or conduct of any person, except in his official or public capacity, are not admitted. Questions which are in substance repetitions of those that have been answered previously or in regard to which information is available

in accessible documents or in ordinary works of reference are also not admitted. Besides, if the subject matter of a question is pending for judgement before any court of law, or any other tribunal or body set up under law, or is under consideration before a Parliamentary Committee, the same is not permitted to be asked. Questions making discourteous references to foreign countries with whom India has friendly relations are disallowed. Similarly, questions raising large issues of policy are not allowed for it is not possible to enunciate policies within the compass of an answer to a question.

Allotment of Days for Questions

Immediately on fixation of the dates of sittings of a session of Lok Sabha, days are allotted for the answering of questions relating to various Ministries of Government of India. For this purpose, the Ministries are divided into five groups and fixed days are allotted to groups of Ministries during a week.

Questions which have been admitted are separated from those which have been disallowed. Thereafter separate lists are prepared for Starred and Unstarred Questions. Admitted questions are entered in the List of Questions for the day for oral or written answers, as the case may be, in the order of priority obtained in the ballot. The classification of Ministries into groups for the purpose of answering questions is done in such a way that each group of Ministries has, as far as practicable, approximately the same number of questions. It is also ensured that allotment of Ministries does not clash with the allotment decided for answering questions in Rajya Sabha so that the Ministries are able to be present in both Houses on their respective days allotted for answering questions. Not more than five questions are admitted in the name of a member for each sitting of which not more than one is put down for oral answer. Normally, not more than twenty questions are placed on the list of Questions for oral answers on any one day; also not more than one Short Notice Question is put down for answer on any one day. Not more than 230 Questions are normally included in the list of Questions for written answers. While compiling the list of unstarred questions, care is taken to see that one question of each member is included in the list of questions of the date. The remaining unstarred questions are thereafter put in the list according to inter-se-priority obtained through the ballot.

After the Starred Questions have been answered, Short Notice Question, if any for that day, is taken up and disposed of in the same way as the questions for oral answers.

A total of 3,30,325 notices of questions were received from members during the Tenth Lok Sabha as against 75,228 during the Ninth Lok Sabha, and 2,50,098; 2,69,221; 1,37,045; 2,52,700; 2,64,742; 1,62,334; 1,43,651; 92,134 during Eighth, Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, Fourth, Third, Second and First Lok Sabha, respectively. Out of the notices received, 90,695 questions, representing 27.45 per cent of the total were admitted during the Tenth Lok Sabha. The corresponding figures for the Ninth, Eighth, Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, Fourth, Third, Second and First Lok Sabha respectively were 21,550 or 28.64 per cent, 98,390 or 39.34 per cent; 1,02,959 or 38.24 per cent; 93,538 or 35.30 per cent; 58,355 or 36.00 per cent; 63,607 or 44.27 per cent and 42,725 or 46.37 per cent of the total notices received.

Of the total number of questions admitted during the Tenth Lok Sabha, 82,479 or 90.94 per cent were Unstarred, 8,210 or 9.05 per cent were Starred and only 6 or 0.006 per cent were Short Notice Questions.

The top five Ministries to whom the largest number of questions were addressed were those of Finance, 7,824; Railways 6,172; Human Resources Development 4,316; Health & Family Welfare 4,221; and Agriculture 4,167.

The minimum number and maximum number of questions orally answered on any particular day were 1 and 11 respectively.

Statements 22-27 show the disposal of questions received Session-wise, number of Questions notices of which were received in Hindi, Questions asked under various Ministries, the number of questions asked by the individual members of the Tenth Lok Sabha and the minimum and maximum number of questions orally answered on a single day.

STATEMENT 22

Session-wise Disposal of Starred, Unstarred and Short Notice Questions

Year & Session	Orally Answered	Starred Questions Replies laid on the Table	Total Admitted and Answered	Unstarred Questions Admitted and Answered	Short Notice Questions Admitted and Answered	Total
1991						
First	208	612	820	7055	—	7875
Second	88	361	449	4999	—	5448
1992						
Third	271	676	947	9715	1	10663
Fourth	78	454	532	5587	—	6119
Fifth	59	342	401	4675	—	5076
1993						
Sixth	173	847	1020	8662	1	9683
Seventh	120	341	461	4908	—	5369
Eighth	32	308	340	3773	—	4113
1994						
Ninth	147	553	700	7630	3	8333
Tenth	5	35	40	266	—	306
Eleventh	69	411	480	4689	—	5169
Twelfth	31	229	260	2767	—	3027
1995						
Thirteenth	120	720	840	8508	1	9349
Fourteenth	49	291	340	3525	—	3865
Fifteenth	15	385	400	4202	—	4602
1996						
Sixteenth	13	167	180	1513	—	1693
Total	1478	6732	8210	82474	6	90690

STATEMENT 23
Disposal of Notices of Questions received from Members during the Tenth Lok Sabha
(Figures in bracket show the percentage of total notices received during the session)

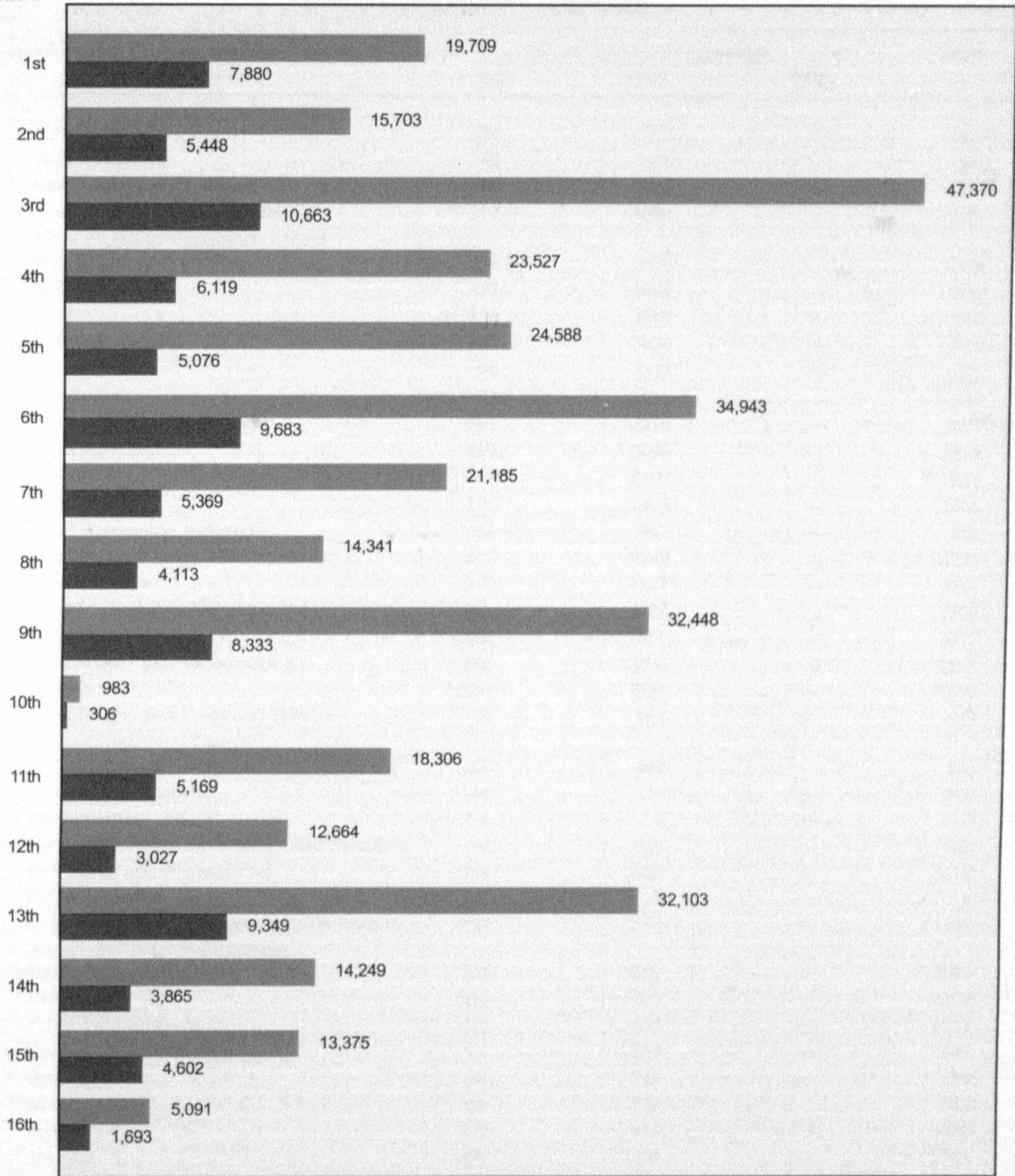
Year and Session	Starred Questions			Unstarred Questions			Short Notice Questions			Total Questions Admitted as SQ, USQ & SNQ
	Notices received	Admitted as SQ (%)	Admitted as USQ (%)	Notices received	Admitted as USQ (%)	Notice received	Admitted as SNQ (%)	SQ (%)	USQ (%)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1991										
First	15430	820 (5.31%)	5224 (33.86%)	4193	1831 (43.68%)	86	—	—	5 (5.81%)	7880 (40.0%)
Second	12100	449 (3.72%)	3677 (30.38%)	3568	1322 (37.05%)	35	—	—	—	5448 (34.68%)
1992										
Third	38697	947 (2.75%)	7197 (18.59%)	8636	2518 (29.15%)	37	1 (2.70%)	—	—	10663 (27.51%)
Fourth	18616	532 (2.85%)	4089 (21.97%)	4869	1496 (3.72%)	42	—	—	2 (4.76%)	6119 (25.96%)
Fifth	19138	401 (2.09%)	3348 (17.49%)	5432	1327 (24.42%)	18	—	—	—	5076 (20.64%)
1993										
Sixth	26567	1020 (3.83%)	6270 (23.60%)	8334	2392 (28.70%)	42	1 (2.38%)	—	—	9683 (27.70%)
Seventh	17187	460 (2.67%)	3784 (22.01%)	3966	1124 (28.34%)	32	—	1 (3.12%)	—	5369 (25.33%)
Eighth	10918	340 (3.11%)	2676 (24.50%)	3399	1096 (32.24%)	24	—	—	1 (4.16%)	4113 (28.67%)
1994										
Ninth	27137	700 (2.57%)	6247 (23.02%)	5269	1382 (26.22%)	42	3 (7.14%)	—	1 (2.38%)	8333 (25.67%)

(Contd.)

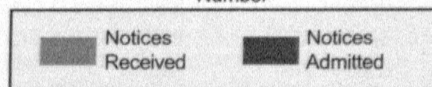
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tenth		826	40 (4.84%)	200 (24.21%)	152	66 (43.42%)	5	—	—	—	306 (31.12%)
Eleventh		14930	480 (3.21%)	3714 (24.8%)	3352	974 (29.05%)	24	—	—	1 (4.16%)	5169 (28.22%)
Twelfth		10512	260 (2.47%)	2181 (20.74%)	2145	586 (26.94%)	7	—	—	—	3027 (23.89%)
1995											
Thirteenth		27238	840 (3.08%)	6905 (25.35%)	4842	1603 (33.10%)	23	1 (4.34%)	—	—	9349 (29.12%)
Fourteenth		11657	340 (2.91%)	2774 (23.79%)	2304	751 (32.59%)	288	—	—	—	3865 (27.62%)
Fifteenth		10975	400 (3.64%)	3925 (30.29%)	2382	877 (36.81%)	18	—	—	—	4602 (34.40%)
1996											
Sixteenth		4067	180 (4.42%)	1244 (30.5%)	1022	269 (26.32%)	2	—	—	—	1693 (33.24%)
Total:		265995	8209 (3.08%)	62855 (23.63%)	63865	19614 (30.71%)	465	6 (1.48%)	1 (0.24%)	10 (2.46%)	90695

DISPOSAL OF NOTICES OF QUESTIONS RECEIVED FROM MEMBERS DURING THE TENTH LOK SABHA

Sessions



Number



STATEMENT 24
Ministry-wise Disposal of Questions

Ministry	No. of Questions Admitted			Total
	SQ	USQ	SNQ	
1. Agriculture	464	3703	—	4167
2. Atomic Energy	50	400	—	450
3. Chemicals and Fertilizers	186	1395	—	1581
4. Civil Aviation and Tourism	317	3291	—	3608
5. Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	134	1275	—	1409
6. Commerce	399	3061	—	3460
7. Coal	186	1580	—	1766
8. Communications	205	3808	—	4013
9. Defence	96	1343	—	1439
10. Electronics	33	356	—	389
11. Environment and Forests	331	2239	—	2570
12. External Affairs	269	2096	1	2366
13. Finance	717	7107	—	7824
14. Food	130	1408	—	1538
15. Food Processing Industries	84	867	—	951
16. Health and Family Welfare	471	3749	1	4221
17. Home Affairs	277	3524	—	3801
18. Human Resource Development	413	3902	1	4316
19. Industry	426	3551	—	3977
20. Information and Broadcasting	206	2302	1	2509
21. Labour	134	1536	—	1670
22. Law, Justice and Company Affairs	80	869	—	949
23. Non-conventional Energy Sources from 4th Session	60	482	—	542
24. Ocean Development	14	112	—	126
25. Parliamentary Affairs	1	6	—	7
26. Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	38	810	—	848
27. Petroleum and Natural Gas	364	3308	—	3672
28. Prime Minister	1	5	—	6
29. Planning and Programme Implementation	154	1333	—	1487
30. Power and Non-conventional Energy Sources	284	2295	—	2579
31. Railways	315	5857	—	6172
32. Rural Development	133	1636	—	1769
33. Science and Technology	69	536	—	605
34. Space	36	248	—	284
35. Mines	69	779	—	848
36. Steel	109	916	1	1026
37. Textiles	205	1898	—	2103
38. Surface Transport	210	2499	1	2710
39. Urban Development	178	2919	—	3097
40. Water Resources	218	1814	—	2032
41. Welfare	144	1320	—	1464
42. Jammu and Kashmir Affairs	10	151	—	161

STATEMENT 25

Maximum and Minimum Number of Questions Orally Answered on a Single Day During Various Sessions of the Tenth Lok Sabha

Year and Session	No. of Maximum Questions	Date(s)	No. of Minimum Questions	Date(s)
1991				
First	8	13.8.91 3.9.91	2	12.8.91
Second	6	12.11.91 11.12.91 13.12.91	1	29.11.91
1992				
Third	11	6.3.92	1	25.2.92
Fourth	6	4.8.92	1	8.7.92
Fifth	9	27.11.92	2	24.11.92
1993				
Sixth	7	30.4.93	3	25.2.93 15.3.93 16.3.93 23.3.93
Seventh	8	27.8.93	4	26.7.93 13.8.93 26.8.93 27.8.93
Eighth	5	7.12.93 13.12.93 21.12.93 23.12.93	3	6.12.93
1994				
Ninth	7	3.5.94 4.5.94	3	24.2.94 3.3.94 4.3.94
Tenth	3	14.6.94	2	13.6.94
Eleventh	7	8.8.94	1	25.7.94 9.8.94
Twelfth	5	9.12.94	1	20.12.94
1995				
Thirteenth	7	20.3.95	2	16.5.95 22.5.95
Fourteenth	5	8.8.95 22.8.95 24.8.95	2	4.8.95 9.8.95
Fifteenth	5	28.11.95	3	1.12.95 6.12.95
1996				
Sixteenth	4	29.2.96	3	8.3.96 11.3.96 12.3.96

STATEMENT 26

Total Number of Questions Notices of which were Received in Hindi during the Tenth Lok Sabha

Year and Sessions		No. of Notices received in Hindi
1991	First	6229
	Second	5285
1992	Third	13186
	Fourth	7465
	Fifth	7642
1993	Sixth	12160
	Seventh	8306
	Eighth	4299
1994	Ninth	10742
	Tenth	771
	Eleventh	6743
	Twelfth	4453
1995	Thirteenth	10135
	Fourteenth	4448
	Fifteenth	4425
1996	Sixteenth	2061

STATEMENT 27

**Questions Admitted during the Tenth Lok Sabha
(Member-wise Analysis)**

Sl.No.	Name of the Member	Question Admitted			Total
		Starred	Unstarred	Short Notice	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Abdul Ghafoor	3	—	—	3
2.	Acharia, Basudeb	46	281	—	327
3.	Advani, Lal K.	21	36	—	57
4.	Abhay Pratap Singh	—	01	—	01
5.	Agnihotri, Rajendra	95	559	—	654

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Ahamed, E.	6	41	—	47
7.	Akbar Pasha, B.	1	2	—	03
8.	Ahirwar, Anand	33	147	—	180
9.	Aiyar, Mani Shankar	—	10	—	10
10.	Anbarasu R.	16	124	—	140
11.	Anjalose, T.J.	29	462	—	491
12.	Annayyagari, Sai Prathap	4	17	—	21
13.	Ansari, Dr. Mumtaz	31	256	—	287
14.	Asokaraj, A.	4	23	—	27
15.	Athithan, R. Dhanuskodi	14	152	—	166
16.	Baitha, Mahendra	12	12	—	24
17.	Bala, Dr. Asim	51	301	—	352
18.	Balayogi, G.M.C.	16	103	—	119
19.	Baliyan, N.K.	21	116	—	137
20.	Balu, K.V. Thangka	—	25	—	25
21.	Bandaru, Dattatraya	89	481	—	570
22.	Bansal, P.K.	39	314	—	353
23.	Bapu, Hari Chaure	24	255	—	279
24.	Barman, Palas	—	5	—	05
25.	Barman, Uddhab	19	227	—	246
26.	Banerjee, Km. Mamta	3	29	—	32
27.	Berwa, Ram Narain	21	199	—	220
28.	Basavarajeswari	27	289	—	316
29.	Basha, Lal Jan S.M.	53	453	—	506
30.	Basu, Anil	14	88	—	102
31.	Basu, Chitta	79	451	—	530
32.	Bhadana, A.S.	7	124	—	131
33.	Bhagat, Vishweshwar	12	73	—	85
34.	Bhagey, Gobardhan	13	123	—	136
35.	Bhakta, Manoranjan	96	638	—	734
36.	Bhandari, D.K.	44	358	—	402
37.	Bhardwaj, Parasram	29	329	—	358
38.	Bhargavan, Gobardhan	10	83	—	93
39.	Bhargava, Girdhari Lal	58	505	—	563
40.	Bhattacharya, Prof. Malini	56	184	—	240
41.	Bhattacharya, Nani	—	19	—	19
42.	Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu	54	464	—	518
43.	Bhonsle, Prataprao B.	9	134	—	143

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
44.	Bhonsle, Tejsingrao	4	75	—	79
45.	Bhuria, Dileep Singh	7	56	—	63
46.	Bhupatthiraju, Vijay Kumar	1	1	—	02
47.	Brar, J.S.	27	186	—	213
48.	Brij Bhushan Sharan Singh	25	190	—	215
49.	Brohmo Choudhary, S.N.	1	1	—	02
50.	Buta Singh	1	1	—	02
51.	Chacko, P.C.	2	88	—	90
52.	Chakraborty, Susanta	6	90	—	96
53.	Charles, A.	18	104	—	122
54.	Chandrakar, Chandulal	12	89	—	101
55.	Chatterjee, Somnath	0	2	—	02
56.	Chatterjee, Nirmal Kanti	4	58	—	62
57.	Chaudhary, Narain Singh	15	125	—	140
58.	Chaudhary, Pankaj	25	213	—	238
59.	Chaudhary, Ram Parkash	3	31	—	34
60.	Chaudhary, Ram Tahal	58	480	—	538
61.	Chaudhary, Santosh	—	1	—	01
62.	Chaudhary, Rudrasen	1	5	—	06
63.	Chauhan, Chentan P.S.	86	445	—	531
64.	Chavan, Prithviraj D.	19	153	—	172
65.	Chauhan, Shivraj Singh	22	287	—	309
66.	Chandrasekhar, M.	3	14	—	17
67.	Chavda, Ishwarbhai	—	02	—	02
68.	Chavda, Harisinh	23	181	—	204
69.	Chauhan, Raj Singh	—	02	—	02
70.	Chennithala, Ramesh	29	396	—	425
71.	Chikhalia, Bhavna	78	526	—	604
72.	Chikhalia, Dipika	3	52	—	55
73.	Choudhury, Lokanath	42	268	—	310
74.	Chinta Mohan, Dr.	19	80	—	99
75.	Choudhury, Saifuddin	—	13	—	13
76.	Choudhary, Satendranath	—	01	—	01
77.	Choudhary, K.V.R.	35	325	—	360
78.	Choudhary, Kamal	1	60	—	61
79.	Dadahoor, Gurbachan Singh	—	07	—	07
80.	Damor, Somjibhai	20	245	—	265
81.	Das, Anadi Charan	18	210	—	228

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
82.	Das, Dwarka Nath	3	97	—	100
83.	Das, Jitendra Nath	14	216	—	230
84.	Das, Ram Sunder	—	01	—	01
85.	Datta, Amal	16	131	—	147
86.	Deka, Probin	30	498	—	528
87.	Dennis, N.	46	260	—	306
88.	Deo, K.P. Singh	9	101	—	110
89.	Deshmukh, Anantrao	26	274	—	300
90.	Deshmukh, Ashok Anantrao	26	286	—	312
91.	Deshmukh, Chandubhai	5	54	—	59
92.	Devarajan, B.	16	157	—	173
93.	Devegowda, H.D.	10	115	—	125
94.	Devi, Girija	—	7	—	07
95.	Devi, Bibhu Kumari	8	105	—	113
96.	Devi Bux Singh	23	193	—	216
97.	Dharmabhiksham	13	293	—	306
98.	Dhumal, Prem	37	271	—	308
99.	Dhananjay Kumar, V.	—	01	—	01
100.	Dighe, Sharad	19	118	—	137
101.	Digvijay Singh	8	37	—	45
102.	Diwan, Pawan	—	27	—	27
103.	Dome, Ram Chandra	2	31	—	33
104.	Drona, Jagatvir Singh	26	265	—	291
105.	Dubey, Saroj	34	226	—	260
106.	E. Ahmad	12	35	—	47
107.	Fatmi, Md. Ashraf Ali	41	348	—	389
108.	Fernandes, George	88	788	—	876
109.	Fernandes, Oscar	2	63	—	65
110.	Fundkar, Pandurang Pundlik	3	97	—	100
111.	Gaikwad, Udaysingh Rao	9	148	—	157
112.	Gajapathi, Gopinath	36	735	—	801
113.	Gamit, Chhitubhai	40	300	—	340
114.	Ghangare, Ram Chandra	3	144	—	147
115.	Gangwar, Santosh Kumar	52	649	—	701
116.	Gangwar, P.R.	42	288	—	330
117.	Gautam, Sheela	87	396	—	483
118.	Gavit, Manikrao Hodlya	9	299	—	308
119.	Giri, Sudhir	35	156	—	191

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
120.	Girija Devi	25	204	—	229
121.	Gopalan, Susila	21	208	—	229
122.	Gundewar, V.N.	72	607	—	679
123.	Gupta, Indrajit	46	241	—	288
124.	Gehlot, Ashok	06	39	—	45
125.	Gohil, Dr. Mahavir Sinh Harsinuji	—	05	—	05
126.	Gowda, Prof. K. Venkatgiri	—	03	—	03
127.	Hannan Mollah	3	1	—	04
128.	Handique, Bijoy Krishna	26	132	13	171
129.	Hooda, B.S.	14	147	—	161
130.	Hansda, Moti Lal	—	01	—	01
131.	Harish Narayan	—	01	—	01
132.	Harchand	—	04	—	04
133.	Inder Jit	—	02	—	02
134.	Imchalemba	—	05	—	05
135.	Islam, Nurul	8	90	—	98
136.	Hussain, Syed Masudal	—	01	06	07
137.	Janarthanan, Kadambur M.R.	12	55	—	67
138.	Jangde, Khelan Ram	21	294	—	315
139.	Jangbir Singh	6	60	—	66
140.	Jaswant Singh	—	15	—	15
141.	Jatav, Bare Lal	11	214	—	225
142.	Jatiya, Satya Narayan	13	121	—	134
143.	Jawali, Dr. B.G.	1	3	—	4
144.	Jayamohan, A.	—	5	—	05
145.	Jeevarathinam, R.	5	109	—	114
146.	Jena, Srikant	57	345	—	402
147.	Jeshwani, K.D.	20	306	—	326
148.	Jha, Bhogendra	28	293	—	321
149.	Jhikram, Mohan Lal	4	41	—	45
150.	Joshi, Anna	59	717	—	776
151.	Joshi, Dau Dayal	16	274	—	290
152.	Kale, Shanker Rao D.	1	35	—	36
153.	Kahandole, Z. M.	2	2	—	04
154.	Kalka Dass	6	76	—	82
155.	Kaliaperumal, P.P.	9	78	—	87
156.	Kamat, Gurudas	34	686	—	720

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
157.	Kamal, Shyam Lal	1	10	—	11
158.	Kumble, Arvind Tulshiram	7	92	—	99
159.	Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung	4	66	—	70
160.	Kanaujia, G.L.	11	139	—	150
161.	Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham	19	81	—	100
162.	Kanodia, Mahesh Kumar	58	466	—	524
163.	Kapse, Prof. Ram	61	689	—	750
164.	Kashwan, Ram Singh	16	151	—	167
165.	Katheria, P.D.	47	321	—	368
166.	Kaur, Krishnendra	45	276	—	321
167.	Keshri Lal	15	185	—	201
168.	Khan, A.S.	2	22	—	24
169.	Khan, Gulam Mohd.	1	2	—	03
170.	Khan, Sukhendu	—	29	—	29
171.	Khandelwal, Tarachand	45	220	—	265
172.	Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.	69	637	—	706
173.	Khanoria, D.D.	7	76	—	83
174.	Khurana, Madan Lal	58	566	—	624
175.	Konthala, Ramakrishna	20	232	—	252
176.	Kute, Balin	1	2	—	03
177.	Kori, Gaya Prasad	15	202	—	217
178.	Kohli, Ganga Ram	2	6	—	8
179.	Kumar, V. Dhananjaya	11	150	—	161
180.	Krishna Swamy, M.	3	34	—	37
181.	Kumar, S.S.R. Rajendra	1	6	—	7
182.	Kishori Lal	—	01	—	01
183.	Kunjee Lal	5	79	—	84
184.	Kuppuswamy, C.K.	13	122	—	135
185.	Kumaraswamy, P.	8	151	—	159
186.	Kusmaria, R.K.	36	142	—	178
187.	Kurien, P.J.	4	53	—	57
188.	Kudumula, Padamshree	2	4	—	06
189.	Kuli, Balin	—	04	—	04
190.	Krishnasagar, Kesharlal	2	50	—	52
191.	Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri	23	371	—	394
192.	Lodha, Guman Mal	40	190	—	230
193.	Lakshaman Singh	—	02	—	02
194.	Madegowda, G.	10	200	—	210

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
195.	Madhukar, K.M.	9	96	—	105
196.	Mahato, Birsingh	15	224	—	239
197.	Mahato, Shailendra	1	58	—	59
198.	Mahajan, Sumitra	17	255	—	272
199.	Mahendra Kumari	27	185	—	212
200.	Mallikarjunaiah, S.	—	11	—	11
201.	Malik, D.P.S.	11	149	—	160
202.	Malik, Purna Chandra	3	49	—	52
203.	Mallu, Dr. Ravi	23	299	—	322
204.	Manjay, Lal	21	163	—	184
205.	Mandal, Brahmanand	2	114	—	116
206.	Mandal, Sanat Kumar	77	1053	—	1130
207.	Mandal, Suraj	—	101	—	101
208.	Mane, R.S.	—	01	—	01
209.	Manphool Singh	4	45	—	49
210.	Marbaniang, Peter G.	9	49	—	58
211.	Mathew, Pala K.M.	11	115	—	126
212.	Marandi, Krishna	—	03	—	03
213.	Marandi, Simon	29	371	—	400
214.	Masood, Rasheed	—	01	—	01
215.	Maurya, A.R.	57	332	—	389
216.	Meghe, Datta	23	297	—	320
217.	Mahendra Kumari	5	24	—	29
218.	Mehta, B.P.	9	182	—	191
219.	Meena, Bheru Lal	10	83	—	93
220.	Mishra, R.N.	—	5	—	05
221.	Mishra, Janardan	28	180	—	208
222.	Misra, Ram Nagina	3	42	—	45
223.	Misra, Satyagopal	16	202	—	218
224.	Misra, Shyam Behari	5	28	—	33
225.	Mollah, Hannan	21	169	—	190
226.	Mudalagiriappa, C.P.	49	377	—	426
227.	Mukherjee, Geeta	47	245	—	292
228.	Mukhopadhaya, Ajay	20	109	—	129
229.	Mukherjee, Subrata	11	125	—	136
230.	Munda, Karia	12	87	—	99
231.	Munda, Govind Chandra	13	255	—	268
232.	Muraleedharan, K.	3	210	—	213

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
233.	Muniyappa, K.H.	25	184	—	209
234.	Murthy, M.V. Chandrashekara	53	303	—	356
235.	Murthi, M.V.V.S.	66	461	—	527
236.	Murugesan	—	03	—	03
237.	Muttemwar, Vilas	27	283	—	310
238.	Murmu, Rupchand	—	13	—	13
239.	Mukherjee, Promothes	8	27	—	35
240.	Naik, V. Venkatesh	—	22	—	22
241.	Naik, A. Venkatesh	9	98	—	107
242.	Naik, G. Devaraya	14	79	—	93
243.	Naik, Ram	43	610	—	653
244.	Nayak, Mrutyunjaya	38	406	—	444
245.	Naikar, D.K.	—	3	—	3
246.	Nayak, Subhash Chandra	11	109	—	120
247.	Netam, Arvind	3	102	—	105
248.	Nikam, Govindrao	4	311	—	315
249.	Nitish Kumar	107	296	—	403
250.	Narayanan, P.G.	5	46	—	51
251.	Nayamagudar, Govind Rao	—	1	—	01
252.	Narayanan, K.R.	—	3	—	03
253.	Oraon, Lalit	39	473	—	512
254.	Owaisi, Sultan Salahuddin	37	269	—	306
255.	Panja, A.K.	—	4	—	04
256.	Padma, Dr.	—	10	—	10
257.	Pal, Debi Prosad	1	16	—	17
258.	Pal, Rupchand	13	97	—	110
259.	Pandian, D.	—	17	—	17
260.	Pandey, Dr. Laxminarayan	95	644	—	739
261.	Panigrahi, Sriballav	97	280	—	377
262.	Pasha, Akber B.	1	2	—	3
263.	Panwar, Harpal	1	—	—	1
264.	Passi, Balraj	52	415	—	467
265.	Paswan, Ram Vilas	52	421	—	473
266.	Paswan, Chhedi	42	374	—	416
267.	Paswan, Sukhdev	17	127	—	144
268.	Patel, Dr. A.K.	59	445	—	504
269.	Patel, Bheem Singh	7	117	—	124
270.	Patel, Brishin	3	38	—	41

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
271.	Patel, Chandresh	15	137	—	152
272.	Patel, Chandram	3	113	—	116
273.	Patel, Ram Pujan	19	157	—	176
274.	Patel, Harilal Nanji	2	37	—	39
275.	Patel, Shravan Kumar	100	901	—	1001
276.	Patel, U.H.	—	4	—	4
277.	Patel, Praful	6	83	—	89
278.	Patel, Haribhai M.	3	89	—	92
279.	Patel, Somjibhai	—	6	—	6
280.	Patil, Shivraj V.	—	2	—	2
281.	Pathak, Harin	59	473	—	532
282.	Pathak, Surendra Pal	29	568	—	597
283.	Patidar, Rameshwar	38	299	—	337
284.	Patil, Prakash V.	37	451	—	488
285.	Patil, Suryakantha	8	75	—	83
286.	Patil, Pratibha Devisingh	18	142	—	160
287.	Patil, Uttamrao Deorao	3	12	—	15
288.	Patil, Vijay Naval	43	362	—	405
289.	Patil, Yashwantrao	24	257	—	281
290.	Patnaik, Sivaji	6	63	—	69
291.	Pattanayak, S.C.	29	319	—	348
292.	Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar	39	422	—	461
293.	Pawar, Ajit Anantrao	—	1	—	1
294.	Pawar, Dr. Vasant	24	293	—	317
295.	Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal	11	177	—	188
296.	Potdukhe, Shantaram	19	124	—	143
297.	Prabhu, R.	—	2	—	2
298.	Pradhani, K.	47	476	—	523
299.	Prabhu Zantye, Harish Narayan	67	551	—	618
300.	Prakash, Shashi	4	72	—	76
301.	Pramanik, Radhika Ranjan	3	33	—	36
302.	Prasad, Harikewal	46	515	—	561
303.	Prasad, V. Sreenivasa	98	521	—	619
304.	Prem, B.L. Sharma	22	306	—	328
305.	Premi, M.R.	1	7	—	8
306.	Purkayastha, Kabindra	11	76	—	87
307.	Rai, M. Ramanna	6	63	—	69
308.	Rai, Lal Babu	30	310	—	340

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
309.	Rai, Naval Kishore	27	246	—	273
310.	Rai, Ram Nihore	9	187	—	196
311.	Raj Narain	2	5	—	7
312.	Raje, Vasundhara	41	187	—	228
313.	Raja Ravi Verma, B.P.	1	36	—	37
314.	Raju, Vijaya Kumar				
315.	Rajulu, Dr. R.K.G.	—	6	—	6
316.	Rajeshwaran, V.	9	42	—	51
317.	Rajesh Kumar	78	373	—	451
318.	Ramaiah, B.B.	12	20	—	32
319.	Rajendra Kumar, S.S.R.	1	11	—	12
320.	Ramdeo Ram	2	01	—	83
321.	Ram Sagar	2	73	—	75
322.	Ram, Prem Chand	7	194	—	201
323.	Ram Singh, Kaswan	1	1	—	2
324.	Ram Awadh	—	5	—	5
325.	Ram Badan	26	268	—	294
326.	Ramachandran, M.	13	411	—	424
327.	Ramamurthy, K.	—	1	—	1
328.	Ramaswamy, R.	1	15	—	16
329.	Ramashray Prasad Singh	68	480	—	548
330.	Ramaiah, Bolla Bulli	68	393	—	461
331.	Rana, Kashiram	77	546	—	623
332.	Rao, J. Chokka	24	347	—	371
333.	Rao Saheb	—	1	—	1
334.	Rao, V. Sobhanadreeswara	22	192	—	214
335.	Rao, D. Venkateswara	91	719	1	811
336.	Rao, V. Krishna	21	131	—	152
337.	Rathva, N.J.	56	1043	—	1099
338.	Rawal, Dr. Lal Bahadur	39	529	—	568
339.	Rawale, Mohan	66	706	—	772
340.	Bhupathi Raju, Vijay Kumar Raju	2	3	—	5
341.	Rawat, Bhagwan Shankar	28	442	—	470
342.	Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh	37	309	—	346
343.	Rawat, Prabhu Lal	1	1	—	2
344.	Ray, Rabi	71	411	—	482
345.	Ray, Dr. Sudhir	22	287	—	309
346.	Ray Chaudhuri, Sudarsan	14	55	—	69

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
347.	Reddiah Yadav, K.P.	5	45	—	50
348.	Reddy, A. Venkata	1	3	—	4
349.	Reddy, Allola	4	95	—	99
350.	Reddy, B.N.	7	43	—	50
351.	Reddy, M. Baga	—	7	—	7
352.	Reddy, G. Ganga	1	8	—	9
353.	Reddy, M.G.	6	83	—	89
354.	Reddy, R. Surender	106	942	—	1048
355.	Reddy, Y.S. Rajasekhar	4	365	—	369
356.	Rongpi, Dr. Jayanta	9	97	—	106
357.	Roshan Lal	4	31	—	35
358.	Roy, Haradhan	24	305	—	329
359.	Roypradhan, Amar	20	280	—	300
360.	Reddy, Magunta S.	—	1	—	1
361.	Sahi, Krishna	—	2	—	—
362.	Sadul, D.M.	62	530	—	592
363.	Saikia, M.R.	10	85	—	95
364.	Sai, A. Prathap	—	3	—	3
365.	Sajjan Kumar	3	42	—	45
366.	Sakshiji, Dr.	16	252	—	268
367.	Sanghani, Dileepbhai	25	266	—	291
368.	Sanipalli, Gangadhara	15	91	—	106
369.	Sarode, Gunvant	6	108	—	114
370.	Save, Moreshwar	15	116	—	131
371.	Sawant, Sudhir	36	462	—	498
372.	Sayeed, P.M.	11	144	—	155
373.	Scindia, Vijaya Raje	—	1	—	1
374.	Sethi, Arjun Charan	29	286	—	315
375.	Shah, Manabendra	1	33	—	34
376.	Sharma, Vishwanath	4	61	—	65
377.	Sharma, Rajendra Kumar	72	472	—	544
378.	Sharma, B.L. Prem	8	68	—	76
379.	Sharma, Chiranji Lal	3	26	—	29
380.	Sharma, Jeewan	29	393	—	422
381.	Shakya, Mahadeepak Singh	44	160	—	204
382.	Shastri, Rajnath Sonkar	49	882	—	931
383.	Shastri, Vishwanath Das	9	96	—	105
384.	Shastri, Vishwanath	6	179	—	185

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
385.	Shivappa, K.G.	18	85	—	103
386.	Shukla, Asht Bhuja Prasad	16	114	—	130
387.	Sidnal, S.B.	47	287	—	334
388.	Silvera, C.	28	236	—	264
389.	Singh, Arjun	—	2	—	2
390.	Singh, Abhay Pratap	—	4	—	4
391.	Singh, Hari Kishore	28	209	—	237
392.	Singh, Man Phool	—	10	—	10
393.	Singh, Mohan (Deoria)	42	235	—	277
394.	Singh, Harcharan	4	36	—	40
395.	Singh, Mohan (Ferozepur)	27	93	—	120
396.	Singh, Col. Rao Ram	1	4	—	5
397.	Singh, Motilal	6	14	—	20
398.	Singh, Pratap	3	4	—	7
399.	Singh, Pushpa Devi	13	256	—	269
400.	Singh, Rajveer	50	370	—	420
401.	Singh, Ram	1	8	—	9
402.	Singh, Ram Pal	29	164	—	193
403.	Singh, Ram Prasad	49	221	—	270
404.	Singh, Ram Naresh	5	108	—	113
405.	Singh, Chhatarpal	21	9	—	30
406.	Sidharatha, Tara Devi D.K.	—	5	—	5
407.	Singh, Satram	—	1	—	1
408.	Singh, S.B.	2	5	—	7
409.	Singh, Brij Bhushan Sharan	4	13	—	17
410.	Singh, Satya Deo	53	280	—	333
411.	Singh, Laxman	1	17	—	18
412.	Singh, Surya Narayan	4	36	—	40
413.	Singh, Satya Paul	—	1	—	1
414.	Singh, Tej Narain	81	146	—	227
415.	Singh, Shivendra Bahadur	3	—	—	3
416.	Singh, Tara	31	179	—	210
417.	Sinha, Shiv Sharan	4	10	—	14
418.	Singh, Uday Pratap	22	26	—	48
419.	Singh, Verendra	13	85	—	98
420.	Singh, Y. Yaima	1	34	—	35
421.	Singh, Thakur Mahendra Kumari	14	175	—	189
422.	Soren, Shibu	34	59	—	93

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
423.	Sodhi, Manku Ram	2	15	—	17
424.	Solanki, S.B.	51	243	—	294
425.	Sreenivasan, C.	24	89	—	113
426.	Soundaram, Dr. K.S.	18	196	—	214
427.	Sultanpuri, K.D.	54	209	—	263
428.	Sridharan, R.	8	91	—	99
429.	Suresh, Kodikkunnil	11	339	—	350
430.	Sur, Manoranjan	11	16	—	27
431.	Swami, Chinmayanand	32	176	—	208
432.	Sundar Ray, V.	—	1	—	1
433.	Swami, Sureshanand	34	172	—	206
434.	Syed, Shahabuddin	114	1027	—	1141
435.	Subha Rao, S. Thota	1	9	—	10
436.	Singh, Vishwanath Pratap	—	1	—	1
437.	Sivaraman, S.	—	5	—	5
438.	Singh, Amar Pal	6	75	—	81
439.	Singh, Sant Ram	6	1	—	7
440.	Singh, Sivendra Bahadur	—	4	—	4
441.	Tandel, D.J.	2	3	—	5
442.	Thakore, G.M.	23	107	—	130
443.	Thakur, M.K.S.	2	28	—	30
444.	Thangkabalu, K.V.	10	128	—	138
445.	Thomas, Prof. K.V.	52	434	—	486
446.	Thomas, P.C.	63	402	—	465
447.	Thorat, S.B.	59	292	—	351
448.	Tirkey, Pius	20	182	—	202
449.	Tiriya, Sushila	3	86	—	89
450.	Tindivanam, K. Rama	13	99	—	112
451.	Tomar, Ramesh Chand	69	364	—	433
452.	Topdar, T.B.	15	46	—	61
453.	Tope, Ankushrao Raosaheb	40	270	—	310
454.	Topiwala, D.H.	47	248	—	295
455.	Topdar, Tarit Baran	6	17	—	23
456.	Topno, Frida	14	151	—	165
457.	Tripathi, Lakshmi	12	79	—	91
458.	Tripathy, Braja Kishore	30	142	—	172
459.	Trivedi, Arvind	34	182	—	216
460.	Tripathi, Parkash	1	3	—	4

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
461.	Umabharti	24	147	—	171
462.	Umbrey, Laeta	18	88	—	106
463.	Unnikrishnan, K.P.	8	83	—	91
464.	Urs. Chandra Prabha	60	523	—	583
465.	Upadhyay, Swarup	2	5	—	7
466.	Ummareddy, Venkateswarlu	108	633	—	741
467.	Rao, Sobhanadreeswara	79	547	—	626
468.	Vaghela, Shankersinh	65	366	—	431
469.	Vajpayee, A.B.	110	244	—	354
470.	Vandayar, K.T.	17	103	—	120
471.	Varma, B. Raja Ravi	1	11	—	12
472.	Varma, Bhawanilal	3	46	—	49
473.	Varma, Ratilal Kalidas	68	299	—	367
474.	Varma, Sushil Chandra	25	471	—	496
475.	Vasundhara, Raje	15	118	—	133
476.	Veerappa, Ramchandra	30	160	—	190
477.	Vekaria, S.N.	30	146	—	176
478.	Verma, Phool Chand	75	503	—	578
479.	Verma, Prof. Rita	36	245	—	281
480.	Verma, Shiv Sharan	16	194	—	210
481.	Verma, Upendra Nath	42	259	—	301
482.	Vijayaraghavan, V.S.	49	410	—	459
483.	Virendra Singh	2	21	—	23
484.	Wasnik, Mukul	21	176	—	197
485.	William, Maj. Gen. R.G.	5	45	—	50
486.	Yadav, Arjun Singh	66	426	—	492
487.	Yadav, Chandrajeet	25	114	—	139
488.	Yadav, Prof. (Dr.) Sripal Singh	3	15	—	18
489.	Yadav, Chhotey Singh	—	5	—	5
490.	Yadav, Devendra Prasad	26	118	—	144
491.	Yadav, Surya Narain	26	281	—	307
492.	Yadav, Ram Lakhan Singh	38	242	—	280
493.	Yadav, Ram Sharan	8	80	—	88

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
494.	Yadav, K.P. Reddaiah	1	3	—	4
495.	Yadav, S.P.	2	35	—	37
496.	Yadav, Sharad	12	65	—	77
497.	Yadav, Chandrajeet	—	3	—	3
498.	Yadav, Satyapal Singh	4	9	—	13
499.	Yadav, Vijay Kumar	35	192	—	227
500.	Yadav, Ram Kripal	20	132	—	152
501.	Yadav, Prof. S.S.	3	11	—	14
502.	Yellaiah Nandi	—	3	—	3
503.	Yoganand Saraswati	2	29	—	31
504.	Yumnam Yaima Singh	—	6	—	6
505.	Yadav, P.R.	—	19	—	19
506.	Zainal Abedin	12	89	—	101

LEGISLATION

The Legislative process starts with the introduction of a Bill in either House of Parliament, Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha. A Bill is a draft of a legislative proposal, put in proper form which, when passed by both Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President, becomes an Act. A Bill can be introduced either by a Minister or by a Private Member. In the former case, it is known as a Government Bill and in the latter case it is known as a Private Member's Bill. Money Bills (e.g. Bills, which contain only provisions for the imposition, abolition, alteration or regulation of taxes; Bills for appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund; and other matters mentioned in Cl. (1) of Article 110 of the Constitution) can be introduced in Lok Sabha only.

After the Bill is passed by one House, it is sent to the other House for concurrence. In regard to Money Bills, Lok Sabha has got the exclusive power to legislate and Rajya Sabha can only recommend amendments therein and must return such a Bill to Lok Sabha within fourteen days from the date of its receipt. It is open to Lok Sabha to accept or reject any or all of the recommendations of Rajya Sabha with regard to a Money Bill. If Lok Sabha accepts any of the recommendations of Rajya Sabha, the Money Bill is deemed to have been passed by both Houses with amendments recommended by Rajya Sabha and accepted by Lok Sabha. But if Lok Sabha does not accept any of the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha the Money Bill is deemed to have been passed by both Houses in the form in which it was passed by Lok Sabha without any of the amendments recommended by Rajya Sabha. If a Money Bill passed by Lok Sabha and transmitted to Rajya Sabha for its recommendations is not returned to Lok Sabha within the said period of fourteen days, it is deemed to have been passed by both Houses at the expiration of the said period in the form in which it was passed by Lok Sabha.

If a Bill, other than a Money Bill, passed by one House is rejected by the other House or, the Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the Bill, or more than six months elapse from the date of receipt of the Bill by the other House without the Bill being passed by it, the President may call a joint sitting of the two Houses to resolve the deadlock. If, at the joint sitting of the Houses the Bill is passed by a majority of the total number of members of both Houses present and voting, with the amendments, if any accepted by them, the Bill is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses.

When a Bill is passed by both the Houses, it is sent for the President's assent. The Bill becomes an Act only after the President's assent has been given thereto.

The President can give his assent or withhold his assent to a Bill. The President can also return the Bill (except a Money Bill) with his recommendations to the Houses for reconsideration, and if the Houses pass the Bill again with or without amendments, the Bill has to be assented to by the President. However, in the case of a Bill to amend the Constitution, after it is passed by the Houses with the requisite special majority and, where necessary, ratified by the State Legislatures, the President has to accord his assent thereto.

Legislation by the Tenth Lok Sabha

During the tenure of the Tenth Lok Sabha, a sizeable number of legislative measures pertaining to constitutional, administrative, social, financial and legal spheres were brought on the Statute Book. The total number of enactments was 275 of which 164 related to economic and financial subjects important among them being agriculture, banking, insurance, civil supplies, commerce, industry, labour, transport and appropriation of money. The Constitution was amended 10 times. So far as administrative matters are concerned, there were 17 enactments followed by 16 on judicial and legal matters and 12 on social matters. Constitutional and parliamentary matters had 11 Acts each. Important Constitution Amendment Acts were: (i) The Constitution (Sixty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1991 to provide for a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers for the Union Territory of Delhi; (ii) The Constitution (Seventy-first Amendment) Act, 1992 to include Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution; (iii) The Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Act, 1992 providing for increased reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of Tripura; (iv) The Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992 pertaining to Panchayati Raj institutions; and (v) The Constitution (Seventy-fourth Amendment) Act, 1992 pertaining to Urban Local Bodies.

Among the laws enacted in other spheres, mention may be made of: The Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991; The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1992; The National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992; The Gold Bonds

(Immunities and Exemptions) Act, 1993; The Acquisition of Certain Areas at Ayodhya Act, 1993; The SAARC Convention (Suppression of Terrorism) Act, 1993; The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act, 1993; The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1994; The Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994; The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995; The Delhi Rent Act, 1995 and The Wakf Act, 1995.

Statement 28 indicates the volume of legislation passed year-wise during the years 1935 to 1996. Statements 29 to 34 show the Bills passed, subject-wise details/listings of Acts, Bills referred to Joint/Select/Standing Committees, Financial Business discussed, discussion and voting on Demands for Grants and Ordinances promulgated by the President during the Tenth Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 28
Volume of Legislation Passed

Year	Number of Bills passed and assented to	Year	Number of Bills passed and assented to
1935	14	1966	57
1936	24	1967	38
1937	29	1968	67
1938	26	1969	58
1939	42	1970	53
1940	42	1971	87
1941	27	1972	82
1942	26	1973	70
1943	30	1974	68
1944	18	1975	57
1945	11	1976	118
1946	38	1977	48
1947	58	1978	50
1948	62	1979	32
1949	77	1980	72
1950	80	1981	62
1951	72	1982	73
1952	82	1983	49
1953	58	1984	73
1954	54	1985	92
1955	60	1986	71
1956	106	1987	61
1957	68	1988	71
1958	59	1989	38
1959	63	1990	30
1960	67	1991	63
1961	63	1992	44
1962	68	1993	75
1963	58	1994	61
1964	56	1995	45
1965	51	1996	10

STATEMENT 29

Analytical Chart regarding Bills passed by Tenth Lok Sabha
(Figures in parentheses against Serial No. 2 show the number of Bills passed by
Rajya Sabha and laid on the Table of Lok Sabha)

(A) Government Bills

	Sessions															
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. No. of sittings during which Bills were considered	20	14	16	12	10	20	20	11	17	Nil	14	5	24	14	3	3
2. No. of Bills introduced	23 (6)	12 (4)	30 (4)	19 (5)	13 (5)	33 (14)	15 (4)	7 (5)	17 (6)	4 (Nil)	9 (3)	8 (2)	28 (8)	8 (3)	9 (1)	13 (Nil)
3. No. of Bills considered	25	15	21	22	11	46	23	20	27	Nil	15	5	29	18	5	14
4. No. of Bills referred to Joint Committee	1	2	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5. No. of Bills referred to Select Committee	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6. No. of Bills referred to Standing Committee(s) @	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	16	3	4	Nil	3	4	24	19	14	Nil
7. No. of Bills withdrawn	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8	Nil	1	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. No. of Bills negatived	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9. No. of Bills passed	22	13	20	20	11	46	20	17	27	6	15	5	29	18	5	10
10. No. of Bills on which debate was adjourned	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	2	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11. No. of Bills on which discussion was not concluded	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1

@Departmentally-related Standing Committees were first constituted during the Sixth Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha.

(Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
12. No. of Bills pending at the end of the session	5	8	22	26	34	28	27	23	18	14	11	16	25	18	23	26
13. No. of amendments tabled	273	171	397	298	236	449	435	112	162	Nil	47	37	290	111	122	Nil
14. No. of amendments moved	133	54	184	33	53	164	40	44	116	Nil	18	1	151	49	4	Nil
15. No. of amendments withdrawn, not pressed or barred	13	13	11	7	3	3	1	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	13	Nil	Nil
16. No. of amendments accepted	46	16	81	10	43	46	10	34	76	Nil	7	1	78	24	4	Nil
17. No. of amendments negated	74	25	92	16	7	115	29	8	38	Nil	11	Nil	68	12	Nil	Nil

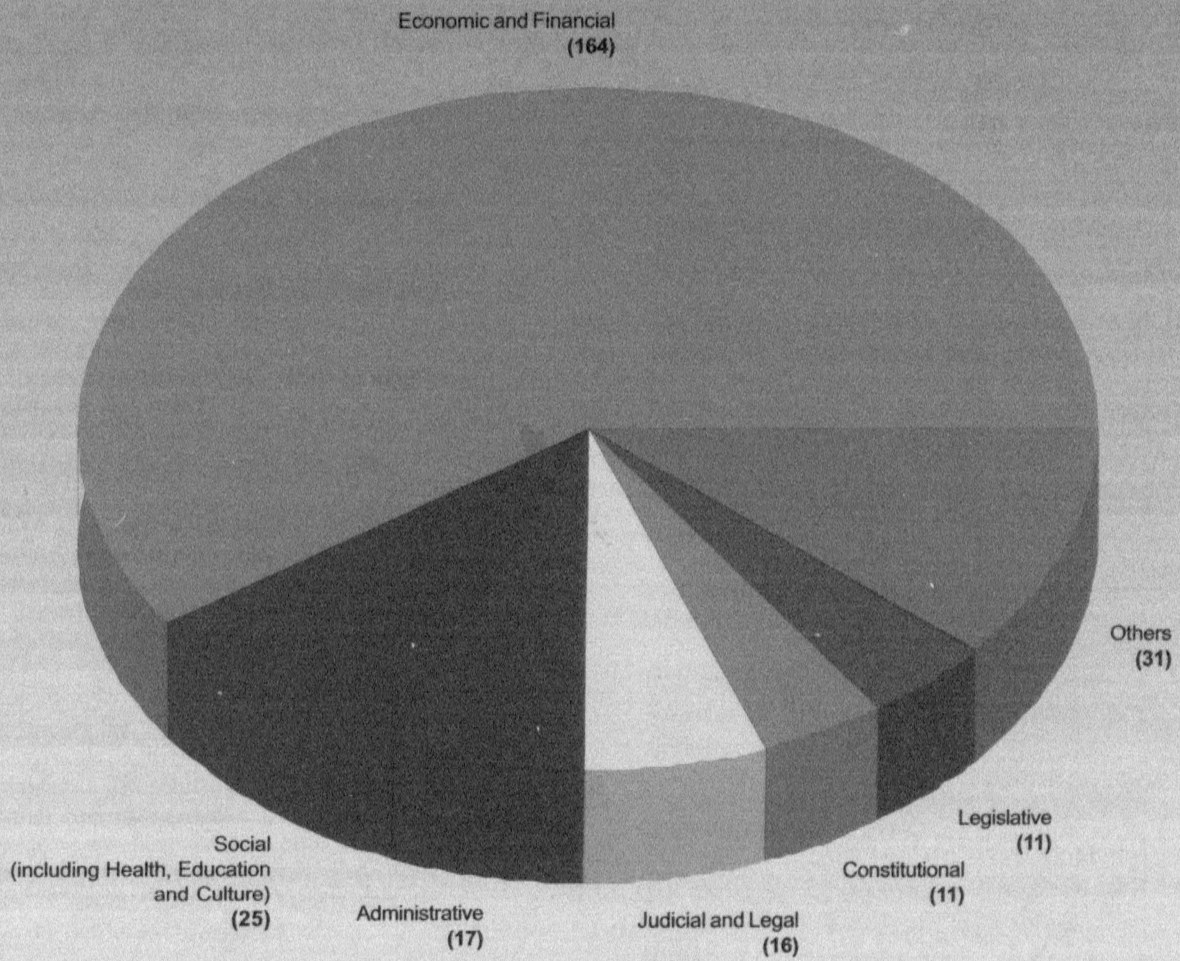
(B) Private Members' Bills

	Sessions															
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. No. of sittings during which Private Members' Bills were considered	4	3	7	1	1	5	3	1	3	Nil	2	1	3	2	1	Nil
2. No. of Bills introduced	78	44	61	19	17	42	23	9	37	Nil	24	6	28	15	3	Nil
3. No. of Bills considered	4	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	Nil	3	1	3	1	2	Nil
4. No. of Bills referred to Select/Joint Committee	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5. No. of Bills withdrawn	4 (1)*	2	3 (2)*	1	1	2 (1)*	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
6. No. of Bills negated	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7. No. of Bills removed from Register of pending Bills	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	1	9	Nil	6	1	Nil	2	1	3	Nil	5	Nil

Note: No. in brackets indicates the no. of Bills withdrawn without discussion out of the total no. of Bills withdrawn during the session.

(Contd.)

SUBJECT-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF BILLS PASSED DURING THE TENTH LOK SABHA



STATEMENT 30

**Enactment by Parliament during the Tenth Lok Sabha
(Arranged Subject-wise)
(Acts indicated with asterisks (*) were treated as Money Bills)**

I. ADMINISTRATION

1. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1991.
2. The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 1991.
3. The Cancellation of General Elections in Punjab Act, 1991.
4. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991.
5. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1992.
6. The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1992.
7. The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 1993.
8. The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1993,
9. The President's Emoluments and Pension (Amendment) Act, 1993*.
10. The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Act, 1994.
11. The Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1994.
12. The Manipur Panchayati Raj Act, 1994.
13. The Punjab Gram Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishad (Chandigarh Repeal) Act, 1994.
14. The Manipur Municipalities Act, 1994.
15. The New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994.
16. The Punjab Municipal Corporation Law (Extension to Chandigarh) Act, 1994.
17. The Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1994.

II. AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

The Betwa River (Amendment) Act, 1993.

III. BANKING AND INSURANCE

1. The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Act, 1991.
2. The Public Liability Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1992.
3. The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1992.
4. The Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993.
5. The State Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1994.
6. The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Act, 1994.
7. The Banking Companies (Acquisition of Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Act, 1994.
8. The Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1995.
9. The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Act, 1995.
10. The Recovery of Debts due to Banks and other Financial Institutions (Amendment) Act, 1995.

IV. CIVIL SUPPLIES

1. The Consumer Protection (Amendment) Act, 1991.
2. The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Amendment Act, 1993.
3. The Consumer Protection (Amendment) Act, 1993.

(Contd.)

V. COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

1. The Tea Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Sick Tea Units) Amendment Act, 1991.
2. The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Amendment Act, 1991.
3. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Act, 1991.
4. The Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992.
5. The Jute Manufacturers Development Council (Amendment) Act, 1994.
6. The Sick Industrial Companies (Special provisions) Amendment Act, 1994.
7. The Coffee (Amendment) Act, 1994.
8. The Rubber (Amendment) Act, 1994*.
9. The Coir Industry (Amendment) Act, 1994.
10. The Textiles Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1995.
11. The Sick Textiles Undertakings (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 1995.

VI. CONSTITUTIONAL

1. The Constitution (Sixty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1991.
2. The Constitution (Seventieth Amendment) Act, 1992.
3. The Constitution (Seventy-first Amendment) Act, 1992.
4. The Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Act, 1992.
5. The Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992.
6. The Constitution (Seventy-fourth Amendment) Act, 1992.
7. The Constitution (Seventy-fifth Amendment) Act, 1993.
8. The Constitution (Seventy-sixth Amendment) Act, 1994.

9. The Constitution (Seventy-seventh Amendment) Act, 1995.
10. The Constitution (Seventy-eighth Amendment) Act, 1995.
11. The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1995.

VII. DEFENCE AND PARA MILITARY

1. The Army (Amendment) Act, 1992.
2. The Special Protection Group (Amendment) Act, 1991.
3. The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992.
4. The Special Protection Group (Amendment) Act, 1995.

VIII. EDUCATION AND CULTURE

1. The Central Agricultural University Act, 1992.
2. The Tezpur University Act, 1993.
3. The National Council for Teachers Education Act, 1993.
4. The Kalakshetra Foundation Act, 1994.
5. The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1994.
6. The Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Act, 1994.
7. The Assam University (Amendment) Act, 1995.

IX. FINANCE

1. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) No. 2 Act, 1991.*
2. The Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1991.*
3. The Central Excise and Customs Laws (Amendment) Act, 1991.*
4. The Remittances of Foreign Exchange and Investment in Foreign Exchange Bonds (Immunities and Exemption) Act 1991.*
5. The Punjab Appropriation (Vote on Account) No. 2 Act, 1991.*

(Contd.)

6. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Act, 1991.*
 7. The Voluntary Deposits (Immunities and Exemptions) Act, 1991.*
 8. The Finance (No. 2) Act, 1991.*
 9. The Punjab Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1991.*
 10. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Act, 1991.*
 11. The Customs (Amendment) Act, 1991.*
 12. The Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1991.*
 13. The Appropriation Act, 1992.*
 14. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1992.*
 15. The Manipur Appropriation Act, 1992.*
 16. The Manipur Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1992.*
 17. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Act, 1992.*
 18. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1992.*
 19. The Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.
 20. The Cess and Other Taxes on Minerals (Validation) Act, 1992.*
 21. The Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1992.*
 22. The Finance Act, 1992.*
 23. The Capital Issues (Control) Repeal Act, 1992.
 24. The Foreign Exchange Conservation (Travel) Tax Abolition Act, 1992.*
 25. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1992.*
 26. The Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1992.*
 27. The Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1992.*
 28. The Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1992.*
 29. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1993.*
 30. The Appropriation Act, 1993.*
 31. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1993.*
 32. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Act, 1993.*
 33. The Rajasthan Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1993.*
 34. The Rajasthan Appropriation Act, 1993.*
 35. The Madhya Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1993.*
 36. The Madhya Pradesh Appropriation Act, 1993.*
 37. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1993.*
 38. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Act, 1993.*
 39. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1993.*
 40. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Act, 1993.*
 41. The Industrial Finance Corporation (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Act, 1993.
 42. The Gold Bond (Immunities and Exemptions) Act, 1993.
 43. The Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Act, 1993.
 44. The Interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings Act, 1993.
 45. The Cine-Workers Welfare Cess (Amendment) Act, 1993.*
 46. The Finance Act, 1993.*
 47. The Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1993.*
 48. The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Act, 1993.
 49. The Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Act, 1993.
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|---|---|
| 50. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1993.* | 75. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1995.* |
| 51. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1993.* | 76. The Appropriation Act, 1995.* |
| 52. The Rajasthan Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1993.* | 77. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1995.* |
| 53. The Madhya Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1993.* | 78. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Act, 1995.* |
| 54. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1993.* | 79. The Bihar Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1995.* |
| 55. The Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1993.* | 80. The Bihar Appropriation Act, 1995.* |
| 56. The Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1993.* | 81. The Finance Act, 1995.* |
| 57. The Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1994.* | 82. The Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1995.* |
| 58. The Manipur Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1994.* | 83. The Delhi Rent Act, 1995. |
| 59. The Manipur Appropriation Act, 1994.* | 84. The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Act, 1995.* |
| 60. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1994.* | 85. The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Act, 1995.* |
| 61. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Act, 1994.* | 86. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1995.* |
| 62. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1994.* | 87. The Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1995.* |
| 63. The Appropriation Act, 1994.* | 88. The Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1995.* |
| 64. The Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1994.* | 89. The Technology Development Board Act, 1995. |
| 65. The Finance Act, 1994.* | 90. The Research and Development Cess Amendment Act, 1995. |
| 66. The Manipur Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1994.* | 91. The Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1995.* |
| 67. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1994.* | 92. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1996.* |
| 68. The Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1994.* | 93. The Appropriation Act, 1996.* |
| 69. The Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1994.* | 94. The Finance Act, 1996.* |
| 70. The Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1994.* | 95. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1996.* |
| 71. The Contingency Fund of India Act, 1995.* | 96. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Act, 1996.* |
| 72. The Appropriation (No. 6) Act, 1994.* | 97. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1996.* |
| 73. The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1995.* | 98. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Act, 1996.* |
| 74. The Securities Laws (Amendment) Act, 1995. | |

(Contd.)

X. HEALTH

1. The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Food (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992.
2. The Dentists (Amendment) Act, 1993.
3. The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 1993.
4. The Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994.
5. The Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994.
6. The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 1995.

XI. JUDICIAL AND LEGAL

1. The Delhi Municipal Laws (Amendment) Act, 1991.
2. The Jammu and Kashmir Criminal Law (Amendment) (Second Amending) Act, 1991.
3. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1991.
4. The Electricity Laws (Amendment) Act, 1991.
5. The Family Courts (Amendment) Act, 1991.
6. The Delhi High Court (Amendment) Act, 1991.
7. The Special Court (Trial of Offences Relating to Transactions in Securities) Act, 1992.
8. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1993.
9. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1993.
10. The Central Laws (Extension to Arunachal Pradesh) Act, 1993.
11. The Advocates (Amendment) Act, 1993.
12. The Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1993.*
13. The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1994*.

14. The Special Court (Trial of Offences Relating to Transactions in Securities) Amendment Act, 1994.
15. The Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Act, 1994.
16. Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1995.

XII. LABOUR

1. Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Amendment Act, 1993.
2. The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Act, 1994.
3. The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1995.
4. The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 1995.

XIII. PARLIAMENTARY (LEGISLATIVE)

1. The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Act, 1992.
2. The Jammu and Kashmir State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1992.
3. The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1992.
4. The Himachal Pradesh State Legislative (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1993.
5. The Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1993.
6. The Madhya Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1993.
7. The Rajasthan State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1993.
8. The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1993.
9. The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Act, 1993.
10. The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1995.

(Contd.)

11. The Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1996.

XIV. SOCIAL

1. The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order Amendment Act, 1991.
2. The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Act, 1991.
3. The Indian Red Cross Society (Amendment) Act, 1992.
4. The National Commission on Minorities Act, 1992.
5. The Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992.
6. The National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993.
7. The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993.
8. The National Commission for Safai Karamchari Act, 1993.
9. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1994.
10. The National Commission on Minorities (Amendment) Act, 1995.
11. The Wakf Act, 1995.
12. The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1996.

XV. TRANSPORT

1. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3, Act, 1991.*
2. The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1992.*
3. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2, Act, 1992.*
4. The Indian Ports (Amendment) Act, 1992.
5. The National Waterways (Kollam-Kottapuram) Stretch of West Coast Canal and Champakaran and Udyogmandal Canals Act, 1992.
6. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3, Act, 1992.*

7. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4, Act, 1992.*
8. The National Highways (Amendment) Act, 1992.
9. The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1993.*
10. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2, Act, 1993.*
11. The Multimodal Transportation of Goods Act, 1993.
12. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3, Act, 1993.*
13. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4, Act, 1993.*
14. The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1993.
15. The Inland Waterways Authority of India (Amendment) Act, 1994.
16. The Air Corporation (Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal) Act, 1994.
17. The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Act, 1994.*
18. The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1994.*
19. The Railways (Amendment) Act, 1994.
20. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2, Act, 1994.*
21. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3, Act, 1994.*
22. The Anti-Hijacking (Amendment) Act, 1994.
23. The Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against Safety of Civil Aviation (Amendment) Act, 1994.
24. The Airport Authority of India Act, 1994.
25. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1994.
26. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4, Act, 1994.*
27. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 5, Act, 1994.*
28. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 6, Act, 1994.*

(Contd.)

29. The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Act, 1995.*
 30. The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1995.*
 31. The Cotton Transport Repeal Act, 1995.
 32. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2, Act, 1995.*
 33. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3, Act, 1995.*
 34. The National Highways (Amendment) Act, 1995.
 35. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4, Act, 1995.*
 36. The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Act, 1996.*
 37. The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1996.*
 38. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2, Act, 1996.*
- XVI. OTHERS INCLUDING PETROLEUM, ENERGY, MINES AND MINERALS ETC.**
1. The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 1991.
 2. The Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991.
 3. The Indian Succession (Amendment) Act, 1991.
 4. The Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1992.
 5. The Copyright (Amendment) Act, 1992.
 6. The Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Amendment Act, 1992.
 7. The Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Act, 1993.*
 8. The National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd., the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Ltd., the North Eastern Electric Power Transmission Systems Act, 1993.
 9. The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 1993.
 10. The Acquisition of Certain Areas at Ayodhya Act, 1993.
 11. The Passport (Amendment) Act, 1993.
 12. The SAARC Convention (Suppression of Terrorism) Act, 1993.
 13. The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 1993.
 14. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Act, 1993.
 15. Public Records Act, 1993.
 16. The Extradition (Amendment) Act, 1993.
 17. The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Act, 1994.
 18. The Press Council (Amendment) Act, 1994.
 19. The Copyright (Second Amendment) Act, 1994.
 20. The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Act, 1994.
 21. The Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Power Transmission System) Act, 1994.
 22. The Census (Amendment) Act, 1994.
 23. The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995.
 24. The National Environmental Tribunal Act, 1995.
 25. The Indian Statistical Institute (Amendment) Act, 1995.
 26. The Indian Telegraph Amendment Act, 1995.
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STATEMENT 31

Bills Referred to Joint/Select/Standing Committees during Tenth Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Name of the Bill	Date of Introduction	Date of Reference to Joint Committee	Date of Reference to Select Committee	Date of Reference to Standing Committee	Date of Presentation of Report	Date of Consideration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GOVERNMENT BILLS							
1.	The Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Bill, 1991	12.9.91 (L.S.)	16.9.91	—	—	22.12.92	25.7.95 26.7.95 (Passed, as amended)
2.	The Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Bill, 1991	16.9.91 (L.S.)	29.12.91	—	—	14.7.92	1.12.92 2.12.92 3.12.92 4.12.92 21.12.92 22.12.92 (Passed)
3.	The Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Bill, 1991	16.9.91 (L.S.)	20.12.91	—	—	14.7.92	1.12.92 2.12.92 3.12.92 4.12.92 21.12.92 22.12.92 (Passed)
4.	The Constitution (Seventy-first Amendment) Bill, 1990	30.5.90 (R.S.)	—	7.5.92	—	—	Bill withdrawn by leave of the House on 14.6.94
5.	The Copyright (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992	16.7.92 (L.S.)	19.8.92	—	—	24.8.93	11.5.94 (Passed, as amended)
6.	The Constitution (Eightieth Amendment) Bill, 1993	29.7.93	3.8.93	—	—	20.8.93	24.8.93 (Debate adjourned)
7.	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1993	29.7.93	3.8.93	—	—	20.8.93	24.8.93 (Debate adjourned)
8.	The Human Rights Commission Bill, 1993	14.5.93 (L.S.)	—	—	30.7.93	6.12.93	Bill withdrawn on 7.12.93

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	The Governors Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges (Amendment) Bill, 1992	33.92 (L.S.)	—	—	30.7.93	19.8.93	9.12.93 (Passed, as amended)
10.	The Constitution (Seventy-seven (Amendment) Bill, 1992	14.7.92 (L.S.)	—	—	28.7.93	20.8.93	24.8.93 25.8.93 (Passed, as amended)
11.	The Public Debt (Amendment) Bill, 1991	9.9.91 (L.S.)	—	—	30.7.93	20.8.93	Pending in Lok Sabha
12.	The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Bill, 1993	4.5.93 (L.S.)	—	—	30.7.93	6.8.93	12.8.93 13.8.93 16.8.93 (Passed, as amended)
13.	The Inland Waterways Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 1992	14.7.92 (L.S.)	—	—	3.8.93	9.12.93	18.12.93 (Passed, as amended)
14.	The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill, 1993	10.8.93 (L.S.)	—	—	10.8.93	27.8.93	Pending in Lok Sabha
15.	The Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1991	20.12.91 (L.S.)	—	—	10.8.93	20.8.93	11.12.93 (Passed, as amended)
16.	The Rubber (Amendment) Bill, 1992	12.3.92 (L.S.)	—	—	10.8.93	24.8.93	10.5.94 (Passed, as amended)
17.	The Air Corporation (Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal) Bill, 1992	4.5.92 (L.S.)	—	—	10.8.93	9.12.93	23.12.93 22.2.94 23.2.94 (Passed, as amended)
18.	The National Environment Tribunal Bill, 1992	18.8.92 (L.S.)	—	—	10.8.93	9.12.93	24.5.95 (Passed, as amended)
19.	The High Courts and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1992	1.12.92 (L.S.)	—	—	10.8.93	20.8.93	11.12.93 (Passed, as amended)

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	The Census (Amendment) Bill, 1992	18.12.92 (L.S.)	—	—	10.8.93	27.8.93	9.12.93 (Passed, as amended)
21.	The Trade Marks Bill, 1993	19.4.93 (L.S.)	—	—	10.8.93	22.4.94	25.5.95 26.5.95 29.5.95 (Passed, as amended)
22.	The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Bill, 1993	3.8.93 (R.S.)	—	—	12.8.93	27.8.93	14.2.95 14.3.95 15.3.95 (Passed, as amended)
23.	The Airport Authority of India Bill, 1993	23.8.93 (L.S.)	—	—	30.8.93	16.3.94	26.7.94 2.8.94 3.8.94 (Passed, as amended)
24.	The Transplantation of Human Organs Bill, 1993, as passed by Rajya Sabha	20.8.92 (R.S.)	—	11.12.93	—	21.12.93	13.6.94 14.6.94 (Passed, as amended)
25.	The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Bill, 1993	21.12.93 (L.S.)	—	—	21.12.93	22.4.94	9.5.94 (Passed, as amended)
26.	The Specified Areas (Issue of Identity Cards to Residents) Bill, 1993	17.12.93 (L.S.)	—	—	24.12.93	17.3.94	Pending in Lok Sabha
27.	The Public Sector Iron and Steel Companies (Restructuring) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1993	Not introduced	—	—	5.1.94	22.4.94	To be introduced in Lok Sabha
28.	The Anti-Hijacking (Amendment) Bill, 1993	23.12.93 (R.S.)	—	—	2.3.94	22.4.94	4.6.94 (Passed)
29.	The Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against Safety of Civil Aviation (Amendment) Bill, 1993	23.12.93 (R.S.)	—	—	2.3.94	22.4.94	14.6.94 (Passed)

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	The Wakf Bill, 1993	27.8.93 (R.S.)	—	—	14.3.94	20.12.94	25.8.95 (Passed)
31.	The Constitution (Eighty-first Amendment) Bill, 1994	19.4.94 (R.S.)	—	—	2.5.94	15.12.94	25.8.95 26.8.95 (Passed)
32.	The Trade Union (Amendment) Bill, 1994	Not introduced	—	—	5.5.94	8.8.95	To be introduced in Rajya Sabha
33.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1994	9.5.94 (R.S.)	—	—	9.5.94	28.2.96	Pending in Rajya Sabha
34.	The Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Power Transmission System) Bill, 1994	12.5.94 (L.S.)	—	—	20.5.94	26.7.94	5.8.94 (Passed)
35.	The Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994	13.6.94 (L.S.)	—	—	29.6.94	15.12.94	Pending in Lok Sabha
36.	The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1994	13.6.94 (R.S.)	—	—	25.6.94	20.12.94	1.8.95 2.8.95 3.8.95 (Passed)
37.	The Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University Bill, 1994*	9.5.94 (R.S.)	—	—	17.5.94	9.8.94	26.8.94 (Passed)
38.	The Salaries, Allowances, Leave and Pensions of the Officers and Servants of the Delhi High Court Bill, 1994	19.8.94 (R.S.)	—	—	25.3.94	—	Pending with Committee
39.	The Salaries, Allowances, Leave and Pensions of the Officers and Servants of the Supreme Court Bill, 1994	19.8.94 (R.S.)	—	—	25.8.94	—	Pending with Committee
40.	The Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Amendment Bill, 1994	12.12.94 (L.S.)	—	—	13.12.94	19.12.94	Pending in Lok Sabha

*Short Title of the Bill was changed to Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University by Rajya Sabha through an amendment to clause 1.

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
41.	The Private Security Guards and Agencies (Regulation) Bill, 1994	14.12.94 (R.S.)	—	—	15.12.94	28.2.96	Pending in Rajya Sabha
42.	The Election Commission (Charging of Expenses on the Consolidated Fund of India) Bill, 1994	16.12.94 (L.S.)	—	—	21.12.94	28.11.95	Pending in Lok Sabha
43.	The Assam University (Amendment) Bill, 1994	20.12.94 (R.S.)	—	—	21.12.94	22.3.95	11.6.95 (Passed)
44.	The Indian Contract (Amendment) Bill, 1992	27.7.92 (R.S.)	—	—	5.7.94	15.12.94	Pending in Rajya Sabha
45.	The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1994	25.8.94 (R.S.)	—	—	2.9.94	15.12.94	24.5.95 (Passed)
46.	The Prevention of Apartheid in Sports Bill, 1988	7.12.88 (R.S.)	—	—	24.9.94	22.12.94	Pending in Rajya Sabha
47.	The Yoga Undertaking (Taking over of Management) Bill, 1994	26.8.94 (R.S.)	—	—	2.9.94	22.12.94	Pending in Rajya Sabha
48.	The Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1993	29.3.93 (R.S.)	—	—	14.2.95	6.3.96	Pending in Rajya Sabha
49.	The Delhi Rent Bill, 1994	26.8.94 (R.S.)	—	—	27.9.94	15.3.95	1.6.95 3.6.95 (Passed)
50.	The Coal India (Regulation of Transfer and Validation) Bill, 1995	14.2.95 (R.S.)	—	—	10.3.95	7.3.96	Pending in Rajya Sabha
51.	The Constitution (Seventy-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1992	22.12.92 (R.S.)	—	—	10.6.94	22.3.95	Pending in Rajya Sabha
52.	The Indian Boilers (Amendment) Bill, 1994	13.5.94 (R.S.)	—	—	13.5.94	30.3.95	Pending in Rajya Sabha
53.	The Pondicherry (Administration) Amendment Bill, 1995	25.4.95 (R.S.)	—	—	27.4.95	8.8.95	Pending in Rajya Sabha

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
54.	The National Highways (Amendment) Bill, 1995	25.4.95 (R.S.)	—	—	15.95	26.5.95	30.5.95 31.5.95 (Passed, as amended)
55.	The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1995	2.5.95 (R.S.)	—	—	5.5.95	24.5.95	4.8.95 7.8.95 (Passed)
56.	The Technology Development Board (Amendment) Bill, 1995	2.5.95 (L.S.)	—	—	9.5.95	1.6.95	25.8.95 (Passed, as amended)
57.	The Research and Development Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1995	2.5.95 (L.S.)	—	—	9.5.95	1.6.95	25.8.95 (Passed)
58.	The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1995	8.5.95 (L.S.)	—	—	10.5.95	31.5.95	31.7.95 1.8.95 (Passed, as amended)
59.	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1995	18.5.95 (R.S.)	—	—	18.5.95	22.5.95	Pending in Rajya Sabha
60.	The Arbitration and Conciliation Bill, 1995	16.5.95 (R.S.)	—	—	17.5.95	28.11.95	Pending in Rajya Sabha
61.	The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, 1995	19.5.95 (L.S.)	—	—	22.5.95	24.5.95	31.7.95 1.8.95 (Passed as amended)
62.	The National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Mental Retardation and Cerebral Palsy Bill, 1995	7.1.91 (R.S.)	—	—	8.12.94	24.5.95	Withdrawn by Leave of Rajya Sabha
63.	The Working Journalists and Other Newspapers Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1995	16.5.95 (R.S.)	—	—	23.5.95	22.8.95	Pending in Rajya Sabha
64.	The Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Bill, 1995	23.5.95 (L.S.)	—	—	24.5.95	19.12.95	Pending in Lok Sabha
65.	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1995	20.3.95 (L.S.)	—	—	30.5.95	1.6.95	Pending in Lok Sabha

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
66.	The Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1995	1.6.95 (L.S.)	—	—	8.6.95	24.8.95	Pending in Lok Sabha
67.	The Sick Textiles Undertakings (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 1995	2.6.95 (L.S.)	—	—	9.6.95	21.8.95	24.8.95 (Passed, as amended)
68.	The Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill, 1995	2.6.95 (L.S.)	—	—	9.6.95	21.8.95	24.8.95 (Passed, as amended)
69.	The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill, 1995	2.6.95 (L.S.)	—	—	3.6.95	3.8.95	9.8.95 16.8.95 (Passed)
70.	The University Grants Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1995	2.6.95 (R.S.)	—	—	5.6.95	16.8.95	Pending in Rajya Sabha
71.	The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Amendment Bill, 1995	16.8.95 (L.S.)	—	—	17.8.95	7.3.96	Pending in Lok Sabha
72.	The Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Bill, 1995	21.8.95 (L.S.)	—	—	22.8.95	6.12.95	Pending in Lok Sabha
73.	The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Bill, 1995	26.8.95 (L.S.)	—	—	26.8.95	6.12.95	22.12.95 (Passed, as amended)
74.	The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Parliament (Second Amendment) Bill, 1995	25.8.95 (L.S.)	—	—	5.9.95	22.12.95	Pending in Lok Sabha
75.	The Maulana Azad National Urdu University Bill, 1995	24.8.95 (R.S.)	—	—	24.8.95	11.12.95	Pending in Rajya Sabha
76.	The Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya Bill, 1995	24.8.95 (R.S.)	—	—	24.8.95	13.12.95	Pending in Rajya Sabha
77.	The Private Universities (Establishment and Regulation) Bill, 1995	25.8.95 (R.S.)	—	—	6.9.95	—	Pending with Committee

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
78.	The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment, inapplicability to Major Ports) Bill, 1995	22.8.95 (R.S.)	—	—	23.8.95	6.12.95	Pending in Rajya Sabha
79.	The Apprentices (Amendment) Bill, 1995	25.8.95 (R.S.)	—	—	8.9.95	6.12.95	Pending in Rajya Sabha
80.	The National Co-operative Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1995	25.8.95 (R.S.)	—	—	8.9.95	—	Pending with Committee
81.	The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Repeal) Bill, 1995	11.12.95 (L.S.)	—	—	18.12.95	8.3.96	Pending in Lok Sabha
82.	The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1995	19.12.95 (L.S.)	—	—	20.12.95	—	Pending in Lok Sabha
83.	The Seamen's Provident Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1995	22.12.95 (R.S.)	—	—	28.12.95	29.2.96	Pending in Rajya Sabha

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS

Nil

STATEMENT 32

Bills Circulated for Public Opinion

Sl. No.	Name of Bill	Mover of Bill	Date of Introduction	Date(s) of consideration	Date when Amendments adopted to send for circulation	Date when opinions laid on the Table of the House
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(i) GOVERNMENT BILLS

Nil

(ii) PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS

Nil

STATEMENT 33

I. Financial Business Discussed during the Tenth Lok Sabha

Subject	Date of Presentation	Date(s) of Discussion	Remarks
1	2	3	4
A. Budget			
(General) For:			
1991—92	24.7.1991	29.7.1991 30.7.1991 31.7.1991 1.8.1991 2.8.1991 5.8.1991 6.8.1991	General Discussion and Vote on Account
1992—93	29.2.1992	23.3.1992 25.3.1992 26.3.1992	—Do—
1993—94	27.2.1993	30.3.1993 20.4.1993 21.4.1993 22.4.1993 23.4.1993 26.4.1993	—Do—
1994—95	28.2.1994	17.3.1994 18.3.1994 19.3.1994 (after the recess) 25.4.1994	—Do—
1995—96	15.3.1995	27.3.1995 30.3.1995	—Do—
1996—97 (Interim)	28.2.1996	11.3.1996	—Do—
B. Budget			
(Railways) For:			
1991—92	16.7.1991	20.7.1991 24.7.1991 25.7.1991	General Discussion and Voting on Demands for Grants
1992—93	25.2.1992	11.3.1992 12.3.1992 13.3.1992 16.3.1992	—Do—

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
1993—94	24.2.1993	30.3.1993 31.3.1993	General Discussion and Voting on Demands for Grants
1994—95	24.2.1994	4.3.1994 8.3.1994 9.3.1994 26.4.1994 27.4.1994	—Do—
1995—96	14.3.1995	30.3.1995 2.5.1995 3.5.1995 4.5.1995	—Do—
1996—97 (Interim)	27.2.1996	11.3.1996	Discussion and Vote on Account
C. Supplementary Demands for Grants in Respect of Budget (General) For:			
1991—92	13.12.1991	16.12.1991	Discussion and Voting
1991—92	18.3.1992	23.3.1992 25.3.1992 26.3.1992	—Do—
1992—93	4.8.1992	12.8.1992	—Do—
1992—93	16.12.1992	22.12.1992	—Do—
1992—93	23.3.1993	30.3.1993	—Do—
1993—94	16.8.1993	26.8.1993	—Do—
1993—94	16.12.1993	21.12.1993	—Do—
1993—94	9.3.1994	17.3.1994	—Do—
1994—95	5.8.1994	9.8.1994	—Do—
1994—95	13.12.1994	20.12.1994 22.12.1994	—Do—
1994—95	20.3.1995	27.3.1995 30.3.1995	—Do—
1995—96	7.8.1995	25.8.1995	—Do—
1995—96	28.11.1995	6.12.1995	—Do—
1995—96	6.3.1996	11.3.1996	—Do—
D. Demands for Excess Grants (General) For:			
1988—89	31.7.1992	12.8.1992	—Do—
1989—90	16.8.1993	26.8.1993	—Do—
1990—91	5.8.1994	9.8.1994	—Do—
1991—92	5.8.1994	9.8.1994	—Do—
1992—93	1.8.1995	25.8.1995	—Do—

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
E. Supplementary Demands for Grants in Respect of Budget (Railways) For:			
1991—92	10.3.1992	17.3.1992	Discussion and Voting
1992—93	21.7.1992	5.8.1992 6.8.1992 10.8.1992	—Do—
1992—93	12.3.1993	30.3.1993 31.3.1993	—Do—
1993—94	20.8.1993	24.8.1993 25.8.1993	—Do—
1993—94	3.3.1994	4.3.1994 8.3.1994 9.3.1994	—Do—
1994—95	9.8.1994	10.8.1994 11.8.1994	—Do—
1994—95	13.12.1994	20.12.1994 22.12.1994	—Do—
1994—95	14.3.1995	30.3.1995	—Do—
1995—96	11.12.1995	22.12.1995	—Do—
1995—96	27.2.1995	11.3.1996	—Do—
F. Demands for Excess Grants in Respect of Budget (Railways) For:			
1988—89	21.7.1992	10.8.1992	—Do—
1989—90	20.8.1993	24.8.1993 25.8.1993	—Do—
1990—91	22.4.1994	26.4.1994 27.4.1994	—Do—
1991—92	9.8.1994	12.8.1994 16.8.1994	—Do—
1992—93	25.4.1995	2.5.1995 3.5.1995 4.5.1995	—Do—
1993—94	27.2.1996	11.3.1996	—Do—

(Contd.)

**II. Discussion and Voting on Demands for Grants
(Pertaining to Central Budget) Ministry/Department-wise**

S. No.	Names of the Ministry/Department	Date(s) of Discussion	Time Taken		Remarks			
			Hrs	Mts				
1	2	3	4		5			
1.	Agriculture	26.8.1991	20	20	Discussed together with the Ministry/Department of Food and Rural Development [⊗]			
		27.8.1991						
		28.8.1991						
		29.8.1991						
		30.8.1991						
		3.9.1991						
		7.4.1992				15	14	Discussed together with the Ministry/Department of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution*, Food and Rural Development
		8.4.1992						
		9.4.1992						
		10.4.1992						
	30.4.1993	5	29					
	4.5.1993							
	3.5.1994	—		Guillotined				
	17.5.1995	—		Guillotined				
2.	Commerce	5.9.1991	—		Guillotined			
		29.4.1992	2	23				
		4.5.1993	—		Guillotined			
		3.5.1994	—		Guillotined			
		17.5.1995	—		Guillotined			
3.	Communications	5.9.1991	—		Guillotined			
		29.4.1992	—		Guillotined			
		4.5.1993	—		Guillotined			
		3.5.1994	—		Guillotined			
		16.5.1995	4	45				
	17.5.1995							

(Contd.)

⊗ Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry/Department of (i) Food, and (ii) Rural Development were guillotined in 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96.

* Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry/Department of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution were guillotined in 1991-92, 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Defence	4.9.1991 5.9.1991	9	22	
		29.4.1992	—		Guillotined
		27.4.1993 28.4.1993	6	27	
		3.5.1993	—		Guillotined
		4.5.1995 5.5.1995 8.5.1995 9.5.1995 10.5.1995 16.5.1995	14	45	
5.	External Affairs	5.9.1991	—		Guillotined
		20.4.1992 21.4.1992 22.4.1992 23.4.1992	6	56	
		4.5.1993 3.5.1994	— —		Guillotined Guillotined
		17.5.1995	—		Guillotined
6.	Home Affairs	5.9.1991 29.4.1992	— —		Guillotined Guillotined
		28.4.1993 29.4.1993	10	36	
		3.5.1994 17.5.1995	— —		Guillotined Guillotined
7.	Human Resource Development	5.9.1991	—		Guillotined
		2.4.1992 3.4.1992 6.4.1992	8	20	
		4.5.1993	—		Guillotined
		29.4.1994 2.5.1994 3.5.1994	8	15	
		17.5.1995	—		Guillotined

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Industry	20.8.1991			
		21.8.1991			
		22.8.1991	16	21	
		23.8.1991			
		26.8.1991			
		29.4.1992	—		Guillotined
		4.5.1993	—		Guillotined
		3.5.1994	—		Guillotined
		17.5.1995	—		Guillotined
9.	Labour	5.9.1991	—		Guillotined
		24.4.1992			
		27.4.1992	8	03	
		28.4.1992			
		29.4.1992			
		4.5.1993	—		Guillotined
		3.5.1994	—		Guillotined
		17.5.1995	—		Guillotined
10.	Water Resources	5.9.1991	—		Guillotined
		29.4.1992	—		Guillotined
		4.5.1993	—		Guillotined
		28.4.1994	7	26	
		29.4.1994			
		17.5.1995	—		Guillotined
Others					
(i)	Chemicals and Fertilisers				
(ii)	Civil Aviation and Tourism				
(iii)	Coal				
(iv)	Environment & Forests				
(v)	Finance				
(vi)	Food Processing Industries				
(vii)	Health and Family Welfare				
(viii)	Information and Broadcasting				
(ix)	Law, Justice and Company Affairs	5.9.1991	0	05	Guillotined
(x)	Mines	29.4.1992	0	05	Guillotined

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
	(xi) Non-Conventional Energy Sources	4.5.1993	0	05	Guillotined
	(xii) Parliamentary Affairs	3.5.1994	0	05	Guillotined
	(xiii) Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension	17.5.1995	0	05	Guillotined
	(xiv) Petroleum and Natural Gas				
	(xv) Planning and Programme Implementation				
	(xvi) Power				
	(xvii) Science and Technology				
	(xviii) Steel				
	(xix) Surface Transport				
	(xx) Textiles				
	(xxi) Urban Development				
	(xxii) Welfare				
	(xxiii) Atomic Energy				
	(xxiv) Electronics				
	(xxv) Ocean Development				
	(xxvi) Space				
	(xxvii) Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha), Secretariats of President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission				

III. Budget in respect of States/UTs under President's Rule

Subject	Date of Presentation	Date(s) of Discussion	Remarks
1	2	3	4
A. Bihar Budget For:			
1995-96	30.3.1995	30.3.1995	Discussion and Voting
Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Bihar) for 1994-95	30.3.1995	30.3.1995	-Do-
B. Himachal Pradesh Budget For:			
1993-94	12.3.1993	28.3.1993 17.8.1993 18.8.1993	-Do- -Do-
Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Himachal Pradesh) for 1992-93	12.3.1993	28.3.1993	-Do-
C. Jammu & Kashmir Budget For:			
1991-92	26.8.1991	14.9.1991	-Do-
1992-93	9.3.1992	27.3.1992 11.8.1992	-Do-
1993-94	12.3.1993	29.3.1993 16.8.1993 17.8.1993	-Do-
1994-95	7.3.1994	9.3.1994 9.8.1994	-Do-
1995-96	24.3.1995	30.3.1995 22.8.1995	-Do-
1996-97	6.3.1996	12.3.1996	-Do-
Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Jammu and Kashmir Budget for:			
1991-92	9.3.1992	27.3.1992	-Do-
1992-93	12.3.1992	29.3.1992	-Do-
1993-94	7.3.1994	9.3.1994	-Do-
1994-95	24.3.1994	30.3.1995	-Do-
1995-96	6.3.1996	12.3.1996	-Do-

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
D. Madhya Pradesh Budget For:			
1993-94	12.3.1993	29.3.1993 17.8.1993 18.8.1993	Discussion and Voting
Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Madhya Pradesh Budget for 1992-93	12.3.1993	29.3.1993	-Do-
E. Manipur Budget For:			
1992-93	9.3.1992	27.3.1992	-Do-
1994-95	7.3.1994	9.3.1994 4.8.1994 5.8.1994	-Do-
Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Manipur Budget for:			
1991-92	9.3.1992	27.3.1992	-Do-
1993-94	7.3.1994	9.3.1994	-Do-
F. Punjab Budget For:			
1991-92	26.8.1991	16.9.1991 22.11.1991 25.11.1991 26.11.1991	-Do-
G. Rajasthan Budget For:			
1993-94	12.3.1993	29.3.1993 17.8.1993 18.8.1993	-Do-
Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Rajasthan Budget for:			
1992-93	12.3.1993	29.3.1993	-Do-
H. Uttar Pradesh Budget For:			
1993-94	12.3.1993	29.3.1993 17.8.1993 18.8.1993	-Do-
1996-97	6.3.1996	12.3.1996	-Do-
Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Uttar Pradesh Budget for:			
1992-93	12.3.1993	29.3.1993	-Do-
1995-96	6.3.1996	12.3.1996	-Do-

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 34

I. Ordinance Promulgated by President during the Tenth Lok Sabha

S. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Publication in the Gazette	Date of introduction of Bill	Corresponding Act No.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	The Delhi Municipal Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 (No. 1 of 1991)	30.3.1991	29.7.1991 (L.S.)	32 of 1991
2.	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 (No. 2 of 1991)	18.4.1991	12.7.1991 (R.S.)	31 of 1991
3.	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 (No. 3 of 1991)	19.4.1991	29.7.1991 (R.S.)	36 of 1991
4.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 (No. 4 of 1991)	2.5.1991	3.9.1991 (R.S.)	43 of 1991
5.	The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Ordinance, 1991 (No. 5 of 1991)	2.5.1991	2.8.1991 (R.S.)	35 of 1991
6.	The Consumer Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 (No. 6 of 1991)	15.6.1991	24.7.1991 (R.S.)	34 of 1991
7.	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 (No. 7 of 1991)	20.8.1991	14.8.1991 (L.S.)	39 of 1991
8.	The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 (No. 8 of 1991)	27.9.1991	16.12.1991	58 of 1991
9.	The Copyright (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 (No. 9 of 1991)	28.12.1991	28.2.1991	13 of 1992
10.	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992 (No. 1 of 1992)	4.1.1992	11.3.1992 (R.S.)	38 of 1992

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
11.	The Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1992 (No. 2 of 1992)	19.1.1992	26.2.1992 (R.S.)	2 of 1992
12.	The Indian Red Cross Society (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992 (No. 3 of 1992)	23.1.1992	28.2.1992 (L.S.)	14 of 1992
13.	The Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance 1992 (No. 4 of 1992)	25.1.1992	28.2.1992	12 of 1992
14.	The Securities and Exchange Board of India Ordinance, 1992 (No. 5 of 1992)	31.1.1992	3.3.1992 (L.S.)	15 of 1992
15.	The Public Liability Insurance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992 (No. 6 of 1992)	31.1.1992	3.3.1992 (L.S.)	11 of 1992
16.	The Cess and Other Taxes on Minerals (Validation) Ordinance, 1992 (No. 7 of 1992)	15.2.1992	10.3.1992 (L.S.)	16 of 1992
17.	The Foreign Exchange Conservation (Travel) Tax Abolition Ordinance, 1992 (No. 8 of 1992)	29.5.1992	3.8.1992 (L.S.)	28 of 1992
18.	The Capital Issue (Control) Repeal Ordinance, 1992 (No. 9 of 1992)	29.5.1992	14.7.1992 (L.S.)	26 of 1992
19.	The Special Court (Trial of Offences Relating to Transactions in Securities) Ordinance, 1992 (No. 10 of 1992)	8.8.1992	11.8.1992 (L.S.)	27 of 1992
20.	The Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Ordinance, 1992 (No. 11 of 1992)	3.4.1992	3.4.1992 (L.S.)	22 of 1992
21.	The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Amendment Ordinance, 1992 (No. 12 of 1992)*	27.8.1992	—	—
22.	The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992 (No. 13 of 1992)*	27.8.1992	—	—

*Ordinance Repromulgated on 2.1.1993.

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
23.	The Dentists (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992 (No. 14 of 1992)*	27.8.1992	—	—
24.	The Interest on Delayed Payment of Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings Ordinance, 1992 (No. 15 of 1992)	23.9.1992	—	—
25.	The Delhi Development (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992 (No. 16 of 1992)	24.9.1992	30.11.1993	Expired [⊗]
26.	The Industrial Finance Corporation (Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal) Ordinance, 1992 (No. 17 of 1992)*	1.10.1992	—	—
27.	The Multimodal Transportation of Goods Ordinance, 1992 (No. 18 of 1992)*	—	—	—
28.	The National Highway (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992 (No. 19 of 1992)	23.10.1992	27.2.1992	1 of 1993
29.	The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Ordinance, 1992 (No. 20 of 1992)*	23.10.1992	—	—
30.	The Rajasthan Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992 (No. 21 of 1992)	28.12.1992	—	—
31.	The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Amendment Ordinance, 1993 (No. 1 of 1993)	2.1.1993	23.2.1993 (L.S.)	34 of 1993
32.	The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (No. 2 of 1993)	2.1.1993	1.3.1993 (L.S.)	31 of 1993
33.	The Dentists (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (No. 3 of 1993)	2.1.1993	1.3.1993 (L.S.)	30 of 1993

(Contd.)

*Ordinance Repromulgated on 2.1.1993.

⊗ Bill replacing the Ordinance was introduced in Lok Sabha on 30.11.1993 but remained pending till the end of Sixteenth Session of Tenth Lok Sabha. The Ordinance, therefore, expired.

1	2	3	4	5
34.	The Interest on Delayed Payment to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings Ordinance, 1993 (No. 4 of 1993)	2.1.1993	23.2.1993 (L.S.)	32 of 1993
35.	The Industrial Finance Corporation (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Ordinance, 1993 (No. 5 of 1993)	2.1.1993	2.3.1993 (L.S.)	23 of 1993
36.	The Multimodal Transportation of Goods Ordinance, 1993 (No. 6 of 1993)	2.1.1993	4.3.1993 (R.S.)	28 of 1993
37.	The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Ordinance, 1993 (No. 7 of 1993)	2.1.1993	1.3.1993 (L.S.)	33 of 1993
38.	The Acquisition of Certain Area at Ayodhya Ordinance, 1993 (No. 8 of 1993)	7.1.1993	15.3.1993 (L.S.)	33 of 1993
39.	The Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (No. 9 of 1993)	8.1.1993	10.3.1993 (L.S.)	29 of 1993
40.	The National Thermal Power Corporation Limited, the National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation Limited and the North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Power Transmission of System) Ordinance, 1993 (No. 10 of 1993)	8.1.1993	30.11.1993 (L.S.)	24 of 1993
41.	The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samitis (Alpakalik Vyawastha) Amendment Ordinance, 1993 (No. 11 of 1993)	16.1.1993	—	—
42.	The Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (No. 12 of 1993)	16.1.1993	—	—
43.	The Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Services Selection Commission (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (No. 13 of 1993)	16.1.1993	—	—

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
44.	The Motor Vehicles (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (No. 14 of 1993)	16.1.1993	—	—
45.	The Himachal Pradesh Electricity (Duty) Amendment Ordinance, 1993 (No. 15 of 1993)	25.1.1993	—	—
46.	The Himachal Pradesh Tax on Luxuries (In Hotels and Lodging Houses) Amendment Ordinance, 1993 (No. 16 of 1993)	25.1.1993	—	—
47.	The Madhya Pradesh Lottery Prathibandha Ordinance, 1993 (No. 17 of 1993)	25.1.1993	—	—
48.	The Madhya Pradesh Adhyaksha Tatha Upadhyaksha Tatha Neta Pratipakasha (Vetan Tatha Bhatta) Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (No. 18 of 1993)	25.1.1993	—	—
49.	The Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Ordinance, 1993 (No. 19 of 1993)	30.1.1993	1.3.1993 (L.S.)	4 of 1993
50.	The Madhya Pradesh Motoryan Karadhan (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (No. 20 of 1993)	30.1.1993	—	—
51.	The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (No. 21 of 1993)	30.1.1993	—	—
52.	The Gold Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Ordinance, 1993 (No. 22 of 1993)	31.1.1993	23.2.1993 (L.S.)	25 of 1993
53.	The National Commission for Backward Classes Ordinance, 1993 (No. 23 of 1993)	1.2.1993	1.3.1993 (R.S.)	27 of 1993
54.	The Consumer Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (No. 24 of 1993)	18.6.1993	31.3.1993 (R.S.)	50 of 1993
55.	The Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Ordinance, 1993 (No. 25 of 1993)	24.6.1993	13.5.1993	51 of 1993

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
56.	The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (No. 26 of 1993)	25.6.1993	30.7.1993 (L.S.)	52 of 1993
57.	The Prevention of illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (No. 27 of 1993)	30.6.1993	27.7.1993 (R.S.)	53 of 1993
58.	The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Ordinance, 1993 (No. 28 of 1993)	2.7.1993	30.7.1993 (L.S.)	65 of 1993
59.	The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Ordinance, 1993 (No. 29 of 1993)	19.7.1993	29.7.1993 (R.S.)	54 of 1993
60.	The Protection of Human Rights Ordinance, 1993 (No. 30 of 1993)	28.9.1993	9.12.1993 (L.S.)	10 of 1994
61.	The Kalakshetra Foundation Ordinance 1993 (No. 31 of 1993)	29.9.1993	6.12.1993 (L.S.)	6 of 1994
62.	The Chief Election Commissioner and other Commissioners (Conditions of Service) Amendment Ordinance, 1993 (No. 32 of 1993)	1.10.1993	6.12.1993 (L.S.)	4 of 1994
63.	The State Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (No. 33 of 1993)	15.10.1993	6.12.1993 (L.S.)	3 of 1994
64.	The Merchant Shipping Surface Transport (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (No. 34 of 1993)	27.10.1993 (R.S.)	6.12.1993 (R.S.)	68 of 1994
65.	The Coffee (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (No. 1 of 1994)	14.1.1994	28.2.1994 (L.S.)	23 of 1994
66.	The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Ordinance, 1994 (No. 2 of 1994)	25.1.1994 (L.S.)	28.2.1994	25 of 1994

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
67.	The Special Court (Trial of Offences Relating to Transactions in Securities) Amendment Ordinance, 1994 (No. 3 of 1994)	25.1.1994	28.2.1994 (L.S.)	24 of 1994
68.	The Air Corporations (Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal) Ordinance, 1994 (No. 4 of 1994)	29.1.1994	04.5.1992 (L.S.)	13 of 1994
69.	The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (No. 5 of 1994)	31.1.1994	23.2.1994 (R.S.)	20 of 1994
70.	The Manipur Municipalities Ordinance, 1994 (No. 6 of 1994)	24.5.1994	13.6.1994 (L.S.)	43 of 1994
71.	The Punjab Municipal Corporation Law (Extention to Chandigarh) Ordinance, 1995 (No. 7 of 1994)	24.5.1994	13.6.1994 (L.S.)	45 of 1994
72.	The New Delhi Municipal Council Ordinance, 1994 (No. 8 of 1994)	24.5.1994	13.6.1994 (L.S.)	44 of 1994
73.	The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Ordinance, 1994 (No. 9 of 1994)	29.9.1994	3.8.1993 (R.S.)	7 of 1995
74.	The Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (No. 10 of 1994)	10.10.1994	9.12.1994 (L.S.)	1 of 1995
75.	The Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (No. 11 of 1994)	12.10.1994	9.12.1994 (L.S.)	5 of 1995
76.	The Special Protection Group (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (No. 12 of 1994)	16.11.1994	9.12.1994 (L.S.)	4 of 1995
77.	The Patent (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (No. 13 of 1994)	31.12.1994	14.3.1995 (L.S.)	Bill Pending* in R.S.
78.	The Custom Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (No. 14 of 1994)	31.12.1994	14.2.1994 (L.S.)	6 of 1995

*The Ordinance lapsed on 29.3.1995 as the Bill replacing the Ordinance could not be passed by Rajya Sabha.

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
79.	The Special Protection Group (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995 (Repromulgated) (No. 1 of 1995)	10.1.1995	9.12.1994 (L.S.)	4 of 1995
80.	The Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995 (Repromulgated) (No. 2 of 1995)	13.1.1995	9.12.1995 (L.S.)	5 of 1995
81.	The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Ordinance, 1995 (Repromulgated) (No. 3 of 1995)	17.1.1995	3.8.1993 (L.S.)	7 of 1995
82.	The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings Amendment) Ordinance, 1995 (No. 4 of 1995)	21.1.1995	14.2.1995 (R.S.)	8 of 1995
83.	The Securities Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995 (No. 5 of 1995)	25.1.1995	14.2.1995 (R.S.)	9 of 1995
84.	The Textiles Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1995 (No. 6 of 1995)	27.6.1995	2.6.1995 (L.S.)	39 of 1995
85.	The Sick Textiles Undertakings (Nationalisation) Amendment Ordinance, 1995 (No. 7 of 1995)	27.6.1995	2.6.1995 (L.S.)	40 of 1995
86.	The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995 (No. 8 of 1995)	9.7.1995	30.8.1995 (R.S.)	34 of 1995
87.	The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Ordinance, 1995 (No. 9 of 1995)	18.7.1995	8.5.1995 (R.S.)	31 of 1995
88.	The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Ordinance, 1995 (No. 10 of 1995)	18.7.1995	19.5.1995 (L.S.)	32 of 1995
89.	The Depositories Ordinance, 1995 (No. 11 of 1995)*	20.9.1995	28.11.1995 (L.S.)	—

*The Ordinance repromulgated on 7.1.1996.

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
90.	The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995 (No. 12 of 1995)#	11.10.1995	—	—
91.	The Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995 (No. 13 of 1995)#	17.10.1995	—	—
92.	The Building and Other Construction Works (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Ordinance, 1995 (No. 14 of 1995)#	3.11.1995	1.12.1995 (L.S.)	—
93.	The Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Ordinance, 1995 (No. 15 of 1995)#	3.11.1995	1.12.1995 (L.S.)	—
94.	The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Ordinance, 1996 (Repromulgated) (No. 1 of 1996)@	5.1.1996	—	—
95.	The Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1996 (Repromulgated) (No. 2 of 1996)@	5.1.1996	—	—
96.	The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Ordinance, 1996 (Repromulgated) (No. 3 of 1996)@	5.1.1996	—	—
97.	The Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Ordinance, 1996 (Repromulgated) (No. 4 of 1996)@	5.1.1996	—	—
98.	The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1996 (No. 5 of 1996)*	5.1.1996	—	—
99.	The Depositories Ordinance, 1996 (Repromulgated) (No. 6 of 1996)@	7.1.1996	—	—

#The Ordinances repromulgated on 5.1.1996.

@The Ordinances repromulgated on 27.3.1996.

*The Ordinance repromulgated on 7.1.96.

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
100.	The Supreme Court and High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Ordinance, 1996 (No. 7 of 1996)@	11.1.1996	29.2.1996 (L.S.)	—
101.	The Arbitration and Conciliation Ordinance, 1996 (No. 8 of 1996)\$	16.01.1996	—	—
102.	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Ordinance, 1996 (No. 9 of 1996)@	27.1.1996	29.2.1996 (L.S.)	Bill Pending in Lok Sabha
103.	The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Ordinance, 1996 (No. 10 of 1996)@	27.1.1996	27.2.1996 (L.S.)	Bill Pending in Lok Sabha
104.	The Arbitration of Conciliation Second Ordinance, 1996 (No. 11 of 1996)	26.3.1996	—	—
105.	The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1996 (No. 12 of 1996)	26.3.1996	—	—
106.	The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 1996 (No. 13 of 1996)	27.3.1996	—	—
107.	The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1996 (No. 14 of 1996)	27.3.1996	—	—
108.	The Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Second Ordinance, 1996 (No. 15 of 1996)	27.3.1996	—	—
109.	The Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Second Ordinance, 1996 (No. 16 of 1996)	27.3.1996	—	—

@The Ordinances repromulgated on 27.3.1996.

\$The Ordinance repromulgated on 26.3.1996.

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
110.	The Depositories Second Ordinance, 1996 (No. 17 of 1996)	27.3.1996	—	—
111.	The Supreme Court and High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 1996 (No. 18 of 1996)	27.3.1996	—	—
112.	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 1996 (No. 19 of 1996)	27.3.1996	—	—
113.	The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Second) Ordinance, 1996 (No. 20 of 1996)	27.3.1996	—	—
114.	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1996 (No. 21 of 1996)	25.4.1996	—	—

II. Ordinances Promulgated after the Dissolution of the Ninth Lok Sabha and Corresponding Bills passed by the Tenth Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance Corresponding	Date of Publication in the Gazette	Date of introduction of Bill	Act No.
1.	The Delhi Municipal Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991	30.3.1991	29.7.1991	32 of 1991
2.	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991	18.4.1991	12.7.1991 (R.S.)	31 of 1991
3.	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribe) Orders (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991	19.4.1991	6.8.1991	36 of 1991
4.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991	2.5.1991	25.7.1991	43 of 1991
5.	The Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Ordinance, 1991	2.5.1991	29.7.1991	35 of 1991
6.	The Consumer Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991	15.6.1991	24.7.1991 (R.S.)	34 of 1991

(Contd.)

MOTION, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

President's Address and the Motion of Thanks

In terms of Article 87(1), at the commencement of the first session after each general election to the House of People, and at the commencement of the first session of each year, the President has to address both the Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons.

In the first session after each general election to the Lok Sabha, the President addresses both the Houses of Parliament assembled together after the members have made and subscribed the oath or affirmation and the Speaker of Lok Sabha has been elected. No other business is transacted till the President's Address. In the case of the first session of each year, the President addresses both the Houses of Parliament at the time and date notified for the commencement of the session of the two Houses. Half-an-hour after the conclusion of the Address, both the Houses meet separately in their respective Chambers when a copy of the President's Address is laid on the Table of both the Houses.

Discussion on matters referred to in the President's address takes place on a Motion of Thanks moved by a member and seconded by another member. According to established practice, the mover and the seconder of the Motion of Thanks are selected by the Prime Minister.

During the span of the Tenth Lok Sabha, the President addressed both the Houses of the Parliament assembled together six times, *viz*, at the commencement of First, Third, Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth and Sixteenth sessions. The matters referred to in these addresses were discussed in detail on each occasion on a Motion of Thanks. The total time involved in these discussions was 84 hours and 3 minutes.

Statement 35 shows the dates of President's Addresses and the time involved in the discussion on the Motion of Thanks.

Adjournment Motions

The primary object of an adjournment motion is to set aside the normal business of the House and take up for discussion an urgent matter of public importance. A motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent

public importance can be moved with the consent of the Speaker and by leave of the House. Normally, no business not included in the list of business, can be taken up in the House. The adjournment motion is an extraordinary procedure. The Speaker gives his consent to the moving of an adjournment, if he is satisfied that the matter sought to be raised is definite, urgent and of public importance. The motion has to be disposed of before the House is adjourned. The question of public importance and urgency is decided on merits of each notice by the Speaker in his discretion.

After leave of the House to the moving of an adjournment motion has been granted and time fixed for its discussion, the Speaker allows the motion to be moved at the appointed hour which is usually at 1600 hours. The time allotted for discussion is not less than two and a half hours, unless the debate concludes earlier.

When the motion "that the House do now adjourn" is being discussed, the Speaker has no power to adjourn the House for the day because during that time the power vests in the House to take a decision on its adjournment. The motion has to be disposed of before the House is adjourned. In case the motion is adopted, the House automatically stands adjourned in pursuance of the adoption of the motion. If the motion is negatived, discussion on the business which had been interrupted by the adjournment motion is resumed or the next item on the Agenda taken up for a shortwhile and then the House is adjourned by the Speaker for the day. When the motion is withdrawn by leave of the House, the House may be adjourned without resuming further business if it is time for the House otherwise to adjourn in the normal course.

During the span of the Tenth Lok Sabha, notices of 608 adjournment motions were received. Of these 5 notices were admitted and 4 subjects were discussed, taking a total time of 22 hours and 42 minutes.

The matters discussed through these adjournment motions related to bomb explosions in Bombay, failure of the Government to meet the sugar situation, alarming situation in Assam and failure of the Government to put down Pakistan sponsored terrorist activities in the State of Jammu and Kashmir leading to the total destruction and desecration of the shrine of Charar-e-

Sharief, etc. The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of remaining 603 notices of motions for adjournment.

Statement 36 shows the total number of notices of adjournment motions received, brought before the House and time taken thereon in various sessions of the Tenth Lok Sabha.

Statement 37 gives the subject matter of adjournment motions admitted and discussed in the House.

Statement 38 indicates the number of adjournment motions for which consent was withheld by the Speaker after mentioning them in the House.

No-Confidence Motions

During the span of Tenth Lok Sabha, 71 notices of 3 Motions of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers were received. After discussion, all the three motions were negated by the House. Total time taken was 54 hours and 4 minutes. A notice of Motion of Confidence in the Council of Ministers under Rule 191 was received. The motion was adopted. Total time taken was 7 hours and 35 minutes.

Statement 39 gives details about Motions of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers under Rule 198 and of motion of Confidence in the Council of Ministers under Rule 191.

Calling Attention

A member may, with the prior permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement immediately or ask for time to make a statement at a later date. No debate is permitted on the statement made by the Minister but every member who called the attention may ask a specific and brief clarificatory question. Urgency and public importance are the main tests of admissibility of a calling attention notice. Not more than two calling attention matters can be taken up at any one sitting of the House. If notices on more than one matter are received for the same day, the Speaker generally selects one matter which in his opinion is more urgent and important.

The concept of calling attention notices is of Indian origin. It is an innovation in the modern parliamentary procedure.

A total number of 3320 calling attention notices on matters of urgent public importance were received during the Tenth Lok Sabha. Of these 144 notices on various subjects were admitted representing 4.37 per cent of total received. In response to the notices admitted,

12 statements were made before the House by the Ministers concerned (See Statement 40).

Short Duration Discussions

In order to provide opportunities to members to discuss matters of urgent public importance, a convention was established in Lok Sabha in March, 1953 whereby members could raise discussion for short duration without a formal motion or vote thereon. This procedure was later incorporated in the Rules of Procedure of the House (rule 193).

There is no formal motion before the House nor voting in respect of such a discussion. The member who gives notice may make a short statement and any other member, who has previously intimated the Speaker, may be permitted to take part in the discussion. The member who raises the discussion has no right to reply. At the end of the discussion, the Minister concerned gives a brief reply.

During the term of the Tenth Lok Sabha, 31 Short duration discussions were raised by members. Some of the important discussions raised were on the subjects such as flood and drought situation, Cauveri water dispute, Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute, fertilizer prices, Bombay bomb blasts, socio-economic criteria for exclusion of "Creamy Layer" from OBC, securities scam, Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations and sugar import, etc.

Motions

Save insofar as is otherwise provided in the Constitution or in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, no discussion on a matter of general public interest can take place in the House except on a motion made with the consent of the Speaker.

Although no particular form has been prescribed, motions for raising discussion on matters of general public interest are usually tabled in two forms. Under the first form, the House takes note of a document laid on the Table, while under the second, the position regarding a specific matter is taken into consideration by the House.

The first form is generally used in respect of a motion which seeks to discuss a report or a statement, etc. laid on the Table of the House. The motion in this form is a non-committal substantive motion and is submitted to the vote of the House at the end of the discussion. Such motions are discussed under rule 191 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

The second form of motion is generally used when a policy or a situation or a statement or any other matter

is to be taken into consideration. Such motions are discussed under Rule 342 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. The motion in this form is not submitted to the vote of the House at the close of the debate. However, if a member moves a substantive motion in substitution of the original motion, the vote of the House is taken thereon.

Among the important matters raised during the Tenth Lok Sabha through motions under rules 191 and 342, mention may be made of the Motion expressing confidence in the Council of Ministers, atrocities on SC/ST, collapse of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International Ltd. (BCCI), Dunkel draft text on trade negotiations, Vohra Committee Report on criminalisation of politics, Hawala case, etc.

Statement 41 indicates discussions under rule 193 and Statement 42 shows the motions moved under rules 191 and 342 during the tenure of the Tenth Lok Sabha.

Half-an-Hour Discussions

A half-an-hour discussion may be raised by a member on a matter of sufficient public importance which has been the subject of a recent question, Starred, Unstarred or Short Notice, and the answer to which needs elucidation of facts. Normally notice to raise half-an-hour discussion should be given immediately after or within three days of the date on which the question, in respect of which facts are sought to be elucidated, has been answered in the House. The discussion is limited to half-an-hour and is held in the last thirty minutes of a sitting of the House. Half-an-hour discussions in the sessions other than Budget session are usually held on three days in a week. During the Budget session, normally not more than one half-an-hour discussion, discussion under rule 193 or discussion on No-Day-Yet-named Motion is put down in a week till the disposal of financial business. But during the last few days of a session, more than one such discussion may be allowed. There is no voting on a half-an-hour discussion as there is no formal motion before the House.

Statement 43 gives details of the half-an-hour discussions raised during the term of the Tenth Lok Sabha.

Resolutions

A member or a Minister may, subject to the Rules of Procedure, move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest. Resolutions may be broadly divided into three categories:

- (i) resolutions which are mere expressions of opinion by the House;
- (ii) resolutions which have a statutory effect; and

- (iii) resolutions which the House passes in the matter of control over its own proceedings.

Resolutions may also be categorised as:

- (i) Private Members' resolutions;
- (ii) Government resolutions; and
- (iii) Statutory resolutions.

A resolution may be in the form of a declaration of opinion, or a recommendation, or it may be in the form so as to record either approval or disapproval by the House of an act or policy of the Government or convey a message, or commend, urge or request an action or call attention to a matter or situation for consideration by the Government, or in such other form as the Speaker may consider appropriate.

A resolution must purport to convey the opinion of the House as a whole and not only of a section thereof. Moreover, the subject matter of a resolution should relate to a matter of general public interest and only those matters which are primarily the concern of the Government of India can form the subject matter of a resolution.

The last two and a half hours of a sitting on every alternate Friday of a session are usually allotted for the discussion of private members' resolutions.

Government resolutions are subject to the same rules as the private members' resolutions. The three broad categories under which Government resolutions may be classified are:

- (i) resolutions approving international treaties, conventions or agreements to which the Government is a party;
- (ii) resolutions declaring or approving certain policies of the Government; and
- (iii) resolutions approving recommendations of certain committees.

Statutory resolutions are those which are moved in pursuance of a provision in the Constitution or an Act of Parliament. Such resolutions can be moved both by Government and private members. Certain enactments expressly require the Government to bring forward a resolution within a specified period of time.

In all 136 resolutions were discussed during the Tenth Lok Sabha as against 34 in Ninth Lok Sabha, 83 in the Eighth, 110 in the Seventh, 36 in the Sixth, 140 in the Fifth, 79 in the Fourth, 84 in the Third, 83 in the Second and 67 in the First Lok Sabha.

Out of the 136 resolutions discussed during the Tenth Lok Sabha, 9 were Government resolutions, all of which were adopted. There were 90 Statutory

resolutions, out of which 24 were adopted; 30 were private members' resolutions, of which none was adopted and 7 resolutions were proposed by the Speaker.

Statement 44 shows the resolutions—Government; all of them were adopted. Private Members' and Statutory—moved during the term of the Tenth Lok Sabha and the resolutions proposed by the Speaker.

Statement 45 indicates matters under rule 377 raised during the various sessions of the Tenth Lok Sabha.

Points of Order

Any member can invite the Speaker's immediate attention to any instance of a breach of rule of the House. A point of order should relate to the interpretation or enforcement of the rules of procedure and conduct of

business in the House or conventions or such articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and must raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker. It can be raised only in relation to the business before the House at a particular moment. A point of order is not a point of privilege and it is not permissible for a member to raise a point of order to ask for information or to explain his position. A point of order cannot be raised against the decision of the Speaker in regard to the admissibility of notices. 388 points of order were raised during the Tenth Lok Sabha and 18 hours and 12 minutes were spent on them. Of these, only 70 were upheld by the Speaker.

Statement 46 shows the details about the points of order raised during the Tenth Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 35

Dates of the President's Address and the Time involved on Discussion on Motion of Thanks during the Tenth Lok Sabha

Session	Date of President's Address	Date(s) of Discussion on Motion of Thanks	Total time taken	
			Hrs	Mts
First	11.7.1991	16.7.1991 17.7.1991 18.7.1991 19.7.1991	15	47
Third	24.2.1992	3.3.1992 4.3.1992 5.3.1992 6.3.1992 9.3.1992	16	36
Sixth	22.2.1993	1.3.1993 2.3.1993 3.3.1993 4.3.1993 5.3.1993 10.3.1993 11.3.1993	18	03
Ninth	21.2.1994	28.2.1994 1.3.1994 3.3.1994 7.3.1994 8.3.1994	20	31
Thirteenth	13.2.1995	25.4.1995 26.4.1995 28.4.1995	12	38
Sixteenth	26.2.1996	12.3.1996	0	28

STATEMENT 36

Adjournment Motions in the Tenth Lok Sabha, Number of Notices Received, Brought before the House, Admitted and the total Time taken thereon

Years and Sessions	Total Number of Notices Received	Notices brought before the House		Numbers of Notices admitted	Total time taken	
		Number	% of Total		Hrs	Mts
1991						
First	49	—	—	—	—	—
Second	34	13	38.1	—	—	8
1992						
Third	27	4	14.9	—	—	—
Fourth	65	—	—	—	—	—
Fifth	58	—	—	—	—	—
1993						
Sixth	78	13	16.6	1	5	7
Seventh	20	—	—	—	—	—
Eighth	24	—	—	—	—	—
1994						
Ninth	18	—	—	—	—	—
Tenth	13	12	92.3	1	3	58
Eleventh	37	4	10.8	1	4	45
Twelfth	31	—	—	—	—	—
1995						
Thirteenth	32	14	43.7	1	8	44
Fourteenth	24	—	—	—	—	—
Fifteenth	56	1	1.7	—	1	7
1996						
Sixteenth	42	16	38	—	0	55

STATEMENT 37
Adjournment Motions Admitted and Discussed

Sl.No.	Subject	Name of Member	Date When Discussed	Decision of the House	Time	
					Hrs	Mts
*1.	Failure of the Government to solve the economic problems of the country which has compelled the working class to go on strike against the anti-people and anti-working class economic and industrial policy of the Government.	Shri Birsing Mahato	29.11.1991	Negatived	0	8
2.	Situation arising out of bomb explosions which occurred on 12 March, 1993 in Bombay resulting in large scale killings and loss of property.	Shri Somnath Chatterjee	15.3.1993	Negatived by division	5	07
3.	Failure of the Government to meet the sugar situation resulting in forcible import thereof in large scale at higher price.	Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh	13.6.1994	Negatived by division	3	58
4.	The alarming situation in Assam and the failure of the Central Government to intervene timely.	Shri Chandrajeet Yadav	25.7.1994	Negatived	4	45
5.	Grave situation arising out of the failure of the Government to put down with an iron hand Pakistan sponsored terrorists activities in the State of Jammu and Kashmir leading to the total destruction and desecration of the Shrine of Charar-e-Sharief and large scale killing of innocent persons and burning down of the whole township.	Shri Somnath Chatterjee	15.5.1995	Negatived by division	8	44

* Leave was granted by the House. Motion not discussed as the movers, when called did not move the resolution.

STATEMENT 38

Adjournment Motions brought before the House but Consent Withheld

Sl.No	Subject	Name of the Members who Tabled Notices	Date on which brought before the House	Ground on which withheld by the Speaker
1.	Recent revelation in regard to Bofors gun deal.	Shri Amal Dutta Shri Saifuddin Choudhury Shri Basudeb Acharia Shri Jaswant Singh	22.4.1992	Matter had been discussed under Rule 193 in the same Session as also the matter sought to be raised was based on press reports.
2.	The failure of the Government to create proper condition in J & K to enable the Election Commission to supervise and conduct elections there.	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	28.11.1995	After hearing members of various parties and groups the Speaker withheld his consent to the motion.
3.	Situation arising out of enquiry by the CBI into Havala transactions.	Shri Shobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde Shri M. Ramanna Rai Dr. Mumtaz Ansari Shri Rajesh Kumar Shri Srikanta Jena Md. Ali Ashraf Fatmi Shri Rup Chand Pal Prof. Malini Bhattacharya Shri Somnath Chatterjee	27.2.1996	After hearing members of various parties and groups the Speaker withheld his consent to the motion.
4.	Failure of the Government to prevent alleged pay offs and inducements offered to some members for voting against the Motion of No-Confidence in the Government in July, 1993.	Shri Jaswant Singh Smt. Geeta Mukherjee Shri Lokanath Choudhary Shri Indrajit Gupta Shri Chitta Basu Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	27.2.1996	After hearing members of various parties and groups the Speaker withheld his consent to the motion.

STATEMENT 39

(A) Motion of No confidence in the Council of Ministers under Rule 198 during the Tenth Lok Sabha

Sl.No.	Member incharge	Subject	Date(s) of discussion	Time Taken		Remarks
				Hrs.	Mts.	
1.	Shri Jaswant Singh	Grant of Confidence in Council of Ministers	15.7.1992 16.7.1992 17.7.1992	14	00	Negated after division
2.	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	Grant of Confidence in Council of Ministers	17.7.1992 18.12.1992 21.12.1992	21	44	Negated after division
3.	Shri Ajoy Mukhopadhyay	Grant of Confidence in Council of Ministers	26.7.1993 27.7.1993 28.7.1993	18	20	Negated after division

(B) Motion of Confidence in the Council of Ministers under Rule 191

	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	Motion expressing Confidence in the Council of Ministers	12.7.1991 15.7.1991	7	35	Adopted
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STATEMENT 40

Notices of Calling Attention of Ministers to Matters of Urgent Public Importance under Rule 197 during the Tenth Lok Sabha

Session	No. of Notices received	No. of Notices admitted	Col. 3 as % of Col. 2	No. of statements made by Ministers	Col. 5 as % of Col. 3	Total time taken	
						Hrs.	Mts.
First	422	4	0.9	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Second	270	11	4	2	18	1	10
Third	246	29	11.8	4	14	3	51
Fourth	315	29	9.2	1	3.4	1	09
Fifth	222	18	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Sixth	155	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Seventh	486	23	4.7	2	8.7	0	53
Eighth	243	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Ninth	210	12	5.7	1	8.3	1	0.5
Tenth	60	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Eleventh	131	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Twelfth	148	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Thirteenth	123	8	6.5	1	12.5	0	24
Fourteenth	129	10	7.7	1	10	1	12
Fifteenth	65	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Sixteenth	95	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Total	3320	144	4.37	12	8.3	9	44

STATEMENT 41

Discussion on matters of urgent public importance for short duration under
Rule 193 held during the Tenth Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Subject	Name of the Member	Date(s) of Discussion
1	2	3	4
First Session			
1.	Statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on the 24 July, 1991 regarding escape from custody and subsequent death of Shri Shanmugan an accused in the Rajiv Gandhi Assassination case.	Sh. Era Anbarasu	29.7.91 30.7.91
2.	Flood and drought situation in the country.	Sh. Chandrajit Yadav	7.8.91 21.8.91
Second Session			
3.	Statement made by the Minister of Agriculture in the House on 29 November, 1991 regarding flood situation caused by the recent cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal and relief measures undertaken by the Government.	Sh. K.V. Thangka Balu	4.2.91 5.2.91
4.	General deterioration in law and order situation in various parts of the country with reference to recent spurt in incidents of terrorism, secessionism and kidnappings.	Sh. Indrajit Gupta	10.12.91 11.12.91 12.12.91 13.12.91
5.	Statement made by the Minister of Water Resources in the House on 11 December, 1991 regarding the Cauvery Water Dispute.	Sh. V. Dhananjaya Kumar	13.12.91
6.	Economic situation in the country with reference to the steep rise in prices of essential commodities in recent months, deficit financing, the foreign exchange crisis and the conditionalities sought to be imposed by the International Monetary Fund.	Sh. Girdhari Lal Bhargava	16.12.91 17.12.91 18.12.91

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
Third Session			
7.	Latest position with respect to Bofors gun deal investigation.	Sh. Amal Datta	1.4.92
8.	Situation arising out of awarding of contract to M/s. Asea Brown Boveri (ABB) for purchase of electric locomotives.	Sh. Shobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde	12.5.92
Fourth Session			
9.	Scam involving operations in Government Securities running into thousands of crores of rupees.	Sh. Jawant Singh	9.7.92 31.7.92 3.8.92 4.8.92
10.	Statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 13 July, 1992 regarding developments of Ayodhya.	Sh. P.C. Thomas	14.7.92
11.	Drought situation in various parts of the country.	Dr. Laxminarain Pandey	27.7.92 28.7.92 30.7.92
12.	Statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on 27 July, 1992 regarding Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute.	Sh. Saifuddin Choudhury	28.7.92 29.7.92
Fifth Session			
13.	Serious situation affecting agriculture and farmers interests due to increase in the prices of fertilizers and import of wheat.	Sh. Indrajit Gupta	25.11.92 26.11.92
14.	Statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 3 December, 1992 regarding general situation at Ayodhya in the context of the proposed Kar Sewa.	Sh. Ram Vilas Paswan	3.12.92
Sixth Session			
*15.	Ban imposed by Government on the political rallies at boat club.	Sh. Lal Krishna Advani	23.2.93
*16.	Rise in administered prices of coal, steel etc. and issue prices of wheat, rice and sugar and introduction of policy of dual pricing system for LPG and Kerosene on the eve of the Budget Session.	Sh. Amal Datta	23.2.93 25.2.93 (Discussion not concluded)

*Adjournment Motion converted into Short Duration Discussion under Rule 193 by the Speaker.

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
17.	Report of the one-man Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice J.S. Verma to enquire into the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, former Prime Minister of India, laid on the Table of the House on 23 December, 1992.	Sh. Mani Shankar Aiyar	13.5.93 14.5.93
18.	Progress made in investigation into and the ramification of international hand in the Bombay bomb blasts.	Sh. Ram Naik	14.5.93
Seventh Session			
19.	Situation arising out of the recent floods in various parts of the country.	Sh. Nitish Kumar	29.7.93 3.8.93
20.	Drought conditions prevailing in different parts of the country.	Sh. Nitish Kumar	3.8.93
21.	Statement made by the Minister of Welfare in the House on 16 March, 1993, regarding Socio-economic criteria for exclusion of 'Creamy Layer' from 'Other Backward Classes'.	Sh. Ram Vilas Paswan	5.8.93
Eighth Session			
22.	Situation arising out of the increasing population in the country and measures taken by the Government to check the same.	Sh. Ram Vilas Paswan	17.12.93 18.12.93 22.12.93
23.	Statement made by the Minister of Agriculture in the House on 13 December, 1993 regarding earthquake in Maharashtra and adjoining areas and the relief and rehabilitation measures taken by the Government.	Sh. Ram Naik	21.12.93
24.	Report of the Joint Committee to enquire into irregularities in Securities and Banking Transactions, presented to the House on 21 December, 1993.	Sh. Atal Bihari Vajpayee	29.12.93 30.12.93

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
	Ninth Session		
25.	Final Act Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multi-lateral Trade Negotiations.	Sh. Rup Chand Pal	29.3.94 30.3.94
26.	Heavy Loss of life and damage to property due to floods in many parts of the country.	Prof. K.V. Thomas	2.8.94 3.8.94 4.8.94
27.	Problems of NTC run textile mills, particularly in Bombay.	Sh. Mohan Rawale	11.8.94
28.	Delay in import of sugar resulting in steep rise in its prices.	Sh. Nitish Kumar	25.8.94
	Tenth Session	Nil	
	Eleventh Session	Nil	
	Twelfth Session		
29.	Statement made by the Minister of State in the House on 19 December, 1994 regarding Gian Prakash Committee report.	Sh. Jaswant Singh	20.12.94
	Thirteenth Session		
30.	Atrocities on women and problems faced by them.	Smt. Geeta Mukherjee	25.5.95
	Fourteenth Session		
31.	Statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on 21 August, 1995 regarding situation arising out of the train accident near Ferozabad on 20 August, 1995.	Sh. Atal Bihari Vajpayee	21.8.95
32.	Matter arising out of the statement of Sh. P. Chidambaram, Minister of State for Commerce on 25 August, 1995 in regard to the position/status of the Jain Commission and the trial of the accused in the assassination of the former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi.	Sh. Arjun Singh	26.8.95
	Fifteenth Session		
33.	Economic situation in the country.	Sh. Jaswant Singh	7.12.95
	Sixteenth Session	Nil	

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 42

Discussion on Motions under Rules 191 and 342 held during the Tenth Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Brief Subject	Under Rule	Name of the Member	Date(s) of Discussion	Decision of the House
1	2	3	4	5	6
First Session					
1.	Motion expressing confidence in the Council of Ministers.	191	Sh. P.V. Narasimha Rao	12.7.91 13.7.91	Adopted
2.	Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society.	191	Sh. Ram Vilas Paswan	13.8.91 14.8.91 19.8.91	Withdrawn
3.	Collapœ of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd. (BCCI).	191	Sh. Jaswant Singh	6.9.91 14.9.91	Withdrawn
4.	Present international situation.	342	Sh. Eduardo Faleiro	18.9.91	—
Second Session					
5.	Revocation of proclamation issued by the President on 11 October, 1991, under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Meghalaya.	191	Sh. Lal Krishna Advani	9.2.91 10.2.91	Withdrawn
Third Session					
6.	Revocation of proclamation issued by President on 7 Jan., 1992, under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Manipur.	191	Sh. Girdhari Lal Bhargava	28.2.92 3.3.92	Withdrawn
Fourth Session					
Nil					
Fifth Session					
7.	Implications of the Dunkel Draft text on trade negotiations with special reference to its effect on India's interests.	342	Prof. P.J. Kurien	23.12.92	—
Sixth Session					
Nil					
Seventh Session					
8.	Background Note on Review of Drug Policy, 1986, laid on the Table of the House on 12 August, 1992	342	Sh. Eduardo Faleiro	19.8.93 21.8.93	—

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Eighth Session					
9.	Implications of the Dunkel Draft text on trade negotiations with special reference to its effect on India's interests.	342	Sh. Pranab Mukherjee	6.12.93 7.12.93 9.12.93 10.12.93	—
Ninth Session		Nil			
Tenth Session		Nil			
Eleventh Session					
10.	Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Reports of the erstwhile Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88, laid on the Table of the House on 9 May, 1989 and 29 August, 1990, respectively and the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Reports of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 laid on the Table of the House on 5 March, 1986, 26 August, 1987, 4th May, 1988 and 21 November, 1988, respectively	342	Sh. K.V. Thangka Balu	23.8.94 24.8.94	Discussion not concluded.
Twelfth Session					
11.	Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Reports of the erstwhile Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1986-87 and 1987-89, laid on the Table of the House on 9 May, 1989 and 29 August, 1990, respectively and the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Reports of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 laid on the Table of the House on 5 March, 1986, 26 August, 1987, 4 May, 1988 and 21 November, 1988, respectively.	342	Sh. K.V. Thangka Balu	7.12.94 8.12.94 9.12.94	—

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Draft Agriculture Policy Resolution (as modified) laid on the Table of the House on 14 May, 1993.	342	Sh. Balram Jakhar	7.8.95 8.8.95 9.8.95	—
13.	Vohra Committee Report regarding Criminalisation of Politics.	191	Sh. Ram Vilas Paswan	23.8.95	Adopted
	Thirteenth Session		Nil		
	Fourteenth Session		Nil		
	Fifteenth Session		Nil		
	Sixteenth Session				
14.	Failure of Government to answer charges relating to Havala case and allegations about illegal pay offs to some MPs.	191	Sh. Atal Bihari Vajpayee	28.2.96 29.2.96 8.3.96 12.3.96	Negated

STATEMENT 43

Half-an-Hour Discussions held during the Tenth Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Name of the Member who raised the discussion	Subject	Date on which raised
1	2	3	4
First Session			
1.	Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey	Delegation of Powers to CCI under Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947	26.7.91
2.	Shri Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri	Clearance of Tehri Dam Project	29.8.91
3.	Shri George Fernandes	Performance of Pepsi Project	4.9.91
4.	Smt. Susheela Gopalan	National Commission for Women	12.9.91
Second Session			
5.	Shri Sharad Dighe	Changes in Credit Policy of RBI	29.11.91
6.	Shri Ram Naik	Singing of National Anthem and National Song	9.12.91
Third Session			
7.	Shri Udaysingh Rao Gaikwad	AIR Station, Kolhapur	8.5.92

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
	Fourth Session		
8.	Shri Rabi Ray	Smuggling of Children to Arab Countries	7.8.92
9.	Prof. K.V. Thomas	Prices and availability of Essential Commodities	12.8.92
10.	Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey	Fire in Coal-Fields	19.8.92
	Fifth Session		
	Nil		
	Sixth Session		
11.	Shri Upendra Nath Verma	Mandal Commission Report	12.3.93
12.	Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey	Foreign investment in Power Sector	17.3.93
	Seventh Session		
13.	Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri	Reservation for SC/ST in DESU after Privatisation	23.8.93
14.	Dr. Lal Bahadur Rawal	Treating of a portion of Dearness Allowance as Basic Pay	27.8.93
	Eighth Session		
	Nil		
	Ninth Session		
15.	Km. Mamta Banerjee	Cost Escalation of Projects	9.5.94
	Tenth Session		
	Nil		
	Eleventh Session		
	Nil		
	Twelfth Session		
	Nil		
	Thirteenth Session		
16.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	Unauthorised Foreign Loans	1.6.95
	Fourteenth Session		
	Nil		
	Fifteenth Session		
	Nil		
	Sixteenth Session		
	Nil		

STATEMENT 44

Resolutions Discussed in the Tenth Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Date(s) on which the Resolution was discussed	Subject matter of the Resolution	Name of the Minister/ Member who moved	Time taken in debate Hrs. Mts.	Action taken by the House
1	2	3	4	5	6
First Session		A. Government Resolutions			
1.	16.9.91	Appointment of a Parliamentary Committee consisting of 12 Members from Lok Sabha to review the rate of dividend presently payable by the Railway Undertakings to General Revenues and other ancillary matters in connection with Railway Finance <i>vis-a-vis</i> General Finance	Shri Mallikarjun	0.01	Adopted
2.	16.9.91	Recommendation to Rajya Sabha to associate 6 members of that House with the Parliamentary Committee to review the rate of dividend recently payable by the Railway Undertakings to General Revenues and other ancillary matters in connection with Railway Finance <i>vis-a-vis</i> General Finance			
Second Session		- Nil -			
Third Session					
3.	11.3.92 12.3.92 13.3.92 16.3.92 17.3.92	Approval of the recommendations made in paras 12, 13, 16, 19 and 22 contained in the First Report of Railway Convention Committee, 1991, appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertakings to General Revenues presented to Parliament on 24.2.92	Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief	17	Adopted

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Fourth Session	- Nil -		
		Fifth Session	- Nil -		
		Sixth Session			
5.	30.3.93 31.3.93	Approval of the recommendations made in paras 42 to 50 contained in the Third Report of Railway Convention Committee, 1991, appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertakings to General Revenues with the Railway Finance and General Finance which was presented to Lok Sabha on 23.2.93	Shri K.C. Lenka	17.27	Adopted
		Seventh Session	- Nil -		
		Eighth Session	- Nil -		
		Ninth Session			
7.	26.4.94 27.4.94	Approval of the recommendations made in paragraphs 27 to 31 and 34 contained in the Fifth Report of Railway Convention Committee, 1991, appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertakings to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance and other General Finance, which was presented to Lok Sabha on 23.2.94	Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief	8.28	Adopted

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Tenth Session	- Nil -		
		Eleventh Session			
8.	16.8.94 17.8.94 18.8.94 19.8.94	Approval of the National Housing Policy laid on the Table of the House on 9.7.92	Smt. Sheila Kaul	8.35	Adopted
		Twelfth Session	- Nil -		
		Thirteenth Session			
9.	2.5.95 3.5.95 4.5.95	Approval of the recommendations made in paragraphs 56 to 65 contained in the Ninth Report of Railway Convention Committee, 1991 appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertakings to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance and other General Finance which was presented to Lok Sabha on 14.3.95	Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief	18.58	Adopted
		Fourteenth Session	- Nil -		
		Fifteenth Session	- Nil -		
		Sixteenth Session	- Nil -		

B. Statutory Resolutions

First Session					
1.	6.8.91	Disapproval of the Delhi Municipal Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 (1 of 1991)	Shri Girdharilal Bhargava	1.51	Withdrawn by leave of the House
2.	6.8.91	Disapproval of the Jammu and Kashmir General Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 (Governor's Ordinance No. 1 of 1991)	Shri Bhogendra Jha	2.32	Negatived

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	7.8.91 9.8.91	Disapproval of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 (2 of 1991)	Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao	2.38	Withdrawn by leave of the House
4.	9.8.91 12.8.91	Disapproval of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Ordinance, 1991 (5 of 1991)	Shri Syed Shahabuddin	1.47	Negated
5.	12.8.91	Disapproval of the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 (6 of 1991)	Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	2.05	Withdrawn by leave of the House
6.	14.8.91	Disapproval of the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 (3 of 1991)	Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	0.23	Negated
7.	26.8.91	Approval of the Continuance in force of the Proclamation issued by the President on 18.7.90 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir for a further period of six months <i>w.e.f.</i> 3.9.91	Shri S.B. Chavan	2.56	Adopted
8.	6.9.91	Disapproval of the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 (7 of 1991)	Shri Ram Naik	1.25	Withdrawn by leave of the House
9.	17.9.91 18.9.91	Approval of the Continuance in force of the Proclamation issued by the President on 11.5.87 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab for a further period of six months <i>w.e.f.</i> 11.11.91	Shri S.B. Chavan	3.27	Adopted
Second Session					
10.	9.12.91 10.12.91	Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 11.10.91 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Meghalaya	Shri M.M. Jacob	4.03	Adopted

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	17.12.91 18.12.91 20.12.91	Disapproval of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 (8 of 1991)	Shri Chitta Basu	3.26	Negatived
Third Session					
12.	26.2.92 27.2.92	Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation issued by the President on 18.7.90 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir for a further period of six months <i>w.e.f.</i> 3.3.92	Shri S.B. Chavan	5.01	Adopted
13.	28.2.92 3.3.92	Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 7.1.92 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Manipur	Shri M.M. Jacob	2.48	Adopted
14.	10.3.92	Disapproval of the Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1992 (4 of 1992)	Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	3.47	Withdrawn by leave of the House
15.	11.3.92	Disapproval of the Public Liability Insurance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992 (6 of 1992)	Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	3.24	Withdrawn by leave of the House
16.	17.3.92	Disapproval of the Copyright (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 (9 of 1991)	Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	1.48	Withdrawn by leave of the House
17.	17.3.92 18.3.92	Disapproval of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992 (1 of 1992)	Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	2.09	Withdrawn by leave of the House
18.	18.3.92	Disapproval of the Indian Red Cross Society (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992 (3 of 1992)	Smt. Geeta Mukherjee	1.50	Negatived
19.	30.3.92	Disapproval of the Securities and Exchange Board of Indian Ordinance, 1992 (5 of 1992)	Smt. Geeta Mukherjee	2.24	Negatived

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	30.3.92 31.3.92	Disapproval of the Cess and other Taxes on Minerals (Validation) Ordinance, 1992 (7 of 1992)	Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	2.13	Withdrawn by leave of the House
21.	21.4.92 23.4.92	Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 2.4.92 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Nagaland	Shri S.B. Chavan	4.37	Adopted
Fourth Session					
22.	8.7.92 20.7.92	Disapproval of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Ordinance, 1992 (11 of 1992)	Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey	2.30	Withdrawn by leave of the House
23.	5.8.92	Disapproval of the Capital Issued (Control) Repeal Ordinance, 1992 (9 of 1992)	Shri Nitish Kumar	2.45	Negatived
24.	11.8.92	Disapproval of the Foreign Exchange Conservation (Travel) Tax Abolition Ordinance, 1992 (8 of 1992)	Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde	1.38	Negatived
25.	11.8.92	Approval of continuance in force of the Proclamation issued by the President on 18.7.90 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir for a further period of six months <i>w.e.f.</i> 3.9.92	Shri S.B. Chavan	3.11	Adopted
26.	12.8.92	Approval of the continuance in force of the proclamation issued by the President on 2.4.92 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Nagaland for a further period of six months <i>w.e.f.</i> 2.10.92	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	0.46	Adopted

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Fifth Session						
27.	22.12.92 23.12.92	Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 6.12.92 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh	}			
28.		Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 15.12.92 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Madhya Pradesh				
29.		Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 15.12.92 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Himachal Pradesh		Shri S.B. Chavan	4.43	Adopted
30.		Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 15.12.92 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Rajasthan				
Sixth Session						
31.	25.2.93	Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 18.7.90 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months <i>w.e.f.</i> 3.3.93	Shri S.B. Chavan	3.27	Adopted	
32.	11.3.93 12.3.93 16.3.93	Disapproval of the National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd., the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Ltd. (Acquisition and Transfer of Power Transmission Systems) Ordinance, 1993 (10 of 1993), promulgated by the President on 8.1.93	Shri Nitish Kumar	5.46	Negated	
33.	17.3.93	Disapproval of the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Amendment Ordinance (No. 1 of 1993) promulgated by the President on 2.1.93	Shri Nitish Kumar	4.07	Negated	
34.	18.3.93	Disapproval of the Interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings Ordinance 1993 (4 of 1993) promulgated by the President on 2.1.93	Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	3.12	Negated	

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	18.3.93 19.3.93	Disapproval of the Gold Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Ordinance, 1993 (22 of 1993) promulgated by the President on 31.1.93	Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	2.25	Negatived
36.	19.3.93	Disapproval of the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Ordinance, 1993 (7 of 1993) promulgated by the President on 2.1.93	Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	0.10	Negatived
37.	22.3.93	Disapproval of the Industrial Finance Corporation (Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal) Ordinance, 1993 (5 of 1993) promulgated by the President on 2.1.93	Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	2.45	Negatived
38.	22.3.93	Disapproval of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (2 of 1993) promulgated by the President on 2.1.93	} Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	1.55	Negatived
39.	22.3.93	Disapproval of the Dentists (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (3 of 1993) promulgated by the President on 2.1.93			
40.	22.3.93	Disapproval of the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Ordinance, 1993 (19 of 1993) promulgated by the President on 30.1.93	Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	0.01	Negatived
41.	23.3.93	Disapproval of the Multimodal Transportation of Goods Ordinance, 1993 (6 of 1993) promulgated by the President on 2.1.93	Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	0.27	Withdrawn
42.	23.3.93	Disapproval of the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (9 of 1993) promulgated by the President on 8.1.93	Shri Nitiah Kumar	2.05	Negatived

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
43.	23.3.93 24.3.93	Disapproval of the Acquisition of Certain Area at Ayodhya Ordinance, 1993 (8 of 1993) promulgated by the President on 7.1.93	Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	5.43	Negatived
44.	12.5.93	Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 6.12.92 in respect of Uttar Pradesh issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months <i>w.e.f.</i> 6.6.93	Shri S.B. Chavan	5.11	Adopted
45.	12.5.93	Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 15.12.92 in respect of Madhya Pradesh issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months <i>w.e.f.</i> 15.6.93			
46.	12.5.93	Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 15.12.92 in respect of Himachal Pradesh issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months <i>w.e.f.</i> 15.6.93			
47.	12.5.93	Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 15.12.92 in respect of Rajasthan issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months <i>w.e.f.</i> 15.6.93			
Seventh Session					
48.	4.8.93 5.8.93 6.8.93 10.8.93	Disapproval of the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Ordinance, 1993 (25 of 1993) promulgated by the President on 24.6.93	Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat	4.05	Negatived

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
49.	10.8.93 12.8.93	Approval of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (26 of 1993) promulgated by the President on 25.6.93	Shri Ram Naik	2.27	Negatived
50.	19.8.93 20.8.93	Disapproval of the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (24 of 1993) promulgated by the President on 18.6.93	Shri Ram Naik	2.56	Negatived
51.	21.8.93	Approval of the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (27 of 1993) promulgated by the President on 18.6.93	Shri Nitish Kumar	2.13	Withdrawn
52.	23.8.93	Approval of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal) Ordinance, 1993 (28 of 1993) promulgated by the President on 2.7.93	Shri Ram Naik	3.35	Negatived
53.	26.8.93 28.8.93	Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 18.7.90 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months <i>w.e.f.</i> 3.9.93	Shri Rajesh Pilot	3.27	Adopted
54.	28.8.93	Approval for raising the loan limit of Rajasthan State Electricity Board to rupees one thousand six hundred crores under sub-section (1) of section 65 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948	Shri P.V. Rangayya Naidu	0.27	Adopted
Eighth Session					
55.	10.12.93 11.12.93	Disapproval of the State Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (33 of 1993) promulgated by the President on 15.10.93	Shri Mohan Singh	2.35	Negatived

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
56.	13.12.93	Disapproval of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners (Conditions of Service) Amendment Ordinance, 1993 (32 of 1993) promulgated by the President on 1.10.93	Smt. Geeta Mukherjee	3.25	Withdrawn
57.	13.12.93 14.12.93	Disapproval of the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (34 of 1993) promulgated by the President on 27.10.93	Shri Basudeb Acharia	2.00	Negatived
58.	14.12.93 17.12.93 18.12.93	Disapproval of the Protection of Human Rights Ordinance, 1993 (30 of 1993) promulgated by the President on 28.9.93	Smt. Geeta Mukherjee	4.41	Negatived
59.	22.12.93	Disapproval of the Kalakshetra Foundation Ordinance 1993, (31 of 1993)	Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat	1.48	Withdrawn
Ninth Session					
60.	22.2.94	Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 31.12.93 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Manipur	Shri S.B. Chavan	3.28	Adopted
61.	22.2.94 23.2.94	Disapproval of the Air Corporations (Transfer of Undertakings and repeal) Ordinance, 1994 (4 of 1994) promulgated by the President on 29.1.94	Shri Bhogendra Jha	6.10	Adopted
62.	2.3.94	Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 18.7.90 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months <i>w.e.f.</i> 3.3.94	Shri S.B. Chavan	5.44	Adopted

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
63.	15.3.94	Disapproval of the Special Court (Trial of Offences relating to transactions in Securities) (Amendment), Ordinance, 1994 (3 of 1994) promulgated by the President on 25.1.94	Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat	2.25	Negatived
64.	15.3.94	Disapproval of the Coffee (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (1 of 1994) promulgated by the President on 14.1.94	Shri Nitish Kumar	2.14	Withdrawn
65.	15.3.94 16.3.94	Disapproval of the Minerals (Regulation and Development) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (2 of 1994) promulgated by the President on 25.1.94	Shri Bhogendra Jha	5.14	Negatived
66.	16.3.94 17.3.94	Disapproval of the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (5 of 1994) promulgated by the President on 31.1.94	Shri Rajvir Singh	5.35	Negatived
67.	11.5.94	Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 31.12.93 in respect of Manipur, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months w.e.f. 30.6.94	Shri S.B. Chavan	2.21	Adopted
Tenth Session					
68.	14.6.94	Disapproval of the Manipur Municipalities Ordinance, 1994 (6 of 1994) promulgated by the President on 24.5.94	Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey	1.47	Withdrawn
69.	14.6.94	Disapproval of the Punjab Municipal Corporation Law (Extension to Chandigarh) Ordinance, 1994 (7 of 1994) promulgated by the President on 24.5.94	Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey	1.23	Withdrawn
70.	14.6.94	Disapproval of the New Delhi Municipal Council Ordinance, 1994 (8 of 1994) promulgated by the President on 25.4.94	Dr. Santosh Kumar Gangwar	1.03	Withdrawn

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Eleventh Session					
71.	9.8.94	Approval of the continuance in force of the proclamation dated 18.7.90 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of 6 months w.e.f. 3.9.94	Shri S.B. Chavan	2.29	Adopted
Twelfth Session					
72.	12.12.94	Disapproval of the Special Protection Group (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (12 of 1994) promulgated by the President on 16.11.94	Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat	2.44	Negatived
73.	12.12.94 16.12.94 19.12.94	Disapproval of Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (11 of 1994) promulgated by the President on 12.10.94	Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat	3.12	Withdrawn
74.	19.12.94	Disapproval of the Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (10 of 1994) promulgated by the President on 10.10.94	Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	0.34	Withdrawn
Thirteenth Session					
75.	14.2.95	Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 18.7.90 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period beyond 2.3.95 till 17.7.95	Shri S.B. Chavan	3.11	Adopted
76.	14.2.95 14.3.95 15.3.95	Disapproval of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Ordinance, 1995 (3 of 1995) promulgated by the President on 17.1.1995	Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat	2.48	Withdrawn

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
77.	20.3.95	Disapproval of the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (14 of 1994) promulgated by the President on 31.12.94	Shri Jitendra Nath Das	1.36	Negatived
78.	20.3.95 21.3.95	Disapproval of the Patents (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (13 of 1994) promulgated by the President on 31.12.94	Shri Tarit Baran Topdar	5.15	Negatived
79.	23.2.95	Disapproval of the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995 (2 of 1995) promulgated by the President on 13.1.95	Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	2.10	Negatived
80.	22.3.95 23.3.95	Disapproval of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995 (4 of 1995) promulgated by the President on 21.1.95	Shri Loknath Choudhary	1.41	Negatived
81.	24.3.95	Disapproval of the Securities Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995 (5 of 1995) promulgated by the President on 25.1.95	Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar	1.16	Withdrawn
82.	2.6.95 3.6.95	Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 18.7.90 in respect of Jammu & Kashmir, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months w.e.f. 18.7.95	Shri S.B. Chavan	4.41	Adopted
Fourteenth Session					
83.	24.8.95	Disapproval of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995 (7 of 1995) promulgated by the President on 27.6.95	Shri Ram Naik	4.07	Negatived
84.	24.8.95	Disapproval of the Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1995 (6 of 1995) promulgated by the President on 27.6.95	Shri Ram Naik	0.13	Negatived

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
85.	25.8.95	Disapproval of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995 (8 of 1995) promulgated by the President on 9.7.95	Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar	—	Withdrawn
Fifteenth Session					
86.	28.11.95 29.11.95	Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 18.10.95 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh	Shri S.B. Chavan	4.15	Adopted
87.	29.11.95	Approval of the Draft Ministers (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) (Amendment), Rules, 1995 framed under sub-section (i) and section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 (58 of 1952) and laid on the Table of the House on 23.3.95	Shri S.B. Chavan	0.08	Adopted
88.	1.12.95 6.12.95	Disapproval of the Depositories Ordinance, 1995 (11 of 1995) promulgated by the President on 20.9.95	Shri Ram Naik	1.53	Withdrawn
89.	19.12.95	Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 18.7.90 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir issued under article 356 of the Constitution	Shri S.B. Chavan	0.03	Adopted
Sixteenth Session					
90.	27.2.96	Disapproval of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Ordinance, 1996 (1 of 1996) promulgated by the President on 5.1.96	Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey	0.04	Partly discussed
91.	11.3.96	Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 18.10.95 in respect of Uttar Pradesh, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months w.e.f. 18.4.96	Shri Syed Sibtey Razi	0.47	Adopted

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
C. Private Members' Resolutions					
First Session					
1.	12.7.91 19.7.91 26.7.91 9.8.91 23.8.91	Steps for maintaining <i>status quo</i> of religious shrines and places of worship	Shri Zainal Abedin	11.05	Withdrawn by leave of the House
2.	23.8.91 6.9.91	Unemployment	Shri Tej Narayan Singh	3.49	Discussion not concluded
Second Session					
3.	29.11.91	Unemployment	Shri Tej Narayan Singh	0.49	Negatived
4.	29.11.91 13.12.91	Steps for rooting out caste struggle	Dr. K.V.R. Chowdary	4.02	Discussion not concluded
Third Session					
5.	6.3.92	Steps for rooting out caste struggle	Dr. K.V.R. Chowdary	4.11	Withdrawn by leave of the House
6.	6.3.92 3.4.92 30.4.92	Rejection of proposals pertaining to TRIPS etc.	Shri Rupchand Pal	4.39	Withdrawn by leave of the House
7.	30.4.92	Compensation to victims of Bhopal gas disaster	Shri Satyagopal Misra	2.2	Discussion not concluded
Fourth Session					
8.	17.7.92	Compensation to victims of Bhopal gas disaster	Shri Satyagopal Misra	1.39	Withdrawn by leave of the House
9.	17.7.92 31.7.92	Review of disinvestment policy	Shri Rupchand Pal	3.19	Discussion not concluded

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fifth Session					
10.	4.12.92	Review of disinvestment policy	Shri Rupchand Pal	1.50	Pending (To be submitted to Vote of the House)
Sixth Session					
11.	5.3.93	Review of disinvestment Policy	Shri Rupchand Pal	0.09	Negatived
12.	5.3.93 19.3.93 30.4.93	Creation of new State of Uttaranchal and Vananchal	Shri Jagat Vir Singh Drona	7.42	Discussion not concluded
Seventh Session					
13.	6.8.93	Creation of new State of Uttaranchal and Vananchal	Shri Jagat Vir Singh Drona	0.58	Negatived
14.	6.8.93 20.8.93	Uniform Civil Code	Smt. Sumitra Mahajan	3.46	Discussion not concluded
Eighth Session					
15.	10.12.93	Uniform Civil Code	Smt. Sumitra Mahajan	1.26	Negatived
16.	10.12.93	Exploration of oil and gas in eastern region	Dr. Asim Bala	1.02	Discussion not concluded
Ninth Session					
17.	4.3.94	Exploration of oil and gas in eastern region	Dr. Asim Bala	1.45	Withdrawn
18.	4.3.94 29.4.94 13.5.94	Reservation in educational institutions, etc. for OBC	Shri K. Ramamurthee Tindivanam	5.50	Withdrawn
19.	13.5.94	Allocation of gas to Gujarat	Shri Kashiram Rana	0.01	Discussion not concluded
Tenth Session - Nil-					

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Eleventh Session					
20.	5.8.94	Allocation of gas to Gujarat	Shri Kashiram Rana	0.03	Negatived
21.	5.8.94 19.8.94	Enlargement of functions of National Commission for Backward Classes	Shri R. Anbarasu	5.02	Discussion not concluded
Twelfth Session					
22.	16.12.94	Enlargement of functions of National Commission for Backward Classes	Shri R. Anbarasu	1.55	Withdrawn
23.	16.12.94	Steps to prevent atrocities on SC/ST	Shri Satya Deo Singh	0.33	Discussion not concluded
Thirteenth Session					
24.	24.3.95 30.5.95	Steps to prevent atrocities on SC/ST	Shri Satya Deo Singh	5.09	Discussion not concluded
25.	26.5.95	Revival of sick Public Sector Undertakings	Shri Sudarshan Raychoudhuri	2.34	Discussion not concluded
Fourteenth Session					
26.	26.8.95	Steps to prevent atrocities on SC/ST	Shri Satya Deo Singh	0.45	Withdrawn
27.	26.8.95	Revival of sick Public Sector Undertakings	Shri Sudarshan Raychoudhuri	1.4	Discussion not concluded
Fifteenth Session					
28.	8.12.95	Revival of sick Public Sector Undertakings	Shri Sudarshan Raychoudhuri	2.44	Discussion not concluded
Sixteenth Session					
29.	8.3.95	Revival of sick Public Sector Undertakings	Shri Sudarshan Raychoudhuri	0.47	Negatived
30.	8.3.95	Repatriation of illegal immigrants	Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat	1.41	Discussion not concluded

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
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D. Resolutions Proposed by the Speaker

First Session

1.	11.7.91	Expressing profound sense of grief at the treacherous and brutal assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, former Prime Minister		1.54	Adopted
2.	2.8.91	Welcoming the signing of the treaty by Strategic Arms Reduction by the United States and the Soviet Union in Moscow		0.02	Adopted

Second Session - Nil -

Third Session - Nil -

Fourth Session

3.	8.8.92	Recalling the great sacrifices made by freedom fighters to achieve freedom from foreign rule, resolving to preserve the integrity of the country and rededicating itself to the service of people to build a prosperous India on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the "Quit India Movement"		0.04	Adopted unanimously
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Fifth Session - Nil -

Sixth Session - Nil -

Seventh Session - Nil -

Eighth Session - Nil -

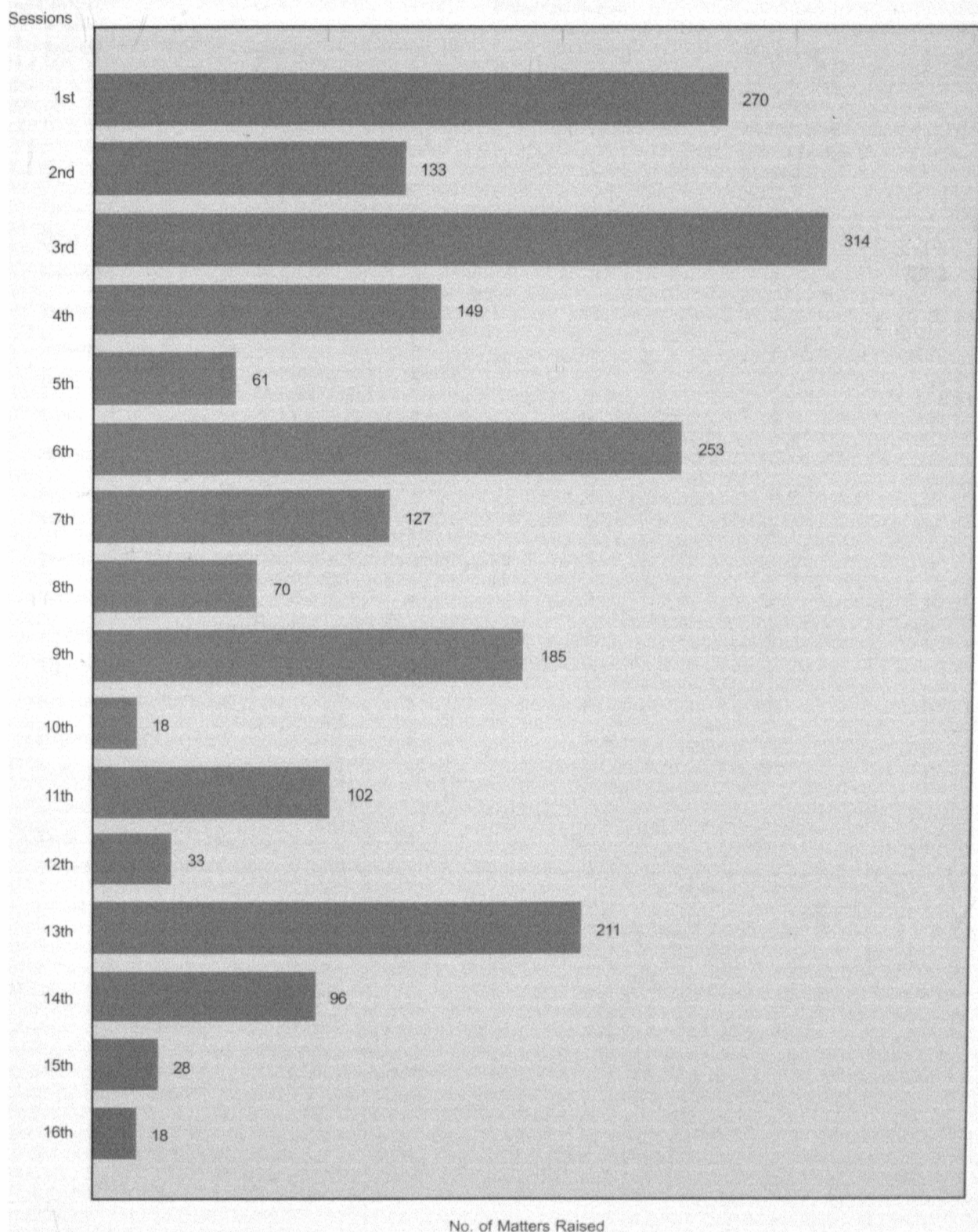
(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Ninth Session					
4.	22.2.94	Pakistan's role in imparting training to terrorists in camps in Pakistan and Pakistan occupied Kashmir with the avowed purpose of creating disorder, disharmony and succession		0.04	Adopted
5.	10.5.94	Welcoming the new Government elected on the basis of the first ever multi-racial elections in South Africa with Mr. Nelson Mandela as the first democratic President.		0.4	Adopted
Tenth Session - Nil -					
Eleventh Session - Nil -					
Twelfth Session					
6.	22.12.94	Commemoration of 50th Anniversary of the United Nations		0.02	Adopted unanimously
Thirteenth Session - Nil -					
Fourteenth Session					
7.	9.8.95	50th Anniversary of the Atomic Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki		0.02	Adopted
Fifteenth Session - Nil -					
Sixteenth Session - Nil -					

STATEMENT 45
Matters Raised under Rule 377

Sl.No.	Session	No. of Matters Raised	Total Time Taken	
			Hrs.	Mts.
1.	First	270	6	35
2.	Second	133	3	24
3.	Third	314	7	23
4.	Fourth	149	3	23
5.	Fifth	61	1	02
6.	Sixth	253	5	41
7.	Seventh	127	2	53
8.	Eighth	70	1	23
9.	Ninth	185	3	40
10.	Tenth	18	0	18
11.	Eleventh	102	2	13
12.	Twelfth	33	0	45
13.	Thirteenth	211	4	24
14.	Fourteenth	96	2	22
15.	Fifteenth	28	0	32
16.	Sixteenth	18	0	18
Total		2063	46	17

MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377 DURING THE TENTH LOK SABHA



STATEMENT 46

Point of Order

Session	No. of Points of Order raised	Points of Order upheld by the Chair	Points of Order not upheld by the Chair	Points of Order on which no ruling was given being no point of Order	Time Taken	
					Hrs.	Mts.
First	42	2	27	13	0	35
Second	10	3	6	1	0	22
Third	41	7	30	4	3	5
Fourth	63	8	18	37	1	45
Fifth	17	3	5	9	1	40
Sixth	38	5	24	9	1	42
Seventh	39	10	17	12	2	10
Eighth	16	2	7	7	0	42
Ninth	21	2	9	12	0	25
Tenth	1	—	1	—	0	8
Eleventh	12	4	5	3	0	36
Twelfth	13	3	4	6	0	37
Thirteenth	20	9	8	3	1	43
Fourteenth	15	5	7	3	0	56
Fifteenth	7	2	5	—	0	11
Sixteenth	31	5	13	13	1	35
Total	388	70	186	132	18	12

PRIVILEGE MATTERS

In parliamentary language, the term 'privilege' means certain rights and immunities enjoyed by each House of Parliament and its Committees collectively, and by the members of each House individually without which they cannot discharge their functions efficiently and effectively. The object of parliamentary privilege is to safeguard the freedom, the authority and the dignity of Parliament. Privileges are enjoyed by individual members, because the House cannot perform its functions without an unimpeded use of the services of its members. Each House also enjoys these privileges collectively for the protection of its members and the vindication of its own authority and dignity. While privileges are available to individual members only insofar as they are necessary for the House to perform its functions freely, without any let or hindrance, they do not exempt the members from such obligations to the society as apply to other citizens. Parliamentary privileges do not place a member of Parliament on a footing different from that of an ordinary citizen in the matter of application of laws, unless there are good and sufficient reasons in the interest of Parliament itself to do so.

Some of the more important privileges of each House of Parliament and of its members and Committees are : freedom of speech in Parliament; immunity to a member from any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in the Parliament or any Committee thereof; immunity to a person from proceedings in any court in respect of the publication by or under the authority of either House of Parliament of any report, paper, vote or proceedings, prohibition on the court to inquire into proceedings of Parliament, and freedom from arrest of members in civil cases during the continuance of the session of the House and forty days before its commencement and forty days after its conclusion. The privilege of freedom from arrest does not, however, extend to preventive arrest or detention under statutory authority by executive order and in criminal cases.

When any individual or authority disregards or attacks any of the privileges, rights and immunities, either of the members individually or of the House in its collective capacity, the offence is called a breach of privilege and is punishable by the House. Besides

breaches of specific privileges, actions in the nature of offences against the authority or dignity of the House, such as disobedience to its legitimate orders or libels upon itself, its members or officers, are also punishable as contempt of the House.

Contempt of the House may be defined generally as "any act or omission which obstructs or impedes either House of Parliament in the performance of its functions, or which obstructs or impedes any member, or officer of such House in the discharge of his duty or which has a tendency, directly or indirectly, to produce results". Some of the important types of the contempt of Parliament are: speeches or writings reflecting on the House, its Committees or members; reflections on the character and impartiality of the Speaker in the discharge of his duty; publication of false or distorted report of the proceedings of the House; molestation of members on account of their conduct in the House or obstructing members while performing their duties as members or while on their way to or from, attending the House or a Committee thereof; offering bribes to members to influence them in their Parliamentary conduct and intimidation of members in connection with their Parliamentary conduct.

A question of privilege may either be considered and decided by the House itself, or it may be referred to by the House, on a motion made by any member, to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report. The usual practice is, however, to refer the matter of complaint to the Committee of Privileges, and the House defers its judgement until the Report of the Committee has been presented.

Privilege Matters during the Tenth Lok Sabha

Sixteen cases of privilege were raised in the House during the period of Tenth Lok Sabha. Five cases were referred by the House/Speaker to the Ministry of Law. In these five cases notices were received from the Supreme Court/High Court by the Speaker/a former Speaker, Secretary General of Lok Sabha and Chairman of a Standing Committee to appear before the Court in person or through a counsel to show cause on writ petitions filed in the court. The Speaker, in all the above cases ruled that as per the well-established practice and convention of the House, the said office bearers might

not subject themselves to the jurisdiction of the court and that the relevant papers might be sent to the court through the Minister/Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs. The Minister in the said Ministry was requested in each case to take such action as he might deem fit to apprise the Court(s) of the correct constitutional position and the well-established conventions of the House.

Three cases were relating to shouting of slogans and jumping from the Visitors' Gallery. In each case the House adopted a motion by a Minister that the persons who jumped from the Visitors' Gallery and shouted or attempted to shout slogans had committed a grave offence and were guilty of the contempt of the House. The House resolved in one case to let off the offenders with stern warning while in the other two cases the House resolved that the offenders may be awarded simple imprisonment in one and rigorous in another.

Two cases were concerning notices of question of privilege given by Shri George Fernandes and Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, both members against Shri S.N. Dhingra, Additional Sessions Judge, Delhi for allegedly committing breach of privilege and contempt of the House, by casting reflections on members and the House in his order dated 26 February, 1996 in a case pending before him and for his remarks against politicians as a Class in his order dated 24 January, 1996. In his ruling dated 11 March, 1996, the Speaker referred to the views expressed by the Delhi High Court at the time of expunction of the controversial remarks against Parliament made by the Additional Sessions Judge and observed that what had been done by the High Court was very judicious and met the ends of justice and that all the wings of the State should function in this spirit in the interest of justice, welfare of the people and unity of the country. The Speaker finally observed that in view of these developments and observations by the High Court on the issue, nothing more was required to be done by the Parliament in the matter. This ruling of the Speaker applied to both the cases.

In a case regarding alleged arrest of Kumari Frida Topno, M.P. by the Orissa Police at Rourkela on 2 November, 1991, and non-intimation thereof to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, the Speaker with the consent of the House referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report. In another case regarding alleged assault on Shri Harin Pathak, M.P., by the police at Ahmedabad on 23 November, 1992, the Speaker observed that he would look into it and decide it properly.

On a question of privilege regarding a report appearing in the newspapers about the alleged censoring of information given to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Securities Scam by the Government,

the Speaker informed the House that he had withheld his consent to the notices of question of privilege. He ruled that if something in the document produced before JPC was found erased, the Committee could ask the Government as to what was erased and the officers would be duty-bound to produce those before the Committee and if the plea of public interest was taken for not producing the details, then it was the Speaker who would take a final decision in the matter and that stage had not yet come. Leaving the matter to JPC to take a decision, he observed that in the interest of the working of the Committee, such matters should not be raised on the Floor of the House.

On a question of privilege against Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, M.P. for allegedly misleading the House on 13 August, 1993 while raising a matter of urgent public importance regarding reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees in promotion in the Syndicate Bank, the Speaker ruled that he did not find any intention to mislead the House and so it did not constitute a breach of privilege.

A question of privilege was raised by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, against Doordarshan for allegedly not covering the proceedings of the House in the National News Bulletins dated 17 and 18 December, 1993 regarding Dunkel Proposals and the speech made by him on 17 December, 1993 regarding situation arising out of the increasing population in the country. The Speaker observed that serious and important matters like discussion on population should be reported by Doordarshan.

A question of privilege regarding non-implementation of the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme in the Dhanbad Lok Sabha constituency represented by Prof. (Smt.) Rita Verma was brought before the House on 29 May, 1995 and the Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.

A notice of question of privilege dated 27 February, 1996 was given by Shri Arjun Singh, M.P. against Sarvashri Shibu Soren, Suraj Mandal, Simon Marandi, Shailendra Mahto, all Members and the Prime Minister regarding alleged pay-offs and inducements offered to the said four members for voting against the Motion of No Confidence in the Government on 28 July, 1993. After a prolonged discussion on 11 March, 1996, in which members of all parties expressed their views, the Speaker, after a brief ruling, withheld his consent to the raising of the question of privilege.

Statement 47 lists the privilege matters raised during the Tenth Lok Sabha and action taken by the Speaker/House in each case.

STATEMENT 47

Privilege Matters in the Tenth Lok Sabha

S. No.	Brief Subject	Name of the member who raised the matter	Date on which matter brought before the House	Time Taken Hrs. Mts.	Decision of the Chair/House
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Question of privilege regarding alleged arrest of Kumari Frida Topno, MP, by Orissa Police at Rourkela on 2 November, 1991, and non-intimation thereof to the Speaker, Lok Sabha.	Km. Frida Topno	12.12.1991	0-08	The Speaker, with the consent of the House referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.
2.	Notice received by a member and former Speaker, Lok Sabha (Shri Rabi Ray), from the Assistant Registrar of the Supreme Court of India requiring him to appear before the Court in person or through counsel in connection with a writ petition challenging the constitution of a Committee by the Speaker, Ninth Lok Sabha (Shri Rabi Ray) under section 3 of the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.	—	9.3.1992	0-05	Speaker observed that Presiding Officers might not subject themselves to the jurisdiction of the Court and that relevant papers might be sent to the Court whose decision would be accepted. This view of the Legislature could be presented to the judiciary through the Law Ministry. The House agreed. The Ministry of Law was informed accordingly.
3.	Notice received from the Registrar of the High Court of Delhi, in the matter of Civil Miscellaneous Petition No. 4794 of 1992 in Civil Writ Petition No. 3323 of 1990 regarding the Sixty-first Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1986-87), requiring the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, to appear before the High Court personally or through counsel to show cause against the admission of the Writ Petition.	—	24.11.1992	0-03	Speaker informed the House that as per well established practice and convention of the House, the Secretary-General had been asked not to respond to the notice and that relevant papers had been passed on to the Minister of Law & Justice for taking such action as he might deem fit to apprise the High Court of the correct constitutional position and well established conventions of the House.

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Question of privilege regarding alleged assault on Shri Harin Pathak, MP, by police at Ahmedabad on 23 November, 1992.	Shri Harin Pathak	25.11.1992	0-09	Speaker observed that the matter was serious and he would look into it and decide it properly.
5.	Question of privilege regarding a report appearing in the newspaper about alleged censoring of information given to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Securities Scam by the Government.	Shri Lal Krishna Advani and others	27.11.1992	0-32	Speaker informed the House that he had withheld his consent to the notices of question of privilege. He ruled that if something in the document produced before JPC was found erased, the Committee could ask the Government as to what was erased, and the officers would be duty-bound to produce those before the Committee and if the plea of public interest was taken for not producing the details, then it was the Speaker who would take a final decision in the matter and that stage had not yet come. At present, he would leave it to JPC to take a decision in the matter. He further observed that in the interest of the working of the Committee, such matters should not be raised on the floor of the House.
6.	Notices received from Deputy Registrar of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh in the matter of Miscellaneous Petition No. 1132 of 1993, requiring the Chairman, Standing Committee on External Affairs to appear before the High Court to show cause why an application seeking <i>ad-interim</i> relief filed by the petitioner be not granted and also to show cause why the petition be not admitted for hearing.	—	26.7.1993	0-01	The Speaker informed the House that as per well established practice and convention of the House, the Chairman, Standing Committee on External Affairs, was asked not to respond to the notices and that relevant papers had been passed on to the Minister of Law, Justice & Company Affairs, for taking such action as he might deem fit to apprise the High Court of the correct constitutional position and well established conventions of the House.

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Question of privilege against Sh. Ram Vilas Paswan for allegedly misleading the House on 13 August, 1993 while raising a matter of urgent public importance regarding reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees in promotion in the Syndicate Bank.	Sh. A. Charles	27.8.1993	00-12	The Speaker ruled that he did not find any intention to mislead the House and so this did not constitute a breach of privilege.
8.	Question of privilege against Doordarshan for allegedly not covering the proceedings of the House in the National News Bulletins dated 17 and 18 December, 1993, regarding Dunkel proposals and the speech made by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, MP in the House on 17 December, 1993, regarding situation arising out of the increasing population in the country.	Sh. Ram Vilas Paswan	21.12.1993	0-06	The Speaker observed that important matters like Discussion on population should be reported; not only the spicy and juicy matters should be reported, but serious and important matters should be reported. It helps the people, it helps the Parliament and it helps the Government also. He also observed that Sh. Ram Vilas Paswan should not have raised this issue without obtaining his permission.
9.	Motion regarding adoption of the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges, Tenth Lok Sabha regarding request received from the Police Station Tughlak Road, New Delhi for handing over of original documents in connection with a complaint from Shri Hari Kewal Prasad, MP.	Sh. Shiv Charan Mathur	22.12.93	0-02	The Motion was adopted by the House.
10.	Notice received from the Assistant Registrar of the Supreme Court of India in the matter of Writ Petition (Civil) No. 246 of 1993, regarding the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha to appear before the Supreme Court personally or through counsel to show cause against the admission of the Writ Petition seeking to challenge	—	17.3.1994	0-01	The Speaker informed the House that as per well-established convention of the House, the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha was asked not to respond to the notice. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs was requested to take such action as he might deem fit to apprise the Supreme Court

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>inter alia</i> , the Constitutional validity of Section 8A of the Salary, Allowances and Pensions of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1982.				of the correct constitutional position and the well-established conventions of the House.
11.	Notice received from the Assistant Registrar of the Supreme Court of India (Civil Original Jurisdiction) requiring the Speaker, Lok Sabha, to show cause in connection with Case No. 6 of 1994, arising out of Writ Petition No. 860/94 filed before the Jodhpur Bench of Rajasthan High Court and withdrawn to the Supreme Court, seeking to challenge the method of transfer of Judges of High Courts and appointments of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.	—	30.3.1994	0-01	The Speaker informed the House that as per well-established practice and convention of the House, he had decided not to respond to the notice and that the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs was requested to take such action as he might deem fit to apprise the Supreme Court of India of the correct constitutional position and well-established conventions of the House and that the Speaker was not responsible for the transfer of Judges.
12.	Jumping by a visitor from the Visitors' Gallery and attempting to shout slogans.	—	5.5.1994	0-02	The House adopted a motion moved by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Youth Affairs and Sports) that the person who jumped from the Visitors' Gallery and attempted to shout slogans and whom the Security Officers took into custody had committed a grave offence and was guilty of the contempt of the House. The House further resolved that he be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House on that day.
13.	Shouting of slogans and jumping down from the Visitors' Gallery.	—	24.8.1994	0-03	The House adopted a motion moved by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Youth Affairs

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
					<p>and Sports) and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs that the person who shouted slogans from the Visitors Gallery and the other person who jumped down from the Visitors' Gallery and also shouted slogans and whom the Security Officers took into custody had committed a grave offence and were guilty of the contempt of the House.</p> <p>The House further resolved that they be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment till 6.00 P.M. on 26 August, 1994 and sent to Tihar Jail, Delhi.</p>
14.	Shouting of slogans the Visitors' Gallery	—	21.3.1995	0-08	<p>The House adopted a motion moved by the Minister of Water Resources and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the persons who attempted to shout slogans from the Visitors' Gallery and whom the Security Officers took into custody immediately had committed a grave offence and were guilty of contempt of the House. The House further resolved that they be sentenced to simple imprisonment till 1.30 P.M. on 21 March, 1995.</p>
15.	Question of privilege regarding non-implementation of Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme in Dhanbad Lok Sabha constituency of Prof. (Smt.) Rita Verma, MP.	Prof. (Smt.) Rita Verma	29.5.1995	0-05	<p>The Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.</p>
16.	Notice received from the Registrar, Delhi High Court requiring the Speaker, Lok Sabha to show cause as to why <i>rule nisi</i> be not issued in	—	29.11.1995	0-01	<p>The Speaker informed the House that as per well-established practice and convention of the House, he had decided not to respond to the</p>

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
	<p>connection with the Civil Writ Petition No. 1569/95 under articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution of India praying <i>inter alia</i> for declaring constitution of the Committee under section 5(2) of the Press Act and election of Vishwabandhu Gupta to the Committee as <i>ultra vires</i>.</p>				<p>notice and that the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs was requested to take such action as he might deem fit to apprise the High Court of Delhi of the correct constitutional position and the Council of the well-established conventions of the House.</p>
17.	<p>Notice of Question of privilege dated 27 February 1996 given by Shri George Fernandes, MP, against Shri S.N. Dhingra, Additional Sessions Judge, Delhi for allegedly committing breach of privilege and contempt of the House by casting reflections on MPs and the House in his order dated 26 February, 1996 in a case pending before him.</p>	—	11.3.1996	0-18	<p>On 11 March, 1996, Speaker gave ruling over the issue wherein he referred to the views expressed by the Delhi High Court at the time of expunction of the controversial remarks against Parliament made by the Additional Sessions Judge and commending the same, observed, what had been done by the High Court was very judicious and met the ends of justice and that all the wings of the State should function in this spirit in the interest of justice, welfare of the people and unity of the country. Speaker finally observed that in view of these developments and observations by the High Court on the issue, nothing more was required to be done by Parliament in the matter.</p>
18.	<p>Notice of question of privilege dated 11 March, by Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar against Shri S.N. Dhingra, Additional Sessions Judge, Delhi for his remarks against politicians as a class in his order dated 24 January, 1996.</p>	Sh. Mani Shankar Aiyar	11.3.1996	0-02	<p>Speaker observed that his above ruling is applicable to this 1996 given case too. Accordingly, the notice of Shri Aiyar was disallowed.</p>
19.	<p>Notice of question of privilege dated 27 February 1996 given by Shri Arjun Singh, MP, against Sarvashri Shibu</p>	Sh. Arjun Singh	11.3.1996	4-42	<p>After a prolonged discussion on 11 March, 1996 during which members of all parties expressed their views, Speaker, after a brief</p>

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
	<p>Soren, Suraj Mandal, Simon Marandi, Shailendra Mahto, MPs and Prime Minister re-alleged pay-offs and inducements offered to the said four members for voting against the Motion of No Confidence in the Government on 28 July, 1993.</p>				<p>ruling withheld his consent to the raising of the question of privilege.</p> <p>[Notice of question of privilege given by Sarvashri Jaswant Singh, Indrajit Gupta and Jagmeet Singh Brar, MPs in the matter were disallowed by Speaker subsequently in the light of ruling given by him in the House on 11 March, 1996]</p>

SUO MOTU STATEMENTS/PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Suo Motu Statements made by Ministers

In order to keep the House informed about matters of public importance or to state the Government's policy in regard to a matter of topical interest Ministers make statements in the House, from time to time, under Rule 372 of the Rules of Procedure with the consent of the Speaker.

As a rule, no questions are permitted after a statement is made by a Minister because there is no formal motion before the House on which debate may take place.

In order that Parliament may come to know at the earliest opportunity about all serious occurrences in the country, a convention is being followed that Ministers make statements in the House regarding such occurrences *suo motu*. As a general convention, policy statements, are first made on the floor of the House, when it is in session, before releasing them to the Press or the public.

Statement 48 gives the details of Statements made by Ministers during the term of the Tenth Lok Sabha. It will be seen that as many as 338 such statements were made during the term of Tenth Lok Sabha.

Papers laid on the Table

In parliamentary parlance, 'Papers laid on the Table' signify any document, statement, report, rules and regulations, Government notifications etc. which are laid on the Table of the House in order to bring them on record. The purpose is to make available to Parliament authoritative facts and information with a view to preparing ground for discussion on various matters in the House.

Lok Sabha is vested with the power of ordering all papers to be laid before it as are necessary for its information. Papers are, however, generally laid in compliance with specific provisions contained in the Constitution, various Central Statutes, Rules of

Procedure of the House, Directions issued by the Speaker from time to time and the settled practices and conventions in regard thereto and the recommendations of Parliamentary Committees.

Papers laid under the Constitution

The following papers are laid on the Table of the House in pursuance of various constitutional provisions:

- (i) Budget and other documents connected therewith (Article 112);
- (ii) Demands for Supplementary and Excess Grants (Article 115).
- (iii) Ordinances promulgated by the President (Article 123);
- (iv) Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General (Article 151);
- (v) Reports of the Finance Commission (Article 281);
- (vi) Reports of the Union Public Service Commission (Article 323);
- (vii) Reports of the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Article 338);
- (viii) Reports of the Backward Classes Commission (Article 340);
- (ix) Reports of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities (Article 350B);
- (x) Proclamations regarding President's rule in a State (Article 356);
- (xi) Presidential Orders issued under (Article 359);
- (xii) Proclamations of Emergency (Article 352); and
- (xiii) Proclamations regarding Financial Emergency (Article 360).

Papers laid under Statutes

The following papers are laid under various Statutes:

- (i) Annual reports and audited accounts in respect of public undertakings incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, or created under specific Acts of Parliament;
- (ii) Reports on statutory bodies, other than public undertakings, created in specific Acts of Parliament;
- (iii) Rules, sub-rules, regulations, bye-laws framed by the Government in exercise of the power of delegated legislation; and
- (iv) Government resolutions, statutory or executive orders or any other papers issued under various central statutes.

Papers laid under the Rules of Procedure

The following categories of papers are laid on the Table under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha:

- (i) Reports of Select and Joint Committee on Bills;
- (ii) Reports of Standing Parliamentary Committees;
- (iii) Petitions;
- (iv) Statements regarding Ordinances;
- (v) Rules, regulations etc. as modified in accordance with amendments adopted by both Houses;
- (vi) Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha, including Bills returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments;
- (vii) Bills returned by the President for reconsideration; and
- (viii) Replies to Unstarred Questions or Questions not reached for oral answer.

Papers laid under Directions by the Speaker

In pursuance of the Directions issued by the Speaker, the following papers are required to be laid on the Table:

- (i) Statements by Ministers in reply to half-an-hour discussions when a full reply could not be given at the allotted time for the purpose;
- (ii) Opinions on Bills circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon;
- (iii) Bills assented to by the President;
- (iv) Statements in response to Calling Attention in case more than one notice is admitted for a day;
- (v) Minutes of Standing Parliamentary Committees; and
- (vi) Documents connected with the report of a Select or Joint Committee.

Papers laid on the Recommendation of a Parliamentary Committee

Parliamentary Committees may sometimes make recommendations in their reports presented to the House requiring certain documents, reports, explanatory memoranda, etc. to be placed before the House. In pursuance of such recommendations, the relevant papers are laid on the Table of the House.

A Private Member can also lay a paper on the Table of the House with the permission of the Speaker. Thus, when a Private Member quotes from a document, he may lay it on the Table of the House either of his own accord or in pursuance of a demand made in the House. A Private Member may also be required to lay on the Table documents to substantiate allegations made by him.

During the Tenth Lok Sabha a total of 16716 papers were laid on the Table of the House as per details given in Statements 49 and 50.

STATEMENT 48
Statement Made/Laid by Ministers under Rule 372

S.No.	Subject	Name of Minister	Date	Time Taken
1	2	3	4	5
First Session				
				Hrs. Mts.
1.	Government business for the week commencing Monday, the 15th July, 1991	Sh. Ghulam Nabi Azad	12.7.1991	0 02
2.	Bank robbery in Okhla Industrial Area, New Delhi on 15.7.1991	Sh. M.M. Jacob	17.7.1991	0 21
3.	Bomb explosion at Railway track near Patparganj Delhi on 14.7.1991	Sh. M.M. Jacob	17.7.1991	0 08
4.	Gold transactions	Dr. Manmohan Singh	18.7.1991	0 10
5.	Government business for the week commencing Wednesday the 24th July, 1991	Sh. Ghulam Nabi Azad	20.7.1991	0 03
6.	Escape from the custody and subsequent death of Shri Shanmugam, an accused in the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case	Sh. S.B. Chavan	24.7.1991	0 09
7.	Requests of some coal-producing State Governments for increase in rates of royalty on coal	Sh. P.A. Sangma	26.7.1991	0 27
8.	Government business for the week commencing Monday, the 29th July, 1991	Sh. Ghulam Nabi Azad	26.7.1991	0 03
9.	Cauvery water dispute	Sh. Vidya Charan Shukla	29.7.1991	0 03
10.	Revision in rates of royalty on coal	Sh. P.A. Sangma	31.7.1991	0 04
11.	Casualties from the excessive floods in the Wardha river in Maharashtra and in the Upper Indravati river in Orissa	Sh. Vidya Charan Shukla	31.7.1991	0 05

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Drought situation in the country	Dr. Balram Jakhar	1.8.1991	0 13
13.	Government business for the week commencing Monday, the 5th August, 1991	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	2.8.1991	0 01
14.	Funds earmarked for Rajiv Gandhi Foundation in the Budget (General) 1991-92	Dr. Manmohan Singh	2.8.1991	0 05
15.	Accident involving 1144 Chhapra-Gwalior Mail and a Military Special at Sonik station of Lucknow Division of Northern Railway on the 4th August, 1991	Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief	5.8.1991	0 04
16.	Recent discoveries of oil and gas by Oil and Natural Gas Commission	Shri B. Shankaranand	6.8.1991	0 04
17.	Affairs of Bank of Credit and Commerce International (O) Ltd., Bombay Branch	Dr. Manmohan Singh	7.8.1991	0 08
18.	Government Business for the week commencing Monday, the 12th August, 1991	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	9.8.1991	0 03
19.	Trade policy	Shri P. Chidambaram	13.8.1991	0 02
20.	Incident that took place in front of residence of Shri Madhavrao Scindia, Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism at New Delhi on the 14th August, 1991	Shri S.B. Chavan	14.8.1991	0 07
21.	Government business for the week commencing Monday, the 19th August, 1991	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	14.8.1991	0 03
22.	Modalities for exempting the small and marginal farmers from fertiliser price increase	Shri Mullappally Ramachandran	14.8.1991	0 02
23.	The tragic air crash of the Indian Airlines plane near Imphal on the 16th August, 1991	Shri Madhavrao Scindia	19.8.1991	0 06

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
24.	The incident of violence/arson in the House of Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, MP at New Delhi on the 22nd May, 1991	Shri S.B. Chavan	19.8.1991	0 09
25.	The incident of violence near the Boat Club lawns at New Delhi on 13.8.1991	Shri M.M. Jacob	19.8.1991	0 03
26.	Political situation in the Soviet Union	Shri Madhavsinh Solanki	20.8.1991	0 03
27.	Prices of imported newsprint	Shri Ajit Kumar Panja	20.8.1991	0 04
28.	The death of a suspect in police custody on 19.8.1991 at New Delhi	Shri M.M. Jacob	21.8.1991	0 10
29.	Encounter with LTTE militants on the 20th August, 1991 at Konanakunte near Bangalore	Shri S.B. Chavan	21.8.1991	0 06
30.	Release of Shri K. Doraiswamy a senior Indian Oil Corporation's official abducted by the terrorists in Srinagar in June, 1991	Shri S.B. Chavan	21.8.1991	0 03
31.	Developments in the Soviet Union	Shri Madhavsinh Solanki	23.8.1991	0 05
32.	Government business for the week commencing Monday, the 26th August, 1991	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	23.8.1991	0 05
33.	Pakistan Prime Minister's interview to the Newsweek magazine of the 19th August, 1991	Shri Madhavsinh Solanki	23.8.1991	0 05
34.	Launch of second Indian Remote Sensing Satellite, IRS-1B	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	29.8.1991	0 03
35.	Submission of Report by the National Commission on Rural Labour set up in August, 1987	Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar	3.9.1991	0 02

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
36.	Government business for the remaining period of the session	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	6.9.1991	0 01
37.	Accidental death of Major General A.M. Malik on the 4th September, 1991	Shri S. Krishna Kumar	6.9.1991	0 02
38.	The incident relating to atrocities on the members of Scheduled Tribes in West Nimar, Khargone district of Madhya Pradesh	Shri M.M. Jacob	9.9.1991	0 03
39.	Recognition by Government of the three Baltic States, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania	Shri Eduardo Faleiro	9.9.1991	0 05
40.	Prime Minister's recent visit to Germany	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	13.9.1991	0 05
41.	Induction of Army in aid to Civil Authorities in certain districts of Assam	Shri S.B. Chavan	16.9.1991	0 05
42.	Certain references made to the late Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in the National Parliamentary Quiz telecast on Sunday, the 1st September, 1991	Km. Girija Vyas	17.9.1991	0 09
43.	The measures proposed to ensure effective reach of the Public Distribution System	Shri Mallikarjun	17.9.1991	0 06
Second Session				
44.	Government business for the week commencing Monday, the 25th November, 1991	Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam	22.11.1991	0 01
45.	Recent deaths in Deihi due to the consumption of spurious drugs	Shri M.M. Jacob	22.11.1991	0 08
46.	Situation arising out of recent communal violence at Varanasi	Shri M.M. Jacob	22.11.1991	0 07

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
47.	Gold transactions	Dr. Manmohan Singh	22.11.1991	0 03
48.	Cauvery Water Dispute	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	25.11.1991	0 15
49.	Safe return of Mr. Liviu Radu, the Romanian diplomat, who was kidnapped on the 9th October, 1991	Shri M.M. Jacob	20.11.1991	0 01
50.	Correction of the reply given on the 20th November, 1991 to Starred Question No. 6 by Shri Arvind Netam regarding allotment of plots in Rohini	Shri M. Arunachalam	27.11.1991	0 01
51.	Decision of the Government to extend the date for the operation of Foreign Exchange Remittances, India Development Bonds and Voluntary Deposit Schemes	Shri Rameshwar Thakur	27.11.1991	0 06
52.	Flood situation caused by the recent cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal	Dr. Balram Jakhar	29.11.1991	0 08
53.	Government business for the week commencing the 2nd December, 1991	Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam	29.11.1991	0 02
54.	Minimum release price for Coffee	Shri P. Chidambaram	29.11.1991	0 05
55.	Explosive device found on Air India flight 111 on the 1st December, 1991 at Delhi Airport	Shri Madhavrao Scindia	2.12.1991	0 02
56.	Situation arising out of earthquake in hills of Western Uttar Pradesh	Dr. Balram Jakhar	5.12.1991	0 11
57.	Restructuring of the governmental set-up in Delhi	Shri S.B. Chavan	5.12.1991	0 10
58.	Government business for the week commencing the 9th December, 1991	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	6.12.1991	0 01
59.	Accident involving train No. 3 Pathankot-Baijnath Passenger between Jawanwala Shahr Harsar Dehri on Pathankot-Joginder Nagar narrow gauge section of Northern Railway on the 7th December, 1991	Shri Mallikarjun	9.12.1991	0 09

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
60.	Cauvery Water Dispute	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	11.12.1991	0 08
61.	Government business for the week commencing the 16th December, 1991	Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam	13.12.1991	0 02
62.	The Times of India Group of Newspapers	Shri P.A. Sangma	13.12.1991	0 07
63.	Clarification of the reply given by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 13th December, 1991 to the Discussion under Rule 193 regarding general deterioration in Law and Order situation in various parts of the country with reference to recent spurt in incidents of terrorism, secessionism and kidnapping	Shri S.B. Chavan	16.12.1991	0 02
64.	Management of the economic crisis	Dr. Manmohan Singh	16.12.1991	0 03
65.	Correction of the reply given on the 5th September, 1991 to a supplementary by Shri Sharad Dighe on Starred Question No. 694 regarding implementation of Assam Accord; and the reasons for delay in correcting the reply	Shri M.M. Jacob	16.12.1991	0 02
66.	Report scuffle on the 11th December, 1991 between a journalist and a police officer and the arrest of some Tibetan girls in front of Chinese Embassy in New Delhi on the 15th December, 1991	Shri S.B. Chavan	17.12.1991	0 05
67.	Arrest of Shri Indrajit Gupta, MP and others at Chandigarh on the 16th December, 1991	Shri S.B. Chavan	17.12.1991	0 25
68.	The Commonwealth Summit in Harare, the G-15 Summit in Caracas and the visits of the Prime Ministers of Nepal and People's Republic of China	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	20.12.1991	0 32
69.	Communal disturbances in Palghat in Kerala on the 13th-15th December, 1991	Shri M.M. Jacob	20.12.1991	0 06
70.	Inclusion of the History of post-independent India in Academic Curriculum	Shri Arjun Singh	20.12.1991	0 03
71.	Verification and evaluation of customs duty to a Multinational Company by the Government	Shri Rameshwar Thakur	20.12.1991	0 04

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
	Third Session			
72.	In connection with the Supplementaries raised in reply to Starred Question No. 1 answered on 25.2.1992 regarding reinstatement of Railway Employees	Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief	26.2.1992	0 03
73.	Government Business for the week commencing Monday, the 3rd March, 1992	Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam	28.2.1992	0 02
74.	Government Business for the week commencing Monday, the 9th March, 1992	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	6.3.1992	0 02
75.	Request of Cuba for sale of Wheat and Rice	Shri P. Chidambaram	9.3.1992	0 04
76.	Export and Import of Wheat	Shri Tarun Gogoi	9.3.1992	0 03
77.	Video cassettes relating to assassination of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi	Shri S.B. Chavan	11.3.1992	0 04
78.	Government Business for the week commencing Monday, the 16th March, 1992	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	13.3.1992	0 05
79.	Shooting incident in Sangrur District, Punjab on 10 March, 1992	Shri M.M. Jacob	13.3.1992	0 03
80.	Recent visit of the Foreign Secretary of the United States of America	Shri Eduardo Falerio	16.3.1992	0 04
81.	The Chief of Army Staff's press interview	Shri Sharad Pawar	17.3.1992	0 01
82.	Price policy for Rabi Crops of 1991-92 to be marketed in 1992-93 season	Dr. Balram Jakhar	17.3.1992	0 04
83.	Government Business for the week commencing Monday, the 23rd March, 1992	Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam	18.3.1992	0 01

1	2	3	4	5
84.	Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue	Shri S.B. Chavan	25.3.1992	0 09
85.	On 'Tin Bigha'	Shri Madhavsinh Solanki	26.3.1992	0 03
86.	Government Business for the week commencing Monday, the 30th March, 1992	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	27.3.1992	0 01
87.	On 'Bofors Investigations'	Shri Madhavsinh Solanki	30.3.1992	0 02
88.	Bomb explosion in a mosque in Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh	Shri M.M. Jacob	1.4.1992	0 03
89.	Progress of investigations into the Bofors case	Shri Sharad Pawar	1.4.1992	0 14
90.	The death of Shri Hemant Shahi, M.L.A., Bihar	Shri M.M. Jacob	2.4.1992	0 08
91.	President's Rule in Nagaland	Shri M.M. Jacob	3.4.1992	0 03
92.	The accident involving Train No. 423 Bitragunta-Vijayawada passenger train and a goods train on the Gunthur-Vijayawada broad-gauge section of south Central Railway on 5 April, 1992	Shri Mallikarjun	6.4.1992	0 04
93.	The decision of the Government to release Additional instalments of (i) Dearness Allowances to the Central Government employees, and (ii) Dearness Relief to Central Government Pensioners	Shri Shantaram Potdukhe	6.4.1992	0 03
94.	Grant of bonus to farmers over and above minimum support price of wheat	Shri Tarun Gogoi	7.4.1992	0 02
95.	Revocation of President's Rule in Manipur	Shri M.M. Jacob	8.4.1992	0 02
96.	Bofors investigations	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	23.4.1992	0 05

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
97.	Alleged rape of Tribal women in Tripura	Shri M.M. Jacob	24.4.1992	0 04
98.	Delhi Milk Scheme	Dr. Balram Jakhar	27.4.1992	0 07
99.	The incident of fire in Nai Basti, Naya Bazar, Delhi on 29 April, 1992	Shri M.M. Jacob	30.4.1992	0 06
100.	Government Business for the remaining period of the Session	Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam	30.4.1992	0 02
101.	U.P. Basic Education Project	Shri Arjun Singh	4.5.1992	0 09
102.	Taking up of some new works during 1992-93	Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief	5.5.1992	0 02
103.	National Plan for Tourism	Shri Madhavrao Scindia	5.5.1992	0 02
104.	The modifications to the National Policy on Education, 1986	Shri Arjun Singh	7.5.1992	0 02
105.	Derailment of 7022 Dakshin Express on the Ballarshah-Kazipeth broad gauge section of South Central Railway on 6.5.1992	Shri Mallikarjun	7.5.1992	0 04
106.	Recognition of independent States following the dissolution of the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia	Shri Eduardo Falerio	11.5.1992	0 02
107.	Introduction of a scheme for providing group dialling facility in the rural areas	Shri Rajesh Pilot	12.5.1992	0 09
	Fourth Session			
108.	Irregularities and fraudulent transactions in Banks and other Financial Institutions	Dr. Manmohan Singh	8.7.1992	0 20
109.	Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue	Shri S.B. Chavan	8.7.1992	0 15
110.	Certain irregularities and transactions in Banks and other Financial Institutions	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	9.7.1992	0 02

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
111.	Developments at Ayodhya	Shri S.B. Chavan	13.7.1992	0 07
112.	Derailment of 8033 Ahmedabad-Howrah Express on 9 July, 1992 at Badnera-Wardha Section of Central Railway	Shri Mallikarjun	14.7.1992	0 02
113.	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development	Shri Kamal Nath	15.7.1992	0 09
114.	The incident of Police Firing in Bhilai on 1 July, 1992	Shri M.M. Jacob	15.7.1992	0 05
115.	Government Business for the week commencing 20 July, 1992	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	17.7.1992	0 01
116.	Intrusion into Indian territory by Myanmar Army personnel on 16 June, 1992	Shri M.M. Jacob	17.7.1992	0 03
117.	Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	27.7.1992	0 06
118.	Minimum Support Price of jute for 1992-93 season	Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar	27.7.1992	0 01
119.	Communal incidents that took place in Kerala from 19 July, 1992	Shri M.M. Jacob	28.7.1992	0 05
120.	Communal violence in Malegaon, district Nasik, Maharashtra, on 19 July, 1992	Shri M.M. Jacob	28.7.1992	0 04
121.	An important concession under the Income-tax Act	Shri Rameshwar Thakur	29.7.1992	0 02
122.	Attacks in Srinagar and situation in Doda town	Shri M.M. Jacob	29.7.1992	0 05
123.	The location of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management at Gwalior	Shri Madhavrao Scindia	30.7.1992	0 09
124.	Recovery of huge quantity of arms and ammunition at Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Shri M.M. Jacob	31.7.1992	0 04

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
125.	Government Business for the week commencing 3 August, 1992	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	31.7.1992	0 01
126.	Coverage of the 25th Olympic Games at Barcelona, Spain by Doordarshan and All India Radio	Shri Ajit Kumar Panja	31.7.1992	0 02
127.	Notice of premature retirement given to Government by Shri K. Madhavan, Joint Director, Central Bureau of Investigation, investigating the Security Scam	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	3.8.1992	0 04
128.	The incident of bomb explosion in a mosque in Rai Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh on 3 August, 1992	Shri M.M. Jacob	5.8.1992	0 04
129.	The incident of killings by suspected militants in district Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh	Shri M.M. Jacob	5.8.1992	0 07
130.	Government Business for the week commencing 10 August, 1992	Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam	7.8.1992	0 01
131.	Status of implementation of Mandal Commission recommendations regarding reservations	Shri Sitaram Kesri	10.8.1992	0 06
132.	Special facilities to freedom fighters in the matter of provision of telephone connections	Shri Rajesh Pilot	10.8.1992	0 02
133.	Turn around strategy for the National Textile Corporation and the British India Corporation	Shri Ashok Gehlot	11.8.1992	0 04
134.	Import and export of wheat	Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed	12.8.1992	0 05
135.	INSAT-2A	Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam	12.8.1992	0 05
136.	Government Business for the remaining period of session	Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam	12.8.1992	0 01
137.	Encounter between the police and the terrorists on 11 August, 1992 in Paschim Vihar, New Delhi	Shri M.M. Jacob	12.8.1992	0 05

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
138.	Enhancement in pension of freedom fighters	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	12.8.1992	0 02
139.	Incident of killings of policemen's families in Punjab	Shri M.M. Jacob	18.8.1992	0 04
140.	Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan	Shri R.L. Bhatia	19.8.1992	0 08
141.	Correction to the reply given on 27 July, 1992 to Starred Question No. 270 by Sarvashri Ram Kapse, and Balraj Passi regarding loss in Vayudoot and the reasons for delay in correcting the reply	Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam	20.8.1992	0 02
142.	Enhancement in pension of the freedom fighters in the Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry	Shri S.B. Chavan	20.8.1992	0 04
Fifth Session				
143.	Situation arising out of the agitation by the Doordarshan staff disrupting the work of the media and the steps taken by the Government to resolve the issues involved	Shri Ajit Kumar Panja	27.11.1992	0 07
144.	Government Business for the week commencing the 30th November, 1992	Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam	27.11.1992	0 03
145.	Enhancement of assistance to artists and voluntary agencies in the field of performing arts	Kum. Selja	30.11.1992	0 01
146.	Report on Jamia Millia Islamia, submitted by a Group of Eminent Persons under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice (Retd.) M.M. Ismail, former Chief Justice, Madras High Court	Shri Arjun Singh	1.12.1992	0 03
147.	General situation at Ayodhya in the context of the proposed Kar Seva	Shri S.B. Chavan	3.12.1992	0 10
148.	Government Business for the week commencing the 7th December, 1992	Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam	4.12.1992	0 01
149.	Flood and drought situation in the country	Dr. Balram Jakhar	23.12.1992	0 10
150.	Reservation in promotions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the wake of the judgement of the Supreme Court	Shri Sitaram Kesri	23.12.1992	0 09

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Sixth Session				
151.	Regarding Tripura	Shri S.B. Chavan	1.3.1993	0 04
152.	Regarding Tripura	Shri S.B. Chavan	3.3.1993	0 04
153.	Government Business for the week commencing 9 March, 1993	Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam	5.3.1993	0 02
154.	Government Business for the week commencing 15 March, 1993	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	12.3.1993	0 02
155.	Bomb blasts in Bombay	Shri Rajesh Pilot	12.3.1993	0 14
156.	Bomb explosions in Bombay on 12 March, 1993	Shri S.B. Chavan	15.3.1993	0 05
157.	Government's decision about revision of rate of Industrial Dearness Allowance with retrospective effect from 1 January, 1989 guidelines for wage negotiations in Central Public Sector Undertakings and introduction of a Pension Scheme for subscribers of Employees' Provident Fund	Shri P.A. Sangma	16.3.1993	0 02
158.	Socio-economic criteria for exclusion of "Creamy Layer" from "Other Backward Classes"	Shri Sitaram Kesri	16.3.1993	0 02
159.	Bomb explosion at Calcutta on 16 March, 1993	Shri Rajesh Pilot	18.3.1993	0 09
160.	Government Business for the period 22 to 31 March, 1993	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	19.3.1993	0 02
161.	Demolition of Jhuggies in village Mithapur and M.B. Road, Delhi	Smt. Sheila Kaul	22.3.1993	0 08
162.	Accidental deaths in Shahad, Kalyan near Bombay due to toxic release from M/s Century Rayon Ltd.	Shri Kamal Nath	22.3.1993	0 02
163.	Investigations abroad of the suspects in Bombay Bomb blasts	Shri Dinesh Singh	24.3.1993	0 05
164.	Introduction of new satellite based T.V. Channel in India	Shri K.P. Singh Deo	24.3.1993	0 06

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
165.	Electronic surveillance of the telephone of the Minister of Human Resource Development	Shri S.B. Chavan	29.3.1993	0 04
166.	Important changes in the Export and Import Policy, 1992—97	Shri Pranab Mukherjee	31.3.1993	0 12
167.	Dismissal of the Nawaz Sharif Government in Pakistan	Shri Dinesh Singh	19.4.1993	0 04
168.	Derailment of IRL mixed train on the Ranchi-Lohardaga section of South Eastern Railway on 20 April, 1993	Shri K.C. Lenka	21.4.1993	0 04
169.	Bomb blasts in Bombay	Shri S.B. Chavan	21.4.1993	0 23
170.	Recent incidents which took place in Aligarh	Shri Rajesh Pilot	22.4.1993	0 10
171.	Indo-British environmental initiative	Shri Kamal Nath	22.4.1993	0 03
172.	Government Business for the week commencing 26 April, 1993	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	23.4.1993	0 02
173.	Telecom Tariffs	Shri Sukh Ram	26.4.1993	0 13
174.	Crash of Indian Airlines Flight IC-491 at Aurangabad on 26 April, 1993	Shri Rajesh Pilot	26.4.1993	0 04
175.	Hijacking of Indian Airlines Flight IC-427 on 24 April, 1993	Shri Rajesh Pilot	26.4.1993	0 22
176.	Setting up of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh	Shri Arjun Singh	27.4.1993	0 04
177.	Aircrash at Aurangabad on 26 April, 1993	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	27.4.1993	0 19
178.	Fire in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	Shri B. Shankaranand	28.4.1993	0 02
179.	The Verma Commission of Inquiry	Shri S.B. Chavan	28.4.1993	0 04
180.	Government Business for the week commencing 3 May, 1993	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	30.4.1993	0 01

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
181.	Decontrol of molasses and alcohol by rescinding the Molasses Control Order, 1961 and Ethyl Alcohol (Price Control) Order, 1971	Shri Eduardo Faleiro	4.5.1993	0 02
182.	Communal violence in Manipur on 3 May, 1993	Shri S.B. Chavan	4.5.1993	0 02
183.	Telecom Tariff	Shri Sukh Ram	5.5.1993	0 06
184.	Government Business for the week commencing 10 May, 1993	Shri Mukul Wasnik	7.5.1993	0 02
185.	U.S. Action designating India as a priority foreign country under its Special 301 Legislation	Shri Pranab Mukherjee	7.5.1993	0 02
186.	Visit of Bangladesh Minister for Communications, Col. Oli Ahmed, to the Chakma refugees camps on 8-9 May, 1993	Shri Salman Khursheed	12.5.1993	0 07
187.	Interim relief to Bhopal Gas victims	Shri Eduardo Faleiro	14.5.1993	0 05
188.	Minimum support price of copra for 1993 season	Dr. Balram Jakhar	14.5.1993	0 01
189.	Draft Agriculture Policy Resolution	Dr. Balram Jakhar	14.5.1993	0 04
190.	Financial Sector Programme Loan from the Asian Development Bank	Dr. Manmohan Singh	14.5.1993	0 06
191.	Current situation in Jammu & Kashmir	Shri Rajesh Pilot	14.5.1993	0 14
192.	Alleged leakage of questions of annual examinations of Delhi University	Kum. Seja	14.5.1993	0 05
Seventh Session				
193.	Government Business for the week commencing 3 August, 1993	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	3.7.1993	0 06
194.	Strike by all India Motor Transport Congress	Shri Jagdish Tytler	3.8.1993	0 03
195.	Police firing in Calcutta on 21 July, 1993	Shri S.B. Chavan	3.8.1993	0 04
196.	Re. the Order dt. 2 August, 1993 of the Chief Election Commissioner Suspending all activities for holding election in the country.	Shri H.R. Bhardwaj	3.8.1993	0 16

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
197.	Derailment of 5609 UP Awadh-Assam Express near Mairwa Station on Chhapra Kacheri-Bhatni Section of Varanasi Division of North Eastern Railway at 21.30 hours on 3 August, 1993	Shri K.C. Lenka	4.8.1993	0 09
198.	Steps being taken by the Union of India to resolve the deadlock created by the Order dated 2 August, 1993 of the Chief Election Commissioner of India	Shri H.R. Bhardwaj	5.8.1993	0 54
199.	Government Business for the week commencing 9 August, 1993	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	6.8.1993	0 12
200.	Satellite Television channels for regional language programmes	Shri K.P. Singh Deo	6.8.1993	0 02
201.	Fatal bomb attack on Shri P. Siva Reddy, M.L.A., TDP in Hyderabad on 7 August, 1993	Shri Rajesh Pilot	10.8.1993	0 07
202.	Bomb explosion at the R.S.S. headquarters in Madras on 8 August, 1993	Shri Rajesh Pilot	10.8.1993	0 13
203.	Prevailing situation in Manipur about the Kuki-Naga clash in last few days	Shri Rajesh Pilot	12.8.1993	0 05
204.	Fatal bomb attack on Shri P. Siva Reddy, Telugu Desam M.L.A., in Hyderabad	Shri Rajesh Pilot	12.8.1993	0 17
205.	Re. INSAT-2B Satellite	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	13.8.1993	0 05
206.	Government Business for the week commencing 16 August, 1993	Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam	13.8.1993	0 05
207.	Incident of killing of bus passengers in Kishtwar, district Doda, J & K on 14 August, 1993	Shri Rajesh Pilot	16.8.1993	0 05
208.	Incident of beheading of a young couple in village Khandrawali of Muzaffar Nagar District in Uttar Pradesh	Shri P.M. Sayeed	18.8.1993	0 03
209.	Payment of Lumpsum amount to the local bodies in the Union Territory of Delhi as compensation for the loss of revenue due to abolition of Terminal Tax	Shri P.M. Sayeed	18.8.1993	0 04

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
210.	Reservation in promotions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	Shri Sitaram Kesri	19.8.1993	0 13
211.	Correcting the reply given on 5 August, 1993 to Starred Question No. 143 by Shri Hari Kishore Singh regarding Tubewell Projects in Bihar	Shri P.K. Thungon	19.8.1993	0 01
212.	Government Business for the remaining part of the Session	Shri Mukul Wasnik	21.8.1993	0 05
213.	Deaths due to consumption of illicit liquor in Sikar district of Rajasthan	Shri P.M. Sayeed	25.8.1993	0 06
214.	Bomb explosion at the R.S.S. headquarters in Madras on 8 August, 1993	Shri Rajesh Pilot	27.8.1993	0 05
215.	Steps taken to implement the reservation in Central Government jobs in accordance with the Judgement of the Supreme Court in Mandal Case	Shri Sitaram Kesri	27.8.1993	1 20
216.	Correcting the reply given in Lok Sabha on 29 April, 1993 to Starred Question No. 807 regarding anti-T.B. medicines	Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar	28.8.1993	0 01
Eighth Session				
217.	Strike Notice by Postal Employees Union	Shri Sukh Ram	6.12.1993	0 10
218.	Bomb explosions in five Passenger Trains on 6 December, 1993	Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief	6.12.1993	0 06
219.	An important concession in the Income-Tax Act	Shri M.V. Chandrasekhar Murthy	9.12.1993	0 02
220.	Judicial remand of Shri Lal Krishna Advani & others by the Special Magistrate, CBI, Lucknow on 7 December, 1993	Shri S.B. Chavan	9.12.1993	1 06
221.	Withdrawal of the Postal strike	Shri Sukh Ram	11.12.1993	0 02
222.	Government Business for the week commencing the 13th December, 1993	Shri Mukul Wasnik	11.12.1993	0 05

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
223.	Earthquake in Maharashtra and adjoining areas and the relief and rehabilitation measures taken by the Government	Dr. Balram Jakhar	13.12.1993	0 10
224.	The unmanned level crossing gate accident involving 7304 Sahyadri Express and a bus on the Miraj-Pune BG single line section of South Central Railway on 11 December, 1993	Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief	13.12.1993	0 07
225.	The Uruguay Round talks	Shri Pranab Mukherjee	16.12.1993	0 13
226.	Government Business for the remaining part of the Session	Shri Mukul Wasnik	18.12.1993	0 01
227.	Decision taken at the Education for all Summit and the Plans of the Government to implement them in the Country	Shri Arjun Singh	21.12.1993	0 05
228.	Situation arising out of recent cyclone/flood in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry and relief and rehabilitation measures taken by the Government	Shri Arvind Netam	21.12.1993	0 10
229.	Scheme for Small Works programme in the constituencies of MPs	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	23.12.1993	0 09
230.	Recent visit of Minister of Water Resources to Nepal regarding co-operation in Water Resource Development	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	30.12.1993	0 04
Ninth Session				
231.	Government Business for the week commencing the 28th February, 1994	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	24.2.1994	0 02
232.	Government Business for the week commencing the 7th March, 1994	Shri Mukul Wasnik	4.3.1994	0 01
233.	Certain matters relating to closure of NTC Textile Mills.	Shri G. Venkat Swamy	8.3.1994	0 06
234.	Derailment of goods train on the Kalyan-Lonavala section of Central Railway on the 7th March, 1994	Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief	8.3.1994	0 03

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
235.	Government Business for the week commencing the 15th March, 1994	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	9.3.1994	0 01
236.	Crash of Sahara Airlines Boeing-737 aircraft on the 8th March, 1994 at Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi	Shri Jagdish Tytler	9.3.1994	0 03
237.	Import of Sugar	Shri Kalp Nath Rai	15.3.1994	0 01
238.	Deaths in certain parts of Rajasthan due to the use of suspected contaminated kerosene	Capt. Satish Sharma	15.3.1994	0 01
239.	Correction of the reply given on the 23rd December, 1993 to Starred Question No. 316 by Sarvashri Mahesh Kanodia and Shankersinh Vaghela regarding irrigation in tribal areas	Shri P.K. Thungon	17.3.1994	0 01
240.	Re. Shri Jagjit Singh former Olympian and an Arjuna Award winner	Shri Mukul Wasnik	19.3.1994	0 03
241.	The article on R & AW published in the SUNDAY magazine on the 27th March, 1994	Shri S.B. Chavan	30.3.1994	0 03
242.	Important changes in the Export and Import Policy 1992-97	Shri Pranab Mukherjee	—do—	0 01
243.	The incident at 2, Field Ordnance Depot, Srinagar on the 29th March, 1994	Shri Mallikarjun	—do—	0 01
244.	Concluding Ministerial Meeting of the Uruguay Round	Shri Pranab Mukherjee	22.4.1994	0 08
245.	Discontinuation of Steel Development Fund Levy	Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev	—do—	0 02
246.	Government Business for the week commencing the 25th April, 1994	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	—do—	0 01
247.	Pollution in the river Sonebhadra due to discharge of effluents from the Orient Paper Mill and Hukum Chand Jute Mill located near Diyapiper in Madhya Pradesh	Shri Kamal Nath	26.4.1994	0 05
248.	Government Business for the week commencing the 2nd May, 1994	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	29.4.1994	0 02

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
249.	Launch of Augmented Satellite Vehicle-D4 (ASLV-D4)	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	4.5.1994	0 04
250.	Unmanned level crossing accident involving 7424 Narayanadri Express and a tractor trailer on the Bibinagar Nadikude BG Single Line section of South Central Railway on 2 May, 1994	Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief	—do—	0 02
251.	Vayudoot Operations in North-East	Shri Gulam Nabi Azad	5.5.1994	0 04
252.	Price Policy for Raw Jute for 1994-95 season	Dr. Balram Jakhar	—do—	0 01
253.	Government Business for the week commencing the 9th May, 1994	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	6.5.1994	0 01
254.	Unmanned level crossing accident involving 7208 Tungbhadra Express on South Central Railway on 5 May, 1994	Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief	6.5.1994	0 02
255.	Drawal of fund from the Contingency Fund of India	Smt. Krishna Sahi	11.5.1994	0 01
256.	Evacuation of Indians from Yemen and Rwanda	Shri R.L. Bhatia	11.5.1994	0 08
257.	Death of Indians employed in the Gulf Countries	Shri R.L. Bhatia	11.5.1994	0 08
258.	Sugar prices	Shri Kalp Nath Rai	11.5.1994	0 08
259.	Satellite indications of cracks in Tehri Dam	Shri P.V. Rangayya Naidu	—do—	0 09
260.	Launching of Prithvi	Shri Mallikarjun	12.5.1994	0 11
	Tenth Session	Nil		
	Eleventh Session			
261.	The issue of wage revision of Port and Dock workers.	Shri Jagdish Tytler	25.7.1994	0 03
262.	Current flood situation in the country	Dr. Balram Jakhar	2.8.1994	0 10
263.	Industrial accident on 23 July, 1994 at Bokaro Steel Plant of Steel Authority of India Ltd	Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev	2.8.1994	0 02

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
264.	Apprehension of a top proclaimed offender accused in Bombay blast case	Shri S.B. Chavan	5.8.1994	0 04
265.	Government Business for the week commencing the 8 August, 1994	Shri Mukul Wasnik	5.8.1994	0 01
266.	Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee which enquired into irregularities in securities and banking transactions	Dr. Man Mohan Singh	5.8.1994	0 01
267.	Kidnapping of children in Delhi	Shri P.M. Sayeed	8.8.1994	0 05
268.	Government Business for the week commencing the 16 August, 1994	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	12.8.1994	0 01
269.	Creation of three chairs in the name of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi in three Central Universities	Shri Arjun Singh	17.8.1994	0 01
270.	Correcting the reply given on 11 August, 1994 to Starred Question No. 262 by S/Shri Janardan Prasad Misra and Pankaj Chaudhari regarding custodial deaths	Shri P.M. Sayeed	18.8.1994	0 02
271.	Government Business for the week commencing the 22 August, 1994	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	19.8.1994	0 01
272.	Ambush of an Assam Rifles Column in Manipur by underground elements on 18 August, 1994	Shri P.M. Sayeed	24.8.1994	0 04
273.	Pakistan's Nuclear capability	Shri Salman Khurshid	25.8.1994	0 03
274.	Killing of Shri Ramdas Nayak, Corporator, Bombay on 25 August, 1994	Shri Rajesh Pilot	25.8.1994	0 13
275.	M.P.s' Local Area Development Scheme.	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	26.8.1994	0 12
276.	Important developments in connection with Bombay blast investigation	Shri S.B. Chavan	26.8.1994	0 01
277.	Incident of an explosion in Jammu on 25 August 1994	Shri S.B. Chavan	26.8.1994	0 02
Twelfth Session				
278.	Government Business for the week commencing the 12th December, 1994	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	9.12.1994	0 01

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
279.	Government's decision to ratify the Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization	Shri Pranab Mukherjee	9.12.1994	0 06
280.	Establishment of the Antarrashtriya-Hindi Vishwavidyalaya at Wardha and the Maulana Azad National Urdu University at Hyderabad	Shri Arjun Singh	15.12.1994	0 01
281.	Agitation by 75 lakh fisherman of all the coastal States protesting against the Licences given for Deep Sea Fishing to Trawlers of Multinational Companies	Shri Tarun Gogoi	15.12.1994	0 01
282.	The search conducted in the Ather Hostel, Darul Uloom Nadwatul Ulema, Lucknow	Shri P.M. Sayeed	16.12.1994	0 07
283.	Government Business for the week commencing the 19th December, 1994	Shri Mukul Wasnik	16.12.1994	0 02
284.	Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Yojna	Shri Sukh Ram	19.12.1994	0 06
285.	The Gian Prakash Committee Report	Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi	19.12.1994	1 41
286.	A proposed change in the Income-tax Act to encourage prospecting of mineral oil	Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy	21.12.94	0 01
287.	Correcting the reply given on December 19, 1994 to Starred Question No. 162 by Dr. Asim Bala and Shri Uddhab Barman regarding Malaria Epidemic	Dr. C. Silvera	23.12.94	0 01
Thirteenth Session				
288.	The blow out of ONGC's Pasarlapudi well in West Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh	Capt. Satish Sharma	14.2.1995	0 04
289.	The situation arising out of the strike by Resident Doctors in All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	Dr. C. Silvera	22.3.1995	0 05
290.	Government Business for the week commencing the 27th March, 1995	Shri Mukul Wasnik	24.3.1995	0 01

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
291.	Imposition of President's Rule in Bihar	Shri P.M. Sayeed	29.3.1995	0 01
292.	The visit of H.E. Mrs. Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga President of Sri Lanka	Shri Pranab Mukherjee	29.3.1995	0 01
293.	Government Business for the week commencing the 2nd May, 1995	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	28.4.1995	0 01
294.	Shortage of diesel and petrol in the northern region	Capt. Satish Sharma	4.5.1995	0 06
295.	The incident of rioting and arson on the issue of installing a statue of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in a plot on Parwana Road in Khureji under Police Station Krishna Nagar, Delhi.	Shri P.M. Sayeed	8.5.1995	0 12
296.	Regarding National Textile Corporation Limited	Shri G. Venkat Swamy	10.5.1995	0 01
297.	The Potato Warf disease in West Bengal	Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar	15.5.1995	0 01
298.	Present position of supply of diesel and petrol in the northern region	Capt. Satish Sharma	15.5.1995	0 01
299.	Formation of Autonomous Hill Development Councils for Ladakh	Shri Rajesh Pilot	15.5.1995	0 01
300.	Withdrawal of Restricted Area Permit (RAP) from the States of Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura	Shri Rajesh Pilot	15.5.1995	0 01
301.	The accident involving 6019 Madras-Kanya Kumari Express and empty goods train on Southern Railway on 14 May, 1995	Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief	16.5.1995	0 05
302.	Correcting the reply given on May 2, 1995 to Starred Question No. 397 by Prof. Ram Kapse regarding Issue Price of foodgrains and giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply	Shri Ajit Singh	16.5.1995	0 01
303.	Government Business for the week commencing the 22nd May, 1995	Shri Mallikarjun	19.5.1995	0 01
304.	Price policy for copra for 1995 season	Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar	23.5.1995	0 01
305.	Plight of sugarcane growers of Uttar Pradesh due to non-payment of their dues by the sugar mills	Shri Ajit Singh	23.5.1995	0 01

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
306.	Government Business for the week commencing the 29th May, 1995	Shri Mukul Wasnik	26.5.1995	0 01
307.	Relief and reconstruction in Charar-e-Sharief	Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi	29.5.1995	0 06
308.	Drawal of fund from the Contingency Fund of India	Smt. Krishna Sahi	29.5.1995	0 01
309.	Shortage of drinking water due to heavy pollution in the Ram Ganga River	Shri Kamal Nath	30.5.1995	0 01
310.	The train accidents involving 3151 Sealdah-Jammu Tawi Express and a goods train on Eastern Railway and derailment of 8448 Hirakhand Express on Sambalpur Division of South-Eastern Railway on 1 June, 1995	Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief	3.6.1995	0 05
311.	Some aspects of the investigation and trial in the 'Rajiv Gandhi Assassination case'	Shri P. Chidambaram	3.6.1995	0 06
312.	The reported incidents of intimidation of B.S.P. MLAs in the State Guest House Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow on 2 June, 1995	Shri S.B. Chavan	3.6.1995	0 11
Fourteenth Session				
313.	Clarifying certain matters pertaining to the Vohra Committee Report	Shri S.B. Chavan	2.8.1995	0 02
314.	Repudiation of Phase-I and cancellation of Phase-II of the Dabhol Power Project by Government of Maharashtra	Shri N.K.P. Salve	4.8.1995	0 02
315.	Price Policy for Kharif Crops of 1995-96 season	Dr. Balram Jakhar	4.8.1995	0 03
316.	Government Business for the week commencing the 7th August, 1995	Shri Mallikarjun	4.8.1995	0 01
317.	The crime situation in the country	Shri P.M. Sayeed	7.8.1995	0 01
318.	Recently concluded services negotiations under the World Trade Organisation	Shri P. Chidambaram	8.8.1995	0 05
319.	The SAARC Ministerial Meeting on Women held at Dhaka on 29 and 30 July, 1995	Smt. Basava Rajeshwari	8.8.1995	0 04

(Contd.)

1.	2	3	4	5
320.	Government Business for the week commencing the 21st August, 1995	Shri Malikarjun	17.8.1995	0 01
321.	Escape of LTTE cadres from the Vellore Special Camp, North Arcot Ambedkar district, Tamil Nadu	Shri Rajesh Pilot	17.8.1995	0 06
322.	Collision between 4023 Kalindi Express and 2801 Purushottam Express at Firozabad station on Allahabad division of Northern Railway on 20 August, 1995	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	21.8.1995	0 02
323.	Accident involving death of six persons on the 21st August, 1995 on the road leading to the Administrative Building of Dugda Coal Washery of Bharat Coking Coal Limited, at Dhanbad	Shri Ajit Kumar Panja	22.8.1995	0 04
324.	The ongoing practice of carrying night soil as head load by scavengers in the country	Shri K.V. Thangka Balu	24.8.1995	0 06
325.	Signing of the agreement between Doordarshan and Turner International Inc. (CNN), Atlanta, USA	Shri K.P. Singh Deo	25.8.1995	0 15
326.	The situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina	Shri Pranab Mukherjee	26.8.1995	0 03
Fifteenth Session				
327.	Jammu and Kashmir	Shri S.B. Chavan	28.11.1995	0 16
328.	Government Business for the week commencing the 4th December, 1995	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	1.12.1995	0 01
329.	Price situation	Shri Man Mohan Singh	6.12.1995	0 18
330.	General framework Agreement for peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina	Shri R.L. Bhatia	6.12.1995	0 02
331.	Successful launch of INSAT-2C on 7 December, 1995	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	7.12.1995	0 07
332.	The stage of the proceedings before the Designated Court, Poonamallee and before the Justice Jain Commission of Inquiry	Shri P. Chidambaram	7.12.1995	0 03
333.	Flooding of Gaslitand mine of Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Dhanbad on 26/27 September, 1995	Shri Jagdish Tytler	7.12.1995	0 02
334.	Award of licences to private companies for operating basic telecom services	Shri Sukh Ram	7.12.1995	0 55
335.	Government Business for the week commencing the 11 December, 1995	Shri Mallikarjun	8.12.1995	0 01

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
336.	Award of licences to private companies for operating basic telecom services	Shri Sukh Ram	22.12.95	0 01
Sixteenth Session				
337.	Correcting the reply given on December 11, 1995 to Starred Question No. 205 by Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat and Dr. (Smt.) K.S. Soundaram regarding Fertilizer Production	Shri Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav	12.3.96	0 01
338.	Correcting the reply given on February 27, 1996 to Starred Question No. 2 by Shri George Fernandes and B.L. Sharma 'Prem' regarding Malaria Control	Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar	12.3.96	0 01

STATEMENT 49

Statistics of Papers Laid on the Table from First to Sixteenth Session of Tenth Lok Sabha by the Government as well as Private Members

Sl. No.	Session	Papers laid by the Government	Papers laid by Private Members	Total
1.	First	1377	Nil	1377
2.	Second	948	Nil	948
3.	Third	1591	Nil	1591
4.	Fourth	1013	Nil	1013
5.	Fifth	1010	Nil	1010
6.	Sixth	1519	Nil	1519
7.	Seventh	728	Nil	728
8.	Eighth	1131	Nil	1131
9.	Ninth	1342	Nil	1342
10.	Tenth	120	Nil	120
11.	Eleventh	648	Nil	648
12.	Twelfth	1154	Nil	1154
13.	Thirteenth	1649	Nil	1649
14.	Fourteenth	386	Nil	386
15.	Fifteenth	1355	Nil	1355
16.	Sixteenth	745	Nil	745
Total		16716	Nil	16716

STATEMENT 50
Session-wise Statistics of Different Categories of Papers Laid on the Table of the
House during the Tenth Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Cate- gories	Sessions															
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Bills assented to by the President	22	13	20	18	10	45	20	18	26	7	15	3	25	16	7	10
2.	Statutory Notifi- cations	339	273	288	263	218	212	256	188	263	22	230	162	275	149	247	122
3.	Ministerial statements																
	(i) In response to assurances	45	26	38	30	25	43	28	33	48	Nil	46	36	36	26	37	20
	(ii) In response to CA Motions	Nil	2	4	1	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	1	Nil	Nil
	(iii) Others	33	21	27	21	7	32	22	12	19	Nil	18	4	23	6	10	2
4.	Reports & allied Papers																
	(i) Govt.	84	94	154	123	81	147	63	165	156	21	27	144	137	29	148	106
	(ii) Parliamentary Committees	1	25	22	21	8	90	29	48	96	Nil	24	52	158	21	71	Nil
	(iii) Appropriation Audit Accounts etc.	256	193	262	191	167	235	59	247	152	18	42	189	247	58	206	134
	(iv) Others	277	190	316	175	179	266	53	125	202	Nil	26	185	252	38	247	162
5.	President's Address to the Parliament	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1
6.	Presidential proclamation and related Papers	18	7	22	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	Nil	Nil	1	3	Nil	Nil	Nil

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
7.	Ordinances & Related Papers	7	1	8	4	9	24	6	5	5	6	Nil	4	Nil	8	5	Nil
8.	Budget Estimates/ Demands for Grants etc.	97	8	23	7	2	34	4	Nil	47	Nil	6	7	53	6	5	7
9.	Papers laid by Private Members v/d 118(2) (i)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Miscellaneous	197	95	396	153	304	390	186	290	320	46	214	367	437	28	372	181
Total		1377	948	1591	1013	1010	1519	728	1131	1342	120	648	1154	1649	386	1355	745

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

The work done by the Parliament in modern times is not only varied in nature, but also considerable in volume. The time at its disposal is limited. Very often, it can therefore, not give close consideration to all matters legislative or otherwise—that come up before it. A good deal of its business is, therefore, transacted through Parliamentary Committees.

Parliamentary Committees are of two types: Standing Committees and Ad-hoc Committees. Standing Committees are those elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker (Lok Sabha)/Chairman (Rajya Sabha) every year or from time to time, as the case may be, and are permanent in nature, whereas ad-hoc Committees are those constituted to consider and report on specific matters and become *functus officio* as soon as they submit their report. The ad hoc Committees are: (i) the Select or Joint Committees on Bills which are appointed to consider and report on particular Bills and (ii) Committees which are constituted to inquire into and report on a specific subject.

The various Standing Committees (and certain Joint Committees) of Parliament are as follows: (i) Financial Committees (e.g. Committee on Estimates, Committee on Public Accounts and Committee on Public Undertakings); (ii) House Committees *i.e.* Committees relating to the day-to-day business of the House (e.g. Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House (in Lok Sabha only), Business Advisory Committee, Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions (in Lok Sabha only) and Rules Committee; (iii) Enquiry Committees (e.g. Committee on Petitions and Committee of Privileges); (iv) Scrutiny Committees (e.g. Committee on Government Assurances, Committee on Subordinate Legislation, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table and Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes); (v) Service Committees *i.e.* Committees concerned with the provision of various services and facilities to members (e.g. General Purposes Committee, House Committee, Library Committee and Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament).

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Rules Committee, a major step forward in strengthening Parliamentary control over the Government was initiated during the Eighth Lok Sabha by setting up three Subject Committees—one each on Agriculture,

Science and Technology, and Environment and Forests with effect from August 18, 1989.

Each of these Committees consisted of 22 members — 15 from Lok Sabha nominated by the Speaker, Lok Sabha and 7 from Rajya Sabha nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha.

The main functions of the Committee on Agriculture were to examine all matters dealt with by the Ministry of Agriculture and allied organisations and suggest *inter alia* measures for modernization and over-all development of agriculture and agricultural industries. The functions of the Committee on Science and Technology were to oversee all matters dealt with by the Ministry of Science and Technology and allied organisations and to suggest *inter alia* measures for promoting economic development through increased use of scientific and technological innovations. The Committee on Environment and Forests were to examine such matters as are dealt with by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and allied organisations and suggest measures for the survey and conservation of flora, fauna, forests and wild life; prevention and control of pollution; afforestation and regeneration of degraded parts of the environment in the country, etc.

The Committee system underwent further renovation during the Tenth Lok Sabha. It may be mentioned that after observing the functioning of the three Subject Committees set up in 1989, the matter relating to Departmentally related Parliamentary Standing Committees was considered by the Rules Committee and the General Purposes Committee of both the Houses of Parliament during 1992-93. It was felt that a full-fledged system of Departmentally Related Standing Committees be created covering under their jurisdiction all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

The Report of the Rules Committee was adopted by the two Houses of Parliament on 29 March, 1993. On 31 March, 1993 the Vice-President and Chairman of the Rajya Sabha formally inaugurated the new Standing Committees. With the setting up of these Committees, the three Subject Committees, constituted in August, 1989 ceased to exist. The 17 Departmentally Related Standing Committees were formally constituted with effect from 8 April, 1993 and are as follows:

1. Committee on Agriculture;

2. Committee on Communications;
3. Committee on Commerce;
4. Committee on Defence;
5. Committee on Energy;
6. Committee on External Affairs;
7. Committee on Finance;
8. Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution;
9. Committee on Home Affairs;
10. Committee on Human Resource Development;
11. Committee on Industry;
12. Committee on Labour and Welfare;
13. Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals;
14. Committee on Railways;
15. Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests;
16. Committee on Transport and Tourism;
17. Committee on Urban and Rural Development.

Each of these Committees has 45 members drawn from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in the proportion of 2:1, respectively. Six Committees, namely Committee on Commerce, the Committee on Home Affairs, the Committee on Human Resource Development, the Committee on Industry, the Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests and the Committee on Transport and Tourism work under the directions of the Chairman, Rajya Sabha. The rest of the Committees work under the directions of Speaker, Lok Sabha. The functions of the Departmentally Related Standing Committees are to consider *inter alia* the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministries/ Departments; national basic long-term policy documents presented to the House and referred to them; Annual Reports of the concerned Ministries/ Departments; and examine Bills pertaining to these Ministries/ Departments as are referred to them and make reports thereon to the House. The Committees, however, do not consider matters relating to the day-to-day administration of the concerned Ministries/ Departments.

During the Tenth Lok Sabha, the various Departmentally Related Standing Committees held as many as 928 sittings and presented 259 reports. The three Financial Committees accounted for as many as 394 sittings and 233 reports. Statement 51 gives an account of the work done by the various Parliamentary Committees. Since the Departmentally Related Standing

Committees were constituted in 1993, information provided under various columns of the statement showing their activities during the Tenth Lok Sabha covers the period 1993 onwards.

Statement 52 provides details of the petitions presented during each of the Sixteen sessions of the Tenth Lok Sabha.

Joint Committee to enquire into Irregularities in Securities and Banking Transactions

A remarkable event during the period of the Tenth Lok Sabha was the constitution of a Joint Parliamentary Committee to inquire into the irregularities in securities and banking transactions. The Committee was constituted on a Motion adopted by Lok Sabha on 6 August, 1992 and concurred with by Rajya Sabha on 7 August, 1992. It consisted of 30 members, 20 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, M.P. was appointed Chairman of the Committee by the Speaker on 10 August, 1992. The terms of reference of the Committee were:

- (i) to go into the irregularities and fraudulent manipulations in all its aspects and ramifications and the role of the banks, stock exchanges, financial institutions and public sector undertakings in transactions relating thereto, which have or may come to light;
- (ii) to fix responsibilities of the persons, institutions or authorities in respect of such transactions;
- (iii) in the above context, to identify the misuse, if any of and the failures/inadequacies in the control mechanism and the supervisory mechanism;
- (iv) to make recommendations for safeguards and improvements in the system for elimination of such failures and occurrences in future; and
- (v) to make appropriate recommendations regarding policies and regulations to be followed in future.

The Committee held 96 sittings in all. Of these, 4 were devoted to technical briefing while 55 sittings were held for recording of evidence and another 37 sittings for in-house deliberations. The total duration of the sittings of the Committee was 410 hours.

The Committee considered the final draft of the Report and adopted the same unanimously at its sitting held on 8 December, 1993. The Report of the Committee was presented to Lok Sabha and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 21 December, 1993.

STATEMENT 51
Activities of Parliamentary Committees during the Tenth Lok Sabha

Items	Years				
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i) Financial Committees					
Committee on Estimates					
No. of Reports presented	17 (original: 13; Action Taken : 4)	14 (Original: 5; Action Taken : 9)	13 (Original: 2; Action Taken : 11)	9 Original: 6; Action Taken : 3)	4 (Original: 3; Action Taken : 1)
No. of sittings held	19	32	22	17	15
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	44.05	76.50	36.40	39.05	29.20
No. of pages of material studied	2,580	6,337	5,215	7,795	12,200
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	3	3	3	3	Nil
No. of Establishments/Organisations visited by the Committee during their terms	43	68	55	40	32
Committee on Public Accounts					
No. of Reports presented	30 (Original : 15; Action Taken : 15)	22 (Original : 10; Action Taken : 12)	23 Original : 11; Action Taken : 12)	28 (Original : 12; Action Taken : 16)	16 (Original : 8; Action Taken : 8)
No. of sittings held	21	29	24	28	22
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	39.15	53.05	47.10	48.10	36.00
No. of pages of material studied	780	1,420	870	1,116	600
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	7	6	7	7	Nil
No. of offices visited by the Committee during their terms	19	15	16	17	7
Committee on Public Undertakings					
No. of Reports presented	7 (Original : 7)	16 (Original : 7; Action Taken : 9)	12 (Original : 4; Action Taken : 8)	7 (Original : 4; Action Taken : 3)	12 (Original : 8; Action Taken : 4)
No. of sittings held	12	58	32	26	44
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	15.00	111.00	56.00	42.00	101.00
No. of pages of material studied	4,000	14,000	10,400	12,360	11,750
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	7	9	6	5	4
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	26	6	17	8	15

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
(ii) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes					
No. of Reports presented	9 (Original : 7; Action Taken : 2)	15 (Original : 11; Action Taken : 4)	13 Original : 4; Action Taken : 9)	14 (Original : 9; Action Taken : 5)	14 (Original : 3; Action Taken : 11)
No. of sittings held	24	43	25	21	19
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	41.00	85.05	43.30	35.00	25.00
No. of pages of material studied	6,300	10,500	9,100	9,800	8,200
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	6	6	6	6	5
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	35	50	36	32	39
(iii) Departmentally Related Standing Committees					
Committee on Agriculture					
No. of Reports presented	—	—	6 (Original : 6)	12 (Original : 7; Action Taken : 5)	20 (Original : 9; Action Taken : 11)
No. of sittings held	—	—	38	30	28
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	—	—	76.30	36.15	33.35
No. of pages of material studied	—	—	1,026	2,845	5,631
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	—	—	5	6	6
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	—	—	Nil	Nil	28
Committee on Communications					
No. of Reports presented	—	—	5 (Original : 5)	9 (Original : 8; Action Taken : 1)	15 (Original : 4; Action Taken : 11)
No. of sittings held	—	—	32	27	23
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	—	—	76.15	57.20	26.25
No. of pages of material studied	—	—	267	2,000	2,500
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	—	—	Nil	4	4
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	—	—	1	Nil	14

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Committee on Defence					
No. of Reports presented	—	—	1 (Original : 1)	1 (Original : 1)	6 (Original : 3; Action Taken : 3)
No. of sittings held	—	—	20	10	14
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	—	—	39.30	18.30	24.00
No. of pages of material studied	—	—	6,632	8,179	5,845
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	—	—	4	4	4
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	—	—	Nil	Nil	5
Committee on Energy					
No. of Reports presented	—	—	4 (Original : 4)	10 (Original : 7; Action Taken : 3)	24 (Original : 13; Action Taken : 11)
No. of sittings held	—	—	55	48	23
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	—	—	94.26	66.50	34.05
No. of pages of material studied	—	—	3,817	5,905	4,100
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	—	—	4	5	2
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	—	—	3	10	1
Committee on External Affairs					
No. of Reports presented	—	—	1 (Original : 1)	3 (Original : 3)	6 (Original : 2; Action Taken : 4)
No. of sittings held	—	—	30	20	32
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	—	—	67.00	46.00	61.45
No. of pages of material studied	—	—	2,000	3,000	2,000
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	—	—	2	—	Nil
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	—	—	Nil	Nil	Nil

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Committee on Finance					
No. of Reports presented	—	—	4 (Original : 4)	6 (Original : 5; Action Taken : 1)	13 (Original : 8; Action Taken : 5)
No. of sittings held	—	—	25	19	24
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	—	—	60.00	32.50	33.50
No. of pages of material studied	—	—	200	300	450
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	—	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	—	—	Nil	Nil	9
Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution					
No. of Reports presented	—	—	3 (Original : 3)	5 (Original : 3; Action Taken : 2)	9 (Original : 4; Action Taken : 5)
No. of sittings held	—	—	27	38	20
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	—	—	52.55	28.50	39.15
No. of pages of material studied	—	—	731	862	980
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	—	—	Nil	1	Nil
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	—	—	Nil	Nil	9
Committee on Labour and Welfare					
No. of Reports presented	—	—	3 (Original : 3)	5 (Original : 5)	15 (Original : 9; Action Taken : 6)
No. of sittings held	—	—	18	17	25
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	—	—	36.00	33.45	52.20
No. of pages of material studied	—	—	4,500	4,900	4,000
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	—	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	—	—	4	Nil	6

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals					
No. of Reports presented	—	—	4 (Original : 4)	9 (Original : 6; Action Taken : 3)	14 (Original : 5; Action Taken : 9)
No. of sittings held	—	—	42	21	23
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	—	—	114.00	37.00	22.35
No. of pages of material studied	—	—	3,915	3,938	2,368
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	—	—	Nil	3	Nil
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	—	—	Nil	Nil	10
Committee on Railways					
No. of Reports presented	—	—	6 (Original : 6)	6 (Original : 1; Action Taken : 5)	9 (Original : 4; Action Taken : 5)
No. of sittings held	—	—	30	22	21
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	—	—	56.45	27.25	31.00
No. of pages of material studied	—	—	5,334	5,535	2,000
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	—	—	6	Nil	Nil
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	—	—	3	Nil	11
Committee on Urban and Rural Development					
No. of Reports presented	—	—	4 (Original : 4)	9 (Original : 9)	14 (Original : 3; Action Taken : 11)
No. of sittings held	—	—	50	35	41
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	—	—	83.40	63.30	65.30
No. of pages of material studied	—	—	285	1,256	1,164
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	—	—	Nil	5	5
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	—	—	4	Nil	5

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
(iv) Other Standing Committees					
Committee on Petitions					
No. of Reports presented	1	4	6	7	8
No. of sittings held	5	11	10	21	23
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	4.35	10.10	18.50	19.50	15.50
No. of pages of material studied	300	1,296	1,472	1,256	1,341
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	Nil	1	2	4	4
Committee on Privileges					
No. of Reports presented	Nil	1	2	1	1
No. of sittings held	2	10	18	12	9
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	1.50	13.40	14.25	8.45	12.16
Rules Committee					
No. of Reports* presented	1	2	1	Nil	Nil
No. of sittings held	1	5	1	Nil	Nil
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	1.00	6.30	0.40	Nil	Nil
No. of pages of material studied	50	184	10	Nil	Nil
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
General Purposes Committee					
No. of Reports** presented	—	—	—	—	—
No. of sittings held	3	3	1	1	2
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	5.00	3.20	1.30	1.15	2.25
No. of pages of material studied	150	54	20	50	66
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

* Action Taken Reports are not prepared separately in this Committee.

**The Committee does not present any report, only minutes of meeting(s) are prepared.

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Committee on Subordinate Legislation***					
No. of Reports presented	6 (Original : 5; Action Taken : 1)	3 (Original : 3)	7 (Original : 7)	—	9 (Original : 8; Action Taken : 1)
No. of sittings held	13	15	23	—	22
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	13.00	16.00	27.00	—	32.45
No. of pages of material studied	980	1,400	2,900	—	1,900
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	Nil	Nil	2	—	Nil
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	Nil	4	8	—	3
Committee on Government Assurances***					
No. of Reports presented	8 (Original : 8)	9 (Original : 9)	9 (Original : 9)	—	13 (Original : 13)
No. of sittings held	16	13	16	—	26
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	13.15	11.45	14.55	—	22.55
No. of pages of material studied	24,000	24,400	24,500	—	36,000
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	Nil
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	22	23	24	—	32
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions					
No. of Reports presented	13 (Original : 13)	13 (Original : 13)	—	11 (Original : 11)	11 (Original : 11)
No. of sittings held	13	13	—	11	11
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	8.15	6.35	—	6.35	5.40
Committee on Papers Laid on the Table****					
No. of Reports presented	6 (Original : 6)	6 (Original : 5; Action Taken : 1)	3 (Original : 2; Action Taken : 1)	—	7 (Original : 5; Action Taken : 2)
No. of sittings held	11	10	13	—	11
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	13.55	9.20	17.15	—	10.05
No. of pages of material studied	1,060	930	525	—	815
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	Nil
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	6	4	7	—	7

***The Committee was not constituted during 1994-95.

****The term of the Committee for 1993-94 ended on 19.12.94 and the next Committee was constituted on 4.2.95.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Committee on Absence of Members from Sitzings of the House					
No. of Reports presented	1	2	2	2	3
No. of sittings held	1	2	2	2	4
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	0.40	1.15	1.20	0.45	1.10
Business Advisory Committee					
No. of Reports presented	10	14	12	10	9
No. of sittings held	12	15	16	11	9
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	6.43	10.44	12.30	10.55	8.10
Railway Convention Committee					
No. of Reports presented	1 (Original : 1)	2 (Original : 2)	3 (Original : 2; Action Taken : 1)	3 (Original : 2; Action Taken : 1)	3 (Original : 2; Action Taken : 1)
No. of sittings held	4	23	17	11	6
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	4.15	39.00	23.00	15.30	4.15
No. of pages of material studied	45	500	475	450	350
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	1	3	2	2	1
Joint Committee on Offices of Profit					
No. of Reports presented	1 (Original : 1)	2 (Original : 2)	1 (Original : 1)	2 (Original : 2)	7 (Original : 7)
No. of sittings held	2	12	14	14	19
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	1.05	5.10	10.20	10.05	14.05
No. of pages of material studied	120	117	75	132	435
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

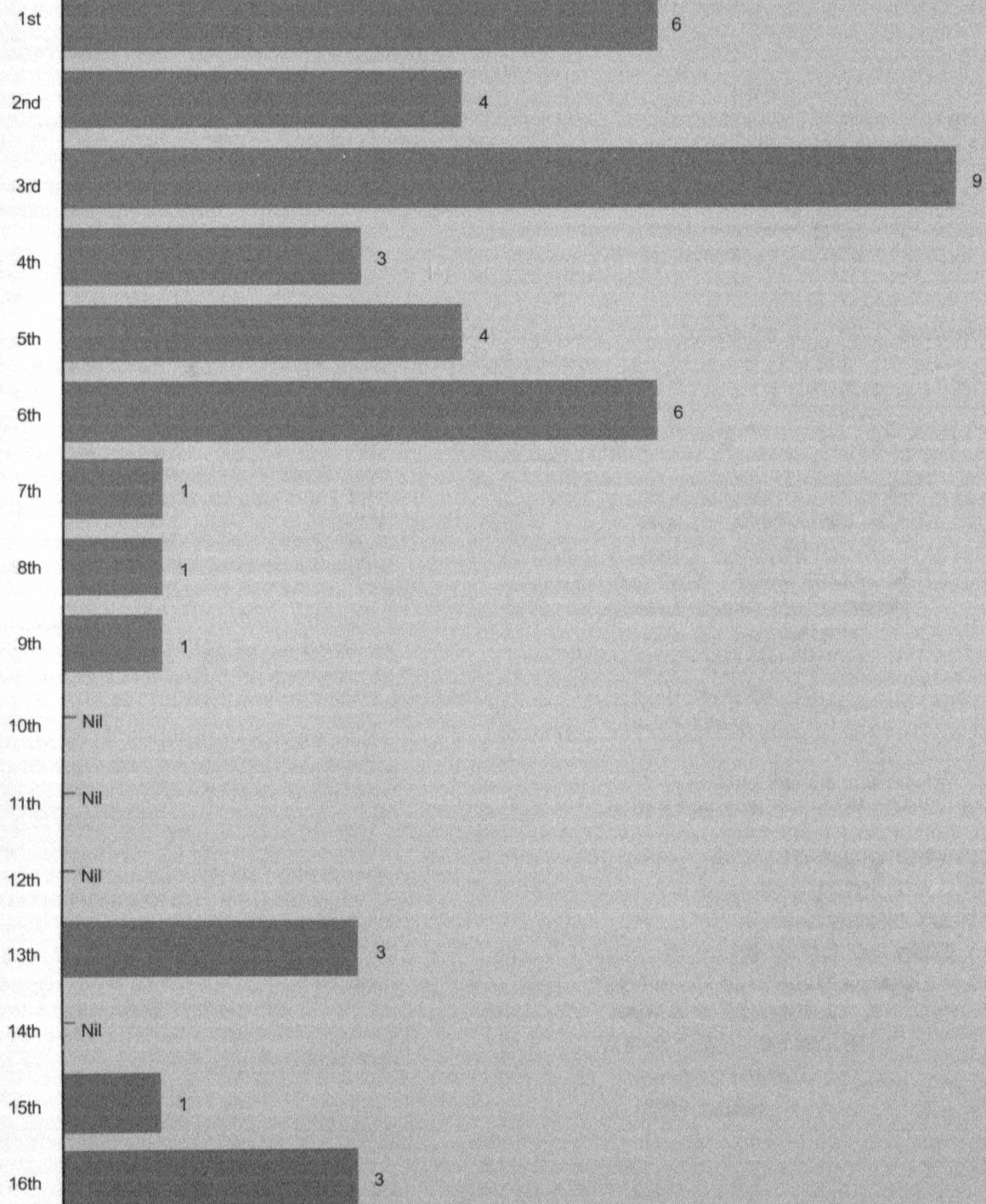
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STATEMENT 52
Petitions presented during the Tenth Lok Sabha

S. No.	Session	No. of Petitions presented
1.	First (9.7.1991 to 18.9.1991)	6
2.	Second (20.11.1991 to 20.12.1991)	4
3.	Third (24.2.1992 to 12.5.1992)	9
4.	Fourth (8.7.1992 to 20.8.1992)	3
5.	Fifth (24.11.1992 to 23.12.1992)	4
6.	Sixth (22.2.1993 to 14.5.1993)	6
7.	Seventh (26.7.1993 to 28.8.1993)	1
8.	Eighth (2.12.1993 to 30.12.1993)	1
9.	Ninth (21.2.1994 to 13.5.1994)	1
10.	Tenth (13.6.1994 to 14.6.1994)	Nil
11.	Eleventh (25.7.1994 to 26.8.1994)	Nil
12.	Twelfth (7.12.1994 to 23.12.1994)	Nil
13.	Thirteenth (13.2.1995 to 3.6.1995)	3
14.	Fourteenth (31.7.1995 to 26.8.1995)	Nil
15.	Fifteenth (27.11.1995 to 22.12.1995)	1
16.	Sixteenth (26.2.1996 to 12.3.1996)	3
Total		42

PETITIONS PRESENTED DURING THE TENTH LOK SABHA

Sessions



No. of Petitions Presented

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCES

This Chapter provides a brief resume of some of the important Parliamentary Conferences held in India and abroad during the term of Tenth Lok Sabha alongwith their nature and purpose.

Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India

The practice of having a Conference of Presiding Officers' of Legislative Bodies in India was a necessary adjunct to the birth of the Central Legislative Assembly under the Montague Chelmsford Reforms. The first such Conference was held at Delhi on 14 September, 1921 under the Chairmanship of the Speaker of the Central Legislative Assembly, Sir Frederick Whyte.

The Third Presiding Officers' Conference held at Delhi in December, 1923, adopted a resolution defining the object of such Conferences 'as to secure the appropriate coordination of parliamentary procedure throughout India'. As many as 59 Conferences have so far been held. The last one was held at Bhubaneswar in February, 1994.

The Conferences of Presiding Officers' have generally been convened annually since 1946. Since 1950, these are also being held at different State capitals by rotation. Before that these were used to be held at either Delhi or at Simla. The Speaker of Lok Sabha is usually the Chairman of the Presiding Officers' Conference. The agenda for the Conference is decided by a Standing Committee of Presiding Officers' appointed by the Chairman of the Conference on the basis of topics suggested for discussion by the Presiding Officers of State Legislatures. Besides the points of parliamentary procedures, other matters of common interest to Legislatures are also discussed at the Conference.

Conference of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India

The Conference of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India generally precedes the Presiding Officers' Conference. However, unlike the Presiding Officers' Conference the first such Conference was held in 1953.

The Secretaries-General of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha generally decide upon the agenda for such Conferences on the basis of topics suggested by the Secretaries of State Legislatures. The last Conference of the Secretaries of Legislatures was held at Bhubaneswar in February, 1994 in the wake of the 59th Conference of Presiding Officers.

Conference of Chairmen of Parliamentary Committees

The Conferences of the Chairmen of Parliamentary Committees are in the nature of a get together of the Chairmen of respective Committees. The purpose of such Conferences is generally to discuss questions of mutual interest and to exchange views on questions of practice and procedure pertaining to the Committees so as to evolve a uniform approach. Besides this, such Conferences also facilitate the growth of healthy parliamentary conventions to a great extent.

The Conferences of Chairmen of various Committees held so far are : the Conferences of the Chairmen of Public Accounts Committees, the Estimate Committees, the Public Undertakings Committees, the Committees on Subordinate Legislation, the Committees on Government Assurances, the Committees on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Petitions Committees, the Library Committees and the Committees on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

During the term of the Tenth Lok Sabha, a Conference of the Chairmen of the Committees of Privileges of the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the State Legislatures was held for the first time at New Delhi during 14-15 March, 1992. Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker of the Tenth Lok Sabha inaugurated the Conference. Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla, Deputy Chairperson of Rajya Sabha delivered the Welcome Address. Shri Shiv Charan Mathur, the then Chairman of the Committee of Privileges, Lok Sabha delivered the key-note Address.

About 19 Chairmen of the Committees of Privileges of the various State/Union territory Legislatures in India also attended the Conference.

All India Conference of the Presiding Officers, the Leaders of Parties and the Whips on 'Discipline and Decorum in the Parliament and State Legislatures'

As a sequel to the Presiding Officers' Conference at Gandhinagar in Gujarat in May, 1992, a two-day All India Conference of the Presiding Officers, the Leaders of Parties, the Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs, the Whips, the Parliamentarians, the Legislators and Senior Officers of both the Parliament and the State Legislatures was held at New Delhi, in the Central Hall of the Parliament, during 23-24 September, 1992 to discuss the issue of discipline and decorum in Parliament and the State Legislatures.

The Conference dwelt on such aspects of the functioning of Parliamentary institutions as disorders and disturbances during the President's and Governors' Addresses, the suspension of the Question Hour, the so-called "Zero Hour", number of sittings, strengthening of the Committee System, a Code of Conduct for Legislators and training them in parliamentary practice and procedure, etc.

The Conference was inaugurated by Shri K.R. Narayanan, the Vice-President of India and Chairman of Rajya Sabha, on 23 September, 1992. The then Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao also addressed the Conference and presented the first Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Society's Award for Outstanding Parliamentarian to the veteran parliamentarian Shri Indrajit Gupta. The Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference Shri Shivraj V. Patil delivered the Welcome Address.

On the concluding day, the Conference adopted a resolution unanimously complimenting the people of India for their continued faith in the principles and ideals of democracy; reiterating the responsibilities and duties of the legislators suggesting that the political parties evolve a Code of Conduct for their Legislators and ensure its observance by them.

A draft Code of Conduct for Members of Legislatures was prepared by the Lok Sabha Secretariat on the basis of the discussions at the Conference and was circulated to all Chief Ministers, Leaders of Parties/ Groups in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislatures for their perusal and adoption with or without modification.

Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)

The Inter-Parliamentary Union is an association of Parliamentary Groups constituted within the various National Parliaments for the purpose of promoting personal contacts between Members of different

Parliaments (constituted into National Groups) and to unite them in common action to secure and maintain full participation of their respective countries in the firm establishment and development of democratic institutions. The activities of the IPU are determined and guided by an Inter-Parliamentary Council. Each National group is represented on the Council by two delegates.

Since 1982, the IPU has been holding conferences twice a year. Initially, the IPU used to meet once a year. In its 131st session held in Rome in September 1982, the Inter-Parliamentary Council decided that the Union would hold two conferences in a year, each of them being a self-contained meeting.

The IPU meetings are generally held in the Capital of member countries. The National Group hosting the Conference usually bears the responsibilities of organising the Conference.

The delegations to the IPU Conferences comprise members of the various political Parties or Groups in National Parliaments. Thus both the Government and Opposition members from countries get representation at the Conference. The Indian Parliamentary Group has been sending delegations to the IPU Conferences since 1949. An 8-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation was sent to the 95th Conference held at Istanbul (Turkey) during 12-20 April, 1996.

Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA)

The CPA is an Association of Commonwealth Parliamentarians who, irrespective of race, religion or culture, are united by a community of interests, respect for the rule of law and the rights and freedoms of the individual citizen, and by pursuit of the positive ideals of parliamentary democracy.

These objectives are pursued by means of conferences, plenary and regional, the interchange of delegations, holding of seminars, issue of publications and periodicals notably 'The Parliamentarian' and through the work of the Parliamentary Information and Reference Centre.

The Association, founded in 1911 has evolved and grown with the Commonwealth.

The Presiding Officers of the Legislative Chambers of member-countries are normally the Branch Presidents of the CPA. The Clerk of the Legislature usually performs the duties of the Honorary Secretary of the Branch.

Plenary Conferences of the Association are held annually and they take place in a different Commonwealth country each year. These Conferences

normally lasting a week debate matters of immediate concern to the Commonwealth. A 7-member Indian delegation attended the 41st Conference held at Colombo (Sri Lanka) during 6-13 October, 1995.

Conferences organised by the Indian Parliament

During the Tenth Lok Sabha, the Parliament of India organised the following International Conferences:

37th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in New Delhi, September 1991

The India Branch and the Indian State Branches of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association were host to the 37th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference which was held in New Delhi from 23 September to 28 September, 1991. This was for the third time that the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was held in India, the previous two occasions being in 1957 and 1975.

In all, 448 delegates, observers and spouses, special invitees and others from 107 Branches of the CPA attended the 37th Conference. The Indian Delegation consisted of 65 delegates: 13 from the Parliament and 52 from the State Branches. The President of India inaugurated the Conference in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Among others, it was also addressed by Chief Emeka Anyaoku, Secretary-General of the Commonwealth.

89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in New Delhi, April 1993

The 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held in New Delhi from 12 to 17 April, 1993. This was the second time that India hosted the Conference, the first being the 57th Conference in 1969.

The Conference was attended by National Groups from 107 countries and three associate members. In all about 795 participants including 488 Members of Parliament and 37 delegates as observers attended the Conference.

The President of India inaugurated the Conference in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

Sixth Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar, New Delhi, January 1994

The India Branch of the CPA and the CPA, London Branch jointly hosted the Sixth Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar in New Delhi from 17 to 25 January, 1994. The Seminar was attended by 126 delegates, observers and spouses from 53 CPA Branches. Twenty three countries in the Commonwealth were represented at the Seminar. 45 delegates from abroad and 57 from India participated in the Seminar.

The Seminar was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Among the distinguished invitees were Lord Bernard Weatherill, former Speaker of United Kingdom and Mr. Collin Shepherd, Chairman of the CPA Executive Committee.

First Conference of the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians July, 1995, New Delhi

The First Conference of the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians was held in New Delhi from 22 to 24 July, 1995. The Conference was attended by 84 delegates from seven SAARC countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and India). 43 Observers from the Indian Parliament and the State Legislatures also attended the Conference. The Conference was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. All the seven Speakers of the National Parliaments of SAARC countries led their respective delegations to the Conference.

Other important events

A function was held in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 21 July, 1992 to bid farewell to the outgoing and eighth President of India, Shri R. Venkataraman.

A meeting of members of Parliament to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the "Quit India Movement" and to pay homage to the martyrs of the freedom struggle was held in the Central Hall of the Parliament House on 8 August, 1992.

The President of the Russian Federation Mr. Boris N. Yeltsin addressed the members of Parliament on 29 January, 1993 in the Central Hall of the Parliament House at a function jointly organised under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group and the India International Centre.

A meeting of the members of Parliament was held on 9 August, 1993 in the Central hall of Parliament House to mark the conclusion of the 50th Anniversary of the Quit India Movement Celebrations.

His Excellency Mr. Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed the members of Parliament on 18 April, 1995 in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

Statement-53 gives a tabular account of various Parliamentary conferences held in India and abroad during the term of the Tenth Lok Sabha and attended by the Indian Parliamentary Delegations. Statement 53-A provides details regarding visits of the Indian Parliamentary Delegations abroad during the same period otherwise not covered under the specific heads of information given under Statement-53.

STATEMENT 53
Parliamentary Conferences/Meetings

Sl. No.	Name of Conference/ Meeting	Venue	Date	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
A. Indian				
1.	(a) Conferences of Presiding Officers' of Legislative Bodies in India	Gandhi Nagar Madras Bhubaneswar	29-30 May, 1992 25-26 June, 1993 February, 1994	
	(b) Emergent Conference of the Presiding Officers' of Legislative Bodies in India on Anti-Defection Law and Relations between Legislature and Judiciary	New Delhi	11 February, 1992	
	(c) All India Conference of Presiding Officers, Leaders of Parties and Whips on Discipline and Decorum in Parliament and State Legislatures	New Delhi	23-24 September, 1992	
2.	Conference of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India	Gandhi Nagar Madras Bhubaneswar	May, 1992 June, 1993 February, 1994	
3.	Conferences of Chairmen of Parliamentary Committees	New Delhi	14-15 March, 1992	It was a Conference of Chairmen of Committees of Privileges of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislatures.
B. Commonwealth and Inter-Parliamentary Conferences which Indian Delegations Attended				
1.	Conferences of IPU 86th Inter-Parliamentary Conference and the meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council.	Santiago (Chile)	7-12 October, 1991	An 8 member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
	87th Inter-Parliamentary Conference and the meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council.	Yaounde (Cameroon)	6-11 April, 1992	An 8 member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended; Sh. Jagesh Desai, MP was elected as the second Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Political Questions, International Security and Disarmament.

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
	88th Inter-Parliamentary Conference and the meetings of the Inter-parliamentary Council.	Stockholm (Sweden)	7—12 September, 1992	A 9-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
	89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference and the meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council.	New Delhi (India)	12—17 April, 1993	The Indian delegation consisted of 15 members.
	90th Inter-Parliamentary Conference and meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council.	Canberra (Australia)	13—17 September, 1993	An 11-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
	91st Inter-Parliamentary Conference and meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council.	Paris (France)	21—26 March, 1994	A 10-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
	92nd Inter-Parliamentary Conference and meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council.	Copenhagen (Denmark)	12—17 September, 1994	A 9-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
	93rd Inter-Parliamentary Conference and meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council.	Madrid (Spain)	27 March—1 April, 1995	An 8-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
	94th Inter-Parliamentary Conference and meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council.	Bucharest (Romania)	9—14 October, 1995	A 10-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended; Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla, Deputy Chairperson, Rajya Sabha was elected to the Executive Committee of the IPU from the Asia-Pacific region.
	95th Inter-Parliamentary Conference and meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council.	Istanbul (Turkey)	12—20 April, 1996	An 8-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
	Inter-Parliamentary Conference on "Environment and Development"	Brasilia (Brazil)	23—28 November, 1992	A 5-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
	Inter-Parliamentary Symposium on "Parliament : Guardian of Human Rights"	Budapest (Hungary)	19—22 May, 1993	A 4-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
	Inter-Parliamentary Conference on "North-South Dialogue for Global Prosperity"	Ottawa (Canada)	18—22 October, 1993	A 5-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
	Asia-Pacific Inter-Parliamentary Conference on "Science and Technology for Regional Sustainable Development"	Tokyo (Japan)	13—17 June, 1994	A 3-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
	International Forum Parliament and Local authorities, Tourism Policy Makers	Cadiz (Spain)	16—17 March, 1995	A 4-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
	Special Session of the Inter-Parliamentary Council on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the United Nations	New York (USA)	30 August-1 September, 1995	An 11-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
	Fourth World Conference on 'Women' under the auspices of the United Nations	Beijing (China)	September, 1995	A 43-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
	Second World Parliamentary Conference for the support of the United Nations	Gifu (Japan)	10—12 September, 1995	A 2-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
2.	Conferences of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association			
	37th	New Delhi (India)	23 September—9 October, 1991	The Indian Parliamentary Delegation consisted of 65 members.
	38th	Nassau (Bahamas)	6—15 October, 1992	An 8-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
	39th	Limassol (Cyprus)	6—10 September, 1993	A 7-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
	40th	Banff (Canada)	7—14 October, 1994	An 8-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
	41st	Colombo (Sri Lanka)	6—13 October, 1995	A 7-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
3.	Conferences of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers			
	11th	Kingston (Jamaica)	6—10 January, 1992	Sh. Shivraj Patil, Speaker, Tenth Lok Sabha and Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla, Deputy Chairperson, Rajya Sabha attended.
	12th	Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea)	3—10 January, 1994	Sh. S. Mallikarjunaiah, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha and and Sh. V. Narayanasamy, MP, Vice Chairperson, Rajya Sabha attended.
	13th	Nicosia (Cyprus)	4—9 January, 1996	Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla, Deputy Chairperson, Rajya Sabha and Sh. S. Mallikarjunaiah, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha attended.
4.	Sixth CPA Seminar	New Delhi	17—25 January, 1994	126 delegates, observers and Spouses from 53 CPA Branches attended.
5.	First Conference of the Association of SAARC Speakers' and Parliamentarians'	New Delhi	22—24 July, 1995	95 delegates, observers, spouses and officials from 7 SAARC countries attended; 91 observers from the State Legislatures in India also attended.
6.	Meetings of the Association of Secretaries-General of Parliaments			
		Santiago (Chile)	October, 1991	Secretary-General, Lok Sabha attended.
		Yaounde (Cameroon)	April, 1992	Additional Secretary, Lok Sabha attended.

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
		Stockholm (Sweden)	September, 1992	Secretary-General, Lok Sabha attended.
		New Delhi	April, 1993	Secretaries-General, Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha attended.
		Paris (France)	March, 1994	Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha and Additional Secretary Lok Sabha attended.
		Copenhagen (Denmark)	September, 1994	Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha attended.
		Madrid (Spain)	March-April, 1995	Additional Secretary, Lok Sabha attended.
		Bucharest (Romania)	October, 1995	Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha attended.
		Istanbul (Turkey)	April, 1996	Secretaries-General, Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha attended.

STATEMENT 53(A)

Visits of Indian Parliamentary Delegations Abroad

Sl. No.	Country/Place of Visit	Remarks
1	2	3
		1991
1.	Ulan Bator (Mongolia)	A 3-member Delegation to attend the International Conference on "Mongolia's Transition to Democracy: The Role of the New Constitution."
2.	Strasbourg (France)	A 3-member Delegation to attend the Strasbourg Conference on "Parliamentary Democracy".
		1992
3.	Nepal	A 3-member Delegation to attend the working session on "South Asian Consultation of Parliamentarians' on achieving the goals of the 1990's for Children and Developments".
4.	U.K., France and Germany	A 4-member Delegation to study the technological and procedural aspects of televising Parliamentary Proceedings.
5.	Australia	A 7-member Delegation
6.	Nepal	A 9-member Delegation
7.	Cyprus	A 8-member Delegation

(Contd.)

1	2	3
		1993
8.	China	A 15-member Delegation
9.	European Parliament	A 9-member Delegation
10.	Romania and Bulgaria	A 9-member Delegation
		1994
11.	Thailand	A 2-member Delegation to attend the Second International Conference of Medical Parliamentarians'.
12.	Germany and Ireland	A 9-member Delegation
13.	Israel	A 7-member Delegation
		1995
14.	Russia	An 8-member Delegation of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs.
15.	Egypt	A 9-member Delegation
16.	Austria and Hungary	A 9-member Delegation
17.	Mongolia	A 9-member Delegation
18.	Yugoslavia	A 7-member Delegation
19.	Canada	A 9-member Delegation
20.	Kuwait	A 9-member Delegation
21.	Syria	A 9-member Delegation

VISITORS TO PARLIAMENT

All persons other than members of the House are regarded as strangers, with the exception of the Officers of the House and staff on duty. During the period of sessions of the Lok Sabha, admission of strangers to those portions of the House which are not reserved for the exclusive use of the members is regulated in accordance with the orders made by the Speaker. At the time of sitting of the House, the Chamber is reserved for the exclusive use of members and strangers are not permitted therein. The other portions of the House where strangers may be permitted to go under specified conditions are the Galleries and the Central Hall.

Admission of strangers to the various Galleries of Lok Sabha is regulated in accordance with the rules made in this behalf under the directions of the Speaker. Admission to the Galleries is by visitor cards issued for specific purpose.

Speaker's Gallery: This Gallery is intended for persons who are Presiding Officers of State Legislatures and their wives and Presidents of All India political parties in case they cannot be accommodated in the Distinguished Visitor's Gallery.

Distinguished Visitor's Gallery: This Gallery is intended for persons who are wives/husbands of sitting members of Parliament, ex-members of Parliament, members and Secretaries of State Legislatures, Judges, Vice-Chancellors and high officials of the Government of India and State Governments, men of standing in public life, such as Presidents of All India political parties and Distinguished Visitors from foreign countries.

Special Gallery: This Gallery is meant for sons, daughters, father and mother of members of Parliament.

Diplomatic Gallery: This Gallery is meant for the use of foreign diplomats.

Public Gallery: This Gallery is meant for the use of the general public.

Rajya Sabha Gallery: This Gallery is exclusively meant for the use of members of Rajya Sabha who may like to watch the proceedings of the Lok Sabha.

Official Gallery: This Gallery is intended for officials of the Government of India and in certain cases for officials of the Government of States, whose presence is required in connection with the business before the House.

Special Box : This is reserved for the family and guests of the President, Governors of States, Heads of State, Prime Ministers and Crown Princes of foreign countries, Foreign Parliamentary Delegations and other high personages e.g. ex-Presidents and ex-Governor Generals, Chief Justice of India, Chief Ministers of States, etc.

During the sessions of the Tenth Lok Sabha, the attendance to different Galleries was recorded as 170419. About 37,454 sight seers visited the Parliament during inter-session periods of the Tenth Lok Sabha. Statement 54 shows the number of visitors to the different Galleries during the term of the Tenth Lok Sabha. Session-wise break up of visitors is given in Statement 55.

During the periods when Lok Sabha is not in session arrangements are made to take the visitors round the Parliament House. The visitors are taken inside the House in convenient batches. They are taken round the building on the authority of a sight-seers' permit issued by the Reception Office on the recommendation of members of Parliament.

Statement 56 indicates the various foreign delegations/dignitaries who visited Parliament House during the Tenth Lok Sabha.

Statement 57 provides the year-wise number of sight-seers to the Parliament House during the Tenth Lok Sabha.

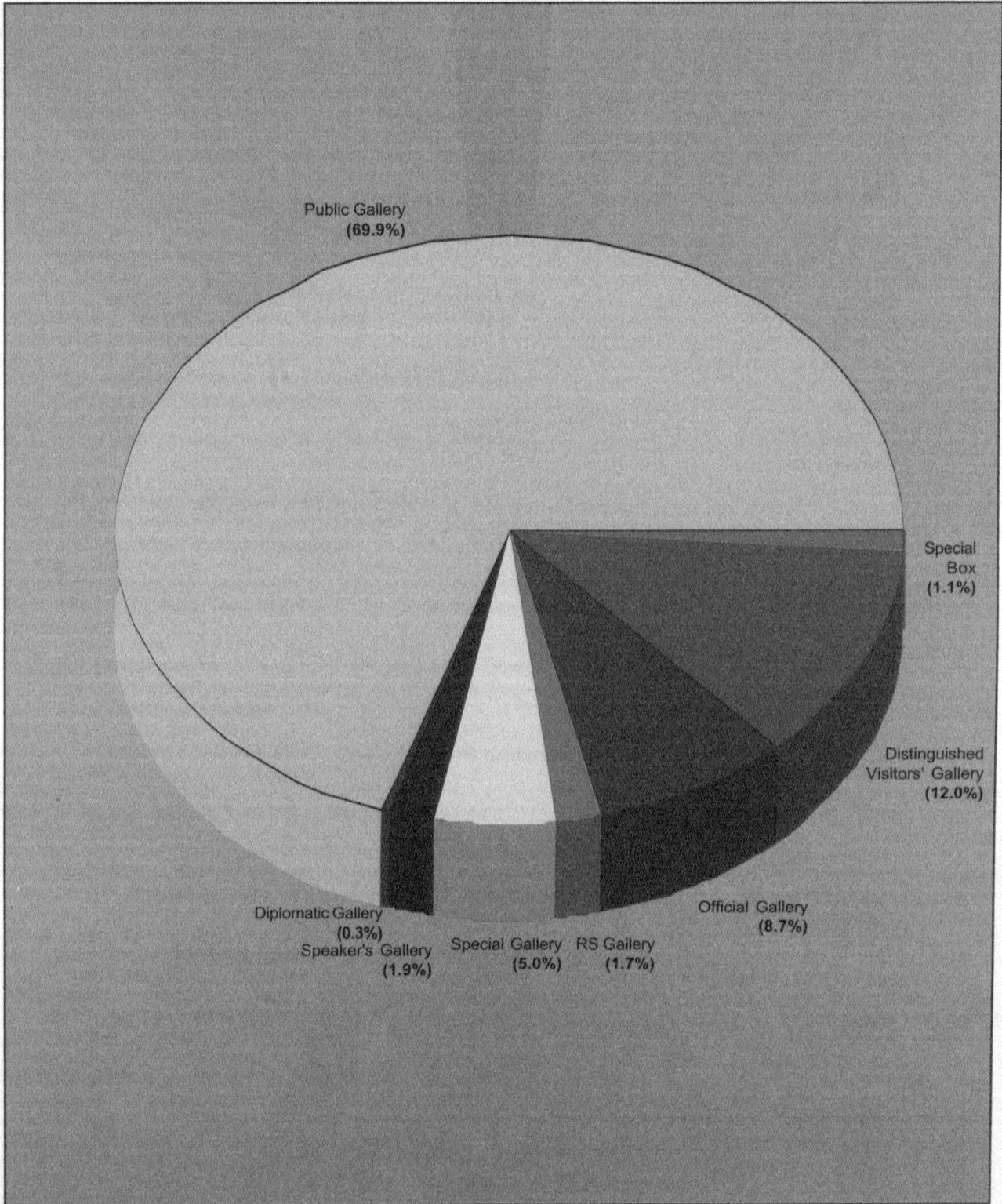
STATEMENT 54**Number of Visitors to different Galleries during the Sitzings of the Sessions of the Tenth Lok Sabha**

S.No.	Name of Gallery	Number of visitors to the Gallery	per cent to total
1.	Public Gallery	118853	69.74
2.	Official Gallery	27402	16.08
3.	Speaker's Gallery	3233	1.90
4.	Distinguished Visitor's Gallery	13474	7.91
5.	Rajya Sabha Gallery	3023	1.77
6.	Diplomatic Gallery	868	0.51
7.	Special Box	200	0.12
8.	Special Gallery	3366	1.97
Total		170419	100.00

STATEMENT 55**Statement showing Attendance in the different Galleries during the Tenth Lok Sabha (Session-wise)**

Session	Public Gallery	DV Gallery	Speaker's Gallery	Special Gallery	RS Gallery	Official Gallery	Diplomatic Gallery	Special Box
1st	22331	3508	1506	696	359	1958	200	25
2nd	8748	717	77	204	27	—	64	—
3rd	9344	1125	136	506	134	3211	57	—
4th	5819	1195	141	258	251	1483	41	—
5th	4462	891	149	180	674	1925	90	14
6th	10533	1235	228	344	394	2112	123	43
7th	8748	938	186	275	355	2219	101	11
8th	5177	415	66	116	39	1529	65	20
9th	12812	978	202	199	229	3605	59	53
10th	1620	175	23	31	52	849	11	—
11th	3231	209	89	59	3	1208	3	8
12th	2727	258	69	42	30	1104	8	—
13th	11374	923	158	241	222	2255	23	3
14th	5970	220	48	69	12	1487	5	11
15th	3084	252	43	85	44	1461	3	12
16th	118853	27402	3233	13474	3023	868	200	3366
Grand Total	234833	40441	6354	16779	5848	27274	1053	3566

ATTENDANCE TO THE DIFFERENT GALLERIES DURING THE TENTH LOK SABHA



STATEMENT 56

Foreign Delegations/Dignitaries who visited Parliament House during Tenth Lok Sabha

S.No.	Delegation/Dignitary	Remarks
1	2	3
1991		
1.	An 18-member European Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. George Stevenson, Chairman of the South Asia Delegation of the European Parliament.	
2.	A 5-member Maldivian Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Ahmed Zaki, Speaker, Citizen's Majlis of Maldives.	
3.	A 6-member Jordanian Parliamentary Delegation led by Dr. Sa'ad Botross Haddadin, MP.	
4.	Mr. Aneerood Jugnauth, Prime Minister of Mauritius.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha.
5.	Mr. Akio Matsumura, Executive Director, Global Committee of Parliamentarians' on Population and Development.	
6.	A 4-member Parliamentarians' team from Republic of Korea led by Mr. Chong Kon Kim, Member of the National Assembly.	Watched the proceedings of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.
7.	A 5-member delegation of the Commission on Foreign Affairs of the French National Assembly led by Mr. Guy Lengagne MP and former Cabinet Minister.	—do—
8.	A 6-member delegation of the Public Accounts Committee from the Parliament of Zimbabwe.	
9.	A group of young journalists from 24 countries.	
10.	An 8-member Committee for Women and Youth of Federal Parliament from the Federal Republic of Germany led by Dr. (Mrs.) Edith Niehuis, MP and President of the Committee.	Watched the Proceedings of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.
11.	A 3-member Parliamentarians' team from the Islamic Republic of Iran.	—do—
12.	H.E. Mr. Wong Kan Seng, Foreign Minister of Singapore.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha.
13.	A 3-member team of Parliamentarians from Nepal.	
1992		
14.	A 7-member Afghan Parliamentary Delegation led by Dr. Khalil Ahmed Abawi, President of the House of Representatives of Afghanistan.	

(Contd.)

1	2	3
15.	Sir Michael Marshall, President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council.	
16.	Hon. Miss Occah Seapaul, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Trinidad & Tobago.	
17.	A 6-member Tanzanian Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E., Chief Adam Sapi Mkwawa, Speaker of the National Assembly of Tanzania.	
18.	A 13-member Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. R.I. Khasbulatov, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation.	
19.	A 10-member Uzbek Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. S.M. Yuldashev, Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan.	
20.	A 14-member delegation, led by Mr. Liao Hansheng, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China.	
21.	An 8-member Polish Parliamentary Delegation led by Prof. Wieslaw Chrzanowski, Marshal of the Sejm.	
22.	An 8-member British Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Jim Lester, MP.	
23.	H.E. Dr. Mario Soares, President of Portugal.	
24.	A 4-member Venezuelan team led by Hon'ble Marisela Padron, Special Representative of President Perz and former Minister of Social Policy.	
25.	Mr. Hwang Jang Yop, former Speaker, D.P.R. Korea.	
26.	Dr. Esmat Abdel Meguid, Secretary-General of Arab League.	
27.	Dr. Abdel—Latif Filali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Kingdom of Morocco.	
28.	Committee on Environment, Nature Protection and Reactor Safety of German Parliament (Bundestag) led by Dr. (Mrs.) Liesel Hertenstein, Deputy Chairperson.	Had a meeting with the Members Parliamentary Subject Committee on Environment and Forests.
29.	H.E. Dr. Sam Nujoma, President of the Republic of Namibia	Watched the proceedings of Rajya Sabha.

(Contd.)

1	2	3
30.	A 5-member delegation of Members of Parliament representing the Arab Parliamentary Union.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha.
31.	A 6-member delegation of the Bundstag led by Dr. (Mrs.) Edith Niehuis, Member of Social Democratic Party.	
32.	A 12-member delegation of Councillors from Walsal (U.K.) led by Peter Smith, Councillor.	
33.	Hon. Mr. Raymond Paul Berenger, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mauritius.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha.
34.	Hon. Mr. Yoshio Sakurauchi, Speaker of House of Representatives, Japan, accompanied by 7 members of the Indo-Japanese Association.	
35.	Mr. Henri Saby, Chairman of the Committee on Development and Cooperation of the European Parliament.	
36.	Hon. Dr. Pascoal Manual Mocumbi, Foreign Minister of Mozambique.	
37.	A 17-member Parliamentary Delegation from Japanese Parliamentarians' Federation for Population and Development led by Dr. Eimatsu Takakuwa, MP.	
38.	Mr. Paul J.D. Ainigimea, Head Chief of Nauru Island Council.	
39.	Members of Public Accounts Committee from the States of Selangor and Perak (Malaysia) led by Dato Haji Miskan Bin Suteru, Chairman of Public Accounts Committee.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha; had a meeting with the Member of PAC, Indian Parliament
40.	Mr. Seyoum Mesfin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ethiopia	
41.	Mr. Piara S. Khabra, British Labour, MP.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha.
1993		
42.	An 11-member Canadian Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. John Fraser, Speaker of the House of Commons	
43.	A 9-member Syrian Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Abdul Qadar Qaddourah, Speaker of the People's Council of Syria	

(Contd.)

1	2	3
44.	A 10-member Belgian Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Charles Ferdinand Nothomb	
45.	A 22-member Brazilian Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Ney Lopes	
46.	A 4-member Suriname Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Jaggernath Lachomon, Speaker National Assembly of Suriname	
47.	A 12-member Mexican Parliamentary Delegation led by Senator Mr. Alfonso Martinez Dominguez	
48.	A 14-member Nepalese Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Daman Nath Dhungana, Speaker, House of Representatives of Nepal	
49.	A 5-member Botswana Parliamentary Delegation led by M.P.K. Nwako, Speaker of the National Assembly	
50.	A 9-member Romanian Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Doru Loan Taracila, Vice-President of Senate	
51.	A 9-member Kuwaiti Parliamentary Delegation led by Ahmed Abdul-Aziz Saadoon, Speaker, National Assembly of Kuwait	
52.	A 13-member German Parliamentary Delegation led by Prof. (Dr.) Rita Suessmuth, President of the German Bundestag	
53.	A 9-member Australian Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Henry Jenkins, Deputy Speaker, House of Representatives of Australia	
54.	A 13-member Kazakh Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Serikbosyn Abdildaevich Abdildin, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
55.	A team of academicians led by Mr. V.P. Shorin, Academician and Chairman of the Committee on Science and Technology of the Russian Federation	
56.	Mr. Sheikh Al Ahmad Al Jaber Al Sabah the first Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister, Kuwait.	
57.	Mr. Nazarshoev Monesho, Chairman of the Committee of Parliament of Science, Education and Youth Policy, Tajikistan	

(Contd.)

1	2	3
58.	Mr. Helmut Becker, Vice-President of the Bundestag.	
59.	A 6-member Chinese delegation from Guangdong Provincial Peoples' Association for Friendship with foreign countries led by Mr. Zhou Heming, Council Member.	
60.	Mr. Madan Kumar Nepal, Leader of Opposition, National Council of Nepal	
61.	Mr. Christer Eirefeldt, Deputy Speaker, Parliament of Sweden.	Watched the proceedings of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.
62.	Rt. Hon. Charles Joseph Clark, President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha.
63.	Mr. Shimon Peres, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Israel.	
64.	A 15-member Parliamentarians' Group from Sweden.	
65.	A 9-member delegation of American Council of Young Political Leaders.	
66.	A 3-member German Parliamentary Delegation	Called on the Chairman, Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare
67.	A 4-member delegation from D.P.R., Korea, led by Mr. Kim Byong Sik, Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Korea.	
68.	Dr. Moosajee Bhamjee, MP, Ireland	
69.	Mr. Vladeslov Joranovics, Vice Prime Minister, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.	
70.	A 10-member Chinese delegation led by Mr. Li Ruihuan, Chairman, National Committee of Chinese Peoples' Political Consultative Conference.	
71.	A 6-member delegation of the Public Accounts Committee, House of Representatives, Nepal.	Had a meeting with the members of PAC, Indian Parliament.
72.	A 6-member Nepalese Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Maleshwar Prasad Singh, Minister of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs.	

(Contd.)

1	2	3
1994		
73.	Rt. Hon. Lord Mackay of Clashefern, Lord Chancellor of U.K. and Lady Mackay	
74.	A 9-member Parliamentary Delegation from Bahrain led by the Second Deputy Chairman, Shura Council, Mr. Ali Saleh Al-Saleh	
75.	A 10-member Bulgarian Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Alexander Yordanov, Chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria	
76.	A 9-member Egyptian Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Ahmed Fathi Sorour, Speaker of the People's National Assembly of Egypt	
77.	Dr. Egon A. Klepsch, President of the European Parliament and Party	
78.	A 6-member Hungarian Parliamentary Delegation led by Speaker, National Assembly of Republic of Hungary Dr. Zoltan Gal	
79.	Prof. Giovanni Spadolini, President of the Senate and Vice-President of the Republic of Italy	
80.	A 5-member Maldivian Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Abdulla Hameed, Speaker, Citizen's Majlis of the Republic of Maldives	
81.	A 7-member Namibian Parliamentary Delegation led by the Chairman, National Council of the Namibian Parliament Mr. Kandy Nehova	
82.	An 18-member delegation from the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, led by the Chairman of the State Duma, Mr. Ivan Petrovich Rybkin	
83.	A 13-member Thai Parliamentary Delegation led by Prof. Marut Bunnag, Speaker, House of Representatives and President of the National Assembly of Thailand	
84.	A 20-member Vietnamese Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Nong Duc Manh, Chairman of the Vietnamese National Assembly	
85.	The Speaker, British House of Commons the Rt. Hon. Ms. Betty Boothroyd, M.P.	

(Contd.)

1	2	3
86.	Mr. Colin Markham, MP from Australia.	
87.	Mr. Justice Md. Yusuf Al-Rafai, Chief Justice, Kuwait.	
88.	Mr. Abdul Rahman Ebrahim al-Houti, Chief of the Public Authority for Compensation for Damages resulting from Iraqi Aggression of Kuwait.	
89.	Ms. Dalia Itzik, Member of Israeli Parliament and Personal Emissary of the Foreign Minister of Israel.	Called on the Leader of Opposition and Chairman, Standing Committee on External Affairs
90.	Hon. Xavier De Villepin, Chairman, Senate Committee for Foreign Affairs, Defence and Armed Forces, France.	Called on the Chairman, Standing Committee on External Affairs and the Chairman, Standing Committee on Defence
91.	A team of Parliamentarians from Germany led by Dr. (Ms.) Ursula Fischer, MP.	
92.	Dr. Nyamdorj, Chairman, Standing Committee of Legal Affairs on the State Great Hural (Parliament of Mongolia).	
93.	A 16-member team including two Congressmen from USA.	
94.	Mr. Farooqui Sobhan, High Commissioner of Bangladesh	
95.	A 6-member Parliamentarians' team from U.K.	Watched the proceedings of Rajya Sabha.
96.	An 11-member delegation of Parliamentarians' Association of Population and Development, Vietnam.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha
97.	A 7-member delegation of the German Parliament.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha; called on the Chairman, Standing Committee of Home Affairs and Justice.
98.	Mr. Gurbux Sing Malhi, Member of Parliament, Canada.	
99.	Mr. John Gummer, Minister of Environment, UK	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha.

(Contd.)

1	2	3
100.	Dr. Klaus Topfer, Minister for Environment and Dr. Klaus Kinkel, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Germany.	Dr. Topfer watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha.
101.	Iranian delegation led by Dr. Hassan Rohani, Chairman, Foreign Relations Committee, Iranian Majlis.	Called on the Leader of Opposition, Lok Sabha.
102.	A 5-member delegation led by Hon. Clive Griffiths, President, Legislative Council of Western Australia.	
103.	H.E. Mr. Son Soubert, Second Vice-President, of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Canada.	
104.	H.E. Chief Emeka Anyaoku, Secretary-General, Commonwealth.	
105.	H.E. Mr. Lakshman Kadirgamar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Democratic Socialist Republic, Sri Lanka.	
106.	Mr. J. Sakellario, a German Socialist and Member of the European Parliament alongwith wife.	
107.	A 6-member Chinese delegation led by the President of Guangdong Peoples' Association for Friendship with Foreign Committees.	
1995		
108.	A 6-member Parliamentary Delegation from Seychelles led by Hon'ble Shelton Macmillan Jolicoeur, Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of Seychelles.	
109.	H.E. Mr. Alexis Galanos, President of the House of Representatives of Cyprus accompanied by his wife and one officer.	
110.	An 11-member Moroccan Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Mohamed Jalal Essaid, President of the House of Representatives.	
111.	A 3-member Cuban Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Jorge Lczcano Perez, President of the International Relations Committee of the Cuban National Assembly of People's Power.	
112.	A 10-member South African Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Dr. Frene Ginwala, Speaker of the National Assembly.	
113.	A 12-member South Asia Delegation of the European Parliament led by Mr. Philippe Monfils, Chairman.	

(Contd.)

1	2	3
114.	Mr. Charles E. Box, Mayor, Rockford, Illinois, USA.	Called on Leader of Opposition, Lok Sabha and the members of Standing Committee on External Affairs.
115.	Mr. F. Bolkestein, Chairman, Liberal Party of Netherlands.	
116.	Mrs. Elizabeth Constable, MLA, Western Australia.	
117.	Mr. Benjamin Jacob, Chairman of the Association of the Indian Jewish Community in Israel accompanied by Mr. Yitzhak Nechemia, an agriculturist.	
118.	An 8-member delegation of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Netherlands led by Mr. P. Bukman, Chairman of the Committee.	
119.	An 11-member delegation of the Society for Constitutional and Parliamentary Exercises (SCOPE), Nepal.	
120.	A 5-member Turkish Parliamentary delegation led by Mr. Usman Ozbek.	
121.	Mr. Jean Gol, President of the Liberal Party of Belgium and Chairman of South Asia Delegation of European Parliament.	
122.	Mr. G.P. Connard, CPA Regional Representative, Australia Region and Mr. E.G. Stony, MLC, Victoria.	
123.	Hon. Sir Robin Gray, Minister of State, Foreign Affairs and Trade, New Zealand.	
124.	Mr. Clive Griffiths, President, Legislative Council of Western Australia.	
125.	An 11-member delegation of Russian Parliamentarians' led by Mr. Vladimir Volfovich Zhirinovskiy, Leader of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia.	Had a discussion with the members of the Standing Committee on External Affairs.
126.	Mr. Mansour Bin Tarif, Minister of Agriculture, Jordan.	
127.	Dr. Khandarker Mosarraaf Hossain, Minister for Energy and Mineral Resources, Bangladesh.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha.
128.	Mr. V.V. Tsepkało, First Deputy Foreign Minister of Belarus.	—do—

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1	2	3
129.	Mr. Manuel Marin Gonzalez, Vice-President of the European Commission.	
130.	Rt. Hon. Sir Peter Emery, MP, UK.	
131.	Mr. Charlie Rose, US Congressman accompanied by 7-member team of Congressional Staff.	—do—
132.	Mr. Jose Ayala Lasso, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.	
133.	Mr. Gareth Evans, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Australia.	Called on the Leader of Opposition, Lok Sabha and Chairman Standing Committee on External Affairs.
134.	H.E. Mr. Sayed Ali Osman, Mohamed Taha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Sudan.	
135.	Mrs. Gertrude Mongella, Secretary-General, Fourth World Conference on Women, 1995.	
136.	Mr. Mujibur Rahman, Minister of State, Finance, Bangladesh.	
137.	A 3-member delegation of the Budget Committee of the Bundestag led by Mr. M. Von Schmude.	Had a meeting with the members of the Standing Committee on Finance.
138.	Mr. Robert Borski Congressman from Pennsylvania and Member of the Committee of Foreign Affairs and Committee on Public Works and Transport.	
139.	Mr. Maurice D. Hinchey, Mr. Bobby L. Rush, Ms. Barbara Rose Collins, members, US Congress.	
140.	H.E. Mr. Sheikh Al-Sabah, Chairman, Kuwaiti National Committee for the Missing and Prisoners of War's Affairs.	
141.	Mr. Bergt Save—Soderbergh, Secretary-General, International Institute of Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA).	
142.	A 4-member delegation from Indo-Kuwait Parliamentary Friendship Committee led by Hon. Ghannam Ali-Al Jamhoo, Chairman of the Committee.	
143.	A 4-member delegation of the British House of Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs led by Rt. Hon. Peter Shore, MP.	Had discussion with the members of the Standing Committee on External Affairs.
144.	A 28-member delegation to the 4th World Conference of the International Society for Adaptive Medicine held in Chandigarh from 9—12 December, 1995.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha.
145.	An 11-member delegation of Parliamentarians from South Africa.	

(Contd.)

1	2	3
146.	Mr. Joseph Verner Reed, Under Secretary-General and Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Public Affairs.	
147.	H.E. Mr. Dullah Omar, Minister of Justice, South Africa.	
148.	Sir Leon Brittan, Vice-President of European Commission.	
1996		
149.	Mr. Michael Morris, Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons of UK accompanied by his wife.	
150.	A 17-member Mongolian Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. N. Bagabandi, Chairman of the State Great Hural of Mongolia.	
151.	An 18-member Egyptian Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Dr. Mustafa Kemal Helmy, Speaker of the Egyptian Shoura Council.	
152.	Mr. Michael Marshall and Mr. Tom Cox MP's, UK.	
153.	Hon. Mr. Anil Moonesinghe, Deputy Speaker of Parliament of Sri Lanka.	
154.	A 3-member delegation of the Standing Committee on Parliamentary Privileges and Ethics of the New-South Wales Legislative Council, Australia, led by Hon. Dr. Meredith Burgmann, Chairperson.	Had discussion with Chairman and members of the Committee of Privileges, Lok Sabha; called on the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Water Resources.
155.	A 4-member Israeli delegation led by H.E. Prof. Amnon Rubinstein, Minister of Education, Science and Culture, Israel.	
156.	Mr. Krasimir Premyanov, Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Bulgarian Socialist Party.	
157.	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Mauritius.	
158.	H.E. Mr. Laszlo Kovacs, Foreign Minister of Hungary.	
159.	A 12-member delegation of Senate Committee for Economic Affairs and Plan, France.	Had discussion with the members of the Standing Committee on Finance.
160.	H.E. Mr. Yevgeny M. Primakov, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Russian Federation.	Had discussion with the Chairman and members of the Standing Committee on External Affairs.
161.	Mr. Nakayama, Former Minister of Japan for Foreign Affairs.	
162.	An 11-member delegation of Members of Parliament of Taiwan led by Mr. Huang Cheng-Yuh.	

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 57**Number of Sight Seers to Parliament House during the Tenth Lok Sabha**

Year	Number
1991 (From 9 July 1991)	5315
1992	12520
1993	5114
1994	8725
1995	5780
1996 (upto 10 May 1996)	2596

ORIENTATION AND TRAINING IN PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURES

Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST)

With a view to ensuring smooth, efficient and prompt services to Parliament and State Legislatures, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training was set up on January 1, 1976, as an integral Division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat. The Bureau is designed to provide institutionalised opportunities for systematic training, orientation and problem and practice-oriented studies in the various disciplines of parliamentary institutions, processes and procedures, to all those responsible for the running of the democratic system the legislators, the policy-makers, the administrators and various other functionaries at different levels.

Apart from organising Training and Refresher Courses for officers of Parliament and State Legislature Secretariats and conducting Appreciation Courses for senior and middle level officers of Government of India and probationers of All India and Central Services, the Bureau conducts Orientation Programmes for new members of Parliament, to provide them opportunities to: (i) discuss various aspects of parliamentary processes and procedures; and (ii) familiarise themselves more closely with the operational mechanics of parliamentary institutions.

During the Tenth Lok Sabha, the Bureau arranged nine Orientation Programmes for new members of Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies and conducted 369 Programmes including Appreciation and Refresher Courses, Attachment Programmes, Training Courses, International Programmes, Study Visits, etc. covering Probationers of All India/Central Services, Officers of Government of India/State Legislature Secretariats and Professors/Lecturers of Universities/Colleges.

The Bureau also looks after the foreign training, study visits and deputation of legislative officials from India. Every year the Bureau organises two international programmes. During the Tenth Lok Sabha, five Parliamentary Internship Programmes for foreign Parliamentary officials and five Training programmes in Legislative Drafting for foreign Parliamentary/Government officials under the Colombo Plan and Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP) were organised by the Bureau.

The Parliamentary Internship Programme which lasts for about two months intends to acquaint the participants with the environment, culture, traditions and working of parliamentary institutions in India and

provides opportunities to the participants to exchange ideas in the context of their own experiences in their legislatures.

The training programmes in Legislative Drafting which is of two and a half months duration is designed to equip the participants with the basic concepts, skill and techniques required for drafting a legislation so that they can render valuable assistance to the legislators when called upon to do so.

A Seminar on the working of the newly constituted Departmentally Related Standing Committees was organised in December, 1994 for members of Parliament.

In order to inculcate the spirit of parliamentary democracy among the student community, Zonal and All India Inter-University Competitions on Model Parliament are also organised by the BPST. During the tenure of the Tenth Lok Sabha, an All India Inter-University Competition on Model Parliament—fifth in the series—was organised in November, 1994.

A trained and efficient parliamentary staff is a must for the smooth functioning of Parliament. To give effect to this idea about the importance of training, an Expert Group Meeting on 'Training of Parliamentary Staff' was organised from 26 February to 1 March, 1996 under the joint auspices of the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, Lok Sabha Secretariat and the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Secretariat. Senior Parliamentary Officials from some of the Commonwealth countries and the CPA Secretariat attended this meeting and shared their experiences with a view to developing a sound training curriculum for training of Parliamentary Staff in the Commonwealth countries.

The following films prepared by the Secretariat during the period of the Tenth Lok Sabha are also being used to augment and accelerate deliberations in various training programmes organised by the Bureau:

1. Parliamentary Questions
2. Financial Committees of Parliament
3. Parliamentary Etiquettes and Manners
4. Private Members' Bills
5. How to be an Effective Parliamentarian?
6. Enriching of Parliamentary Debates.

Statement 58 details the Programmes/Courses organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training during the period of the Tenth Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 58

Details of Seminars, Courses and Programmes, Study Visits, etc. conducted by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training during the Tenth Lok Sabha

S.No.	Seminar/Course/Programme	Date of Commencement	Date of Termination	No. of Participants
1	2	3	4	5
(i) Orientation Programmes for Members of Parliament/ State Legislative Assemblies				
1.	Orientation Programme for newly elected Members of Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha—Lucknow	27.7.1991	28.7.1991	124
2.	Orientation Programme for newly elected Members of Tenth Lok Sabha	9.8.1991	12.8.1991	22
3.	Orientation Programme for newly elected Members of Orissa Legislative Assembly at Bhubaneswar	13.9.1991	14.9.1991	111
4.	Orientation Programme for newly elected Members of Andaman & Nicobar Pradesh Council	11.11.1991	15.11.1991	20
5.	Orientation Programme for newly elected Members of Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha held at Bhopal	18.2.1994	20.2.1994	140
6.	Orientation programme for newly elected Members of Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha at Shimla	26.2.1994	27.2.1994	50
7.	Orientation Programme for newly elected Members of Goa Legislative Assembly	26.4.1995	28.4.1995	14
8.	Orientation Programme for newly elected Members of Orissa Legislative Assembly at Bhubaneswar	13.11.1995	14.11.1995	80
9.	Orientation Programme for newly elected Members of Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly	12.2.1996	14.2.1996	14
(ii) Appreciation Courses for Probationers of All India & Central Services/Officers of Government of India/Professors/Lecturers etc.				
1.	Appreciation Course for Indian Revenue Service Probationers	12.8.1991	16.8.1991	85
2.	Appreciation Course for Indian Foreign Service (IFS) Probationers	19.8.1991	23.8.1991	12

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Appreciation Course for Audit Officers sponsored by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG) Office	19.8.1991	21.8.1991	42
4.	Appreciation Course for Indian Railway Stores Service (IRSS) Probationers	3.9.1991	6.9.1991	26
5.	Appreciation Course for Indian Railway Service of Engineers (IRSE) and Indian Railway Service of Signal Engineers (IRSSE) Probationers	9.9.1991	13.9.1991	52
6.	Appreciation Course for Customs & Central Excise Service Probationers	9.9.1991	13.9.1991	33
7.	Appreciation Course for Probationers of IRSE, Indian Railway Personnel Service (IRPS) and Indian Railway Service of Mechanical Engineers (IRSME)	9.12.1991	13.12.1991	46
8.	Appreciation Course for Indian Police Service (IPS) Probationers	23.12.1991	27.12.1991	77
9.	Twenty-third Appreciation Course for Indian Administrative Service (IAS) Probationers	3.2.1992	7.2.1992	108
10.	Appreciation Course for Probationers of Indian Audit and Accounts Service (IA&AS), Indian Civil Accounts Service (ICAS), Indian Defence Accounts Service (IDAS) and Indian Defence Estate Service (IDES)	10.2.1992	14.2.1992	41
11.	Appreciation Course for Indian Foreign Service Probationers and Foreign Diplomats	9.3.1992	13.3.1992	29
12.	Appreciation Course for Indian Revenue Service Probationers	20.4.1992	24.4.1992	128
13.	Appreciation Course for Probationers of: (i) Indian Postal Service; (ii) Indian Post & Telegraph Accounts & Finance Service (IP & TAS); and (iii) IRSE	15.6.1992	19.6.1992	26
14.	Appreciation Course for Indian Forest Service Probationers	6.7.1992	10.7.1992	64

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Appreciation Course for Probationers of IRSME and Indian Revenue Service (IRS)	14.9.1992	18.9.1992	39
16.	Appreciation Course for IRSE Probationers	19.10.1992	23.12.1992	37
17.	Appreciation Course for IRSE Probationers and Indian Information Service Probationers	14.12.1992	18.12.1992	42
18.	Appreciation Course for IPS Probationers	28.12.1992	1.1.1993	60
19.	Appreciation Course for Probationers of: (i) IAS; (ii) IA & AS; and (iii) ICAS	8.2.1993	12.2.1993	112
20.	Appreciation Course for Probationers of: (i) IRAS; (ii) IRPS; and (iii) IRSS	22.2.1993	26.2.1993	24
21.	Appreciation Course for Probationers of Indian Ordnance Factories Service and Participants in the 20th News Agency Journalism Course for Non-aligned Countries at Indian Institute of Mass Communications (IIMC)	1.3.1993	5.3.1993	62
22.	Appreciation Course for: (i) Probationers of IDAS and IDES; and (ii) Audit Officers	9.3.1993	12.3.1993	57
23.	Appreciation Course for IRS (Customs & Central Excise) Probationers	15.3.1993	19.3.1993	97
24.	Appreciation Course for: (i) Directors, Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries to the Government of India; (ii) Probationers of Indian Information Service; (iii) Probationers of Indian Postal Service	5.7.1993	9.7.1993	46
25.	Appreciation Course for Indian Forest Service Probationers	26.7.1993	30.7.1993	62
26.	Appreciation Course for: (i) Officers of Public Undertakings; (ii) IRSME and Indian Railway Traffic Service (IRTS) Probationers	23.7.1993	27.7.1993	86
27.	Appreciation Course for Probationers of: (i) Indian Revenue Service (IRS); and (ii) Indian Ordnance Factories Service (IOFS)	27.8.1993	1.10.1993	80
28.	Appreciation Course for IRSE Probationers and Jr. Clerks of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha Secretariats	8.11.1993	11.11.1993	27

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Appreciation Course for IPS Probationers	20.12.1993	24.12.1993	80
30.	Appreciation Course for IOFS Probationers	17.1.1994	21.1.1994	6
31.	Appreciation Course for IRTS and IDES Probationers	24.1.1994	28.1.1994	35
32.	Appreciation Course for IAS Probationers	31.1.1994	4.2.1994	81
33.	Appreciation Course for IA&AS Probationers and Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies (ICPS) Fellows	7.2.1994	11.2.1994	42
34.	Appreciation Course for Indian Revenue Service Probationers	21.3.1994	25.3.1994	83
35.	Appreciation Course for IRAS, IRSS and IRSSE Probationers	4.4.1994	8.4.1994	41
36.	Appreciation Course for Indian Statistical Service (ISS) Probationers	11.4.1994	15.4.1994	43
37.	Appreciation Course for Probationers of Indian Foreign Service	2.5.1994	6.5.1994	14
38.	Appreciation Course for Indian Forest Service Probationers	16.8.1994	19.8.1994	63
39.	Appreciation Course for Indian Customs & Central Excise Service (IC & CES) Probationers	19.9.1994	23.9.1994	60
40.	Appreciation Course for: (i) Audit Officers; and (ii) IA&AS Probationers	13.2.1995	17.2.1995	65
41.	Appreciation Course for IRS Probationers	6.3.1995	10.3.1995	88
42.	Appreciation Course for ISS Officers	13.3.1995	16.3.1995	24
43.	Appreciation Course for IAS Probationers	27.3.1995	31.3.1995	79
44.	Appreciation Course for IRSS Probationers	10.4.1995	12.4.1995	20
45.	Appreciation Course for IRSSE & IRSME Probationers	15.5.1995	19.5.1995	55
46.	Appreciation Course for IFS Probationers	29.5.1995	2.6.1995	15

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
47.	Appreciation Course for IC & CES Probationers	18.9.1995	22.9.1995	48
48.	Appreciation Course for Professors/ Lecturers of Universities	22.7.1991	26.7.1991	45
49.	Appreciation Course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures for Officers of Public Undertakings and Indian Information Service (IIS) Probationers	5.8.1991	9.8.1991	46
50.	Appreciation Course for Audit Officers sponsored by C&AG Office	19.8.1991	23.8.1991	42
51.	Appreciation Course for Officers of Indian Audit & Accounts Service	28.8.1991	30.8.1991	20
52.	Appreciation Course for Officers of Indian Audit & Accounts Department	1.10.1991	3.10.1991	17
53.	Appreciation Course for Audit Officers of Indian Audit & Accounts Department	7.10.1991	11.10.1991	70
54.	Appreciation Course for Audit Officers of Indian Audit and Accounts Department	2.12.1991	6.12.1991	45
55.	Appreciation Course for: (i) Audit Officers; (ii) Probationers of Indian Ordnance Factories Service; and (iii) Foreign Journalists attending training at IIMC	3.3.1992	6.3.1992	65
56.	Appreciation Course for: (i) Scientific & Technical Officers of Department of Electronics; and (ii) Probationers of Indian Postal Accounts & Finance Service	23.3.1992	27.3.1992	16
57.	Appreciation Course for Probationers of: (i) Indian Postal Service; (ii) Indian Post & Telegraph Accounts & Finance Service; and (iii) IRSE	15.6.1992	19.6.1992	26
58.	Appreciation Course for Officers of Public Undertakings	3.8.1992	7.8.1992	46
59.	Appreciation Course for Youth Coordinators of Nehru Yuvak Kendras	10.8.1992	14.8.1992	28
60.	Appreciation Course for Officers of Government of India	17.8.1992	20.8.1992	25

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
61.	Appreciation Course for Professors/ Lecturers of Universities/Colleges	24.8.1992	28.8.1992	33
62.	Appreciation Course for: (i) Audit Officers; and (ii) Probationers of IRSME	12.10.1992	16.10.1992	48
63.	Appreciation Course for Officers of Defence Services	23.11.1992	27.11.1992	33
64.	Appreciation Course for Accredited Journalists of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha	15.2.1993	19.2.1993	22
65.	Appreciation Course for Audit Officers, Professors/Lecturers of Universities/Colleges & Probationers of Indian Trade Service	19.7.1993	23.7.1993	89
66.	Appreciation Course for Youth Coordinators of Nehru Yuvak Kendras	16.8.1993	20.8.1993	28
67.	Appreciation Course for Audit Officers	11.10.1993	15.10.1993	42
68.	Appreciation Course for Audit Officers	6.12.1993	10.12.1993	42
69.	Appreciation Course for middle level Defence Service Officers	13.12.1993	17.12.1993	33
70.	Appreciation Course for Media Persons	16.2.1994	18.2.1994	18
71.	Appreciation Course for Audit Officers and IRPS Probationers	7.3.1994	11.3.1994	55
72.	Appreciation Course for: (i) Section/ Desk Officers; (ii) Indian Postal Service Probationers; and (iii) IRSME Probationers	13.6.1994	17.6.1994	36
73.	Appreciation Course for Directors, Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries of the Government of India	27.6.1994	1.7.1994	17
74.	Appreciation Course for Professors/ Lecturers of Universities/Colleges	4.7.1994	8.7.1994	21
75.	Appreciation Course for Officers of Defence Services	25.7.1994	29.7.1994	32
76.	Appreciation Course for: (i) Officers of Public Undertakings; and (ii) Probationers of ICAS, IDAS, IRAS, IP&TAS and IIS	8.8.1994	12.8.1994	106

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
77.	Appreciation Course for Middle Level Officers of Defence Services	5.9.1994	9.9.1994	29
78.	Appreciation Course for Audit Officers	17.10.1994	21.10.1994	32
79.	Appreciation Course for: (i) IIS Officers; (ii) Students of Hindi Journalism Course; and (iii) IRSSE Probationers	24.10.1994	27.10.1994	70
80.	Appreciation Course for Audit Officers	19.12.1994	23.12.1994	38
81.	Appreciation Course for Journalists/ Sub-Editors of National Dailies and Middle Level Officers of Doordarshan and All India Radio	3.4.1995	7.4.1995	14
82.	Appreciation Course for: (i) Section/ Desk Officers of Government of India; and (ii) Indian Postal Services Probationers	12.6.1995	16.6.1995	32
83.	Appreciation Course for Directors, Dy. Secretaries and Under Secretaries to the Government of India	26.6.1995	30.6.1995	20
84.	Appreciation Course for Professors/ Lecturers of Universities/Colleges	10.7.1995	14.7.1995	32
85.	Appreciation Course for Audit/ Accounts Officers	17.7.1995	21.7.1995	43
86.	Appreciation Course for Officers of Defence Services	31.7.1995	4.8.1995	28
87.	Appreciation Course for Officers of Public Undertakings	7.8.1995	11.8.1995	30
88.	Appreciation Course for Audit Officers and Indian Railway Service of Electrical Engineers (IRSEE) Probationers	11.12.1995	15.12.1995	40
89.	Appreciation Course for Probationers of Indian Audit & Accounts Service	15.1.1996	19.1.1996	27
90.	Appreciation Course for: (i) Indian Revenue Service Probationers; (ii) Officers of Indian Defence State Service; and (iii) Parliamentary Fellows from ICPS	11.3.1996	15.3.1996	76

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
(iii) Training Programmes for the Officers of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats				
1.	Computer Appreciation Course for Officers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats	13.11.1991	19.11.1991	11
2.	Training Course for Reporters of Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats	1.1.1992	14.1.1992	42
3.	Computer Awareness Programme for Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariats of the rank of Under Secretary and above	6.1.1992	12.1.1992	16
4.	Training Course in High Speed Shorthand for Stenographers in English	6.1.1992	31.1.1992	6
5.	Training Course for Watch & Ward Officers of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats	21.1.1992	29.1.1992	37
6.	Training Course for Officers of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats in the Working of Parliamentary Committees	27.1.1992	31.1.1992	30
7.	Computer Appreciation Course for PAs/PSs of Lok Sabha Secretariat held at NIC, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi	25.5.1992	29.5.1992	11
8.	Training Course for Sr./Jr. Clerks and Sr./Jr. Library Assistants of Lok Sabha Secretariat	22.6.1992	26.6.1992	48
9.	Computer Appreciation Course for PAs/PSs of Lok Sabha Secretariat	22.6.1992	26.6.1992	32
10.	Training Course for Hindi Assistants/Translators of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats	24.8.1992	4.9.1992	17
11.	Training Course for Group 'D' staff appearing in Departmental Exam. for the grade of Junior Clerk	14.9.1992	25.9.1992	52

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Training Course for Sr. Asstts./ Asstts. of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats in Parliamentary Processes & Procedures and Office Procedures & Methods	12.10.1992	20.10.1992	31
13.	Training Course for Proof Readers/ Copy Holders for Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats	4.1.1993	8.1.1993	30
14.	Training Course in regional Language (Bengali) for staff and Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat	11.1.1993	15.1.1993	30
15.	Training Course for Sr./Jr. Clerks of Lok Sabha Secretariat	17.5.1993	21.5.1993	32
16.	Training Course in High Speed shorthand for candidates appearing in exam. for Reporters	26.5.1993	15.6.1993	8
17.	Training Course in Computer for staff of Lok Sabha Secretariat	31.5.1993	4.6.1993	30
18.	Training Course for Senior Library Assistants/Junior Library Assistants of Lok Sabha Secretariat	12.7.1993	16.7.1993	10
19.	Training Course for Reporters and Interpreters of Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats	6.9.1993	14.9.1993	35
20.	Training Course for Watch & Ward officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats	13.9.1993	21.9.1993	35
21.	Training Course for Officers of Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats, working in the Committee Branches	20.9.1993	24.9.1993	20
22.	Training Course for Officers/ staff of Lok Sabha Secretariat (Question Branches)	27.9.1993	29.9.1993	62
23.	Training Course for Research Assistants and Asstts. of Lok Sabha Secretariat	4.10.1993	8.10.1993	24
24.	Training Course for Attendants Grade III appearing in Departmental Exam. for Ly. Attdt. Grd. II	17.1.1994	24.1.1994	5

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Training Course for Officers working in Financial Committees/Departmentally-related Standing Committees of Parliament/State Legislature Secretariats	22.8.1994	26.8.1994	37
26.	Appreciation Course for Officers upto the rank of Assistants of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats	12.9.1994	16.9.1994	35
27.	Training Course in Surveillance of CCTV Security System for Officer of Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha	9.11.1994	11.11.1994	1
28.	Training Course in Computer System for Officials of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly	28.11.1994	2.12.1994	1
29.	Training Course of Indexer for officials of Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha	19.12.1994	23.12.1994	2
30.	Training Course of Indexer for officials of Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha	26.12.1994	30.12.1994	3
31.	Training Programme for Shri A.K. Payasi, A.S., Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha	15.5.1995	26.5.1995	1
32.	Training Course in office procedures and methods for Sr. Asstts./Asstts. of Lok Sabha Secretariat	19.6.1995	23.6.1995	22
33.	Training Course for Officers working in Financial and Departmentally-related Standing Committees	21.8.1995	25.8.1995	35
34.	Sixth Management Development Programme for Officers of Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats	4.9.1995	8.9.1995	40
35.	Training Course for Watch & Ward Officials of Parliament and State Legislature Secretariats	25.9.1995	29.9.1995	18
36.	Training Course for newly promoted/recruited Research/Reference Asstts. of Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats	27.10.1995	3.11.1995	24
37.	Training Course for Reporters of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats	20.11.1995	24.11.1995	34

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
(iv) Attachment Programme for Officers of State Legislature Secretariats				
1.	Attachment Programme for officials of Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat with Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats	8.10.1991	11.10.1991	2
2.	Attachment of Shri T.A. Srinivasan, Internal Financial Adviser, Karnataka Legislature with Lok Sabha Secretariat to enable him to study the various facilities available to MPs	21.10.1991	25.10.1991	1
3.	Attachment of Officers of Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha Secretariat with Lok Sabha Secretariat to study the working of Legislative Branches	1.9.1992	11.9.1992	2
4.	Attachment Programme for Officers of Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha with officers and Branches of Departmentally-related Standing Committees	11.5.1994	13.5.1994	3
5.	Attachment Programme for Officers of Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha (Secretary and PS to Secy.) with Standing Committee Branches	16.5.1994	18.5.1994	2
6.	—do—	18.5.1994	20.5.1994	3
7.	—do—	23.5.1994	26.5.1994	3
8.	—do—	30.5.1994	1.6.1994	3
9.	Attachment Programme for Officers of Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat with P.U. Committee of Lok Sabha Secretariat	1.8.1994	4.8.1994	2
10.	Attachment Programme for officials of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Secretariat to study working of computerised system in Lok Sabha Secretariat	19.10.1995	20.10.1995	2

1	2	3	4	5
(v) Attachment of Fellows of Institute of Constitutional & Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi				
1.	Attachment Programme for M.D. Students of NIH&FW and ICPS Fellows	16.12.1991	20.12.1991	27
2.	Attachment Programme for ICPS Parliamentary Fellows	30.12.1991	10.1.1992	22
3.	Attachment Programme for ICPS Fellows with different Branches of Lok Sabha Secretariat	1.2.1993	5.2.1993	13
4.	Attachment Programme for ICPS Fellows with the Branches of Lok Sabha Secretariat	14.2.1994	28.2.1994	16
5.	Attachment Programme for Parliamentary Fellows from ICPS	6.2.1995	17.2.1995	9
6.	—do—	18.3.1996	22.3.1996	6
(vi) International Programmes for Foreign Parliamentary Officials				
1.	Seventh Parliamentary Internship Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials	26.9.1991	13.11.1991	18
2.	Seventh Training Programme in Legislative Drafting	26.11.1991	20.2.1992	11
3.	Eighth Parliamentary Internship Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials	25.9.1992	12.11.1992	19
4.	Eighth Training Programme in Legislative Drafting	23.11.1992	12.2.1993	16
5.	Ninth Parliamentary Internship Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials	22.9.1992	9.11.1993	9
6.	Ninth Training Programme in Legislative Drafting	24.11.1993	3.2.1994	11
7.	Tenth Parliamentary Internship Programme	28.9.1994	15.11.1994	6
8.	Tenth Training Programme in Legislative Drafting	21.11.1994	31.1.1995	7

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Eleventh Parliamentary Internship Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials	27.9.1995	14.11.1995	13
10.	Eleventh International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting	21.11.1995	31.1.1996	12
(vii) Parliamentary Staff Exchange Project				
1.	Parliamentary Staff Exchange Project (USA) Ph. I	23.7.1994	5.8.1994	3
2.	Parliamentary Staff Exchange Project Ph. II between India and USA	12.6.1995	1.7.1995	12
(viii) Attachment Programmes for Foreign Participants				
1.	Attachment Programme for Librarians from Nigeria	26.7.1991	9.9.1991	10
2.	Attachment Programme for Editors from Nigeria	19.8.1991	30.9.1991	13
3.	Attachment Programme for foreign participants from the office of C&AG of India	14.10.1991	17.10.1991	26
4.	Attachment Programme for participants in the International Training Programme on "Audit of Public Works" and Project at C&AG office	1.11.1992	3.1.1992	32
5.	Attachment Programme for foreign participants in the International Training Programmes being organised by the office of C&AG of India	30.3.1992	31.3.1992	25
6.	Attachment Programme for foreign participants undergoing training at C&AG office	2.11.1992	4.11.1992	27
7.	Attachment Programme for foreign participants attending training course at office of C&AG of India	12.1.1993	15.1.1993	25
8.	Attachment Programme for foreign participants undergoing training at the office of C&AG of India	29.3.1993	31.3.1993	23

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Attachment Programme for foreign participants attending course at the office of C&AG of India	27.10.1993	29.10.1993	25
10.	Attachment Programme for foreign participants undergoing training at the office of C&AG of India	19.1.1994	21.1.1994	29
11.	Attachment Programme for foreign participants attending Training Programme at the office of C&AG of India	4.1.1994	5.1.1994	20
12.	Attachment Programme for foreign participants attending Training Programme at the office of C&AG of India	2.2.1995	3.2.1995	18
13.	Attachment Programme in Parliamentary Reporting for Officers of Parliament of Ghana	1.6.1995	30.6.1995	3
14.	Attachment Programme for foreign participants attending training course at C&AG of India	4.12.1995	5.12.1995	18

(ix) Study Visits by Officers/Probationers of All India/Central Services/Teachers/Students

S.No.	Study Visit by	Date of Study Visit	No. of participants
1	2	3	4
1.	Study Visit by Probationer Officers of the Department of Telecommunications from Advanced Level Telecommunication Training Centre (ALTTC), Ghaziabad	29.7.1991	74
2.	Study Visit by trainee officers attending a Training Course at ICFS	6.8.1991	26
3.	Study Visit by Senior Lecturers of Economics of various Universities/Colleges attending a Refresher Course at JNU	9.8.1991 12.8.1991	36
4.	Study Visit by teachers attending a training Course at Jamia Millia Islamia Academic Staff College	5.9.1991	25

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
5.	Study Visit by students of Columbia Foundation School, Vikas Puri, New Delhi	8.9.1991 9.9.1991	40
6.	Study Visit by students of Columbia Foundation School, Vikas Puri, New Delhi	10.9.1991	56
7.	Study Visit by students of University of Bardhwan	24.10.1991	34
8.	Study Visit by students of Sardar Patel Vidyalaya, New Delhi	18.11.1991	45
9.	Study Visit by students of N.B. Thakur Law College, Nashik	19.11.1991	27
10.	Study Visit by Probationers of IRSEE	20.11.1991	35
11.	Study Visit by Senior Lecturers attending a Refresher Course at JNU Academic Staff College	26.11.1991	30
12.	Study Visit by Sales Tax Officers of various Sales Tax Departments of States	27.11.1991	21
13.	Study Visit by participants from IIMC, New Delhi	17.12.1991	25
14.	Study Visit by students of Dayal Singh College, New Delhi	19.12.1991	6
15.	Study Visit by Judges, etc. from Institute of Criminology etc.	20.12.1991	12
16.	Study Visit by students of Shivaji University, Pune	25.2.1992	20
17.	Study Visit by participants from ALTTC, Ghaziabad (UP)	26.2.1992	35
18.	Study Visit by Profs./Lecturers undergoing training at Jamia Millia Islamia	26.2.1992	22

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
19.	Study Visit by participants from IIMC	5.3.1992	24
20.	Study Visit by trainee Journalists of Rani Durgavati University, Jabalpur (MP)	9.3.1992	19
21.	Study Visit by participants attending 48th Training Course on Crime and Justice at Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, Delhi	11.3.1992	35
22.	Study Visit by students of Journalism, Poona University, Pune	11.3.1992	35
23.	Study Visit by students of SMJN College, Haridwar	16.3.1992	40
24.	Study Visit by trainee Journalists from Symbiosis Institute of Journalism & Communication, Pune	16.3.1992	26
25.	Study Visit by Distt. Magistrates, Judges etc. undergoing training at CIFS	23.4.1992	21
26.	Study Visit by Lecturers/Profs. attending training at Jamia Millia Islamia	30.4.1992	40
27.	Study Visit by trainees from UPTRON, Sahibabad	30.4.1992	35
28.	Study Visit by Sales Tax officers undergoing training at the National Institute of Public Finance & Policy (NIPFP)	5.5.1992	35
29.	Study Visit by students of Government Girls Sr. Sec. School, Saraswati Vihar, Delhi	12.5.1992	56
30.	Study Visit by Probationers of Indian Postal Service and P&T Accounts and Finance Service	8.7.1992	23
31.	Study Visit by Administrators of different Universities undergoing training at Jamia Millia Islamia	10.7.1992	13

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
32.	Study Visit by Civil Service Probationers of Delhi and Andaman & Nicobar Islands undergoing training at Delhi Administration, Vishwas Nagar	27.7.1992	9
33.	Study Visit by participants undergoing training at ISTM	31.7.1992	18
34.	Study Visit by teachers from different Universities attending Training Course at Jamia Millia Islamia	4.8.1992	32
35.	Study Visit by Students of Columbia Foundation School, Vikaspuri, New Delhi	6.8.1992	54
36.	—do—	7.8.1992	46
37.	Study Visit by students of Jaspal Kaur Public School, Shalimar Bagh	18.8.1992	82
38.	—do—	19.8.1992	56
39.	Study Visit by students (LL.B Final) of Vardhman University, Vardhman	21.9.1992	34
40.	Study Visit by students of Anandalaya, Anand (Gujarat)	21.10.1992	22
41.	Study Visit by students of Sardar Patel Vidyalaya, Lodi Estate, New Delhi	1.12.1992	41
42.	Study Visit by students of Shri H.L. Goyal Government College, Tauru, Gurgaon (Haryana)	2.12.1992	19
43.	Study Visit by IRSEE Probationers, Pune	11.12.1992	32
44.	Visit by former D.G., Doordarshan Shri S.S. Sharma	16.12.1992	1
45.	Visit by Shri Mani Shanker Iyer, M.P.	16.12.1992	1
46.	Visit by participants from ICPS for seeing the Video on Private Members' Bills	24.12.1992	18

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
47.	Study Visit by participants from AL TTC Ghaziabad	13.1.1993	22
48.	Study Visit by DMs and DCs, Collectors and Supdt. of Police attending training course at Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (ICFS), Rohini, New Delhi	3.2.1993	25
49.	Study Visit by probationers of overseas Training Programme of Trainees attending training at Institute of Secretarial Training and Management (ISTM)	11.3.1993	12
50.	Study Visit by students of Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra	16.3.1993	20
51.	Study Visit by students of University of Poona, Pune	17.3.1993	35
52.	Study Visit by students of Symbiosis Society's Institute of Journalism and Communication, Pune	18.3.1993	30
53.	Study Visit by students of Makhanlal Chaturvedi National University of Journalism, Bhopal	22.3.1993	21
54.	Study Visit by the trainee Journalists of Department of Communication Studies and Research, Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur	29.3.1993	8
55.	Study Visit by the students of SMJN P.G. College, Haridwar	26.4.1993	40
56.	Study Visit by Admn. Staff members of various Universities undergoing training at Jamia Millia Islamia Academic Staff College, New Delhi	27.4.1993	54
57.	Study Visit by Probationers of Deptt. of Telecom., Ghaziabad	4.5.1993	54

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
58.	Study Visit by newly recruited (Journalism) of YMCA, New Delhi	5.5.1993	65
59.	Study Visit by newly recruited officers of Haryana Civil Services	12.5.1993	12
60.	Study Visit by Officers of the rank of SPs, DSPs, DMs etc. undergoing training at ICFS, New Delhi	27.5.1993	30
61.	Study Visit by Shri S.D. Gupta U.S., Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat to study staff pattern in PAL, PU & Standing Committee Branches	18.6.1993	1
62.	Study Visit by Admn. Staff Officers of various Universities undergoing training at Jamia Millia Islamia	27.7.1993	18
63.	Study Visit by Group 'A' officers of Department of Telecom	6.8.1993	55
64.	Study visit by participants of Refresher Course being conducted at Jamia Millia Islamia Academic Staff College	25.8.1993	26
65.	Study Visit by students of LL.B. (Final) of University of Burdwan	2.9.1993	45
66.	Study Visit by Section Officers undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	2.9.1993	28
67.	Study Visit by Officers undergoing training at ICFS	9.9.1993	35
68.	Study Visit by delegates attending meeting at Human Settlement Management Institute	29.9.1993	60
69.	Study Visit by Workers, Teachers, and Trainees from Vijayawada	28.10.1993	29
70.	Study Visit by Assistants undergoing training at ISTM	28.10.1993	29

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
71.	Study Visit by IRSEE Probationers	22.11.1993	34
72.	Study Visit by a group of Sales Tax Officers undergoing training at National Institute of Public Finance and Policy	7.12.1993	18
73.	Study Visit by teachers and administrators attending a Course at Academic Staff College, New Delhi	8.12.1993	55
74.	Study Visit by students of PG Diploma Course being conducted by IIMC	13.12.1993	27
75.	Study Visit by participants attending Training Course at ICFS	16.12.1993	30
76.	Study Visit by Political Science Students of H.L. Goyal Govt. College, Tauru (Gurgaon)	20.12.1993	41
77.	Study Visit by participants attending training Course at IIMC	23.12.1993	14
78.	Study Visit by Political Science Students of H.L. Goyal Govt. College, Tauru, Gurgaon	11.1.1994	31
79.	Study Visit by students of Journalism of Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla	18.1.1994	24
80.	Study Visit by officers undergoing training at the ICFS, New Delhi	19.1.1994	17
81.	Study Visit by Assistants undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	20.1.1994	30
82.	Study Visit by students of Bharti Vidyapeeth's Arts, Science & Commerce College, Sangli	15.2.1994	8
83.	Study Visit by participants undergoing training course at Academic Staff College, Jamia Millia Islamia	1.3.1994	15
84.	Study Visit by students of Deptt. of Communication & Journalism, University of Poona, Pune	2.3.1994	19

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
85.	Study Visit by Gr. 'A' Probationary Officers undergoing training at the ALTTC, Ghaziabad	3.3.1994	35
86.	Study Visit by students of Shivaji University, Kolhapur	4.3.1994	22
87.	Study Visit by Probationary Officers of Department of Telecommunications, ALTTC, Ghaziabad	15.3.1994	30
88.	Study Visit by students from Makhanlal Chaturvedi National University of Journalism, Bhopal	16.3.1994	17
89.	Study Visit by students of the Symbiosis Institute of Journalism and Communication, Pune	17.3.1994	35
90.	Study Visit by Assistants undergoing training at the ISTM, New Delhi	29.3.1994	30
91.	Study Visit by trainee Journalists from Rani Durgavati University, Jabalpur	30.3.1994	20
92.	Study Visit by Gr. 'A' Probationary Officers of Department of Telecom, ALTTC, Ghaziabad	19.4.1994	17
93.	Study Visit by teachers of Universities/Colleges attending programme at Jamia Millia Islamia	28.4.1994	50
94.	Study Visit by IRSEE Probationers from Nasik	29.4.1994	21
95.	Study Visit by Sales Tax officers from National Institute of Public Finance & Policy, New Delhi	9.5.1994	14
96.	Study Visit by students of Journalism Course of YMCA Centre for Mass Media	11.5.1994	32
97.	Study Visit by students from SMJN Degree College, Haridwar	13.5.1994	36
98.	Study Visit by Assistants undergoing training Programme at ISTM, New Delhi	7.6.1994	38
99.	Study Visit by Gr. 'A' Probationary Officers of Department of Telecommunications, Ghaziabad	15.6.1994	39
100.	Study Visit by Assistants undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	17.6.1994	27

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
101.	Study Visit by IOFS Probationers	11.7.1994	14
102.	Study Visit by Middle level Officers undergoing training at ISTM	14.7.1994	20
103.	Study Visit by Assistants undergoing training at ISTM	15.7.1994	25
104.	Study Visit by students from YMCA	15.7.1994	10
105.	Study Visit by officers undergoing training at Central Translation Bureau	5.8.1994	35
106.	Study Visit by trainee Journalists of H.S.G. University, Sagar (M.P.)	9.8.1994	18
107.	Study Visit by teachers attending training course at Jamia Millia Islamia	9.8.1994	35
108.	Study Visit by Gr. 'A' Probationary Officers undergoing training at Ghaziabad	18.8.1994	57
109.	Study Visit by students of Mamta Modern School, Vikaspuri	19.8.1994	61
110.	Study Visit by Gr. 'A' Probationary Officers of Department of Telecom, ALTTC, Ghaziabad	23.8.1994	49
111.	Study Visit by students of Jaspal Kaur Public School, Paschimi Shalimar Bagh, New Delhi	25.8.1994	82
112.	Study Visit by Assistants undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	2.9.1994	26
113.	Study Visit by IRSE Probationers	5.9.1994	13
114.	Study Visit by S.O. (Probs.) undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	13.9.1994	28
115.	Study Visit by participants in the 53rd Course on Crime and Justice being organised by the ICFS, New Delhi	14.9.1994	25
116.	Study Visit by students of Dr. Ambedkar Law College, Madras	30.9.1994	48
117.	Study Visit by Assistants attending Refresher Course at ISTM	23.11.1994	32

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
118.	Study Visit by Assistants attending training Course at ISTM	1.12.1994	25
119.	Study Visit by Field Officers working in the Directorate-General of Security	14.12.1994	21
120.	Study Visit by students of Delhi Public School, Vasant Kunj	19.12.1994	50
121.	—do—	20.12.1994	42
122.	—do—	21.12.1994	55
123.	Study Visit by teachers attending Training Course at Jamia Millia Islamia	21.12.1994	50
124.	Study Visit by students of Kalindi College, New Delhi	22.12.1994	130
125.	Visit by delegation of 11 Members of Standing Committee on Public Enterprises	19.1.1995	11
126.	Study Visit by participants from National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science	18.1.1995	20
127.	Study Visit by Assistants attending training course at ISTM	25.1.1995	29
128.	Study Visit by students of Architectural Conservation (M. Arch) Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi	8.2.1995	11
129.	Study Visit by participants from ALTTC, Ghaziabad	14.2.1995	50
130.	Study Visit by Officers of Deptt. of Urban Development attending a programme at Human Settlement Management Institute	14.2.1995	24
131.	Study Visit by 3 professors from the Central Department of Political Science, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu	16-17.2.1995	3
132.	Study Visit by Assistants attending training at ISTM	20.2.1995	24
133.	Study Visit by students of H.L. Goyal Govt. College, Tauru, Gurgaon	21.2.1995	49
134.	Visit of Secretary, Joint Secy. and other officers of Delhi Vidhan Sabha	23.2.1995	5
135.	Study Visit by a participant from Australia	28.2.1995	1

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
136.	Study Visit by students of Dr. Ambedkar College, Delhi	28.2.1995	25
137.	Study Visit by Members of Church of North India, Synod	2.3.1995	25
138.	Study Visit by LL.B. students of Hooghly Mohsin College Chinsurah, Hooghly	7.3.1995	21
139.	Study Visit by Assistants attending training at ISTM	8.3.1995	21
140.	Study Visit by students of Bharti Vidyapeeth's Arts, Science & Commerce College, Sangli	14.3.1995	15
141.	Study Visit by students of Symbiosis Society's Institute of Journalism & Communication, Pune	15.3.1995	53
142.	Study Visit by Gr. 'A' Probationary Officers of Telecom. Deptt., Ghaziabad	21.3.1995	44
143.	Study Visit by students of Journalism and Comm., University of Poona, Pune	22.3.1995	27
144.	Call on H.S. by students of Journalism and Communication, Nagpur University	22.3.1995	53
145.	Study Visit by IRSEE Probationers	23.3.1995	50
146.	Study Visit by teachers of Pol. Sc. attending programme at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	24.3.1995	41
147.	Study Visit by Probationers of IDAS, ICAS etc.	31.3.1995	55
148.	Visit by officers of Karnataka Legislature	24-25.4.1995	2
149.	Study Visit by students of Sadhu Vaswani International School, New Delhi	25.4.1995	36
150.	Study Visit by Sales Tax Officers from NIPEP	26.4.1995	46
151.	Study Visit by teachers from Jamia Millia Islamia	28.4.1995	46
152.	Study Visit of officers of Department of Telecom. ALTTC, Ghaziabad	1.5.1995	45

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
153.	Study Visit by Assistants of GOI from ISTM	16.5.1995	25
154.	Study Visit by teachers from Jamia Millia Islamia	17.5.1995	25
155.	Study Visit by Probationers of Department of Telecom. from ALTTC, Ghaziabad	23.5.1995	30
156.	Study Visit by students of Journalism Diploma Course from YMCA, New Delhi	24.5.1995	24
157.	Study Visit by Assistants from ISTM	14.6.1995	29
158.	Study Visit by Assistants from ISTM	26.7.1995	29
159.	Study Visit by students of Bal Bhavan Public School, Laxmi Nagar, New Delhi	16.8.1995	38
160.	-do-	17.8.1995	41
161.	Study Visit by officials of United States Information Service	23.8.1995	5
162.	Study Visit by IIS Probationers	24.8.1995	22
163.	Study Visit by LL.B (Final) students of University of Bardwan	7.9.1995	42
164.	Study Visit by Assistants from ISTM	8.9.1995	27
165.	Study Visit by SOs/ACSOs attending training course at ISTM	11.9.1995	37
166.	Study Visit by Profs./Lecturers attending Training Course at ICFS	9.10.1995	25
167.	Study Visit by trainee Journalists from Rani Durgawati Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur	13.10.1995	16
168.	Study Visit by students of Gulbarga University	12.10.1995	25
169.	Visit by Committee Officers of Assam Legislative Assembly	12.10.1995	6
170.	Study Visit by students from Karnataka University, Dharwad	3.11.1995	15
171.	Study Visit by Assistants from ISTM, New Delhi	6.11.1995	51

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
172.	Study Visit by students of Symbiosis Society's Instt. of Journalism and Communication, Pune	28.11.1995	67
173.	Study Visit by students of St. Joseph's Education Society, Hyderabad	1.12.1995	75
174.	Study Visit by students of Lawrence School, Sanawar, Himachal Pradesh	6.12.1995	22
175.	Study Visit by Prof./Lecturers from Jamia Millia Islamia	11.12.1995	23
176.	Study Visit by students of P.G. Dip. in Journalism from IIMC, New Delhi	12.12.1995	29
177.	Study Visit by Councillors from Alibag Municipal Council, Alibag, Raigad	13.12.1995	14
178.	Study Visit by students from IIMC, New Delhi	14.12.1995	34
179.	Study Visit by students of Shri Shivaji College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Prabhani, Maharashtra	19.12.1995	22
180.	Study Visit by students of Sadhu Vaswani School for Girls, Shanti Niketen, New Delhi	20.12.1995	34
181.	Study Visit by a group of 20 trainee journalists undergoing training at Press Trust of India	21.12.1995	20
182.	Study Visit by Participants in the 56th Course on Crime and Justice at the Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science, New Delhi	17.1.1996	19
183.	Study Visit by Assistants undergoing Foundational Training at ISTM	17.1.1996	27
184.	Study Visit by students of Bharati Vidyapeeth Arts, Science & Commerce College, Sangli	19.2.1996	30
185.	Study Visit by students from Deptt. of Communications & Journalism, University of Poona, Pune	28.2.1996	30
186.	Study Visit by Officers of Indian Defence Estate Service	6.3.1996	26
187.	Study Visit by students of Journalism Course from YMCA Centre for Mass Media, New Delhi	7.3.1996	40

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
188.	Study Visit by students of Journalism and Communications Science, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra	8.3.1996	18
189.	Study Visit by students of the Deptt. of Political Science, Jamia Millia Islamia Academic Staff College, New Delhi	12.3.1996	35
(IX-A) Study Visits by Officers from Foreign Countries			
1.	Study Visit by officials from Indonesian People's Assembly	22.1.1992	2
2.	Study Visit by Secretary of Bangladesh Parliament Secretariat (Mr. Abul Hashem) and Asstt. Secretary (Mr. Sofiullah)	19.5.1992	2
3.	Study Visit by officials of Nepalese Parliament to study the methodology and tenure of Members of Upper House	25.5.1992	2
4.	Study Visit by Nepalese Parliamentary Delegation	23.9.1992	6
5.	Study Visit by Diplomats attending training programme at Foreign Service Training Institute (FSTI), New Delhi	9.11.1992	15
6.	Study Visit by foreign diplomats attending Course at FSTI	15.3.1993	26
7.	Study Visit by foreign diplomats	19.3.1993	31
8.	Study Visit by foreign journalists attending a Diploma Course in News Agency at IIMC	22.10.1993	11
9.	Study Visit by foreign diplomats undergoing training at FSTI, New Delhi	10.11.1993	38
10.	Study Visit by 15 Journalists from Nepal undergoing training at IIMC	2.12.1993	15
11.	Study Visit by foreign diplomats undergoing training at FSTI	10.12.1993	23
12.	Study Visit by a group of foreign Journalists undergoing training at IIMC, New Delhi	18.2.1994	24
13.	Study Visit by foreign diplomats attending the Professional Course for foreign diplomats of FSTI, New Delhi	28.3.1994	19

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
14.	Study Visit by foreign diplomats attending training Course at Foreign Service Institute, New Delhi	11.11.1994	19
15.	Study Visit by foreign participants from Foreign Service Training Institute, New Delhi	5.12.1994	7
16.	Study Visit by Teachers from National Centre for South Asian Studies, Melbourne, Australia	30.12.1994	9
17.	Study Visit by foreign participants attending programme at National Institute of Educational Policy and Administration, New Delhi	31.3.1995	24
18.	Study Visit by Namibian Officials	31.5.1995	4
19.	Visit by Ambassador Save-Soderbergh to India in his capacity as Secretary General of International Institute of Democracy and Electoral Assistance	19.9.1995	2
20.	Visit by Committee Officer of Assam Legislative Assembly	21.9.1995	1
21.	Visit by Secy. to Chief Govt. Whip of Sri Lanka	12-13.10.1995	1
22.	Visit by Mr. Robert John Marshall & Mr. David Wyn., British citizens	19.11.1995	2
(X) Others			
1.	Video film show on Parliamentary Questions for Officers of Question Branch	4.1.1993	43
2.	Video film show on "Parliamentary Questions" for Maj. (Gen.) B.C. Khanduri, Hon. MP	1.2.1993	1
3.	Video film show on "Parliamentary Questions" for Reporters of Lok Sabha Secretariat	1.2.1993	26
4.	Lecture Session on "The Budget in Parliament" by Shri B.B. Pandit, Director (EC) for officers of Departmentally Related Standing Committee Branches	5.4.1993	17
5.	Lecture Session on "The Budget in Parliament" by Shri V. Balasubramanian, Consultant, M/o Finance to officers of Standing Committee Branches	13.4.1993	22

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
6.	Lecture Session by Shri S. Bal Shekar, Under Secretary who attended training at RIPA, London	12.1.1994	62
7.	Lecture Session by Shri V.K. Sharma, Under Secretary	15.2.1994	12
8.	Lecture Session by Shri N.K. Sapra, Deputy Director	16.2.1994	42
9.	Lecture Session by Shri R.C. Ahuja, Deputy Director	17.2.1994	47
10.	Lecture on "How to write ACRs" for Reporting Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat	29.6.1994	29
11.	Fifth All India Inter-University Competition on Model Parliament	8.11.1994 9.11.1994	75
12.	Lecture on "Parliamentary Administration in India and U.K."	20.1.1995	70
13.	Lectures by Senior Parliamentary officials who attended Parliamentary Staff Exchange Project 'Phase-II' at Washington, in June-July, 1995	20.9.1995	225
14.	N.C. Chatterjee Memorial Lecture on "Civil Liberties and Human Rights" in collaboration with ICPS	18.12.1995	150

PARLIAMENTARY MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES (PMA)

The origin of Parliamentary Museum and Archives (PMA) can be traced to 1976 when, as part of the Parliament Library, Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS), Lok Sabha Secretariat set up a Parliamentary Archives of Photographs and Films to preserve authentic and up-to-date pictorial record of the history of the institution of Parliament, its activities and eminent personalities. In the following years, a blueprint was prepared and on 1 August 1984, the proposal to set up the Parliamentary Museum and Archives was approved by the General Purposes Committee of Lok Sabha. Soon thereafter systematic work to set up the PMA was taken up. A great deal of preliminary spade work was done between 1984 and 1989 and on 29 December 1989 the Speaker, Lok Sabha, inaugurated the Parliamentary Museum and Archives.

Aims and Objectives

The objectives of Parliamentary Museum and Archives are to acquire, collect and preserve the rare objects; relics; models; artworks; paintings; photographs; tapes; gifts; other Parliamentary antiques like old/historical furniture, pens, writing pads, wigs/dresses of Parliamentary officials, etc.; official records; manuscripts-private papers of eminent parliamentarians; unpublished dissertations, etc. connected with the origin, growth, structure and functioning of the parliamentary institutions in India and their predecessor bodies.

At present, PMA has three distinct sections *viz.*: (i) Parliamentary Museum, (ii) Parliamentary Archives and (iii) Parliamentary Photographs and Films Section.

(i) Parliamentary Museum

In the current phase of its growth, the Parliamentary Museum is concentrating on acquisition and building of comprehensive collections, proper preservation of all its holdings and display of selected items. But, in due course, it will undertake other tasks directed towards the dissemination of information relating to parliamentary institutions and the projection of a proper image of and the encouragement of healthy respect for Parliament by stimulating interest in its growth, activities and achievements. The activities of the Museum includes treatment, repair and restoration of rare and historic object; designing and preparation of

scale models and reproductions; study of the collections with a view to helping research and dissemination of fresh knowledge; developing instructional programmes on tapes, audio cassettes, slides, video cassettes, films, etc., for visitors and students of the history and operation of parliamentary institutions; arranging lectures, film shows, periodic exhibitions, conducting tours, demonstrations, seminars, workshops and parliamentary festivals; motivating or/and arranging radio and television programmes based on its collections and displays; designing, preparing and displaying in the form of easy-to-understand-at-a-glance charts, graphs, diagrams, material and data concerning the history, organization and operation of parliamentary institutions; making the Museum Galleries more useful and enjoyable to visit through the use of colour, sound, light, animation and other modern exhibiting techniques, deploying devices like the "taking labels", guide books, portable tape-recorded guides, etc., and by combining some specimens or reproductions to illustrate story or an important event in the history of Parliament, or to explain a parliamentary concept or procedure; developing a store where one can buy souvenirs like small replicas of Parliament House, illuminated models of Parliament House or its Chambers, portraits and plaster casts, plastic, wax or bronze figures of great Parliamentarians; organizing research trips to learn, collect and exhibit; preparation of guide books to the Museum and Archives and its collections; reserving separate days for school children and college students and arranging guided tours, competitions and film shows on the story of Parliament for them; developing further the photo and films wing and setting up a research lab of its own; developing bio-data and other materials related to the life and accomplishments of eminent Parliamentarians and others who have contributed to the growth and evolution of Parliamentary institutions; building a potent parliamentary movement, taking Parliament and parliamentary education to the people at the grassroots to the common man through extension programmes, mobile touring exhibitions at different centres all over the country on appropriate occasions; and developing the necessary applied software for computerized storage, retrieval and dissemination.

The collection of the Museum is so planned and exhibited as to give an integrated look and to provide a ready record of the developments, achievements, experiences, ideas, men and events. The exhibits relate

to the history, working, operational mechanics, etc., of parliamentary institutions. The Museum is further divided into three sectors *viz.* (a) History of Parliament, (b) Parliaments of the world, and (c) State Legislatures.

The History of Parliament sector provides a moving sense of history of Parliament. It depicts the existence of democratic institutions in ancient India, growth and evolution of modern parliamentary institutions during the British period and development of parliamentary institutions in the post-Independence period. The objects belonging to Central Legislative Assembly during the pre-Independence period, photographs and charts relating to the working and activities of the Houses of Parliament, portraits of distinguished freedom fighters and eminent parliamentarians have been displayed in this sector.

The Parliaments of the world sector concentrates on parliaments of the world. Photographs and models of buildings of various foreign parliaments have been displayed. Gifts and presents received from foreign parliaments and dignitaries for the Parliament of India are beautifully arranged in separate show-cases.

The State Legislatures sector throws light on the Legislatures in States. Impressive scale models and photographs of Legislature buildings and other objects including publications pertaining to them have been displayed separately.

(ii) Parliamentary Archives

The Parliamentary Archives mainly concerns with the acquisition, storage, systematic cataloguing and preservation of precious records, private papers, historical documents and other documentary materials by promotion and dissemination of research and other literary activities in the field of parliamentary democracy. The Archives maintains up-to-date record of obituary references made in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. It acquires books on constitutional developments, parliamentary activities and books on and by members of Parliament, Speakers, Secretaries General and former MPs for furtherance of the literary and research activities.

(iii) Parliamentary Photographs and Films Section

This Section was established in 1976 to acquire, preserve, catalogue and display the photographs concerning parliamentary activities including those relating to parliamentary delegations visiting India and foreign countries. The Section undertakes (a) acquisition of photographs on parliamentary activities including those of various parliamentary delegations visiting India/foreign countries, (b) cataloguing of photographs, (c) liaison with outside agencies like the Photo Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and private photographers for photo enlargements needed

from time to time, and (d) organisation of temporary exhibitions.

Progress made by PMA*

PMA has acquired an up-to-date pictorial record of the history of the institution of Parliament, its activities and of eminent parliamentarians and other connected personalities. The present collection of PMA is about 8200 photographs and 29 films.

The Parliamentary Museum has models of 15 State Legislature buildings of India and 8 foreign Parliament buildings. Besides, blown-up colour photographs of all the Indian State Legislature buildings and photographs of 80 foreign Parliament buildings are also available in the Museum.

The other interesting objects added to the collections of the Museum are the gown and wig worn by the erstwhile President of the Central Legislative Assembly, an oil painting of the inauguration of the Indian Round Table Conference in London, a chair used by the first Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, and original specimen of the seats used in the Princes Chamber and personal articles of Shri G.V. Mavalankar, the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

A number of visitors both from India and abroad had visited the PMA during the tenure of Tenth Lok Sabha. The foreign dignitaries included parliamentary delegations from the Republic of Korea, Turkey, Iran, Maldives, Jordan, Uzbekistan, UK, Belgium, Bulgaria, IPU, European Union, CPA, etc. Besides, groups of officers from various Government Departments and students of different schools and other educational institutions have also been visiting PMA regularly.

The Parliamentary Museum and Archives has endeavoured to collect and preserve about 1154 stamps and First Day Covers issued by Department of Posts from time to time and stamps of various other countries of the world, ashes of Mahatma Gandhi in a silver-bronze container and about 60 gifts presented by various parliamentary delegations from United States. Apart from these, PMA has a collection of 27,948 documents/private papers/correspondence of eminent parliamentarians and freedom fighters on the working of Parliament and related matters. It has also a collection of 158 books on Constitution parliamentary activities and books written on and by members of Parliament and Secretaries General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Statement-59 gives the details of various items added in the PMA since its inception.

The PMA has prepared charts, graphs and diagrams concerning the history, organisation and operation of the parliamentary institution in an easy-to-understand form. These are updated from time to time.

*Upto 31 March 1996.

Exhibitions on varying themes, mostly connected with the functioning and achievements of parliament, for members of Parliament and the general public are organised by PMA. During the period of Tenth Lok Sabha, eight such exhibitions on various themes have been organised. The exhibitions organised during Eighth and Ninth Lok Sabha were 15 and 3 respectively. Statement II gives the theme and duration of various exhibitions organised during the Tenth Lok Sabha.

The other key features of the activities of PMA include the collection of portraits of distinguished freedom fighters and eminent parliamentarians which were unveiled in the Central Hall, Parliament House. During the Tenth Lok Sabha, 3 portraits have been added in the separate Portrait Gallery of the Museum. PMA has updated records of obituary references made in the House(s) for future references, added 114 books and supplied 4217 photographs to various Sections/Branches in response to their demands for inclusion in the new books/publications brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Hall of National Achievements (HNA)

The General Purposes Committee decided in 1984 to establish a Hall of National Achievements in the precincts of Parliament House. The underlying idea in setting up of the Hall was to present the "Nation's

achievements" since 1947 in various fields of activity, in an integrated manner, through audio-visual means such as live models, colour transparencies, video recordings, blown-up photographs, actual objects, histograms, etc. so that the countryman, foreign delegations, tourists, etc. coming to the Capital may have the opportunity to glance through the strides in development in various sectors. In other words, the Hall is proposed to be established in the form of a constantly developing institution. With this end in view, various public undertakings and departments of Government of India have been approached to participate in the project and contribute exhibits pertaining to their areas of activity for organising the exhibition. Several public undertakings and Government departments have already agreed, in principle, to participate in the project and contribute exhibits for the proposed Hall.

To present an integrated picture of the nation's achievements in diverse fields of activities, it has been envisaged to organise the exhibition in 9 core sectors covering all spheres of activity, such as Agriculture, Power, Industry, Science & Technology, Health, Trade & Commerce, Defence, Transport & Communication and Education & Culture. Since the project is a new one a planned institution would have to come up in the coming years.

STATEMENT 59

Items added to Parliamentary Museum and Archives

S.No.	Items	Added during the Tenth Lok Sabha	Total
1	2	3	4
1.	Models		
	(a) Foreign Parliament buildings	1	8
	(b) States Legislature buildings	Nil	15
	(c) Other models	1	1
2.	Gifts/Items from		
	(a) Foreign Countries	4	60
	(b) Indian States	20	63
3.	Audio-Cassettes		
	Regarding Conferences/Seminars/ Interviews etc.	16	33
4.	Video-Cassettes		
	Regarding Conferences/ Seminars/Interviews etc.	43	107

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
5.	Photographs		
	(a) Different views of 80 Foreign Parliament buildings	225	225
	(b) Parliamentary activities, eminent Parliamentarians etc.	2200	7975
6.	Portraits		
	Eminent Parliamentarians and Secretaries General	3	18
7.	Books		
	On/by Parliamentarians	114	158
8.	Spool-Tapes		
	Regarding Conferences	9	9
9.	Commemorative Stamps		
	First day covers/commemorative stamps connected with Parliament, Constitution etc.	4	1154

STATEMENT 60

Exhibitions Organised by PMA during the period of Tenth Lok Sabha

	Theme of Exhibition	Venue	Duration
1.	Activities/Achievement of Parliament of India	Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi	24.7.1991 to 16.8.1991
2.	Commonwealth and India	Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi	23.9.1991 to 30.9.1991
3.	Parliament and State Legislatures	Vidhan Sabha Secretariat, Gandhi Nagar	28.5.1992 to 2.6.1992
4.	Parliament and State Legislatures	Bombay	29.10.1992 and 30.10.1992
5.	Rajiv Gandhi—His Vision of India and the World	Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi	21.5.1992 to 4.6.1992
6.	Parliament and State Legislatures	Legislative Assembly Secretariat, Madras	25.6.1993 to 27.6.1993
7.	Bharat Participatory Democracy	Legislative Assembly Secretariat, Bhubaneswar	1.2.1994 to 6.2.1994
8.	Activities of the Lok Sabha and Lok Sabha Secretariat	Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi	4.2.1995

EDITORIAL AND TRANSLATION SERVICE AND RAJBHASHA PRABHAG

A. Editorial and Translation Service

The primary function of Editorial and Translation Service is to prepare official report of the proceedings of each sitting of Lok Sabha in the form of daily Lok Sabha Debates; to prepare Indices to Debates; to prepare English and Hindi versions of Synopsis of the daily proceedings of Lok Sabha; to prepare Hindi version of various publications brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, the Reports of various Parliamentary Committees and that of the various parliamentary papers like Lists of Business, Lists of Questions, Bulletins Part I and Part II, Lists of Amendments, Lists of Cut Motions etc., for circulation to members to help them in performance of their Parliamentary duties.

Three versions of Lok Sabha Debates are prepared, namely, original version, Hindi version and English version. Out of these three versions, only two versions, namely, Hindi and English versions are printed. The original version is kept in the Library for reference purpose.

Indices to English and Hindi versions of Debates are prepared with a view to facilitating reference and access to the official records of the business of the House, and are printed session-wise.

The Synopsis of Debates is a gist of important suggestions and points made during the debates in the Lok Sabha.

During the term of Tenth Lok Sabha, a new branch was set up to handle the translation work relating to eleven Departmentally-related Standing Committees which were constituted after the introduction of committee system to enable the Members of Parliament to discuss at length the Demands for Grants etc. of various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. The Service has two other committee branches also which provide Translation assistance to Financial and other Committees of Parliament by translating their reports, Notices of sittings, Agenda, Notes, Lists of points, Questionnaires, minutes, Reports and Action Taken Reports etc.

Soon after the constitution of Ninth Lok Sabha the Indian Parliamentary Group proposed to observe the birth anniversaries of eminent parliamentarians to recall and remember their contribution to our national and parliamentary life. In pursuance of this proposal it was decided to bring out a new series to be known as the "Eminent Parliamentarians Monograph Series". Under this series, several monographs, including monographs on Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, Shri R. Venkatraman, Shri V.K. Krishna Menon, Shri S.M. Joshi, Shri Jagjivan Ram etc. were brought out during the Tenth Lok Sabha.

Statement 61 gives the details of items dealt within Editorial and Translation Service during the Tenth Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 61

Details of Items dealt within Editorial and Translation Service during the Tenth Lok Sabha

S.No.	Item	Description
1	2	3
1.	Debates (Original version)	(i) 423 Debates of Lok Sabha comprising 2,23,793 pages were edited. (ii) 551 printed pages of unparliamentary expressions were compiled and edited.
2.	Debates	(i) 423 Debates comprising 2,63,424 pages of manuscripts were edited and sent for printing. (ii) 1,10,023 notices of questions original in Hindi translated into English.

1	2	3
3.	Debates (English version)	423 Debates comprising 2,08,899 pages of manuscripts were translated, revised, edited and sent for printing upto November, 1995.
4.	Synopsis of Debates	401 issues of daily synopsis consisting of 35,857 English and 26,820 Hindi pages were brought out.
5.	Constituent Assembly Debates (Hindi version) (Debates from 9.12.1946 to 24.1.1950)	500 sets of CA Debates (Hindi version) running into approx. 11000 printed pages were got reprinted.
6.	Synopsis of proceedings of 37th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held in September, 1991	Hindi and English versions of Synopsis were prepared, published and circulated among delegates.
7.	Synopsis of proceedings of 11th Parliamentary Conference of Members from Small countries, held in September, 1991.	-do-
8.	Synopsis of proceedings of Conference of Presiding Officers, Leaders of Parties, Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs, Whips, Secretaries, and Senior Officers of Parliament and State Legislatures held in September, 1992.	Hindi and English versions of Synopsis were prepared, published and circulated among delegates.
9.	Synopsis of Proceedings of 89th IPU Conference held in April, 1993	-do-
10.	Synopsis of Sixth CPA Parliamentary Seminar held in January, 1994 (17 to 25 January, 1994)	-do-
11.	Verbatim proceedings of Sixth CPA Parliamentary Seminar held in January, 1994 (English version)	Proceedings of all days running into approx. 600 printed pages were got published.
12.	Verbatim proceedings of Sixth CPA Parliamentary Seminar held in January, 1994 (Hindi version)	-do-
13.	Synopsis of First Conference of the Association of SAARC Speakers Parliamentarians held in July, 1995 (21-24 July, 1995)	Hindi and English Versions of Synopsis of the entire proceedings were prepared, published and circulated among the delegates.

(Contd.)

1	2	3
14.	Verbatim proceedings of First Conference of the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians held in July, 1995	Proceedings of all days running into approx. 271 pages were got published
15.	Indices to Lok Sabha Debates (Hindi versions)	Indices to 5th, 6th and 7th Sessions of Eighth Lok Sabha were brought out.
16.	Questions	(a) From English into Hindi 1,43,529 (b) From Hindi into English 1,10,023 (c) Corrigenda to the Lists of questions 2,669 pages (d) Preparation of Member-wise index to Hindi Starred/Unstarred Questions Lists 2,905 pages
17.	Parliamentary Publications	(a) Parliamentary Publications 30,869 pages (b) Indices to Parliamentary Publications 475 pages (c) Scrutiny of proofs related to Parliamentary publications 24,928 pages
18.	Parliamentary Committee Reports	(a) Translation of Parliamentary Committees' Reports 61,089 (b) Translation of other publications connected with Reports of Parliamentary Committees 1,37,137 pages
19.	Miscellaneous items	(a) Private Members' Bills 5,780 pages (b) Amendments to Government as well as Private Members' Bills 4,094 pages (c) Lists of Business 4,412 pages (d) Bulletins Part I&II 16,292 pages (e) Cut Motions 4,523 pages (f) Amendments to Motions etc. 4,114 pages (g) Notices under various rules of Procedures 5,753 pages (h) Speeches of Speaker and other VIPs 517 pages (i) Other Miscellaneous items of work 10,956 pages

B. Rajbhasha Prabhag

Lok Sabha Secretariat has been pioneer in the efforts for progressive use of Hindi for official purposes. In May 1957, it brought out a Glossary of about 26,000 parliamentary, legal and administrative terms with their Hindi equivalents. In view of the statutory provisions regarding progressive use of Hindi in official working

and increasing demand from Members of Parliament to make them available various parliamentary publications and research and reference literature in Hindi also, small nucleus of Hindi Unit under Library, Research & Reference Service was created in April, 1975 for bringing out 'Sansadiya Patrika' originally prepared in Hindi and meeting the reference enquiries in Hindi from Members. This Hindi Unit was subsequently named as 'Rajbhasha

Prabhag' and place under Editorial and Translation Service in 1984. Over the years its functions and responsibilities have increased manifold in the direction of implementation of Constitutional directive for gradual change over to Hindi as official language. Presently the Prabhag is engaged in the following items of work—

(a) Publication of the following five periodicals produced independently based on material prepared/contributed in Hindi :

(i) **Sansadiya Patrika** : This informative and valuable periodical is being published quarterly and contains, mainly, original contributions on Constitutional and Parliamentary subjects in Hindi. It also serve as an authentic recorder of practices and procedure that are continuously being evolved in Indian and Foreign Legislatures as also of important Parliamentary events and activities occurring at home and abroad. Besides, it provides ample opportunities to the M.Ps, MLA/MLCs and other scholarly writers to express their views through their articles, write ups etc.

(ii) **Samachar Manjusha** : It is a monthly digest of important news summaries from various national and regional Hindi newspapers and periodicals. Its main aim is to keep the Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies/Councils abreast of the important events reported at home and abroad in the recent past.

(iii) **Saransh Seva** : This quarterly periodical contains abstracts from important books, reports and articles published mainly in Hindi. The abstracts are prepared in such a way that originality of the subject matter and ideas of the writer remain intact.

(iv) **Kendriya Adhiniyam Sar** : This quarterly periodical contains synopsis of all the Bills passed by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President during the particular quarter. The main purpose of the periodical is to provide gists of the latest Central Acts to the Members of Parliament and other readers.

(v) **Sarkari Upkram-Samachar Aur Abhimat Sar** : It is a monthly periodical which contains summaries of news and comments appearing in prominent Hindi newspapers and periodicals about the performance of public undertakings. It also contains gists of important recommendations made by the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings.

(b) **Scripting** : Apart from the publication of the periodicals mentioned above, an important job of scripting the messages, articles, speeches, radio talks/ TV interviews in Hindi for the Hon'ble Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Secretary-General is undertaken by the Rajbhasha Prabhag.

(c) Hindi Training for MPs and Officers of the Secretariat :

The Rajbhasha Prabhag has also been assigned the job of promoting use of Hindi in Official work and monitoring its progress in this direction. Also the Prabhag conducts various Hindi Training Programmes for non-Hindi knowing M.Ps and Officers/Staff of the Secretariat, in collaboration with the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST).

Statement 62 indicates the work done in Hindi by Rajbhasha Prabhag during the period of Tenth Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 62

Summary of work done by Rajbhasha Prabhag

(a)	Periodicals brought out :	No.
(i)	Sansadiya Patrika (Quarterly)	19
(ii)	Saransh Seva (Quarterly)	19
(iii)	Kendriya Adhiniyam Sar (Quarterly)	19
(iv)	Samachar Manjusha (Monthly)	57
(v)	Sarkari Upakram-Samachar Aur Abhimat Sar (Monthly)	57
(b)	Messages, articles, speeches etc. prepared for use of Hon. Speaker/Hon. Deputy Speaker/Secretary-General	224
(c)	Arranged training Courses through B.P.S.T. for noting and drafting in Hindi for the Officers and Staff of the Lok Sabha Secretariat	

SALE OF PARLIAMENTARY PUBLICATIONS

With a view to providing facilities to the public to purchase bills/debates/reports of Parliamentary Committees, parliamentary publications/periodicals, souvenir items and greeting cards, a sales counter functions at the Reception Office of Parliament

House. All priced parliamentary publications and souvenir items can be bought from the Sales Counter.

Statement 63 indicates the details of the sale of parliamentary publications during the Tenth Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 63

Sale Proceeds and Sale of Parliamentary Publications/Papers and Budget sets during the Tenth Lok Sabha

Year	Parliamentary Publications/ Papers/Periodicals etc.	No. of Copies Sold	Amount (Rs./\$/£)	Total Amount (Rs./\$/£)
1	2	3	4	5
1991- (14 March- December)	Publications	5395	Rs. 9,18,241.00	Rs. 14,33,941.00
	Periodicals	4075		
	Parliamentary papers	1509	Rs. 5,15,700.00	
	Budget Sets	3438		
1992- (January- December)	Publications	17883	Rs. 1,82,942.00	Rs. 8,06,946.00 US\$286.00
	Periodicals	3646		
	Parliamentary Papers	45071	US\$ 286.00	
	Greeting Cards	50256		
	Souvenir Items	22504	Rs. 6,24,004.00	
	D.O. Stationery	43582		
	Budget Sets	3488		
1993- (January- December)	Publications	7529	Rs. 16,61,319.00	Rs. 24,45,219.00
	Periodicals	2088		
	Parliamentary Papers	42041	Rs. 7,83,900.00	
	Greeting Cards	68471		
	Souvenir Items	15573		
	D.O. Stationery	32897		
	Budget Sets	3484		

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
1994 (January- December)	Publications	14169	} Rs. 11,93,182.00 US\$ 35.0 £50.0 Rs. 8,69,750.00	} Rs. 20,62,932.00 US\$ 35.00 £ 50.0
	Periodicals	40015		
	Parliamentary Papers	1224		
	Greeting Cards	73384		
	Souvenir Items	14018		
	D.O. Stationery	32424		
	Budget Sets	3479		
1995 (January- December)	Parliamentary Publications	7081	} Rs. 13,84,662.00 £160.0 US\$87.00 Rs. 10,83,300.00	} Rs. 24,67,962.00 £160.0 US\$87.00
	Parliamentary Periodicals	1480		
	Parliamentary Papers	17309		
	Greeting Cards	96876		
	Souvenir Items	34755		
	D.O. Stationery	34397		
	Budget Sets	3611		
1996 (January and February)	Publications	258	} Rs. 1,76,543.00 Rs. 1,54,500.00	} Rs. 3,31,043.00
	Periodicals	Nil		
	Parliamentary Papers	3638		
	Greeting Cards	26614		
	Souvenir Items	2288		
	D.O. Stationery	4959		
	Budget Sets (Interim)	515		

APPENDIX

SEATING ARRANGEMENT IN LOK SABHA

