

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA



The Ninth Lok Sabha
1989-91

The concept of democracy is not new to India. In fact, the substance of self-government lies embedded in its hoary past. Nearly forty-one years ago the country adopted a Constitution based on the principles of liberty, equality, fraternity and the rule of law. India opted for parliamentary form of government because it suited the genius of the people. It elected nine Parliaments on the basis of universal adult franchise and was thus able to live up to the expectations of a politically awakened electorate.

The image of Parliament and its credibility as a representative institution largely depends on the role and functions of its Members. The objective of the present study is therefore to provide an analysis of the work done by the Ninth Lok Sabha (18 December 1989 to 13 March 1991) in major fields during its short but eventful life span (one year two months and twenty six days). This is sought to be done by means of articles by distinguished parliamentarians and others, and statements and statistical tables supplemented by brief introductory notes. An effort has also been made to present a comparative picture of the background of Members of the earlier Lok Sabhas and the work done by them.

One of the noteworthy features of the Ninth Lok Sabha, which held 7 sessions consisting of 109 sittings lasting over 754 hours, was the passing of as many as 63 Bills including 7 Constitution Amendment Bills. Two of the important Bills passed were the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Bill and the National Commission for Women Bill. These may well be considered as landmarks in the history of enactments made by the Parliament.

The Government can take credit for answering a staggering number of 21,550 Questions on diverse subjects put to it by the members of the Ninth Lok Sabha.

It is hoped that the study will be helpful to researchers, parliamentarians and all those who are engaged in a study of the working of parliamentary institutions and processes and enable them to form a picture of the tasks achieved and acquaint them with the diverse activities which a modern Parliament is called upon to perform.

First Published : 1992

Pages : viii + 158 + 23 Plates

Price : Rs 600.00

**PARLIAMENT OF INDIA
THE NINTH LOK SABHA
1989 - 1991**

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA
THE NINTH
LOK SABHA

1989 - 1991

A STUDY

published for
LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT, NEW DELHI



NORTHERN BOOK CENTRE
NEW DELHI

Compiled and edited by :
Reference Division
Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service,
Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.

ISBN 81-7211-019-7

© 1992, Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.

PRICE: Rs. 600.00

Hindi version also available

Published under Rule 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Seventh Edition)

Published for Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi 110 001 by Northern Book Centre, 4221/1, Ansari Road,
New Delhi 110 002.

Laser Composing at Malti Prints, Delhi-110 006, and
Printed at Nice Printing Press, Delhi 110 006.

PREFACE

The concept of democracy is not new to India. In fact the substance of self-government lies embedded in its hoary past. Nearly forty-one years ago the country adopted a Constitution based on the principles of the freedom of the individual, the equality of man and the rule of law. India opted for parliamentary form of government because it suited the genius of the people. It elected nine Parliaments on the basis of universal adult suffrage and thus was able to live up with the political awakening of its people.

The objective of this study is to provide an analysis of the work done by the Ninth Lok Sabha in major fields during its short but eventful life span. This is sought to be done by means of articles by some distinguished members of Parliament and others, and statements and statistical tables supplemented by brief introductory notes. An effort has been made also to present a comparative picture in respect of the background of Members of the earlier Lok Sabhas and the work done by them.

One of the noteworthy features of the Ninth Lok Sabha, which held 7 sessions consisting of 109 sittings lasting over 754 hours, was the enactment of as many as 7 Constitutional Amendments, including the Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1990 for setting up a Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Constitution (Sixty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1990 for safeguarding all land reforms laws and four Constitutional Amendments, viz. 63rd, 64th, 67th and 68th Amendments, related to promulgation of President's rule in Punjab. Two important Bills passed by the Ninth Lok Sabha viz., the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Bill and the National Commission for Women Bill are the landmarks in the history of enactments made by the Parliament.

It is hoped that this study will be helpful to researchers, legislators and all those who are engaged in the study of the working of Parliamentary institutions and processes.

New Delhi
January, 1992

C.K. Jain
Secretary-General
Lok Sabha

CONTENTS

PART I - ARTICLES

	<i>Page</i>
1. Ninth Lok Sabha – A General Survey	3
2. Members of the Ninth Lok Sabha — A Socio-economic Study	9
3. Parliament Requires Reform: Inderjit	18
4. Memoirs of a Chairperson: Geeta Mukkerjee	23
5. Leader of the Opposition	27
6. Public Accounts Committee - Functioning and Achievements	32
7. Estimates Committee - Role and Functions	37
8. Committee on Public Undertakings	44
9. Committee on Privileges	48
10. Committee on Subordinate Legislation	50
11. Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	54
12. Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	57
13. Private Members' Business in the Ninth Lok Sabha	59
14. The Indian Hansard	63
15. Simultaneous Interpretation in Lok Sabha	65
16. Parliament Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS)	67

PART II - STATISTICAL STATEMENTS

1. CONSTITUTION & COMPOSITION OF LOK SABHA Reserved Seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; Programme of Ninth General Elections; General Elections to the Lok Sabha 1989 - List of Parties and Symbols; Names of Unrecognised Political Parties; Number of Members Elected initially/nominated; Language-Wise Break up of the Number of Members who took Oath; Bye-elections; Strength of Political Parties; Names of Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Panel of Chairmen.	79
2. SESSIONS OF LOK SABHA Dates of Commencement and Termination of the Sessions; Number and Duration of Sittings of the Lok Sabha; Time taken on Various kinds of Business; Chronology of Important Events.	85
3. MEMBERS AND MINISTERS Allocation of Seats to States and Union Territories in the Ninth Lok Sabha; Age Distribution of Members; Distribution of Members by Prior	

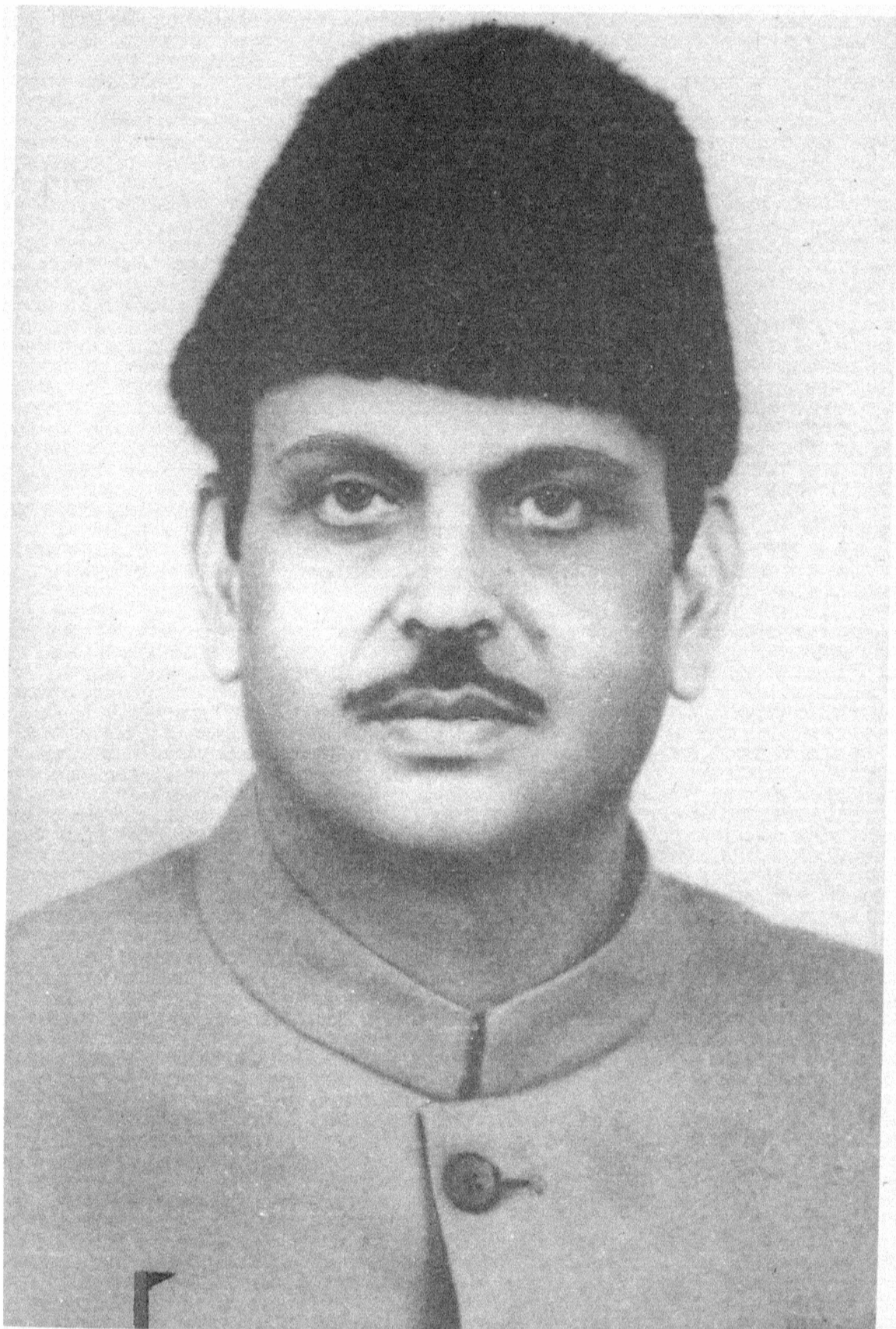
	Occupation; Expenditure on Members; Names and Portfolios of Members of Council of Ministers during the Ninth Lok Sabha; Leaders of Opposition; Leave of Absence to Members; Resignation by Members; Obituary References.	90
4.	QUESTIONS Session-wise Disposal of Starred, Unstarred and Short Notice Questions; 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 Ninth Lok-Sabha (Member-wise Analysis).	100
5.	LEGISLATION Volume of Legislation Passed; Analytical Chart regarding Bills Passed; Subject-wise Classification of Bills Passed; Bills referred to Joint/Select Committee; Bills Circulated for Public Opinion; Financial Business; Discussion and Voting on Demands for Grants; Ordinances promulgated by President.	111
6.	MOTIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC. Dates & Time of Discussion on Motion of Thanks on President's Address; Adjournment Motions; No-confidence Motions; Notices of Calling Attention of Ministers to Matters of Urgent Public Importance under Rule 197; Discussion under Rule 193—Short Duration discussions; Discussions on Motions under Rules 191 and 342; Half-an-Hour Discussions; Resolutions Discussed; Matters Raised under Rule 377; Point of Order.	117
7.	PRIVILEGE MATTERS Privilege Matters in the Ninth Lok Sabha.	129
8.	SUO MOTU STATEMENTS/PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE Suo Motu Statement made / laid by Ministers under Rule 372; Papers laid on the Table of the House.	135
9.	COMMITTEES AND CONFERENCES Activities of Parliamentary Committees; Petitions Presented during the Ninth Lok Sabha; Parliamentary Conferences/Meetings	141
10.	VISITORS TO PARLIAMENT Number of Visitors to different Galleries of Lok Sabha; Foreign Delegation/Dignitaries who visited Parliament House; Number of sight-seers to Parliament House.	145
11.	ORIENTATION AND TRAINING IN PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURES Details of Seminars, Courses and Programmes conducted by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training.	148
12.	PARLIAMENTARY ARCHIVES, PRINTING AND SALE OF PUBLICATIONS (a) Parliamentary Museum and Archives. (b) Editorial and Translation Service and Raj Bhasha Prabhag. (c) Sale of Parliamentary Publications.	154
	APPENDIX: Seating Arrangement in Lok Sabha.	



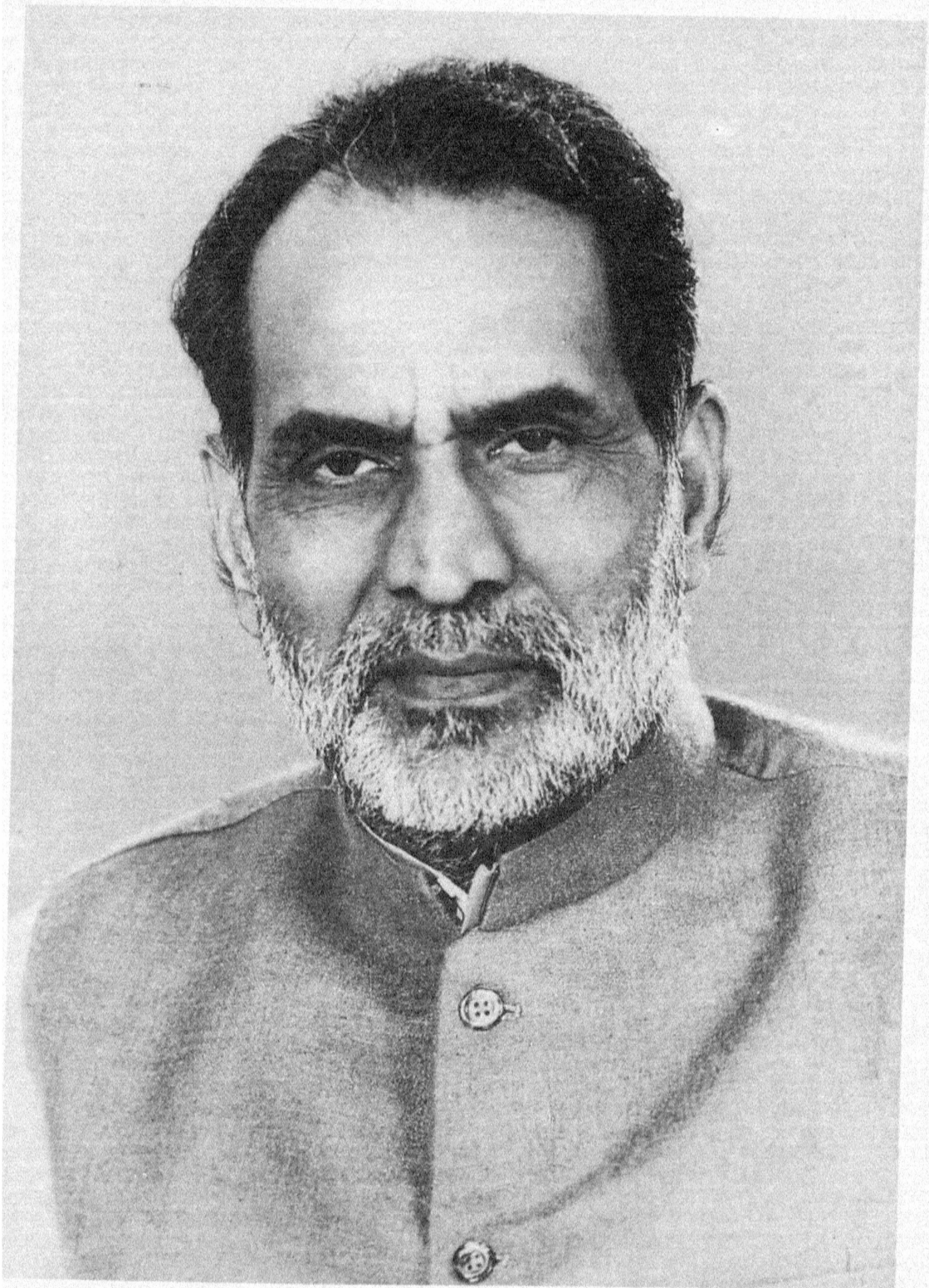
Shri R. Venkataraman
President (25.7.1987-)



Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma
Vice President (3.9.1987-)



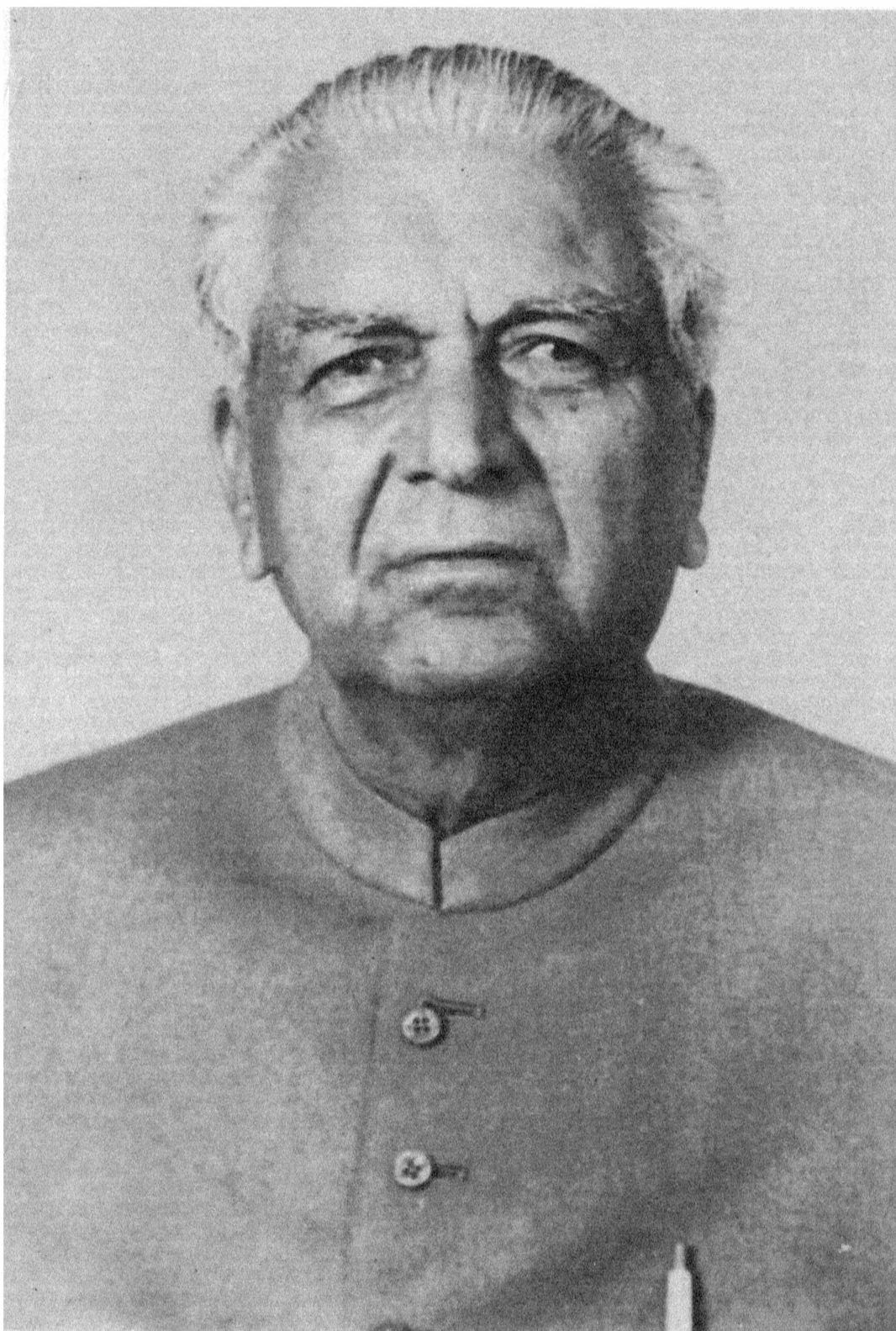
Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh
Prime Minister (2.12.1989 to 10.11.1990)



Shri Chandra Shekhar
Prime Minister (10.11.1990-21.6.1991)



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

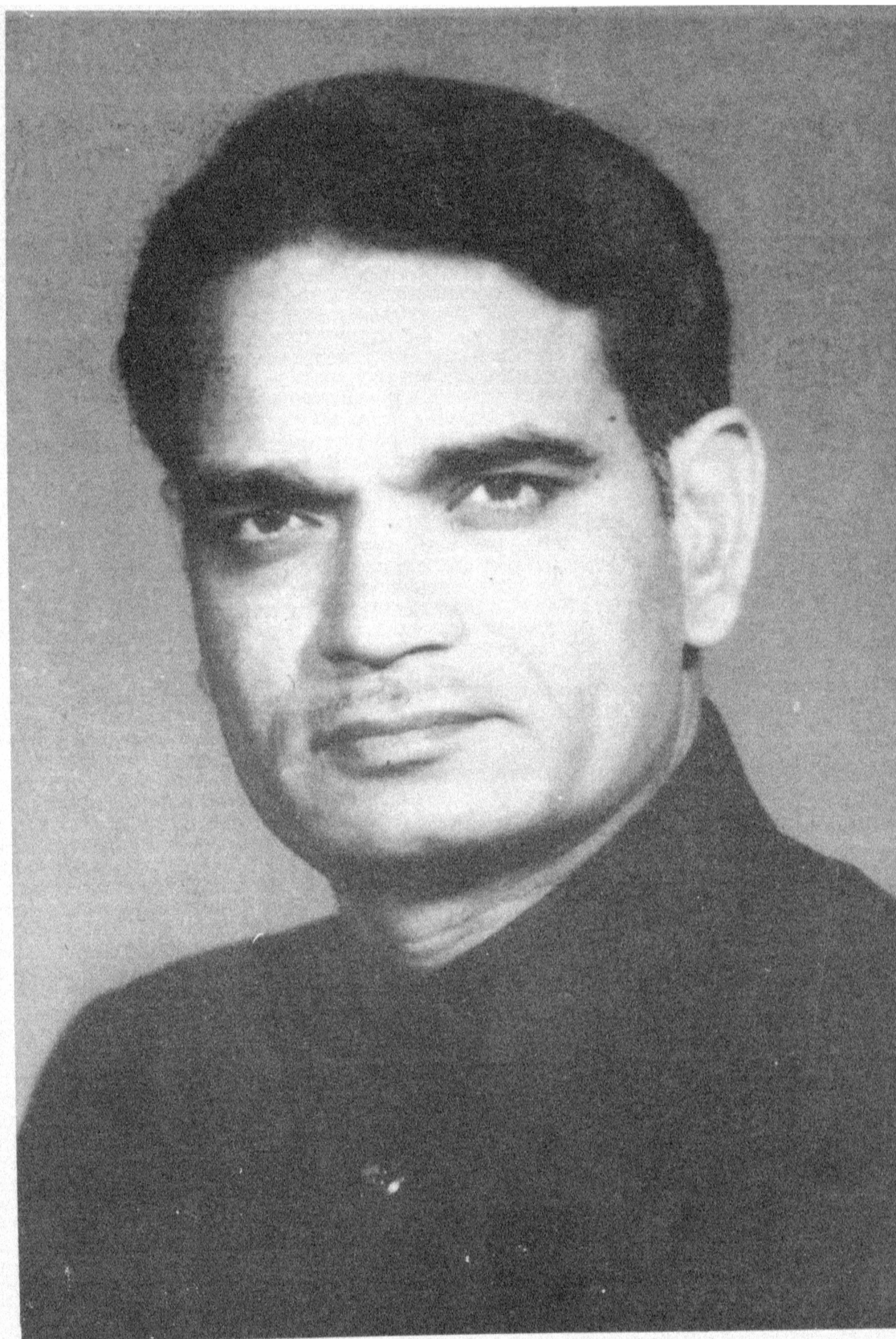


Shri Devi Lal
Deputy Prime Minister
(2.12.1989 to 31.7.1990 and 10.11.1990-21.6.1991)



Shri Rabi Ray

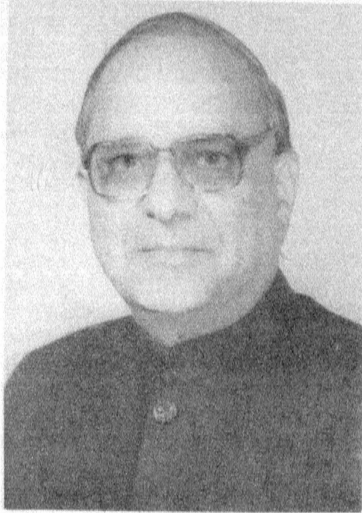
Speaker, Lok Sabha (19.12.1989 to 9.7.1991)



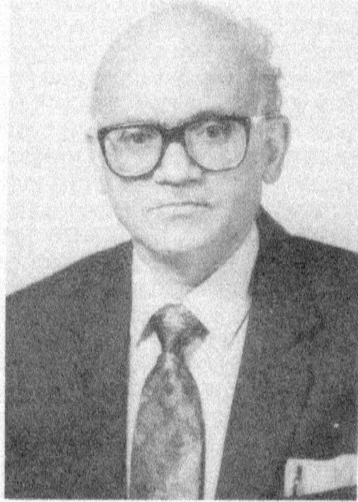
Shri Shivraj V. Patil
Deputy Speaker, Ninth Lok Sabha
(19.3.1990 to 13.3.1991)
Speaker, Tenth Lok Sabha
(10.7.1991 to)



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



Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap
Secretary-General
(31.12.1983 to 20.8. 1990)



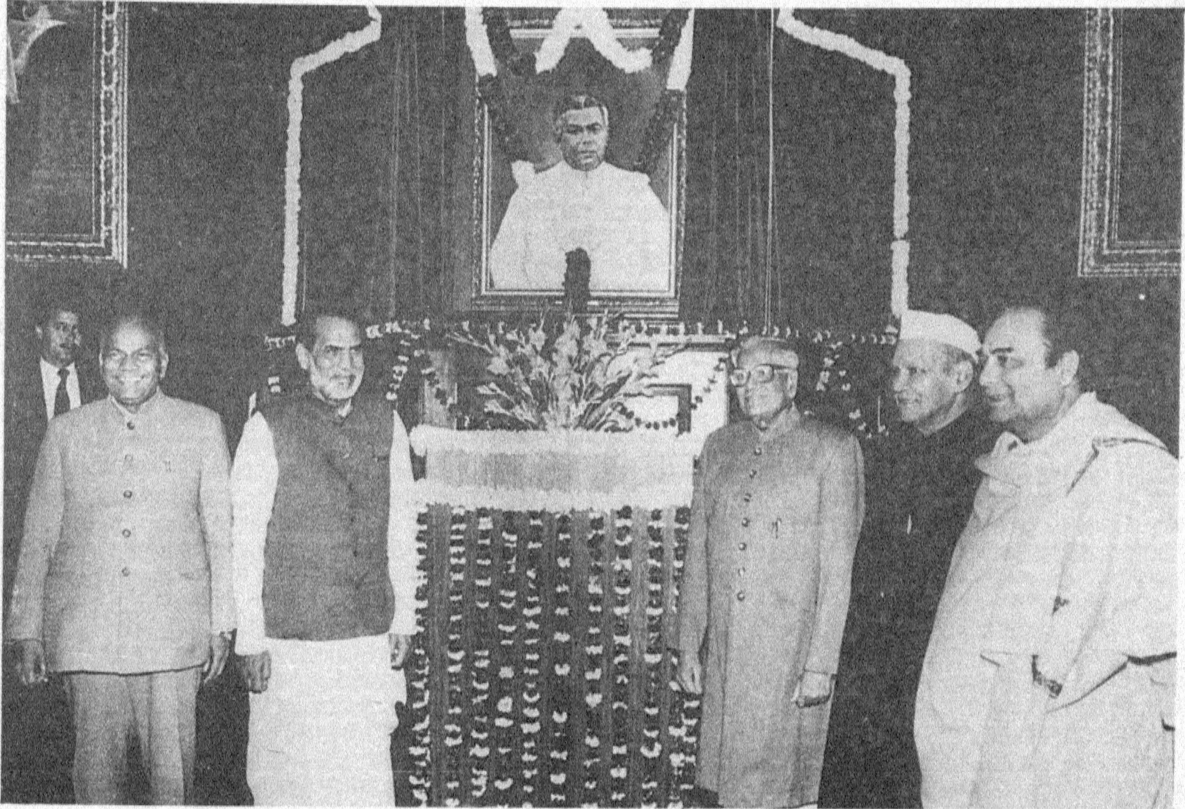
Shri K. C. Rastogi
Secretary-General
(10.9. 1990 to 31.12.1991)



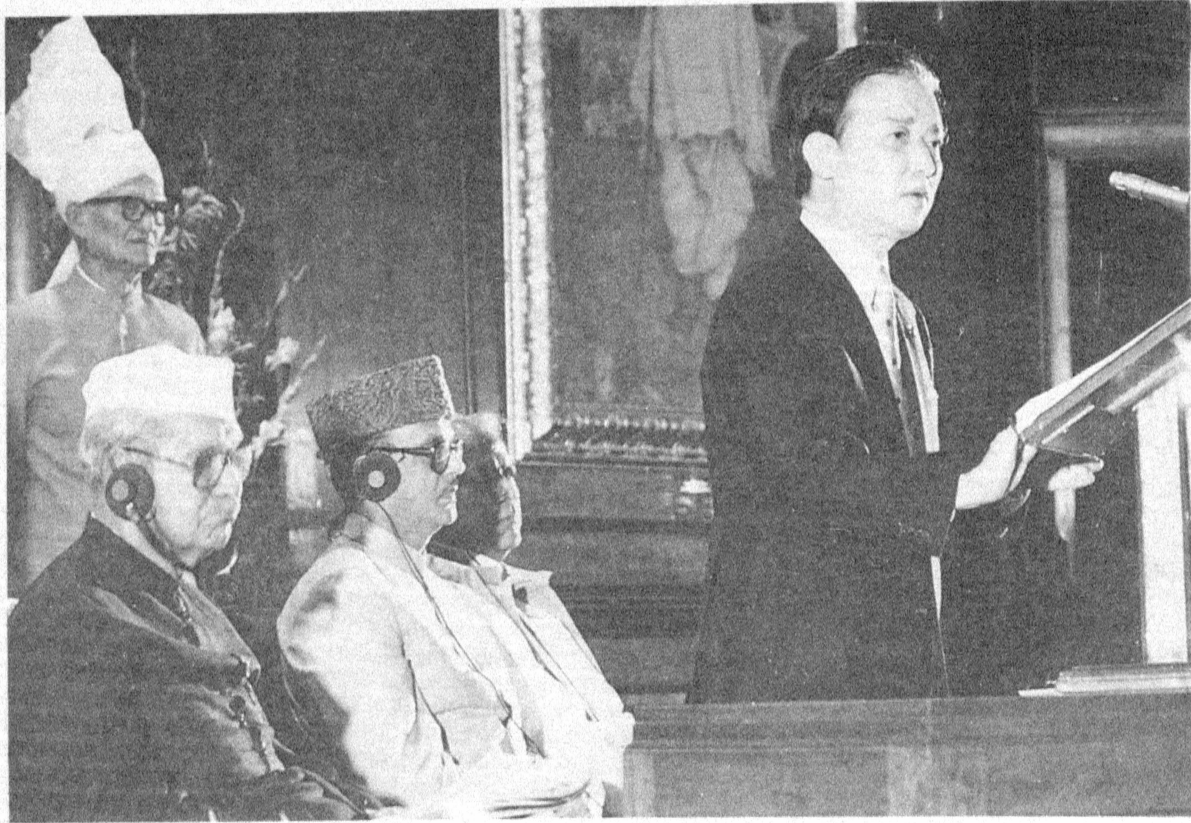
Shri C. K. Jain
Secretary-General
(1.1.1992 to)



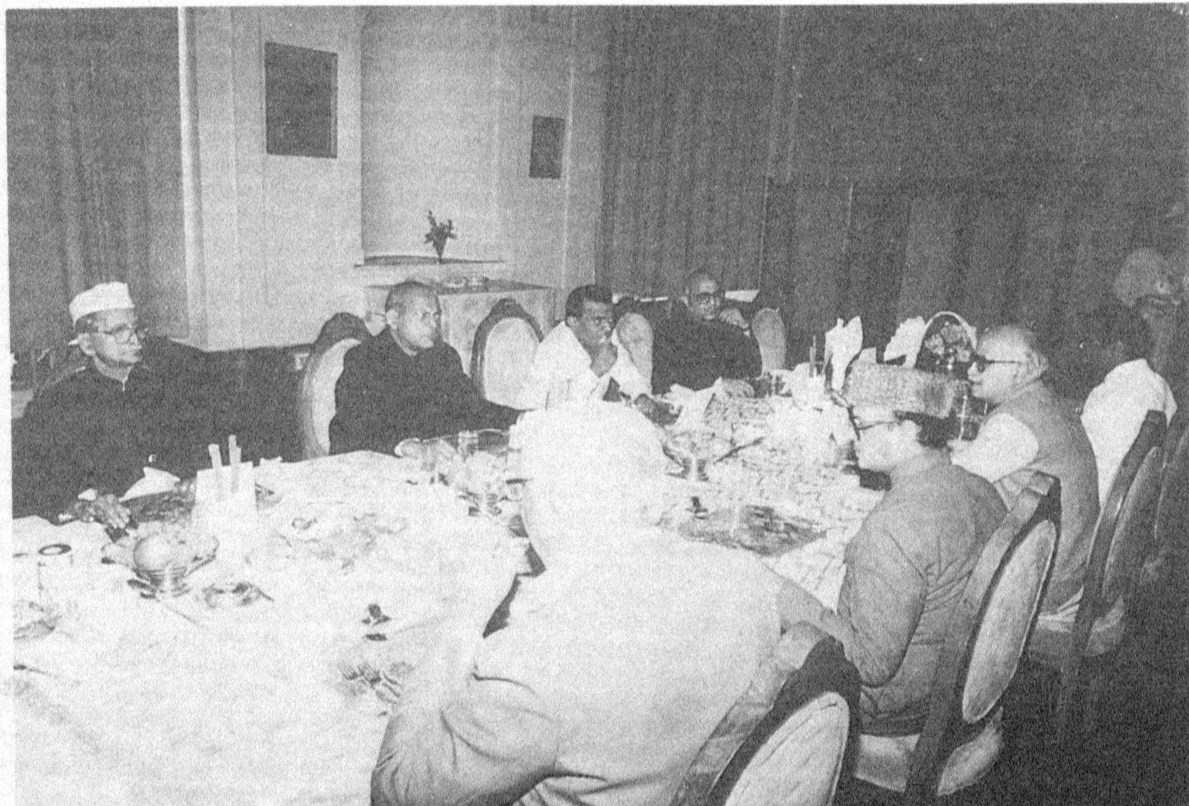
Prime Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, unveiling the portrait of Dr B.R. Ambedkar in the Central Hall of Parliament on April 12, 1990.



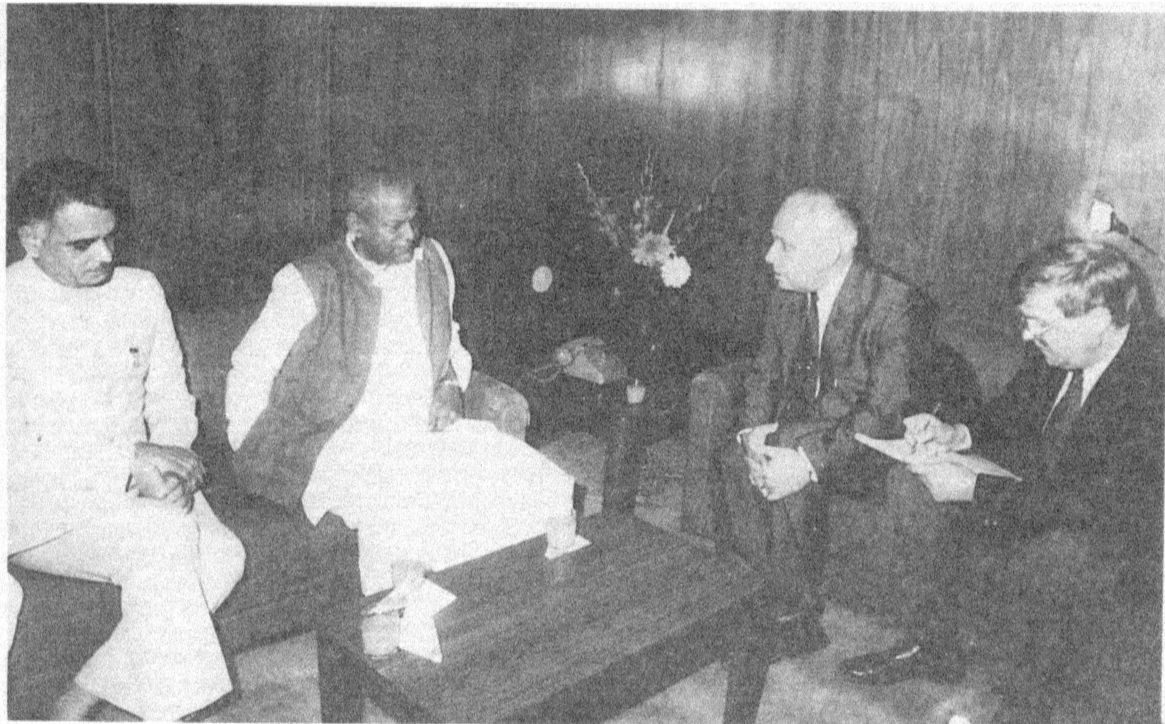
President, Shri R. Venkataraman, unveiling the portrait of Shri Gopinath Bordoloi in the Central Hall of Parliament on January 10, 1991.



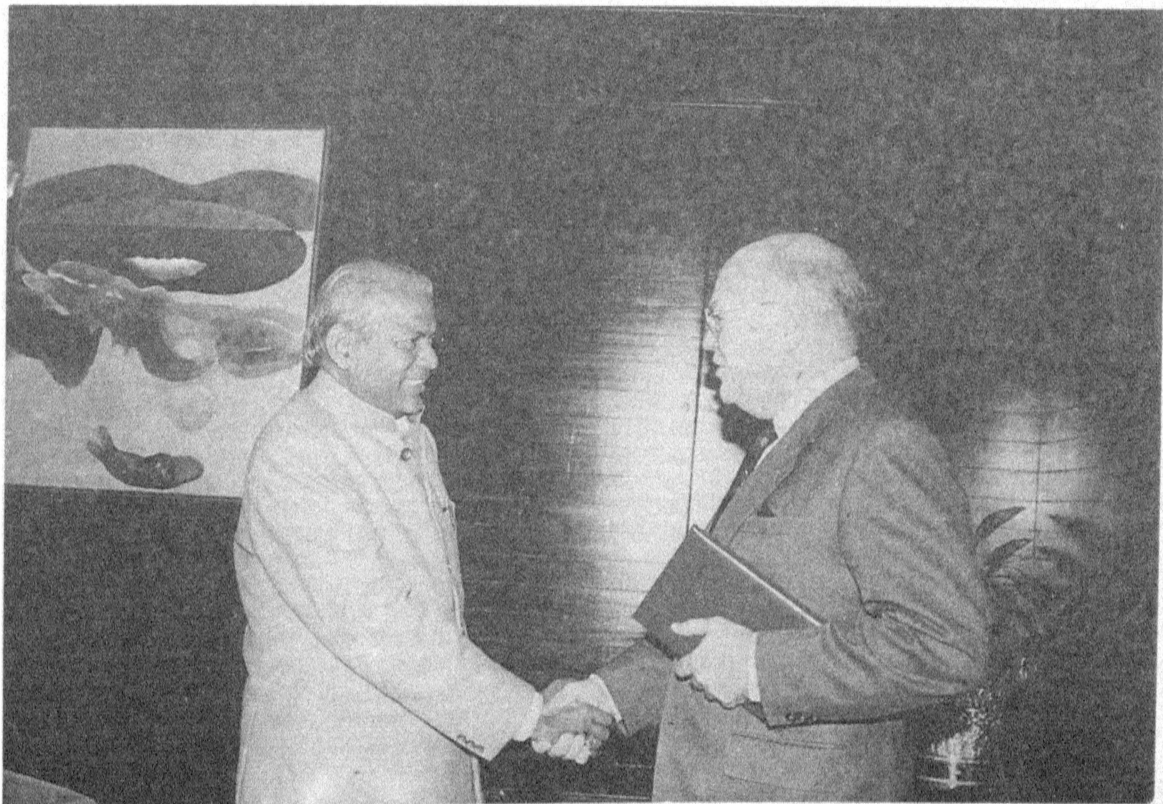
H.E. Mr. Toshiki Kaifu, Prime Minister of Japan, addressing the members of Parliament in the Central Hall on April 30, 1990.



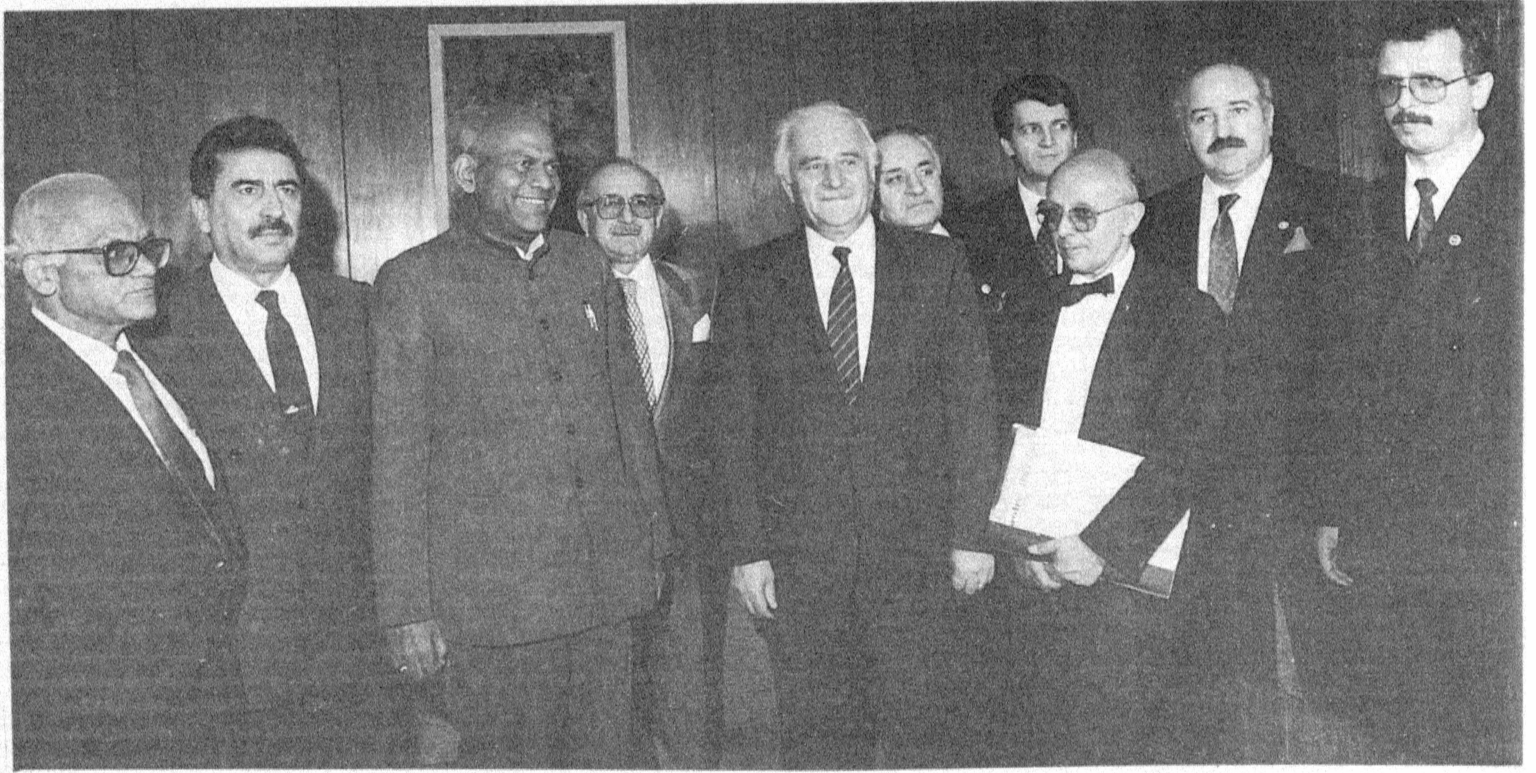
Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Rabi Ray, at a luncheon party with leaders of parties/groups at Parliament House on March 12, 1990.



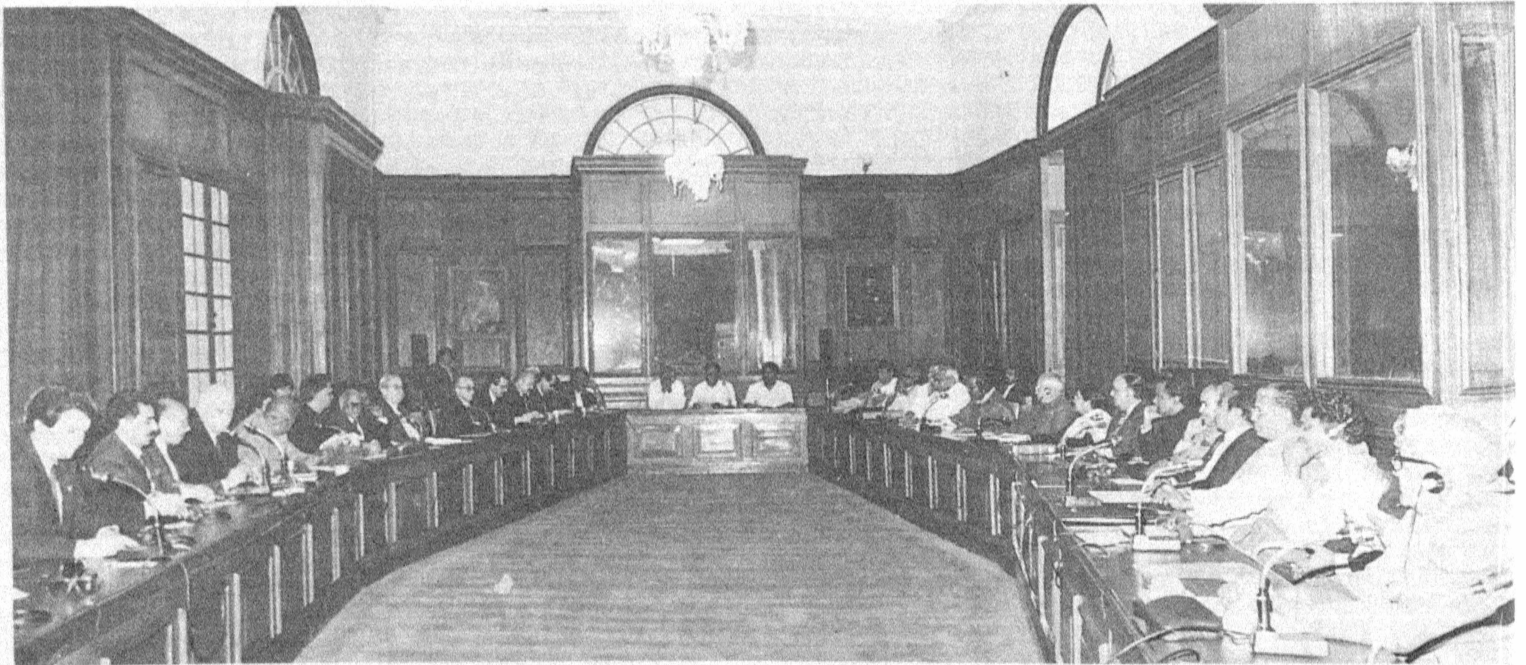
Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Rabi Ray, and Deputy Speaker, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, with H.E. Mr Anatoly Luc-kyanov, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet on April 29, 1990.



Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Rabi Ray, welcoming Secretary General, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Dr David Tonkin, on February 10, 1990.



Turkish Parliamentary Delegation with Speaker, Lok Sabha, on February 2, 1991.



A meeting of Turkish Parliamentary Delegation with members of Parliament of India on February 2, 1991.



President, Shri R Venkataraman, arriving at the Central Hall of Parliament House to inaugurate the Budget Session of Parliament on February 21, 1991.



Luncheon party given by Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Rabi Ray, at a meeting with the Leaders of various Political Parties/Groups in Lok Sabha on November 6, 1990.



Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Rabi Ray, at a luncheon party with Leaders of Political Parties/Groups in Lok Sabha on November 15, 1990.



Banquet given by Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Rabi Ray, in honour of visiting Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Jyun Kyu Park, Speaker, National Assembly of Republic of Korea, on January 7, 1991.



Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Rabi Ray, inaugurating the Parliamentary Museum on December 29, 1989.



Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Rabi Ray, with Mr Saeed Rajaei Khorasani, Leader of 5-Member Delegation and Chairman, Foreign Relations Committee, Islamic Consultative Committee of Iran, on October 29, 1990.

PART-I

Ninth Lok Sabha – A General Survey

After the Ninth General Elections held in November 1989 under Article 81 of the Constitution, the first sitting of the Ninth Lok Sabha was held on December 18, 1989. The five Year term of the Lok Sabha was to expire on December 17, 1994. It was, however, dissolved on March 13, 1991. There were in all 7 sessions of the House covering a period of 168 days; the number of days on which the House actually sat was 109.

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 1990 comes to 96 days, yet the average duration per sitting was 7 hours, 17 minutes as compared to 6 hours, 37 minutes during 1952-1970 and 5 hours, 36 minutes during 1929 to 1951.

During its span, the Ninth Lok Sabha* held 109 sittings with a duration of 754 hours as against 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, 1 minute during the Seventh; 267 sittings of about 1,753 hours duration during the Sixth; 613 sittings of about 4,071 hours 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 Ninth Lok Sabha comes to 7 hours, 30 minutes as compared to 7 hours, 4 minutes of the Eighth Lok Sabha, 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.

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 at 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 Ninth Lok Sabha, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh was the Leader of the House from December 2, 1989 to November 10, 1990 and Shri Chandra Shekhar from November 10, 1990 to March 13, 1991.

Leader of the Opposition

As defined under the "Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977", the Leader of the Opposition means that member of the Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha, who is, for the time being, 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 are 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".

* The life of the Ninth Lok Sabha was one year, two months and 26 days.

There were two Leaders of the Opposition in the Ninth Lok Sabha, first Shri Rajiv Gandhi of Indian National Congress (I) from 18.12.1989 to 24.12.1990 and second Shri L.K. Advani of Bharatiya Janata Party from 24.12.1990 to 13.03.1991.

President's Address

Under article 87(1) of the Constitution, the President addressed the two Houses of Parliament three times, viz., at the commencement of the first, second and seventh sessions of the Ninth Lok Sabha. 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 34 hours, 36 minutes or 4.56 per cent of the total time taken.

Time Taken on Various Kinds of Business

Of the total time, 754 hours taken by the House, legislative business (excluding Budget) claimed the maximum, i.e. 122 hours, 37 minutes or 16.23 per cent as against 25.00 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha, 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 Ninth Lok Sabha was 16 per cent of the total time as against 21.74 per cent of the total in the Eighth Lok Sabha, 20.84 per cent in the Seventh, 23.26 per cent in the Sixth, 21.64 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 Ninth Lok Sabha was 10.14 as compared to 12.80 in the Eighth Lok Sabha, 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 Second, and 14.5 in the First Lok Sabha.

The percentage of time taken on Resolutions in the Ninth Lok Sabha was 5.77 as compared to 5.47 in the Eighth Lok Sabha, 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 Ninth Lok Sabha was 4.34 per cent of the total time as against 3.66 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha, 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 distinct feature of the Ninth Lok Sabha as regards the time devoted to various kinds of business was that a total of 90 hours, 21 minutes accounting for as much as 12.95 per cent of the total time, was devoted to discussions under Rule 193 and Rule 55.

Questions

A total of 75,228 notices of Questions were received from members during the Ninth Lok Sabha as against 2,50,098 during the Eighth Lok Sabha, 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, 1,33,328 during the Second, and 71,907 during the First Lok Sabha. Out of the notices received, 21,550 Questions representing 28.64 per cent of the total were admitted during the Ninth Lok Sabha. The corresponding figures for the Eighth, Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, Fourth, Third, Second and First Lok Sabhas were 98,390 or 39.34 per cent; 1,02,697 or 38.14 per cent; 31,209 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, 19,696 or 91.39 per cent were unstarred; 1,847 or 8.57 per cent were Starred; and only 7 or 0.03 per cent were Short Notice Questions.

The Ministers to whom the largest number of Questions were addressed were those of Finance (1,718); Railway (1,413); Agriculture (1,365); Human Resource Development (1,302); and Home Affairs (1,123).

Legislative Work

During the Ninth Lok Sabha, legislative measures pertaining to constitutional, administrative, social, financial and legal spheres were brought on the Statute Book. The number of enactments aggregated 63* of which 32 related to financial subjects. The Constitution was amended 7 times. Four constitutional amendment Acts alone related to Punjab namely, The Constitution (Sixty-third Amendment) Act, 1990, The Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1990 The Constitution (Sixty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1990 and The Constitution (Sixty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1991. The Constitution (Sixty-fifth

* Including Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1991 which is awaiting President's Assent.

Amendment) Act, 1990 amended Article 338 of the Constitution to provide for the setting up of a five-member National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The important Constitution amendment Act, namely the Constitution (Sixty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1990 sought to amend the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution with a view to protect all land reform legislations.

Among the laws enacted in other spheres, mention may be made of: The National Commission for Women Act, 1990; The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990; The President's Emoluments and Pension (Amendment) Act, 1990; The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1990; The Salaries and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1991 and The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1991*.

Adjournment Motions

During the span of the Ninth Lok Sabha, notices of as many as 375 adjournment motions were received. Of these, 9 notices on 8 subjects were admitted and discussed for a total time of 36 hours and 2 minutes.

The matters discussed through these adjournment motions related to the terrorist activities in Punjab, threat to democracy as a result of criminalization of politics, unabated rise in prices, widespread violence triggered off by decision to implement the Mandal Commission's Report, failure of Government to curb communal forces, and failure to uphold the provisions of Constitution in regard to the disqualification of M.P.s., etc.

No-Confidence Motions

During the Ninth Lok Sabha, no notice of motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers was received. However, notices of three Motions of Confidence in the Council of Ministers under Rule 191 were received, of which two were adopted and one was negatived.

Calling Attention Notices

As many as 3,897 Calling Attention Notices, under Rule 197, were received during the Ninth Lok Sabha. Of these, 175 were admitted representing 4.5 per cent of the total. In response to the notices admitted, 24 statements were made in the House by the Ministers concerned.

* Awaiting President's assent.

Motions

Several discussions on matters of urgent public importance were raised during the Ninth 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).

Twenty-four short duration discussions under Rule 193 were held and six motions under Rule 191 and Rule 342 were discussed. The number of Half-an-hour discussions held under Rule 55 was eleven.

Some of the important discussions raised under Rule 193 related to the communal situation in the country, situation in Punjab, ULFA activities in Assam, atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, price rise, LTTE activities in Tamil Nadu and reservation in services for socially and educationally backward classes.

Resolutions

In all 34 resolutions were discussed during the Ninth Lok Sabha as against 83 in the Eighth Lok Sabha, 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 34 resolutions taken up by the Ninth Lok Sabha, 4 were Government resolutions; 20 were statutory resolutions moved in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution; 5 were Private Members' resolutions; and 5 were proposed by the Speaker. While all the Government resolutions and those proposed by the Speaker were adopted, all but one resolution moved by Private Members were negatived. The resolution relating to Poll Reforms moved by Shri L.K. Advani was adopted. Twelve of the 20 statutory resolutions were adopted.

The resolutions proposed by the Speaker related to welcoming the release of Nelson Mandela from African prison and reiteration of India's commitment to the eradication of apartheid, expression of grief over the ghastly killing of a large number of people in a bomb blast in Batala, commitment to the ideal of a democratic secular state and maintenance of communal harmony as also to the resolution of communal discord through discussion, need to prevent war and to find solution through peaceful means of the Gulf

crisis and exertion of efforts for mobilising global support to Gorbachev proposals to end the West Asian War.

Points of Order

During the Ninth Lok Sabha, 214 points of order were raised out of which 17 were upheld by the Speaker taking 8 hours, and 39 minutes of the total time of the House.

Leave of Absence

Under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, a member desiring permission of the House to remain absent from the sittings thereof under Clause(4) of Article 101 of the Constitution, is required to make an application in writing to the Speaker, mentioning the specific period indicating also the date of commencement and of termination for which leave of absence is required. Such leave of absence applied for at any time can not exceed a period of sixty days. All such applications are referred to the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House. The Committee makes its recommendations to the House in the Reports presented from time to time. After a Report is presented, the Speaker takes the pleasure of the House for granting the leave of absence recommended by the Committee. The decision of the House on the recommendations of the Committee is then conveyed to the Members concerned.

During the Ninth Lok Sabha, 8 Members who sought permission to remain absent from the sittings of the House were granted leave of absence by the Lok Sabha on the recommendations of the Committee.

Subject Committees

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Rules Committee, a major step forward in strengthening the Parliamentary Committee system was taken by setting up three Standing Subject Committees - one each on Agriculture, Science & Technology and Environment and Forests - w.e.f. August 18, 1989. These were formally inaugurated by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, on September 17, 1989.

These Committees, *inter alia*, examine the activities of the concerned Ministries and allied departments/organisations. They report as to what economies, improvement in organisation, efficiency or administrative reforms consistent

with the policy approved by Parliament could be effected. During the span of the Ninth Lok Sabha, the three Standing Subject Committees held 12 sittings but did not present any report.

Activities of Parliamentary Committees

During the Ninth Lok Sabha, various Standing Committees of Parliament held a total of 304 sittings and presented 133 reports. The three Financial Committees alone accounted for as many as 103 sittings and presented 67 reports.

The Committee on Public Accounts held 32 sittings of 75.30 hours' duration. The Committee constituted 12 Sub-Committees/Study Groups and visited 16 offices during their tours. The Committee presented 22 reports.

The Committee on Estimates held 34 sittings of 83.50 hours' duration. The Committee constituted 8 Sub-Committees/Study Groups and presented 34 reports. The Committee visited 27 establishments/organisations during their tours.

The Committee on Public Undertakings held 37 sittings of 77.40 hours' duration. The Committee constituted 4 Sub-Committees/Study Groups and visited 39 establishments/organisations during their tours. The Committee presented 11 reports.

Of the other Committees, the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes held 18 sittings of about 37.30 hours' duration. The Committee constituted 6 Sub-Committees/Study Groups and visited 44 places during their tours. The Committee presented 6 reports.

Services to Members

As in the previous Lok Sabhas, the members of the Ninth Lok Sabha continued to be assisted by the Parliament Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) by making them 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.

The publications brought out during the Ninth Lok Sabha include *Jawaharlal Nehru - His Life, Work and Legacy*, *Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, National Policy Studies, The Constitution and the Constituent Assembly*, and *Political Events Annual 1989*. The fourth edited and updated edition of well-known treatise *Practice and Procedure of*

Parliament by M.N. Kaul and S.L. Shakhder was also brought out. The publication has now become an official publication of the Lok Sabha Secretariat. The work on two other publications namely *Lohia and Parliament* and *Commonwealth Parliaments – A Commemorative Souvenir* was also taken up.

A new Monograph Series namely Eminent Parliamentarians Monograph Series was introduced with a view to revive the memory of our eminent parliamentarians who played a distinguished role in the country's freedom struggle and contributed so much to the development of our parliamentary system as well as in building of modern India. It was felt that the monographs to be brought out in this series would greatly benefit young parliamentarians who may not be quite aware of the sterling qualities and eloquence of eminent parliamentarians of yore. The following eight monographs brought out in this series have been released:

Dr Ram Manohar Lohia, Dr Lanka Sundaram, Dr Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Dr Rajendra Prasad, Bhupesh Gupta, Pandit Nilakantha Das, Panampilli Govinda Menon and Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah.

More monographs would be coming out in the series as it would be a regular feature. Besides English and Hindi, these monographs are also being published in the mother tongue of the parliamentarian concerned.

From time to time, well documented and exhaustive Backgrounders 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 6,650 references and requests from members.

Information Technology

To keep pace with the 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 online retrieval covers 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 discus-

sions in the Constituent Assembly of India, regarding articles and schedules of the Constitution of India, Biodata profile of members of Eighth and Ninth Lok Sabhas and of members of Rajya Sabha since 1986, time taken on various kinds of business in Lok Sabha since 1977, Presidential Elections from 1952, decisions and observations from the Chair from 1952, and Parliamentary Committees.

In order to make for optimum utilization 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. Thus 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 the name of the member having the floor and also for communication of information about parliamentary events and activities of interests to members.

The sale proceeds of various parliamentary publications, periodicals, papers and Budget sets touched an all time high figure of Rs. 15.85 lakhs in one year.

Training Courses and Programmes

With a view to ensuring smooth, efficient and prompt services to Parliament and State Legislatures, Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training was set up in January 1, 1976, as an integral division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

During the Ninth Lok Sabha, the Bureau arranged 7 orientation programmes for new members of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies; conducted 79 training courses and programmes covering 2272 officers and made arrangements for study visits by officers/probationers of All India/Central Services, State Legislature Secretariats and lecturers and students of various Universities/institutions. One Parliamentary Internship Programme and two Legislative Drafting Programmes for foreign Parliamentary/Government officials were also organised by the Bureau.

Parliamentary Museum and Archives

In 1984, the Lok Sabha Secretariat set up an institution, the Parliamentary Museum and Archives, with 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 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, Parliamentary Museum and

Archives in cooperation with the official agencies, organises for members of Parliament and general public exhibitions on varying themes, mostly connected with the functioning and achievements of Parliament. Parliamentary Museum was also enriched by various types of collections which included models, photographs, films and video recordings and commemorative stamps. During the period of Ninth Lok Sabha, the Parliamentary Museum collected 362 photographs of important Parliamentary events. It has, at present, nearly 6000 photographs in its collection.

Members of the Ninth Lok Sabha — A Socio-economic Study*

Members of Lok Sabha in India come from a heterogeneous socio-economic background. And this is in keeping with our democratic political system which is based on the fundamental principles of freedom, equality of status and opportunity and social economic and political justice to all its citizens and seeks to achieve these objectives. Provision of equal opportunities and the system of free elections lead to representatives getting elected from different backgrounds to the supreme Legislature of the country. The Ninth Lok Sabha thus appropriately presented a heterogeneous composition. Its members varied not only in age, but also in their educational background and professional attainments. This article is an attempt to present factual details with regard to the socio-economic composition of the Ninth Lok Sabha in respect of age of members, educational background, occupational patterns, marital status, etc. Details on the above facts are also presented in relation to women members as a helpful indicator for researchers and scholars interested in further analysis of the social position of Indian women.

To give a brief introduction, the Ninth Lok Sabha was constituted on 2 December 1989 and was dissolved by the President on the advice of the Council of Ministers on 13 March, 1991. With no single political party having succeeded in securing an absolute majority of its own in the House, we had, for the first time, what in parliamentary parlance, has been described by many as a 'hung' Parliament.

Shri V.P. Singh was appointed as Prime Minister on 2 December 1989. Professor N.G. Ranga of the Congress (I), the senior-most member, who was appointed Speaker *pro-tem* by the President, administered the oath of office to the new members. Shri Rabi Ray was unanimously elected as the Speaker on 19 December 1989. Losing the

confidence motion in the Lok Sabha on 7 November 1990, Shri V.P. Singh paved the way for Shri Chandra Shekhar who was appointed as Prime Minister on 10 November 1990. Shri Chandra Shekhar too resigned from Prime Ministership on 6 March 1991, recommending dissolution of the Lok Sabha to the President. With the formal dissolution of the Lok Sabha on 13 March 1991, Shri Chandra Shekhar continued as a caretaker Prime Minister.

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 territories/constituencies in the States and not more than twenty members to represent the Union Territories. As per the existing delimitation of the constituencies there are only 543 elective seats in the House. The actual strength of the Ninth Lok Sabha, however, was only 529 as elections were not held in Assam along with the general elections. In addition to this, two seats of Ninth Lok Sabha lay vacant - one of Rohtak (from where Shri Devi Lal, the Deputy Prime Minister got elected and later resigned) and the other Tarn Taran in Punjab (from where Shri Simranjit Singh Mann got elected, but did not take oath and later on resigned from membership). Four by-elections were held to the Ninth Lok Sabha. Two other members resigned their seats before the dissolution of the House on 13 March 1991. Eight Members of Ninth Lok Sabha including 5 Ministers were disqualified from membership under the Anti-Defection Law.

Bio-data of 529 members, as collected from the members themselves, constitute the basis of the present analysis. In some cases, all the necessary particulars in respect of the date of birth, educational qualifications, occupation, etc. are not available. With these limitations the article seeks to discuss the parameters of the age profile, level

*Contributed by Press and Public Relations Wing, LARRDIS, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

TABLE 1
Distribution of Members from First to Ninth Lok Sabha by Age Groups

Age Group Years	1st L.S.		2nd L.S.		3rd L.S.		4th L.S.		5th L.S.		6th L.S.		7th L.S.		8th L.S.		9th L.S.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
25-30	28	6.00	13	2.60	11	2.30	22	4.40	16	3.10	18	3.50	09	1.70	07	1.30	14	2.68
31-35	54	11.60	60	12.30	34	7.10	37	7.50	28	5.50	26	5.00	43	8.30	36	6.80	17	3.25
36-40	58	12.50	91	18.70	64	13.70	68	13.70	62	12.30	62	11.90	71	13.70	60	11.30	55	10.53
41-45	68	14.70	71	14.60	79	16.60	84	17.00	76	15.00	69	13.30	75	14.50	73	13.70	76	14.55
46-50	74	16.00	64	13.10	73	15.40	85	17.00	99	19.60	94	18.10	70	13.50	77	15.50	92	17.62
51-55	93	20.30	76	15.60	69	14.50	69	14.00	94	18.60	94	18.10	84	16.20	74	13.90	82	15.70
56-60	47	10.10	70	14.40	58	12.20	55	11.00	57	11.30	66	12.70	87	16.80	80	15.10	68	13.02
61-65	29	6.20	25	5.10	58	12.20	39	7.90	35	6.90	41	8.00	41	7.90	74	13.90	63	12.06
66-70	10	2.00	12	2.40	21	4.40	25	5.00	25	4.90	33	6.40	24	4.60	30	5.70	41	7.85
71-75	01	0.20	04	1.00	06	1.20	10	2.00	09	1.70	11	2.10	11	2.10	11	2.10	12	2.29
76-80	—	—	—	—	01	0.20	01	0.20	02	0.40	04	0.70	03	0.60	06	1.10	01	0.19
81-85	—	—	—	—	01	0.20	01	0.20	01	0.20	01	0.20	01	0.02	03	0.60	—	—
86-90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	0.19
Total	462		486		475		496		504		519		519		531		522	
Total number of Seats	499		500		503		523		521		544		544		544		529	

of educational qualifications, occupational background, marital status and previous legislative experience of the members of the Ninth Lok Sabha as compared to the members of the previous Lok Sabhas in general and that of the Eighth Lok Sabha in particular.

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.

After studying the age profile of members of Ninth Lok Sabha, it would be evident that the Ninth Lok Sabha was slightly younger than the Eighth Lok Sabha with the average age of its members being 51.3 years as against 51.4 years in case of its immediate predecessor. A comparative assessment of the age-profile of all the nine Lok Sabhas, however, reveals that the Sixth Lok Sabha was the oldest House, thus far, with the average age of the its members being 52.1 years.

After classifying the members into 13 different age groups for the sake of a detailed analysis (Table 1) it comes out quite clearly that, as in the case of all the previous Lok Sabhas, in the Ninth Lok Sabha, the middle-aged members, i.e. in the age group of 41–55 years, had the largest representation constituting about 47.89 per cent. Their representation was the highest in the Fifth Lok Sabha (53.2 per cent) and was the lowest in the Eighth Lok Sabha (42.1 per cent). Young members who were either 40 or below had less representation in the Ninth Lok Sabha (16.47 per cent) as compared to 19.4 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha. The representation of this group was the highest in the Second Lok Sabha with 33.6 per cent and the lowest in the Ninth Lok Sabha. A substantial improvement (almost double), however, is noticeable in the representation of the very young members in the age group of 25–30 years, from 1.3 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha to 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 are 56 years of age or above had 35.63 per cent representation in the Ninth Lok Sabha compared to their highest ever representation of 38.5 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha. In the First Lok Sabha their representation was only 18.5 per cent. There was no representation of members in the

age group of 81–85 in the Ninth Lok Sabha whereas their representation registered 0.6 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha. In the first two Lok Sabhas, they had no representation. For the first time, however, we had the representation of one member in the age group of 86–90 (0.19 per cent) in the Ninth Lok Sabha, in the person of veteran parliamentarian, Professor N.G. Ranga (89 years), distinguished as the oldest sitting member in any Legislature of the world. The youngest male member of the Ninth Lok Sabha was Shri Nakul Nayak (26 years). Similarly, the eldest and the youngest female members in the Ninth Lok Sabha were Shrimati Sheila Kaul (75 years) and Kumari Umabharti (30 years), respectively.

Educational Background

Though our Constitution does not stipulate any formal educational qualification for membership of Parliament, it would be observed from Table 2 that the members elected to all the nine Lok Sabhas were having good educational qualifications and it showed an upward swing with each successive Lok Sabha. Classifying the educational qualifications of the members into five categories, viz. (i) under matriculates, (ii) matriculates/Higher Secondary or Intermediate certificate holders, (iii) graduates (with equivalent technical qualifications), (iv) post-graduates (including those with equivalent technical qualifications, and (v) Doctoral degree or other high academic qualification holders. Table 2 shows the number and percentage of members of all the Nine Lok Sabhas falling into these categories.

As is evident from Table 2, the Ninth Lok Sabha has 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. This marked a significant improvement upon the record of the Eighth Lok Sabha with 71.11 per cent. The members with graduate degrees or other higher academic qualifications constituted 67.61 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 (including those having equivalent technical qualifications) accounted for the largest representation in the Ninth Lok Sabha (48.74 per cent). It was also the highest in all the Lok Sabhas, so far. Their representation was the lowest in the Third Lok Sabha (32 per cent).

TABLE 2
Educational Background of Members from First to Ninth Lok Sabha

Educational Background	1st L.S.		2nd L.S.		3rd L.S.		4th L.S.		5th L.S.		6th L.S.		7th L.S.		8th L.S.		9th L.S.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under Matriculates	112	23.20	120	25.40	141	28.70	54	11.50	119	23.10	52	9.80	53	10.00	42	7.90	10	2.09
Matriculates/ Higher Secondary or Intermediate certificate holders	88	18.40	90	19.10	87	17.70	101	22.10	82	16.00	132	24.90	118	22.30	112	21.00	94	19.66
Graduates	177	37.10	160	33.90	157	32.00	172	35.40	178	34.60	205	38.70	213	40.30	238	44.60	233	48.74
Post-Graduates, including technical qualifications	85	17.80	92	19.50	98	20.00	113	24.70	127	24.70	132	24.90	136	25.80	131	24.60	124	25.94
Doctoral Degree or other high academic qualification holders	15	3.60	09	2.10	07	1.60	17	3.70	08	1.50	09	1.70	08	1.50	10	1.90	17	3.55
Total	477		471		490		457		514		530		528		533		478	
Total Number of Seats	499		500		503		523		521		544		544		544		529	

Post-graduates (including those with equivalent technical qualifications) had 25.94 per cent representation in the Ninth Lok Sabha against the Seventh Lok Sabha record of 25.8 per cent and the Eighth Lok Sabha record of 24.6 per cent. The First Lok Sabha had the lowest ever representation in this category (17.8 per cent). Members with Doctorate or equivalent high academic qualification constituted 3.55 per cent in the Ninth Lok Sabha. Earlier, the Fourth Lok Sabha had the maximum representation of this category (3.7 per cent) followed by the First Lok Sabha (3.5 per cent), while all other Lok Sabhas had registered a decline.

The category of matriculates/Higher Secondary or Intermediate certificate holders had 19.66 percentage representation in the Ninth Lok Sabha in comparison to the Eighth Lok Sabha record of 21 per cent. Their lowest ever representation of 16 per cent was in the Fifth Lok Sabha.

A welcome feature of the Ninth Lok Sabha was the lowest ever representation of under-matriculates as compared to any of the previous Lok Sabhas. It was 2.09 per cent in the Ninth Lok Sabha against 7.9 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha and, against their largest ever representation of 28.7 per cent in the Third Lok Sabha.

Occupational Background

The members of the Ninth Lok Sabha came from various walks of life. For our study we have taken into consideration only certain well recognised professions and occupations which are indicated in Table 3.

It may also be mentioned that in the 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 Sabha. Similarly, the new occupational categories of diplomats, economists and pilots are specified only in the case of the Ninth Lok Sabha.

In tune with the pattern of representation in the six preceding Lok Sabhas, agriculturists constituted a majority of the membership in the Ninth Lok Sabha as well. Their strength was an all time record of 44.14 per cent as against 38.3 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha. As is evident from Table 3, right from the Third Lok Sabha till the Seventh Lok Sabha, the agriculturists' curve has been rising almost by 3 per cent every time. Only in the First Lok Sabha, this category had a very low representation (22.5 per cent)

Next to agriculturists came political and social workers with 17.08 per cent representation in the Ninth Lok Sabha contrasted with their 16 per cent representation in the Eighth Lok Sabha. This group was at its peak in the Fourth Lok Sabha with 22.9 per cent of the total membership.

The occupational group of lawyers registered a noticeable decline in the Ninth Lok Sabha with their representation sliding from 19.1 per cent in Eighth Lok Sabha to 15.35 per cent. They constituted the single largest group in the first two Lok Sabhas – 35.6 per cent and 30.5 per cent respectively.

The strength of teachers and educationists in the Ninth Lok Sabha was 7.86 per cent, showing a marginal increase from 7.7 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha.

The category of traders and industrialists, which constituted 3.64 per cent in the Ninth Lok Sabha, had registered a decline compared to the Eighth Lok Sabha (6.8 per cent). Their highest ever representation was in the First Lok Sabha (12 per cent).

Medical practitioners constituted 3.45 per cent in the Ninth Lok Sabha as compared to 4 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha, thus registering a slight decline. However, this was the third highest representation for this category after the first Lok Sabha (4.9 per cent) and the Eighth Lok Sabha (4 per cent).

Journalists and writers who were occupying the fourth position by being about one-tenth of the total membership in the First and the Second Lok Sabhas had suffered a sharp decline to 2.68 per cent in Ninth Lok Sabha which, of course was a marginal improvement from the 1.3 per cent representation for the category in the Eighth Lok Sabha.

Representation in the category of civil or military service had registered a decline from 3 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha to 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 was by far the highest in the Ninth Lok Sabha (2.11 per cent) compared to all previous Lok Sabhas. In the Eighth Lok Sabha, their representation was only 0.8 per cent. This group had no representation at all in the first two Lok Sabhas.

The representation of industrial workers and trade unionists which was 1.3 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha had shown a decline in the Ninth Lok Sabha (0.38 per cent). They

TABLE 3
Occupational Background of Members from First to Ninth Lok Sabha

Prior Occupation	1st L.S.		2nd L.S.		3rd L.S.		4th L.S.		5th L.S.		6th L.S.		7th L.S.		8th L.S.		9th L.S.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculturist	97	22.50	141	29.10	129	27.40	154	30.60	168	33.20	189	36.00	206	39.30	203	38.30	230	44.14
Artists	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	0.20	—	—	—	—	01	0.20	05	0.90	04	0.76
Civil & Military Service	16	3.70	19	4.00	04	0.90	16	3.20	17	3.40	9	1.70	05	0.90	16	3.00	06	1.15
Diplomats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	03	0.57
Economists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	0.19
Engineers & Technologists	—	—	—	—	04	0.90	07	1.40	06	1.20	05	0.90	06	1.10	04	0.80	11	2.11
Former Rulers	05	1.10	07	1.40	10	2.10	07	1.40	02	0.40	03	0.60	01	0.20	03	0.60	02	0.38
Industrial Workers/Trade Unionists	—	—	—	—	01	0.20	01	0.20	—	—	09	1.70	04	0.80	07	1.30	02	0.38
Journalists & Writers	45	10.40	50	10.20	27	5.80	24	4.80	32	6.30	11	2.70	15	2.90	07	1.30	14	2.68
Lawyers	153	35.60	147	30.50	115	24.50	88	17.50	103	20.50	123	23.40	116	22.20	101	19.10	80	15.35
Medical Practitioners	21	4.90	17	3.50	14	3.00	14	2.80	09	1.70	10	1.90	10	1.90	21	4.00	18	3.45
Pilots	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	0.19
Political & Social Workers	—	—	—	—	88	18.70	115	22.90	96	19.00	105	20.00	90	17.2	85	16.00	89	17.08
Religious Missionaries	—	—	—	—	01	0.20	04	0.80	02	0.40	—	—	01	0.20	01	0.20	—	—
Teachers & Educators	43	9.90	55	11.30	27	5.80	33	6.50	36	7.10	44	8.40	35	6.70	41	7.70	41	7.86
Traders & Industrialists	52	12.00	50	10.20	50	10.30	39	7.50	35	6.80	17	3.30	33	6.30	36	6.80	19	3.64
Total	432		486		470		503		506		525		523		530		521	
Total Number of Seats	499		500		503		523		521		544		544		544		529	

wonspiciously absent in the first two Lok Sabhas. The representation of artists in the Ninth Lok Sabha was 0.76 per cent compared to 0.9 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha. It may be mentioned that artists had no representation in the first two Lok Sabhas. The new categories, namely, economists, diplomats and pilots which had emerged as important groups on the parliamentary scene during the Ninth Lok Sabha were represented by 0.19 per cent, 0.57 per cent and 0.19 per cent respectively.

Marital Status

As in the case of the Eighth Lok Sabha, an overwhelming majority of members in the Ninth Lok Sabha were married. They constituted 95.08 per cent of the membership compared to 96.6 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha. Unmarried members accounted for just 4.92 per cent in the Ninth Lok Sabha whereas they constituted 3.4 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha. A substantially higher proportion (6.9 per cent) of unmarried members was to be seen in the Seventh Lok Sabha.

Of the 25 (4.72 per cent) unmarried members of the Ninth Lok Sabha 23 (4.34 per cent) were male and two (0.37 per cent) were female members. Of the unmarried female members, one each came from Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

With the exception of 28 members of the Seventh Lok Sabha (5.7 per cent), 27 members of the Eighth Lok Sabha (5.3 per cent) and 30 members of the Ninth Lok Sabha (5.67 per cent), all other members had children. 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. Apart from this 319 members had children in the range of three to ten. As against these statistics, in the Eighth Lok Sabha, 101 members (19.7 per cent) were having two children each followed by 51 members (9.9 per cent) with only one child each. The remaining 334 members had children ranging from three to ten.

Women Members

While the Eighth Lok Sabha had the distinction of having the largest ever representation of women members (44), in the Ninth Lok Sabha their number declined considerably to 28 (5.29 per cent).

Table 4 indicates the number of women members elected to the Ninth Lok Sabha as compared to the number of those elected to earlier Lok Sabhas.

A study of the age-profile of women members of Ninth Lok Sabha reveals that their average age

was 50 as against 51.35 years for their male counterparts. It is interesting to note that the Ninth Lok Sabha had an equal representation of 18.51 per cent each for the age groups of 41-45 years and 46-50 years. Similarly, 7.40 per cent representation was held by the three age groups of 31-35 years, 56-60 years and 61-65 years. Like the Eighth Lok Sabha, the Ninth Lok Sabha returned only one woman member in the youngest age group of 25-30 years; the Seventh Lok Sabha had no member in this age group. While there was only one member in the earlier two Houses in the highest age group of 71-75 years, in Ninth Lok Sabha there were three members in that bracket. There was a noticeable decline in representation of the age group of 56-60 years in the Ninth Lok Sabha, as there were only 2 members in this group as compared to 5 in the Eighth and 6 in the Seventh Lok Sabhas.

TABLE 4
Representation of Women Members from First to Ninth 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

A scrutiny of the educational background of women members in the Ninth Lok Sabha reveals that the general level of education of women members had gone up, particularly in the categories of graduates and doctorate of high academic qualification holders, as compared to the Eighth Lok Sabha. Category-wise, the representation of under-matriculantes which was as high as 25 per cent in the Seventh and 6.8 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabhas, came down considerably to 4.16 per cent in the Ninth Lok Sabha.

In accordance with their prior occupations, women, journalists and writers and lawyers had, for the first time, been represented in the Ninth Lok Sabha. On the other hand, categories like 'civil and military service', 'former rulers' and 'medical practitioners' which got represented in either the 7th or 8th Lok Sabha, had not been returned this time or had not mentioned themselves under these categories.

While in the Eighth Lok Sabha, political and social workers (34.9 per cent) and agriculturists

(32.6 per cent) dominated the scene, in the Ninth Lok Sabha, the political and social workers (50 per cent) and teachers and educationists (19.23 per cent) had the largest representation.

Previous Legislative Experience

Like in the Eighth Lok Sabha, in the Ninth Lok Sabha too, there was quite a substantial number of new entrants. Under this category fall those members who were having no previous experience in either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha. They constituted 48.01 per cent (254 in numbers) of the total membership of the Ninth Lok Sabha whereas in the Eighth Lok Sabha they constituted 48.5 per cent. Out of the 254 new entrants as many as 123 members did not have past experience in State Legislatures also.

Table-5 indicates the number of members of the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Lok Sabhas having previous legislative experience.

TABLE 5
Number of Members of Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Lok Sabhas who have been members of Earlier Houses in the Legislature at the Centre and new Entrants

Legislature	No. of Members		
	7th Lok Sabha	8th Lok Sabha	9th Lok Sabha
Central Legislative Assembly (1942-46)	3	3	1
Constituent Assembly (1946-50)	3	3	1
Provisional Parliament (1950-52)	8	7	2
First Lok Sabha (1952-57)	12	11	2
Second Lok Sabha (1957-62)	22	17	7
Third Lok Sabha (1962-67)	33	22	7
Fourth Lok Sabha (1967-70)	66	39	21
Fifth Lok Sabha (1971-77)	119	73	44
Sixth Lok Sabha (1977-80)	143	63	94
Seventh Lok Sabha (1980-84)	—	237	134
Eighth Lok Sabha (1984-89)	—	—	164
Council of States (Rajya Sabha)	31	10	37
New Entrants	150	264	254

As would be evident from Table 5, 164 members (31 per cent) and 134 members (25.33 per cent) of the Ninth Lok Sabha were members of the Eighth and Seventh Lok Sabhas respectively.

No member in Ninth Lok Sabha had been a member of all the previous eight Lok Sabhas or even of Seven Lok Sabhas. A considerably large

number (23.25 per cent) of members of Ninth Lok Sabha had prior legislative experience of one Lok Sabha only.

As many as 57 members of Ninth Lok Sabha held positions in the Union Council of Ministers; these include one former Prime Minister (Shri Rajiv Gandhi). Of the 92 members who held ministerial positions in the States, 10 were Chief Ministers and two Deputy Chief Ministers.

Coming to the legislative experience of the women members, in the Ninth Lok Sabha, out of 28, as many as 15 members (53.57 per cent) were new entrants. In the Eighth Lok Sabha, out of 44 members, only 15 (34 per cent) were new entrants. Out of the 15 new women entrants, 12 were fresh to the Lok Sabha; that is, they did not have previous experience of either Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha or of State Legislatures. Out of the 28 women members of Ninth Lok Sabha as many as 11 members had experience of the Eighth Lok Sabha and 3 had prior experience in the Rajya Sabha.

There were 13 women members in the Ninth Lok Sabha having experience of earlier Lok Sabhas.

The women members in the Ninth Lok Sabha had the distinction of having among themselves two former Union Cabinet Ministers, two Ministers of State, One Deputy Minister and two Ministers in State Governments.

Conclusion

In view of the bio-data having been received from only 529 members and that some of these were not complete in some respects, it may be presumptuous to arrive at a definitive conclusion regarding the sociological representational dimension of the Ninth Lok Sabha. Nevertheless, this analysis has been attempted to indicate the broad contours of change and continuity in the socio-economic profile of members of the Ninth Lok Sabha.

Keeping in tune with continuity, it would be observed that as in the previous Lok Sabha, the middle-aged members i.e., the age group of 41-55 years, continue to attract attention of the Indian electorate. The only veteran parliamentarian having the longest innings in the Union Parliament, who was returned to the Ninth Lok Sabha was Professor N.G. Ranga, while in the Eighth Lok Sabha one would come across three veteran parliamentarians.

Judging by the educational background, there has been gradual increase in the representation of

educated members in all the Lok Sabhas, with the Ninth Lok Sabha surpassing all previous records, which may be a positive indicator for the future growth of a responsive system of public governance in India.

The continued preponderance of agriculturists in a progressive manner in the pattern of occupational representation of members throughout the previous Lok Sabhas, especially its record level in the Ninth Lok Sabha would mean that the Lok Sabha in India has become more and more reflective of the grass-roots or at least has become akin to the rural mass. Though marginal, the relatively highest representation of engineers and technolo-

gists in the Ninth Lok Sabha, in comparison to the previous Lok Sabhas may be a happy beginning. In comparison to the Eighth Lok Sabha, representation of women in the Ninth Lok Sabha had declined. But this, when viewed in the over-all range of all the previous Lok Sabhas, might not seem something to lose hope for or to have negative implications for representation of women in India.

No other political institution in the country is more reflective of the contemporary social structure and social forces at work than the Lok Sabha. It is the mirror and microcosm of the nation. And, the Ninth Lok Sabha provided further evidence of this.

Parliament Requires Reform

INDER JIT*

We in India pride ourselves as "the world's largest democracy", the United States being "the greatest" by common consent. But are we really so? My visits to Britain, the United States and Europe over the years have brought different answers – from a polite yes to a strident no. True, adult franchise and elections are the bedrock of any Parliamentary democracy. In India we have held nine General Elections to the Lok Sabha and many more to the State Assemblies. In 1977, the people even threw out a Prime Minister as charismatic as Indira Gandhi and in 1980 the Janata Party which had come to power on the crest of a political wave generated by Jaya Prakash Narayan. Likewise in 1989, the people of India threw out the Rajiv Gandhi Government after having given it a massive mandate five years earlier. But then parliamentary democracy is not merely elections. The poll is only a means to an end which, in the famous words of Abraham Lincoln, is not only a government of the people and by the people but, most importantly, for the people. Parliament through elected representatives is expected to exercise control over the Ministers and ensure good government. Has our Parliament been functioning as it should? If not, what has gone wrong? How has Westminster and other Parliaments tackled the growing volume and complexity of government?

Outwardly, our Parliament has appeared to get on with the job. Inwardly, however, its health has deteriorated. Parliamentary democracy, as we all know, is a civilized form of government by discussion, debate and consensus, not by brute majority. But this basic concept is still not largely understood, nor the fact that it provides for an open and honourable struggle for power. Various recognised conventions, rules and procedures essential for the smooth running of Parliament have been brazenly broken and defied over the years. Invective and shouting has often taken the place of argument and reasoning, reducing the House to an uncouth and noisy marketplace. Parliamentary privilege has been repeatedly and wantonly

* Member, Ninth Lok Sabha.

abused to sling mud on and character assassinate the adversaries. Indeed, Parliament today has been reduced to a sham in more ways than one, as I ventured to submit in my maiden speech in the Lok Sabha on December 28, 1989 during the debate on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

Most of the trouble in the Lok Sabha has arisen from the desire of the Opposition to raise issues and initiate discussions. The "zero hour" symbolises this urge, which has grown with the passage of time. Issues of urgent public importance were raised or sought to be raised by the Opposition after the question hour even during Nehru's time. But it was never like what came to pass during the recent years. The whole exercise then never took more than ten to fifteen minutes — or on some occasions half an hour. In recent years, the "zero hour" has not only taken the whole hour but at times it has spilled over into the post lunch sitting and even reduced the House to zero. The crux of the matter thus is to find a practical solution to the problem in which results would be commensurate with the money spent. (Each minute of Parliament's time, according to one authoritative calculation costs the nation rupees one lakh!) The Government will, no doubt, have its way in the final analysis. But the Opposition must at least have its say, remembering that it has over the past four decades invariably represented a sizeable section of the electorate.

Tumult and shouting are not new to Parliament, nor frayed tempers. The Central Assembly before independence was rocked time and again, providing banner headlines for the newspapers. Giants like Motilal Nehru, Madan Mohan Malaviya, C.R. Dass, Satyamurthi, Vithalbhai Patel, Jinnah and Bhulabhai Desai clashed sharply and repeatedly with the Viceroy's men on the Treasury benches. The debates were marked by cut and thrust, even by shouting on occasions. Nevertheless, a certain decorum and dignity were maintained. Unparliamentary words were seldom used. The Chair upheld the fines.

traditions of impartiality and firmly protected the rights of the members. The Speaker's orders were obeyed by all sections of the House. Not a few adjournment motions against the rulers were admitted and discussed. The emphasis was on argument, eloquence and repartee, not on barracking and lung power. The House showed a sense of humour and the members, a capacity to laugh at themselves. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru preferred not to join the Assembly. But there was much that he saw and imbibed from outside.

Nehru regarded Parliament as the high temple of democracy and held it in great reverence. His respect for parliamentary institutions was as deep rooted as his faith in the democratic process. Parliament symbolized for him the power of the people and he was always zealous in guarding its dignity. Unlike many among the powers that be today, Nehru understood the essence of parliamentary democracy and persevered long and hard to help the delicate plant take deep roots and gather strength. Time and again, he underlined the fact that parliamentary democracy provided for a civilised form of government – a government by discussion, debate and consensus. In fact, he bent over backwards all along to set up healthy conventions. It was my privilege to watch from the Press Gallery above the dawn of independence at the mid-night session of the Constituent Assembly on August 14–15 and to hear Nehru make his historic speech on India's tryst with destiny. It was also my privilege to get a ringside view of Parliament during the Nehru era – and in the two decades and more thereafter.

Most members of the ruling party have tended to flout their massive majority in the Lok Sabha as a massive mandate. They have also tended to use this strength as a brute majority to bulldoze even important legislations. But Nehru did not see himself only as Prime Minister. He also saw himself as the leader of the House, who was required to rise above party considerations and uphold the dignity and supremacy of Parliament. Indeed, Nehru proved through word and deed that the Opposition, howsoever weak and divided, is a vital part of the system and that no democratic Government should ever ride roughshod over it. On one occasion, he even ticked off one of his Ministers openly. The Opposition wanted some information but the Minister stalled on the plea: "This cannot be given in public interest". A visibly agitated Nehru was soon up on his feet to intervene and assert: "Mr Speaker, Sir, I see no public interest

involved. The Minister should give the required information".

Not only that, Nehru believed in the primacy of Parliament and regarded it as the "grand inquest of the nation". The rights and privileges of members were duly safeguarded and the dignity and the prestige of the House maintained. He laid great stress on the principle of accountability and even welcomed a motion of no-confidence brought forward by the Opposition in the Third Lok Sabha. In fact, he asserted: "I am jealous of the powers of this House and I should not like to limit those powers". In 1959, when some members from the Opposition felt that certain remarks made by the then Special Assistant to Nehru, Shri M.O. Mathai, were a contempt of the House and brought a privilege motion, Nehru requested the Speaker to refer the matter to the Committee of Privileges. He said: "When a considerable section of the House is feeling that something should be done, it is hardly a matter for a majority to over-ride those wishes ... suggestion to drop this matter would, I think, not be a right one because it almost appears that an attempt was made somehow to hush matters or hide matters. It is not a good thing that such an impression is created".

Unlike what one sadly witnesses today, Nehru never tried to hedge or dodge and was always ready to admit errors with grace. He was responsive to the Opposition and many times, during the even flow of his speeches, answered interruptions, permitted by the Speaker, with ease and tolerance. Alas, India and its Parliament has come a long way from the days of Nehru. Parliament no longer pursues its quest for truth with vigour and vitality. In June 1951, free India witnessed its first parliamentary probe into the Mudgal affair involving a sum of only Rs.5,000. Nehru himself went into the facts of the case and moved for the appointment of a five-member Committee, headed by Shri T.T.Krishnamachari to investigate the conduct of Shri H.G.Mudgal. He gave the Committee every help and considered it to be "a duty for us and an obligation to be clear, precise and unambiguous". Once the facts were clear and precise, he insisted that Parliament's decision "should also be clear, precise and unambiguous". He wanted MPs to conduct themselves in a manner consistent with the dignity, honour and prestige of the House.

Where do we go from here? India could once again draw inspiration from Westminster, as in the past. Unknown to most of us in India the mother of Parliaments continues to grow. Many

new initiatives have been taken and ideas implemented since I first visited the Houses of Parliament at Westminster as a young journalist training on *The Times* of London. At the same time, nothing has been done to dilute Westminster's inherent strength and cause its decline, in sharp contrast to the sorry spectacle in India. In Britain, for instance, it is considered unthinkable that the Prime Minister would visit a country abroad and not report to the Commons on return. (Remember, some of our Prime Ministers have chosen not to report to Parliament and added insult to injury by holding instead press conference at Palam on arrival). Equally unthinkable is that anyone could tell a lie in Parliament and get away with it. "One may tell lies day after day", said one veteran observer in London, "But never there — not in the high temple of democracy". Remember John Profumo who had to go because he told a lie in the sanctum sanctorum of Parliament — the House.

Some 15 years ago, the House of Commons, chronically dissatisfied with its procedures and anxious to adapt them to changing demands made upon it, set up a Select Committee on Procedures to make recommendations for more effective performance of its functions. Importantly, the Committee, which sat between 1976 and 1978, set to itself a more radical and comprehensive task than merely updating and streamlining of procedures to enable the House to perform more comfortably its accustomed business. It carried out a broad and significant review of the way the Commons worked and held as many as 68 meetings before finalising its report. Expectedly, the Committee members divided on many details. But they were agreed on many major points, especially the following basis diagnosis: "The balance of advantage between Parliament and Government in the day-to-day working of the Constitution is now weighted in favour of the Government to a degree..... which is inimical to the proper working of Parliamentary democracy."

The Committee produced seventy-six recommendations with but with one aim: "to enable the House as a whole to exercise effective control and stewardship over Ministers and the expanding bureaucracy of the state for which they are answerable". The Committee's first major concern was the legislative process. It rejected proposals for streamlining the procedures giving Ministers greater power to make delegated legislation. (Over the years, I have heard similar suggestions advocated by members of our ruling party). Among other things, it recommended that before a Com-

mittee began consideration of a bill, it should be able to hold upto three sittings taking evidence. However, the Committee's major recommendations were on the select committee system. It drew attention to the piecemeal growth of select committees since the war and urged the replacement of many by a comprehensive range of committees to monitor all aspects of expenditure, administration and policy within the responsibilities of the various government departments and agencies.

Importantly, the incoming Government in 1979, headed by Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, accepted both the Procedure Committee's order of priorities as well as the essentials of its recommendations, especially in regard to the appointment of permanent select committees. (Full marks to Mrs. Thatcher for holding to her view expressed earlier as the Leader of the Opposition that something needed to be done to ensure greater parliamentary control over the Government). Equally significant was what Mr. St. John Steves, the Leader of the House, said in June 1979 while moving for the appointment of the select committees. He saw them as the means of enabling the Commons "to subject the executive to limitations and control; to protect the liberties of the individual citizen; to defend him against the arbitrary use of power; to focus the mind of the nation on the great issues of the day by the maintenance of continuous dialogue and discussion; and by remaining at the centre of the stage to impose parliamentary conventions or manners on the whole political system".

Nothing sums up better Westminster's approach to the Procedure Committee's report than what Mr. Michael Ryle, Principal Clerk (Overseas Office) and an old friend, had to say in *The Commons Today*. He wrote "It is easy to make recommendations ... It is less certain that they will be adopted. The interesting fact about the recommendations in this Report is that the most important of them, on the new committees system, have been accepted by the Government of the day (and by the Opposition front bench) and implemented Why a different view was taken this time will no doubt eventually be revealed ... In the end, this development must flow from a recognition, by all those concerned with ascertaining that Parliament keeps a proper critical eye on Ministers and civil servants alike, that the growing volume and complexity of government can no longer be scrutinized effectively by the old process of debate on the floor or in standing committees; committees able to call for papers and examine witnesses closely provide a much more searching technique".

Parliamentary control over the Government is today exercised in Britain through twelve committees in addition to the Public Accounts Committee, the Committee on Parliamentary Commissioners (the Ombudsman), the House's domestic committees and the Committees on Scottish Affairs and Welsh Affairs. The committees relate to twelve departments and their associated public bodies which are as follows: Agriculture, Defence, Education, Science and Arts, Employment, Energy, Environment, Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Industry and Trade, Social Services, Transport and Treasury and Civil Service. The Committees have between nine and thirteen members. Each committee has a basic permanent staff. Further, the committees are empowered to appoint any number of part-time specialist advisers to assist them in their enquiry. Many men of distinction in their particular fields of expertise, I was told by Mr. Ryle, had spared time to give committees invaluable guidance. The new committees have been making full use of part-time advisers, numbering over seventy at one time.

Not only that, Parliament's activities in Britain have become progressively more 'open' through grass-root enquiries. Until 1965, no select committee had heard evidence in public for many years. Now the great majority of hearings are open to the public (except where strictly confidential evidence is being given). Advance notices are published in the Press. In fact the Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration was not content to take evidence from officials of the Home Office and other witnesses at the national level. The Committee spent a number of days in several towns with large immigrant populations meeting informally, as well as taking evidence from local police officers, community spokesmen, churchmen, social workers, etc. and many ordinary people, immigrant and indigenous, who represented no one but themselves. In Notting Hill, for example, they held an informal session one evening in a local cafe with a number of young immigrants, hearing their point of view at first hand.

Interestingly, Smt. Gandhi is said to have accepted the concept of the committee system for a while early in 1976 when Shri B.R. Bhagat was the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and Shri S.L. Shakhder the Secretary General. The Lok Sabha Secretariat even produced a brief informal report and put forward the suggestion that Parliament should hereafter function not only through its plenary

sessions but also through some standing committees. Plenary sessions, it was proposed, should be shortened and Parliament should devote half of its time to purposeful committee work. For some unknown reason, Smt. Gandhi changed her mind and the informal report gathered dust for long. Dr. Bal Ram Jakhhar as the Speaker took interest in the Committee system in the early 80s. But little concrete happened until 1989 despite all the lip service paid to the need to put life and vitality back into Parliament.

Happily, Shri Rajiv Gandhi as the Prime Minister showed the required enlightenment and initiative. In mid-1989, three standing committees on Agriculture, Environment and Forests and Science and Technology were set up at his direction. All of us were delighted at the major reform introduced in Parliament at long last. Dr. Bal Ram Jakhhar, then Speaker, appropriately stated that these committees would "ensure greater administrative accountability to Parliament — as also better parliamentary scrutiny of the working of the ministries". The Chairmen of the three Committees were equally excited and thrilled. They described the appointment of the three committees as a milestone in the evolution of parliamentary institutions in India. But they had little time to put the committees on their feet. Early in October, the Government decided to go in for a fresh election. The work of the Committees virtually ended with their inauguration. No report could be submitted.

The last Lok Sabha took to the three Committees equally enthusiastically. In fact, I opted for the membership of the Rules Committee in a bid to enlarge the committee system. The appointment of merely three Committees was just not enough for me. Eventually, we succeeded in getting the Rules Committee to decide on the establishment of seven other standing committees, including one on Home, a second on Defence and a third on Foreign Affairs. But before long the powers that be reacted., amendments were moved by several Ministers opposing the establishment of the new committees. Outwardly, the reason advanced was the need to first see how the three committees worked and the extent to which they served the best national interest. Inwardly, however, few among the Ministers were prepared to decentralise authority and share power. Some of us thereupon readied ourselves for a battle royal. But before this could happen, the Lok Sabha itself came to be dissolved.

I hope the new Lok Sabha will take the committee system one step forward. But this by itself will not be enough. Simultaneously we also need to think of ways and means by which the Opposition can be enabled to raise issues and initiate discussions. Opposition could be allotted a share of the hours for which Parliament meets and given full freedom to take up any matter during this time. The country, the Government and the Opposition would stand to gain from any such arrangement. Today, the House, barring exceptions, invariably finds itself busy with the Opposition "business", so to say, for at least one hour a day during the "zero hour"— from 12 noon to 1 p.m. Under the arrangement proposed, most of the pandemonium and clashes would be averted. Interestingly, a formula for dividing time almost went through in 1974 when the Opposition was blocking business and the Government was anxious to get on with the job. But the idea fell through when the Opposition insisted on getting one more hour!

Ultimately, we must be clear about the true nature of a healthy and purposeful democracy and what it offers: fundamental freedoms and the inalienable right to sack a corrupt and incompetent Government. We can do no better than recall Winston Churchill's famous words spelling out his concept of democracy. He said : "democracy, I say, is not based on violence or terrorism, but on reason, on fair play, on freedom, on respecting the rights of other people". Interestingly Smt. Gandhi echoed similar sentiments some time back when she said: "Parliament is a bulwark of democracy.... It has also a very heavy task of keeping an image that will gain it the faith and respect of the people. Because, if that is lost, then I don't know what could happen later." That faith and respect requires to be restored — and built. The new Lok Sabha has a special responsibility in making Parliament both strong and effective. The House of Commons continues to grow even after 300 years. Must our Parliament stop growing at 40?

Memoirs of a Chairperson

GEETA MUKHERJEE*

The Ninth Lok Sabha from many points of view was quite different from earlier Lok Sabhas. The very composition of it created serious problems. The strength of different parties like Janata Dal, Congress(I), BJP, CPI(M), CPI, AIADMK, RSP, Forward Block, Bahujan Samaj Party, National Conference of J & K, All India Muslim League, VHP, IPF and several independents made it not only a multi-coloured mosaic, but also a scene of unprecedented chaos and almost total disregard of normal parliamentary rules and procedures. I personally do not feel that the behavioural pattern of the majority of the members of Lok Sabha added any glory to our great parliamentary traditions; if any thing, it substantially undermined our traditions. I hope, my honourable colleagues will forgive me for this rather uncharitable comment. If I have done it, then the only concern behind it is to rescue our grand traditions from the present debasement.

I got an opportunity to perform the task of a Chairperson during the Ninth Lok Sabha when normal functioning of the House was frequently disturbed due to the unusual behaviour of the majority of its members. Well, from the very moment of the announcement, it was all a new experience for me. Before the announcement of the list of Chairpersons by the Honourable Speaker, Shri Rabi Ray, I never knew that I was in the panel. I found my friend Shri Nirmal Chatterjee of CPI(M), also in the same position. I understood it from his face and believe that he too understood my initial embarrassment. I do not know about the rest. I was really amazed and was afraid too!

I must, first of all, congratulate the Honourable Speaker for his smooth conducting of the "Zero Hour". I do not agree with those who think that allowing the zero hour to continue for such a long time is unnecessary and waste of the time of the House. If with the peculiar composition of the Ninth Lok Sabha, he would have done otherwise,

it would have led to more chaos. I also highly appreciate the conduct of the Deputy Speaker, Shri Shivraj Patil, for his absolute neutrality. Other members of the Panel of Chairmen, which included Shri Jaswant Singh and Shri Nirmal Chatterjee, also handled the proceedings of the House with great skill. Shri Jaswant Singh with his sweet personality was also strictly neutral. My friend Nirmal also conducted the House very well.

I shall here recall a few incidents and the way I tackled some difficult situations. In the beginning I got an opportunity to chair some of the most stormy sittings. I recollect as to how I managed the floor when, on a particular issue, majority of members, including Whips of a particular party, were simultaneously on their legs. Here my problem, being an elderly woman, was how to listen to them all at the same time. When I mentioned this in the House, it pacified them resulting in resumption of the proceedings.

In yet another situation, when members could not adhere to the stipulated time while placing their points of view on a particular subject, I thought it proper not to use the curt method of asking the members to stop. Well, one thing must clearly be admitted that very few parliamentarians, with some honourable exceptions, stick to their allotted time! So whenever I found that a member had already consumed not only his or her allotted time, but also the conventionally allowed extra time, I asked him or her, in all the sweetness I could muster in my husky voice "Honourable Member, I believe this is your last point, isn't it?" I found this worked much better than curt orders.

Another experience worth mentioning was the situation when I and many other Chairpersons often faced difficulties due to the absence of the Minister concerned during discussions. This would immediately create a furore in the House making it difficult to conduct the business of the House. Here, I must recognise the help, advice and cooperation of the marshal in the proper discharge of my duties as a Chairperson.

* Member, Ninth Lok Sabha. Smt Mukherjee was also on the panel of Chairpersons.

In the Ninth Lok Sabha, there were a large number of young members who were full of enthusiasm, but were not very much conversant with the Rules. Often many of them raised points which were absolutely barred by the Rules. After all the Chair has to conduct the House with some semblance of order, if not absolutely in conformity with all the Rules ! So sometimes I had to disallow youngsters. Though it was the duty of the Chair to do so, at heart I felt bad about it. Therefore, after discharging my duties as Chairperson I used to go to the Honourable young member whom I disallowed a little while ago. Sitting by his side, I would try to explain how he could be allowed to raise that very matter if he would take recourse to a particular Rule. This practice also helped me to some extent to be friendly with them.

I shall now come to the use of different procedural devices provided by the Rules to bring up matters of urgent public importance for discussion. Among these, one of my most favourite devices was extracting an assurance from the Minister concerned on the floor of the House. This was not a new practice for me. Using the same device, once I got sanctioned a new railway station in my constituency. In the Ninth Lok Sabha too, I used the same device to get assurances on two issues which were agitating my mind for quite some time. One was regarding improving the status of Anganwadi workers. The plight of the Anganwadi Sevikas and Balwadi teachers, who are more than 4 lakhs in number all over the country, is well known. In March, 1990, they came in a demonstration, sponsored by AITUC, to Delhi to place their case before the Parliament. On behalf of the demonstrators, Shri Sudam Deshmukh, former M.P. and myself, along with several other leaders of the "All India Co-ordination Committee of Anganwadi Workers Struggle", led a deputation to Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, the then Minister of Labour and Welfare, and submitted a memorandum to him. Since the subject matter came under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Shri Paswan suggested us to place the case before the Prime Minister and assured his cooperation. After this, I fell ill for quite some time and had to be confined to bed. Through the Lok Sabha Secretariat I came to know that Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, the then Prime Minister, was going to reply to the debate on the Demands for Grants of Ministry of Human Resource Development on April 19, 1990. In the meanwhile, in reply to one of my questions, the Minister for

Labour informed the House that nothing could be done about these women now, because some of them had gone to the Court with the demand that they may be recognised as regular employees of the Government and so the matter was *sub judice*. On seeing this reply I got very much disturbed. Moreover, I received a letter from the Prime Minister before the debate that he had received my letter with the memorandum and it was being sent to the Department of Women and Child Welfare for looking into the matter. Knowing very well the real meaning of the phrase "looking into the matter" from Government establishments, I was further disturbed. I inquired from the Table Office regarding the approximate time of Vishwanath Pratap ji's reply. In view of official apathy towards this case, I decided to exploit this opportunity to get an assurance from the Government on the plight of Anganwadi workers. On learning that at the time of PM's reply, Shri Shivraj Patil would be in the Chair, I sent a request to him to allow me to speak for just five minutes before the Prime Minister's reply. Shri Shivraj Patil was kind enough to call me to speak. In my appeal to the then Prime Minister, I said "I think on both sides (meaning Treasury & Opposition benches) all are unanimous about this appeal which I will be making. Lakhs of women – the Anganwadi Sevikas – get Rs. 250 per month at the most and after five years they get Rs. 50 more" The teachers in Balwadi institutions are also in equal difficulties I appeal to the Prime Minister and to the whole House to take up this case and do justice to them. Whatever the legal language, I do not care. I want from you in your speech a ray of hope for these lakhs of women".

Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, who was making a general policy speech, was, obviously, not prepared for this situation. But faced with this situation, he said "About women, in spite of not being well, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.... I know that she was not well on that day. Now, she has come all the way and she had mentioned about 'Anganwadi' and I know what has to be done about this. And certainly I will attend to it expeditiously. I have already sent a note to put the matter before me". Then he went over to the idea of setting up a National Commission on Women with statutory powers – an issue to which I will come later. After that, the Prime Minister again sent the matter, with strong recommendations, to the Labour and Welfare Minister, as by that time the subject had gone under his jurisdiction. But unfortunately,

due to the fall of Shri V.P. Singh's Government, it could not be clinched finally. I hope it would be taken up in the next Lok Sabha by the concerned Minister.

Like the Anganwadi workers' case, the other issue that was taken up by me and the leader of the CPI(M) Party in the Lok Sabha, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, was the question of the future of the Bengal Potteries Ltd., Calcutta. For more than twelve years now, the management of the Bengal Potteries Ltd., was taken over by the Government. There were several assurances by the earlier Governments that it would be nationalised. In this factory unions of all political hues, be it AITUC, UTUC, CITU, HMS, INTUC and officers' Association - all moved together. They all pressed the Government to nationalize the factory named Bengal Potteries Ltd. I am the president of the AITUC Union there and that is the biggest union. We all pressed that the earlier management be changed. Government never agreed to that. Many permutations and combinations were worked out as to how to make the factory viable. The question was of making this factory, which won prestigious awards in several international competitions, a viable one. While workers' organisations agreed to some reduction in the work force, a Tata Consultancy report declared it to be viable. Despite all these, the then Government issued a denotification order, thereby abandoning the responsibilities of paying the workers of the Bengal Potteries Ltd.

After the denotification order, the workers went to Court praying for injunction. The Calcutta High Court gave injunction and stated that this notice was not to be implemented until further discussions. So years after years wages were paid but no working capital was given to start the production. Following the Ninth General Elections to the Lok Sabha, the National Front Government was installed. The NF Government did not show any sympathy. At the same time, it was announced that vigorous attempts would be made to vacate the injunction. In view of the stand taken by the Government on the issue, I gave a notice to move this matter in the zero hour. As luck would have it, that day we found that the Prime Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh was present in the House. So I appealed to him that without consulting the Government of West Bengal, the Central Government should not make any attempt to vacate the injunction. Then, both Shri Somnath Chatterjee and myself went on pressing the Prime

Minister for an assurance on the floor of the House that no further step would be taken without consulting the Government of West Bengal. I must thank Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh that responding immediately to our appeal he gave an assurance to that effect. As a result of this assurance, status quo is being maintained and workers are getting their wages. However, both workers as well as management expect the Government to sanction necessary working capital to resume the production. Let us hope that the next Government would honour workers' sentiments and sanction the necessary working capital.

Coming to the role of the women M.P.s in the Ninth Lok Sabha on questions concerning the welfare of women and stopping atrocities against them, I may say that though the number of women M.P.s in the Ninth Lok Sabha was less than that in the Eighth Lok Sabha, their contribution in the fight for women's rights, within the short period, was equally matching.

In this connection I would like to highlight two instances. One is the passage of the National Commission for Women Bill, 1990 and the other is an important debate on atrocities against women initiated by me under Rule 193.

Let us take the National Commission for Women Bill, 1990 first. It may be noted that on the occasion of the International Women's Year declared by the U.N.O. in the year 1975, the Central Government, under the Prime Ministership of late Smt. Indira Gandhi, formed a Committee under the Chairpersonship of Dr. Phulrenu Guha, an eminent fighter for women's cause, to go into the status of women. The Committee recommended to the Government for setting up of a National Commission for Women with statutory powers. Since then nearly two decades have passed, but only when the National Front Government came to power, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, the then Minister for Labour and Welfare, took the initiative and the move was approved by the Cabinet. During the budget session of 1990* a bill was moved in the Lok Sabha on National Commission for Women.* The Government was very eager to pass that Bill immediately. But many of the Women's Organisations demanded a discussion on various levels, particularly at the national level, a sincere consultation on the draft Bill to make it more effective. Accordingly, the consideration and pas-

*Introduced in Lok Sabha on 22 May 1990 and passed on 9 August, 1990 and passed in Rajya Sabha on 23 August 1990. (President's Assent on 30 August 1990).

sage of that Bill was postponed till the next session.

The Bill was substantially improved through a very fruitful discussion between representatives of various Women's Organisations and State Governments. All the women M.P.s, who spoke on the bill, thought that if this bill was passed it would go a long way in meeting the aspirations of women.

I would like to make a specific point here that on this Bill (as well as on other issues affecting the women) the women M.P.s belonging to different political leanings came together. They all spoke more or less in the same tenor and with great feeling, equally supported by their male colleagues. In spite of the support of their male colleagues, women have to take the initiative in the fight for their own cause. In the final Bill, an amendment was moved by me which wanted one representative each of all women's organisations of all-India character to be not only associated with the work of the Commission, but also to be treated as full members of the Commission, without right to vote and without salaries and allowances. While replying to the debate, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, the then Minister of Labour and Welfare, assured me and the House that this would be included in the Rules. The other amendment of mine said that there should be such commissions in the States also and the State Governments should be advised to this effect. This was later agreed upon by most of the State Governments. The Bill has already become an Act. As far as its expeditious implementation is concerned, it is to be seen how the next Government acts on it.

The debate on the motion moved by me on atrocities on women* was also a memorable event. Participating in the debate, I said, "I rise to move my motion on atrocities on women in different parts of the country with a bleeding heart and

burning shame. I appeal to all in the House to sincerely share the agony without any partisan rancour, as this is an area where dedicated and determined efforts are urgently needed to rouse the whole society's conscience".

I gave examples of different types of atrocities committed against women in various parts of the country in whatever shape those may be. I said that "enlistment of cases can be endless". But the question is what are the root causes. They, in my opinion are:

- (a) inequal status of women in our male dominated society;
- (b) denial of economic, social, political, educational and medical justice to women in the exploitative structure of our society;
- (c) newly invading consumerists and vulgar culture penetrating and fast-enveloping our society;
- (d) increasing criminalization of political as well as many other spheres of society;
- (e) neo-fundamentalist attack in the name of religious faith (which is far from the real humanistic concept of all religions); and
- (f) great erosion of social values in all spheres of life.

The other M.P.s who participated in the debate and spoke with great fervour were also of the similar opinion.

The impression left on me by the Ninth Lok Sabha, which was unique in itself, were, undoubtedly, due to the great care and affection bestowed on me by Hon'ble Speaker and Deputy Speaker, the support I got from the leaders of all the political parties, sincere concern expressed for me by my colleagues and the cooperation extended to me by the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

*Lok Sabha debate dated 22 August 1990.

Leader of the Opposition*

Introduction

Ours is essentially a participatory democracy, based on parliamentary system of Government, in which opposing forces struggle for power on the floor of the House by recognised parliamentary methods. One of the biggest parliamentary achievements of the present century is that the role of the Opposition has been formally recognised and it has been given due place in the parliamentary system.

Among the few functionaries in Parliament, viz. the Leader of the House, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or the Chief Whip and other Whips who render members' participation in debate real, effective and meaningful and exercise direct influence in giving direction to the House, the role of Leader of the Opposition is indeed unique and all important.

Origin

In the United Kingdom the importance of the Opposition in the system of Parliamentary Government has long received practical recognition. The phrase "His Majesty's Opposition" well known as it is, was coined by John Cam Hobhouse. However, the Leader of the Opposition in the U K has no official functions laid down in any statute or in any of the Standing Orders of the House. In 1937 statutory recognition was accorded to Leader of the Opposition through the grant of a salary to him. "Her Majesty's Opposition is Her Majesty's alternative Government". Her Majesty's Opposition is, therefore, second in importance to Her Majesty's Government and the Leader of the Opposition is almost Her Majesty's alternative Prime Minister. "Technically, however, he is only the Leader for the time being of the Chief Opposition Party". There may be several parties in opposition, but the opposition means the second main party, temporarily in minority, with leaders experienced in office, who are ready when the time arises, to form an alternative government. This affords a

guarantee that its criticism will be directed by a consistent policy and conducted with responsibility- not in a spirit calculated to ruin the game for the sake of the prize.

The task of the Leader of the Opposition is of considerable public importance. The Leader of the Opposition is the obverse of the Leader of the House. Indeed, it is so important that under the Ministerial and other Salaries Act, 1975, he has a high "salary which is charged like those of judges on the Consolidated Fund".

Role

In view of the importance of the Opposition in a Parliamentary democracy, the office of the Leader of the Opposition is one of great responsibility. He, among other things, is supposed to watch out for encroachments on the rights of minorities, demands debate when Government is trying to slide away without parliamentary criticism. "He must be in his place, even more constantly than the Prime Minister." It is in a way excellent training for the future occupants of the Treasury Benches and essential for the effective operation of democratic Government. In performing his duties and obligations, Leader of the Opposition has to take into account not only what he is today but what he hopes to be tomorrow.

In India the Page Committee set up in 1967 to go *inter alla* into what conventions, traditions and other procedural devices were required to be adopted or evolved to enable the Parliament/Legislatures to function effectively, recommended that the Leader of the largest recognised Opposition Party should be recognised as the Leader of the Opposition. According to that Committee, it would be a healthy parliamentary convention if the Leader of Opposition was invited by the Chief Minister before the latter made any policy statement in the House and was given a copy of the statement in advance, and his suggestions for fixing any particular business on a particular day were, as far as possible, accepted by the Speaker

* Contributed by Table Office, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

and the Leader of the House. The Committee further suggested that the leader of the Opposition should be paid a salary and provided with an office as well as residential accommodation and some secretarial staff.

It was only in 1969 that for the first time since Independence, the Lok Sabha had a recognised opposition party. Congress Party (Opposition) formed after the split in the ruling Congress party in November, 1969 was recognised as the Opposition party and its Leader as a Leader of Opposition. In terms of Direction 121 by the Speaker which *inter alia* provides:

"121. In recognising a Parliamentary Party or Group the Speaker shall take into consideration the following principles:

- (i) An association of members who propose to form a Parliamentary party-
 - (a) shall have announced at the time of the general elections a distinct ideology and programme of Parliamentary work on which they have been returned to the House;
 - (b) shall have an organisation both inside and outside the House; and
 - (c) shall have at least a strength equal to the quorum fixed to constitute a sitting of the House, i.e. one-tenth of the total number of members of the House."

Again, after the General elections held in March, 1977 the party in Opposition to Government was recognised as an Opposition party.

The Office of the Leader of the Opposition was accorded statutory recognition with the passing of the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977. The Act (No.33 of 1977) came into force w.e.f. 1 November, 1977.

Section 2 of the Act defines the Leader of the Opposition as under :-

"2. In this Act, 'Leader of the Opposition', in relation to either House of Parliament, means that member of the Council of States or the House of the People, as the case may be, who is, for the time being, the Leader in that House of the Party in Opposition to the Government having the greatest numerical strength and recognised as such by the Chairman of the Council of States or the Speaker of the House of the People, as the case may be.

Explanation - Where there are two or more parties in opposition to the Government, in the Council of States or in the House of the

People having the same numerical strength, the Chairman of the Council of States or Speaker of the House of the People, as the case may be, shall having regard to the status of the parties recognise any one of the Leaders of such parties as the Leader of the Opposition for the purposes of this section and such recognition shall be final and conclusive."

Leaders of Opposition

It is now well recognised that the Leader of the Opposition in our Parliament is one of the key functionaries a skilled parliamentarian himself who keeps a constant vigil on the functioning of the Government in power and is ever ready to take over the reins of Government as and when called upon to do so. The Leaders of various Opposition parties who held the office of the Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and their term of office are in Tables 6&7.

TABLE 6
Lok Sabha

Name	Lok Sabha	From	To
1. Dr Ram Subhag Singh	4th L.S.	Dec.1969	Dec.1970**
2. Shri Y.B. Chavan	6th L.S.	01.11.1977*	11.04.1978
3. Shri C.M. Stephen	6th L.S.	12.04.1978	09.07.1979
4. Shri Y.B. Chavan	6th L.S.	10.07.1979	28.07.1979
5. Shri Jagjivan Ram	6th L.S.	28.07.1979	22.08.1979**
6. Shri Rajiv Gandhi	9th L.S.	18.12.1989	24.12.1990
7. Shri L.K. Advani	9th L.S.	24.12.1990	13.03.1991**

TABLE 7
Rajya Sabha

Name	From	To
1. Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra	Dec.1969	March, 1971
2. Shri Kamalapati Tripathi	30.03.1977	15.02.1978
3. Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri	24.02.1978	23.03.1978
4. Shri Kamalapati Tripathi	28.03.1978	02.04.1978
5. Shri Kamalapati Tripathi	18.04.1978	08.01.1980
6. Shri L.K. Advani	21.01.1980	07.04.1980
7. Shri P. Shiv Shankar	18.12.1989	02.01.1991

* The Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament came into force w.e.f. 1 November, 1977.

** Till dissolution of L.S.

Facilities and Privileges

The Leaders of the Opposition in Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha are entitled to salary and certain other facilities and amenities under the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977 (as amended from time to time), and rules framed there under which are enumerated below :-

- (a) Salary of one thousand five hundred rupees per mensem and a daily allowance of one hundred and fifty rupees for each day during the tenure.
- (b) Constituency Allowance of three thousand rupees per mensem and a Sumptuary Allowance of one thousand rupees per mensem.
- (c) Rent-free furnished residential accommodation with free maintenance thereof.
- (d) Travelling allowances for himself and members of his family -
 - (i) in respect of journey to Delhi from his usual place of residence outside Delhi for assuming office; and
 - (ii) in respect of the journey from Delhi to his usual place of residence outside Delhi on relinquishing office.
- (e) Travelling and daily allowances in respect of tours undertaken by him in the discharge of his duties as Leader of the opposition, whether by sea, land or air.
- (f) Free accommodation in hospitals maintained by the Government and free medical treatment for him and members of his family.
- (g) Telephone and secretarial facilities.
- (h) Conveyance allowance of three thousand rupees per month. If, however, he is provided with conveyance facility with a driver for the purposes of security or otherwise for any period he is not entitled to the conveyance allowance for that period.
- (i) Repayable advance for purchase of motor car for efficient discharge of duties of his office.

Leader of Opposition also enjoys certain ceremonial privileges like (i) escorting Speaker elect to the rostrum; (ii) seat in the front row at the time of President's Address to both Houses of Parliament etc.

Besides the above, the Speaker had provided the following facilities to Leader of Opposition in Sixth Lok Sabha which continue to be available to him :-

- (a) he is allotted seat in Lok Sabha in the front row left to Chair next to the seat of Dy. Speaker, and
- (b) he is allotted a room in Parliament House with telephone facility.

The Leader of Opposition is also treated at par with Members of the Council of Ministers with regard to seating arrangements at public functions etc.

As a convention, he is given preference over other members in making statements in the House and in asking supplementaries to questions during Question Hour.

Determining the Leader of Opposition

According to directions issued by the Presiding Officers of both Houses, the minimum numerical strength required for recognition as a Parliamentary Party is 1 / 10th of the total membership of the House. Under the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977 the Presiding Officers have been vested with powers to accord recognition to the leader of a Parliamentary Party as the Leader of the Opposition if he fulfils the conditions laid down in the law. The decision of the Presiding Officer is final and conclusive and cannot be challenged.

On constitution of the Ninth Lok Sabha on 2 December, 1989 Congress(I) Party with a strength of 195 members emerged as the single largest Parliamentary party in Lok Sabha. The Party, however, chose to remain in the opposition as it did not have the requisite strength in Lok Sabha to form the Government on its own. Consequently, the Government was formed by the National Front - a combination of various parties, led by the Janata Dal with the outside support of Bharatiya Janata Party and Left Parties. Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Leader of Congress(I) Party was recognised as the Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha with effect from 18 December, 1989.

On 23 October, 1990, however, the Bharatiya Janata Party, which had extended support from outside to the Janata Dal Government headed by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh withdrew its support. Soon thereafter the Janata Dal split into (i) Janata Dal (ii) Janata Dal (S) and the split was formally recognised by the Speaker w.e.f. 5 November, 1990 *vide* his order announced in the House on 11 November, 1990. The Government headed by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh was defeated on the floor of the House on 7 November, 1990. A new Government, headed by Shri Chandra Shekhar, Leader of Janata Dal (S) with the outside support

of Congress (I), AIADMK etc. was sworn in office on 10 November, 1990.

In the wake of these developments, the Bharatiya Janata Party having strength of 86 Members next only to Congress(I) Party, staked its claim for being recognised as the real Opposition party and its leader Shri L.K. Advani being accorded the status of Leader of Opposition. Before deciding the matter the Speaker called for the comments of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the then Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha. In reply, the Chief Whip of Congress(I) (Prof. P.J. Kurien) contended that *status quo* should be maintained as regards Leaders of Opposition as their party still continued to be party in the Opposition. Some of the arguments advanced by Prof. Kurien in support of his party's contention were as follows:-

- (i) There is no specific provision in the Constitution which refers to 'Leader of Opposition' or 'Party in Opposition'. As per eminent jurists the 'Party in opposition' has been used in contradiction to the phrase 'Party in Power' or 'governing party'. The expression 'Government' is co-terminus with 'Party in Power' and any party which is not 'Party in Power' or 'governing party' is the party in Opposition under the Constitutional provisions.
- (ii) As per established Constitutional convention in case of 'hung parliament', if a party assists another party to form a minority government it does not cease to be a party in Opposition. It is precisely because it does not wish to lose its identity and role of Opposition Party in Parliament that it chooses not to form a coalition government with such party.
- (iii) There have been minority governments in Britain and the general norm has been minority governments rather than coalitions. There was also a measure of cooperation between Opposition and government and the Opposition may choose to cooperate with the government in times of national crises; and
- (iv) By declining to form the government and assuring the President instead to support Shri Chandra Shekhar if he was invited to form a minority government, Shri Rajiv Gandhi discharged his constitutional duty as the Leader of Opposition in the national interest.

After examining the matter in depth, the Speaker came to the conclusion that a party offer-

ing 'unconditional support' to a minority Government whose very sustenance in office depended upon this support, could not claim to be a party in Opposition. The Speaker, therefore, admitted the claim of the Bharatiya Janata Party as an Opposition Party and recognised its leader Shri L.K. Advani as the leader of Opposition w.e.f. 24 December 1990. Shri Rajiv Gandhi accordingly ceased to be the Leader of the Opposition from the same date.

Position in Commonwealth Countries

The duties and functions of the Leaders of Opposition in some of the Commonwealth countries are given below :-

UNITED KINGDOM

The Leader of Opposition is consulted by means of informal talks between the Government Chief Whip and Chief Opposition Whip for the engagement of business. Leader of Opposition never tables a question. If he wishes to ask a short notice question, the Speaker will allow it if it is in order, without applying the test of urgency he applies to other members; private notice questions. However, no relaxation of the rules relating to the giving of notice etc. is permitted to Leader of Opposition. Besides, Leader of Opposition has no facility for making statement like Prime Minister/Minister of the Government.

The Leader of Opposition is normally called to speak or to ask a supplementary question in preference to any member not a member of the Government. Leader of Opposition is called first after the Prime Minister in the debate on the Address in reply to the Queen's speech on the opening of Parliament. He is called to speak immediately after the Prime Minister on formal and ceremonial occasions. He normally serves on the Committee on Privileges. His nominees are appointed Chairman of the Committee of Public Accounts and Chairman of the Select Committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (Ombudsman).

AUSTRALIA

The leader of Opposition is indirectly consulted by means of informal talks between the Leader of the House and the Manager of Opposition Business (A member of shadow cabinet) in arrangement of the business of the house. Questions may be asked by Leader of Opposition with or without notice. However, no special precedence is given to Leader of Opposition regarding giving of notices etc. The leader of Opposition is given precedence by the Chair while speaking over other members of Opposition. He can, like Prime Minister/Minister, make statement on a matter only by the leave of the

House. The Leader of Opposition is bracketed with the Speaker of the House of the Representatives and the President of the Senate according to the provisions made by the Statutory authority which administers Salaries and Allowances. His salary, allowances and other privileges such as accommodation, travel entitlements and staff etc. are the same as are provided to a Minister of Cabinet rank.

CANADA

Canadian Parliament consists of the Queen, an Upper House styled the Senate and the House of Commons. Political officers of the Senate include the leaders of the Government and Opposition and their Deputies, Government and Opposition Whips, and Cabinet Ministers. The Leader of Opposition in the Senate is selected by the Leader of the Opposition in the Commons, with the advice of the Senate party caucus. His duties consist of a combination of Opposition leader and House Leader in that he or she leads the Opposition in debate coordinates the daily activities of the Opposition in debate, and confers with the Government Leader on Senate business. Deputy Leaders of the Government and Opposition are appointed by the respective party leaders in the Commons and assist the Senate leader in preparing and expediting the Senate's business.

In the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, it is only the Prime Minister and Leader of Opposition who can speak for more than twenty minutes at a time. Leader of Opposition has the privilege to speak for more than twenty minutes at a time in the Budget debate too.

NEW ZEALAND

There may be one or more parties represented in the House but not in Government. The largest of these non-Government parties (if there are more than one) is known as the official Opposition, and its members are seated on the left of the Speaker's chair. The Leader of this party is the Leader of the Opposition who is paid a salary and allowances in this capacity. This is a most important constitutional office, marked at the State Opening of Parliament, where the Leader of the Opposition and the Prime Minister flank the Governor General as he reads the Speech from the Throne. In no other instance is the peculiar strength of the parliamentary system of government demonstrated than in the office of the Leader of the Opposition whereby the Opposition is enlisted as an official Government in waiting.

In the Chamber of the House, the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, Leader of the opposition and Deputy Leader of the Opposition sit in recognised from row seats facing each other, with their respective Whips immediately behind them.

In the case of the Address in Reply to the speech from the Throne by the Governor-General and Budget, the leader of the Opposition traditionally moves the adjournment of these debates after the opening speeches by the mover and seconder of the Address in Reply motion and by the Minister of Finance in presenting the Budget. This gives the Leader of the Opposition the right to lead off the debates at the time appointed for its resumption.

The Leader of the Opposition has forty minutes to speak in the Budget debate under the Standing Order, but usually at the outset of the speech, at the request of the Senior Government Whip, the House extends the Leader's time at the time of the Minister who follows without limit.

At the time of voting, as a matter of custom, the Prime Minister and the leader of the Opposition do not enter a division lobby - their names are scored off automatically if they are present in the Chamber.

The Prime Minister and the Leader of Opposition have been given power to discharge any member from attending a Committee and to appoint another member in place of the discharged member. The power conferred on the Prime Minister and the Leader of Opposition is very flexible and is used to effect permanent changes in personnel, to effect changes for a definite period of time, for particular meeting or part of a meeting or while a particular subject is under consideration. The Standing Order conferring the right to make changes to select committee's membership, in effect, confers this power on the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition jointly. In practice, the Prime Minister makes changes affecting Government members and the Leader of the Opposition makes changes affecting Opposition members.

The Privileges Committee's membership almost invariably includes the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and the Deputy Leader of Opposition.

SRI LANKA

Party system is a vital component of Parliamentary Democracy in Sri Lanka. The organisation of political parties represented in Parliament as government and opposition helps to ensure that all aspects and view points of matters placed before Parliament are duly considered before any decision is taken.

The Government Group is organised under the Leader of the House and the Chief Government Whip. The Leader of the Party in the Opposition with the largest number of members is recognised as the Leader of Opposition. The Leader of Opposition is accorded the status and given the emoluments of a Cabinet Minister and provided with a separate staff, office accommodation, official residence and car.

Public Accounts Committee – Functioning and Achievements*

As per the provisions of Article 265 of the Constitution, no tax can be levied or collected except by authority of law. Further, Article 266(3) of the Constitution provides that no money shall be appropriated out of the Consolidated Fund of India or the Consolidated Fund of a State except in accordance with law and for the purposes and in the manner provided in the Constitution. In other words, no money can be drawn or spent by the Central Government without prior sanction and authority of Parliament.

Parliament grants hundreds of crores of rupees every year towards meeting the expenditure of various departments of the Government and makes specific appropriations for this purpose under different heads. Financial sanctions provides checks on the dispensations of public funds by the Ministries and it is the prerogative of Parliament to see whether the sanctioned funds have been spent prudently, frugally and intelligently or any transgressions have been made and whether the money has been spent for the specific purposes for which it was granted. However, in view of its size and complexity of state activities coupled with paucity of time at its disposal Parliament cannot be expected to exercise that check itself. It has therefore delegated the task of scrutiny and control over public expenditure to the three financial committees namely the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee. In this article we deal in some detail with the functioning and achievements of the Public Accounts Committee which is the oldest of the three financial committees.

The Public Accounts Committee – Evolution

Public Accounts Committee was inaugurated in India in 1921. Though modelled on the pattern adopted in the British Parliament, until 1950 it functioned more or less as adjunct of the Financial

* Contributed by Public Accounts Committee Branch, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Department. The Finance Member or Minister was the Chairman and his office functioned as Secretariat of the Committee.

With the adoption of the Constitution, Public Accounts Committee underwent a radical change and became a full-fledged Parliamentary Committee with a non-official Chairman appointed by the Speaker and the Secretarial assistance also provided by the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

The Committee now consists of not more than 22 members comprising 15 members who shall be elected by the Lok Sabha every year from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and not more than 7 members of Rajya Sabha to be nominated by that House and being associated with the Committee. The Chairman is appointed by the Speaker from amongst its members. In the year 1967–68 the Speaker, for the first time, appointed a member of the Opposition as the Chairman of the Committee. This practice is being continued since then. A new Committee is elected every year before the expiry of the term of the office of the outgoing Committee. But they enter office only after the expiry of the term of the previous Committee. By convention no member is normally elected to the Committee for more than 2 consecutive terms.

Scope and Functions of the Committee

Article 151 of the Constitution requires the Comptroller & Auditor General to submit his reports on the accounts of the Union and the State Governments to the President or the Governor as the case may be who will cause them to be laid before the Parliament/State legislature. The Audit Reports, Finance accounts and Appropriation accounts after they are presented to the legislature stand referred to the Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee thus primarily deals with the reports of the Comptroller & Auditor General. But it has inherent powers to take up for

scrutiny any item relating to the management of the nation's finances.

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, the annual Finance Accounts of the Government of India and such other accounts laid before the house as the Committee may deem fit. In scrutinising the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of India and the Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, the Committee have 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 govern 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.

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". The functions of the Committee are not to go into the detailed accounts but to appraise the reports of the C&AG on such accounts, to investigate specific cases of losses, nugatory expenditure, financial irregularities and to see whether policies approved by Parliament were faithfully followed by the Government and its agencies with utmost economy and efficiency.

After independence, there had been tremendous increase in Governmental activities for achieving rapid growth of economy by undertaking process of planning and formulating various developmental and social welfare programmes. Revenue receipts and capital expenditure as well as public sector borrowings have been rising continuously year after year. This has greatly added to the responsibilities of the Public Accounts Committee. With the growing volume of public expenditure and consequently the greater need for Parliamentary surveillance over governmental spending, the Public Accounts Committee has started looking beyond the "mere formality and legality" of expenditure to its "wisdom, faithfulness and economy". It also examined how far the Executive is adequately discharging its financial

responsibilities in regard to various schemes and ascertain whether the schemes are being implemented effectively, economically and efficiently and whether they are producing the desired results. While dealing with individual cases of lapses, the Committee tries to identify loopholes or lacunae in systems and procedures and makes suitable recommendations to rectify the same.

For purposes of administrative convenience and scrutiny, the Committee divides the Audit paragraphs under three categories i.e. category A - very important paragraphs; category B - important paragraphs; and category C - comprises the remaining paragraphs. While oral evidence is taken in the case of category A paragraphs, written information is called for in respect of category paragraphs and in respect of category C, the Ministries or Departments are required to communicate to the Committee through the Ministry of Finance, the corrective action taken or proposed to be taken within a period of 3 months of the laying of the relevant audit report on the Table of the House.

As stated earlier, the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India form the basis of deliberations of the Committee. Nonetheless scrutiny by the Committees is not confined to matters dealt within the Audit Reports only. The Committee has on its own on several occasions initiated enquiries into various irregularities/issues which have become public even though no formal Audit Report was presented to the House on the subject. To illustrate, the Committee recently took up for comprehensive examination the issue of grant of refunds of Central excise duties in all aspects and presented its Report to the House on 11.03.1991 (22nd Report - 9 LS). This enquiry was initiated on a reference made to the Committee by Hon'ble Speaker on a specific request made to him by the Minister of Finance. This Report was wholly the result of the Committee's own findings as this was not based on Audit Reports.

The Committee has taken up new areas for enquiry in recent years. The Committee examined some of the key sectors of the economy in a broad overall context such as poverty alleviation programmes. The Committee carefully selected the issues in the purview of the government which were at the same time matters of vital public importance. Attempts have been made to take an objective view of the various aspects brought out in the Audit Reports and give constructive suggestions. The findings of the Committee in regard to

shortfall in performance and suggestions to improve financial and administrative systems are quite significant in as much as the findings bring out forcefully how improvements can be effected in systems and procedures so that the best is achieved of the money allocated to various programmes/schemes.

The Committee is not concerned with questions of policy as such. However, when the Committee finds during evidence that a particular policy is not leading to the desired results or is leading to waste, it is open to the Committee to report to the House that a change in policy is called for.

Excess over Voted Grants

One of the functions of the Committee, laid down in the rules, is to examine and to report on cases of expenditure in excess of Voted Grants. If money has been spent on a service in excess of the amount granted by the House for that purpose, the Committee examine with reference to the facts of each case, the circumstances leading to such an excess and makes such recommendations as may deem fit. Such cases are, therefore, required to be brought before the House by Government for regularization in the manner envisaged by Article 115 of the Constitution. While emphasising that excess expenditure is "unauthorised expenditure" which betrays a lack of financial discipline, the Committee has laid down that the only contingency in which such expenditure is understandable is when a need for unavoidable expenditure has arisen suddenly which could not have been anticipated or foreseen and there is not time left for the Ministry concerned to approach Parliament for a Supplementary Grant/Appropriation. Even in such cases, advance from the Contingency Fund of India should be taken.

Examination of Revenue Receipts

Traditionally, parliamentary control over revenue has been equated with Parliament's prerogative to vote taxes proposed by the Executive. Till early sixties Parliament had lacked the requisite wherewithal for a detailed scrutiny of the revenue receipts of the Government. Since 1962, the Comptroller and Auditor General has been submitting to Parliament, Audit Reports on Revenue Receipts on an annual basis. Accordingly, the Committee has been examining Audit Reports on

Revenue Receipts also. Considering the tremendous increase in revenue receipts of the Central Government, the importance of a thorough scrutiny of tax collections can hardly be over-emphasised. It is obvious that any laxity or inefficiency in the fiscal administration can result in sizable shortfalls in collection with all their grave implications and must therefore, be rectified promptly. In tune with this thinking, the Committee devote considerable time to examine Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General on Revenue Receipts, on Direct Taxes and Indirect Taxes. While examining such reports the Committee endeavours to see whether there is any laxity, inefficiency or waste in tax administration; in particular whether there are any loopholes or lacunae in the tax laws or procedures in force which are being or may be taken advantage of by unscrupulous elements for tax avoidance. The Committee also scrutinises whether the various tax concessions and exemptions given by the Executive – which involve a heavy revenue sacrifice on the part of Government – are resulting in the achievement of the purposes for which these have been given. The Committee's Reports on Revenue Receipts have resulted in plugging many a loophole in tax administration.

Committee's Activities during the Ninth Lok Sabha

Ever since the Committee became a Parliamentary Committee under the control of the Speaker i.e. since 25th January, 1950, it has presented 1093 Reports. During the term of Ninth Lok Sabha the Committee on Public Accounts held 32 sittings of 75.30 hours duration. During this period, 7 Working Groups were constituted for intensive examination of various issues taken up by PAC. The Committees and Study Groups of the Committee undertook five on-the-spot study tours during the course of which 46 Establishments/Organisations were visited. In all 22 Reports (2 Original and 20 Action Taken) were presented during 1990-91. The salient recommendations made by the Committee in some of the Reports presented during the Ninth Lok Sabha are given in the annexure.

It would be seen from the annexure that though the Reports are generally based on audit paragraphs, the subject areas are wide ranging and encompass the functioning of several departments.

ANNEXURE

Recommendations of the Original Reports

REFUNDS OF CENTRAL EXCISE DUTIES

In the past, the Committee had several occasions to examine the issue of grants of refunds under the Central Excise Act. For instance, in its 46th Report (Seventh Lok Sabha), the Committee pointed out that in the prevailing conditions of a sellers' market in the country, as a measure of consumer protection it was imperative to ensure that refund of central excise duty did not result in unjust enrichment of the assessee at the cost of the consumers. The Committee had, therefore, reiterated the recommendations made in para 1.25 of its 95th Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) that a suitable enabling provision should be incorporated in the Central Excise Act on the lines of section 37 of Bombay Sales Tax Act which permitted forfeiture of the tax collected in excess by a dealer in contravention of the provisions of that Act.

In January 1991, reference was made to the Committee by Hon'ble Speaker on a specific request made to him by the Minister of Finance that a comprehensive enquiry on all aspects of the issue relating to refunds of central excise duties be made. Pursuant to this reference and on comprehensive examination of the issue, the Committee presented its 22nd Report relating to Refund of Central Excise Duties, on 11 March, 1991.

In this Report the Committee traced the history of this subject at length and came to the conclusion that the Government had shown little interest in carrying into effect the earlier recommendations of the Committee although successive Governments, including successive Ministers of Finance, repeatedly assured Parliament and the people that suitable provisions would be made in the applicable laws to deny refunds in cases of unjust enrichment. Noting that time and again, the Ministry of Finance have taken shelter under a number of pleas, many of which are untenable and repeated consultations with the Ministry of Law even with the Attorney General of India have produced no results, the Committee felt that there had neither been the will nor competence in dealing with a matter of such great public importance involving large revenue which had been pending since 1969 and recommended that at least after this Report, the Government will wake up to its responsibilities and introduce suitable legislation within six months from the date of presentation of the Report to Parliament.

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER THE PHENOMENON OF EXCESS EXPENDITURE

In its 11th Report (9th Lok Sabha) the Committee noted that during 1987-88 an expenditure of Rs. 304.15 crores was incurred in excess of the aggregate provision of Rs. 16550.17 crores sanctioned under 21 grants/appropriations. During the year 1985-86 the excess expenditure, respectively, was of the order of Rs. 441.72 crores under 29 grants/appropriations while in 1986-87 it amounted to Rs. 384.39 crores under 25 grants/appropriations. The Committee observed that the situation during the year under report i.e. 1987-88 was no better and expressed concern over the phenomenon of excess expenditure and yet year after year, Parliament is thus being presented with a *fait accompli* of unremitting excess expenditure. According to the Committee, there was need for a more accurate estimation of monetary requirements and better budgetary control by various Ministries so as to reduce the excess expen-

diture over voted grants/charged appropriations to the barest minimum. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the Ministries should evolve some mechanism through which the progress of expenditure is monitored so that timely action is taken to ensure that expenditure does not overshoot the limits laid down by Parliament.

ACTION TAKEN REPORTS

The recommendations of the Committee have far reaching effect in toning up financial administration. Implementation of their recommendations is watched by the Committee through the Action Taken Reports. Hence the Committee is always held in high esteem and most of its recommendations are accepted by Government and implemented. Some of the important recommendations culled out from the Committee's Action Taken Reports presented during the Ninth Lok Sabha, which have either been accepted by the Government for implementation or are under consideration, are brought out in the succeeding paragraphs. In case where the Committee is not satisfied with the reply of the Government, it reiterates the recommendation and urges the Government to reconsider the matter.

(a) Functioning of Valuation Cells and Valuation of Immovable Properties.

In its 116th Report (8th Lok Sabha), the Committee had observed that there was no systematic appraisal of the management control and valuation process of the valuation cells and it was not possible to exactly assess its overall performance. In their Action Taken reply, the Ministry of Finance furnished data covering a period of last two years regarding the total number of cases in which the assessee preferred appeal against valuation, the number of cases in which it was reduced and the number in which valuation of properties done by valuation cell was deleted by Appellate Authorities. It was also stated that the CBDT had already issued instructions to the officers of field formation for making appellate orders available to the Valuation Cell in each and every case. Observing that the data furnished by the Ministry showed adverse decisions by the Appellate Authorities in as many as 77% of the cases of the Valuation of Properties, the Committee in its Third Report (Ninth Lok Sabha) recommended development of an effective system for feedback of information regarding results of appeals at periodical intervals and valuation rules/methods modified wherever required so as to avoid adverse decisions by the Appellate Authorities.

(b) Warehousing And Relinquishment Of Title to Imported Goods.

In the 124th Report (8th Lok Sabha) the Committee had recommended that Government should make necessary amendments in the Customs Act whereby the owners of the imported goods who availed of the warehousing facility should not be given the right to relinquish such imported goods after proceedings were initiated under Section 72 for recovery of dues. The Committee had also recommended that Government should prescribe a time limit under Section 23(2) of the Customs Act within which only the owners shall be allowed to

relinquish their title to the imported goods, in all cases. In their Action Taken reply, the Ministry of Finance stated that action had been initiated for amendment to Section 23(2) of the Customs Act to deny the facility of relinquishing the title of goods cleared for warehousing and that the proposed bill was under discussion with the Ministry of Law. Since the Ministry's reply was silent on the Committee's recommendation for prescribing a time limit under Section 23(2) within which only the owners shall be allowed to relinquish their title to the imported goods, in all cases, the Committee in its Seventh Report (9th Lok Sabha) desired that amendments to the above effect should also be incorporated in the proposed Bill and brought before Parliament at the earliest.

(c) Supply of Drinking Water to Problem Villages, and setting up of Monitoring and Investigation Units

In its 85th Report (8th Lok Sabha), the Committee observed that the scheme of setting up Monitoring and Investigation units for regular flow of information about execution and commissioning of various water supply schemes had not been implemented seriously and recommended that there should be a system of regular inspection and test check by a Joint Team of the officers of Ministry of Works and Housing and of the State Government to find out that the rural population of the problem villages reported to have been covered were actually receiving drinking water. In their Action Taken reply the Government stated that funds had been provided to the State Governments for purchase of a computer for proper monitoring and evaluation of the progress of programme implementation which would in turn be monitored by the Department of Rural Development. While appreciating the efforts in involving a suitable monitoring system to ensure the successful implementation of the scheme for supply of drinking water to problem villages, the Committee in its 17th Report (Ninth Lok Sabha) regretted that the Government had not touched upon the main issue as to how far the people in the problem villages reported to have been covered, were actually receiving drinking water. The Committee urged the Government to undertake indepth study in this regard and desired to know the results alongwith details of problem villages identified as also the steps taken to provide drinking water facilities in these villages.

(d) Huge avoidable expenditure deprecated

The Committee observed in its 53rd Report (8th Lok Sabha) that inordinate delay on the part of the Department of Telecommunications in finalising the main order was the real cause for the suppliers' refusal to accept the repeat order for the procurement of the optional quality of 1.7 lakh lines, which resulted in huge avoidable expenditure to the tune of Rs. 1264.01 lakhs. The Committee had, therefore, *inter alia* recommended institution of a high level enquiry to pinpoint the responsibility for this lapse. In pursuance of the Committee's recommendation, the Government of India appointed Shri S.N. Ranganathan, Retd., Member (TD) Telecommunications Board as a One Man Committee. The Committee did not agree with the conclusion arrived at by the One Man Committee that the extra expenditure of Rs. 1264.01 lakhs that had to be incurred for the procurement of 1,70,000 lines was entirely due to the circumstances prevailing in the international markets and was not foreseeable or avoidable.

The Committee therefore, once again in its 19th Report (9th Lok Sabha) strongly deprecated the lackadaisical approach on the part of the Department of Telecommunications in processing their well established requirements and also their utter lack of concern for the financial interests of the country. The Committee desired that the Department going by the bad experience in this case should take all corrective steps in the light of the comments contained in its 53rd Report (8th Lok Sabha) so as to obviate the chances of recurrence of such cases in future.

(e) Reconciliation of Bank Accounts

In the 16th Report (Ninth Lok Sabha) while referring to the large arrears in the reconciliation of inter-branch accounts the Committee observed that 133.02 lakh entries involving a sum of Rs. 1,40,694.11 crores remaining outstanding were stupendous considering the total deposits in the banking system in the country as a whole. Such huge amounts of un-adjusted/outstanding entries only reflect the poor state of affairs in the banking system. The Committee desired that the work relating to clearance of outstanding entries should be carefully monitored at an appropriate level and a time bound programme should be laid down for clearing the backlog. The Committee also desired that the entire question of continuing arrears in the work relating to reconciliation of inter-branch accounts of the public sector banks may be remitted to a High Powered Committee for making suitable recommendations for clearing the backlog as also for ensuring that there are always concurrent adjustments so that the accumulation of outstanding entries would not arise.

(f) Use of Foreign Technology in Fertiliser Plants

In its 167th Report (8th Lok Sabha) the Committee had noted that the technology of M/s. C.F. Braun had been recommended for two new plants by the Secretaries Committee but was recommended for only one of the two plants by an Expert Committee. The Cabinet Sub-Committee was, however, reported to have rejected the technology of M/s. C.F. Braun for both the plants for certain specified reasons in favour of Haldor Topse technology. In the opinion of the Committee the decision to reject the technology of M/s. C.F. Braun was not based on any objective and proven criteria and had recommended that the entire issue may be thoroughly investigated by an Expert Committee.

The Committee had also noted that when in 1980 Government decided to adopt Haldor Topse technology the agreement had been entered into on the basis of transfer of technology but the Committee was surprised to note that the foreign exchange requirements continued to be a high level of about 30%. The Committee had accordingly desired that the necessity for and circumstances under which the foreign collaboration had been continued should also be investigated by a Committee.

According to the Government, the recommendation of the PAC to the effect that the entire issue of technology may be thoroughly investigated by an Expert Committee was under consideration. The Committee has again emphasised in its 21st Report (9th Lok Sabha) that the entire issue of the kind of technology to be adopted should be remitted to an Expert Committee for thorough investigation without further loss of time and the outcome thereof may be reported to it at the earliest.

Estimates Committee – Role and Functions*

Introduction

Financial control of and executive accountability to Parliament are the very essence of parliamentary democracy. The former implies that there can be no taxation without people's consent and no expenditure without people's authority. In a parliamentary form of Government, as we have in India, the will of the people is sovereign and the same is exercised through people's elected representatives in Parliament/State Legislatures.

Hence the check that Parliament exercises over the executive stems from the basic principle that Parliament embodies the will of the people and it must therefore be able to have a final say in laying down public policies including fiscal policies as well as in overseeing the manner in which these are implemented. However, due to the magnitude and complexity of state activities, Parliament as a body cannot effectively scrutinise either the budget estimates or the expenditure there against. In fact it has neither the time for thorough examination or scrutiny of varied complex details of modern administration nor is it suited for such a task because of its very size. Experience of parliaments in all parts of the world shows that in enforcing executive accountability, a well developed system of Parliamentary Committees with adequate powers is the best suited system to scrutinize in detail and oversee the working of various departments.

Among the Standing Committees of the Lok Sabha which have been playing a very significant role in the scheme of parliamentary oversight and control over the expenditure, the three Financial Committees viz. (i) the Committee on Estimates, (ii) the Committee on Public Accounts, and (iii) the Committee on Public Undertakings, are a distinct class by themselves as they keep an unremitting vigil over governmental spendings and performance.

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 10th April, 1950 to examine the estimates with a view to suggest 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 particularly a 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 18th April 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 also to make them conversant with the various problems that Government have to meet from day to day;
 - (ii) To exercise control on 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

* Contributed by the Estimates Committee Branch, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

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 Chairman 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. Dassapa, A.C. Guha, P.Venkatashubhaiah, M. Thirmala Rao, Kamala Nath Tewari, R.K. Sinha, Bhagwat Jha Azad, Satyendra Narayan Sinha, Dr Baldev Prakash, S.B.P. Pattabhi Rama Rao, Bansi Lal, Chintamani Panigrahi, Chandra Tripathi and Asutosh Law. Jaswant Singh a leading leader of Bharatiya Janata Party which was supporting the then Government from outside, was the Chairman of the Estimates Committee (1990-91).

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 enables 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 that economies, improvements 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 1 September, 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 requires 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 discussion, 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 organisation 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 inquire 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 enquiry 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.

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 39 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 largescale 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. It is not incumbent on the Committee to examine the entire estimates of any one year indeed, it would be well-nigh impossible.

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 encourage 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 non-official organisations, institutions and experts on the subjects under examination. This is done by eliciting replies to questionnaires issued to institutions concerned.

After the subjects are selected by the Committee for examination, the Ministries/Department 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 point 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 individuals having 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 subjects under examination. The impressions gathered during these study tours and informal discussions held with local officials are of considerable use to the Committee.

Oral Evidence

The representative 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 which 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 more 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 is in the form of which, when received, are examined by the Committee and a report containing the views and recommendations of the Committee on the Action Taken Report by 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 take action on the observations/recommendations contained therein and to report the action taken within a period of six months. The action taken as reported by the Government is laid on the Table of the House in the form of Statements without any further examination, processing or comments. This completes the examination of the subject by the Committee.

Examination of Estimates relating to Ministry of Defence

A separate procedure has been laid down for examining the estimates of 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 1990-91, the Committee have presented more than 800 reports (original as well as Action Taken Reports) covering almost entire gamut of the Ministries/Departments of Government of India.

Quantum of Work

An idea of the quantum of work handled by the Estimates Committee each year during the term of Eighth and Ninth Lok Sabha i.e. (from 1985-86 to 1990-91) can be had from Table 8.

TABLE 8

	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	90-91
No. of sittings held	46	32	37	27	26
No. of hrs. spent					
(a) Hrs.	82	55	70	56	64
(b) Minutes	30	55	55	50	35
Volume of material received					
(a) No. of memoranda received from non-officials					
(i) No	34	06	44	44	50
(ii) Pages	286	61	664	664	631
(b) Preliminary material from Ministries (Pages)					
	1831	1622	5029	5031	1629
Report presented					
(a) Original	09	08	08	10	06
(b) Action Taken	24	07	09	08	10

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 1990-91 were the reports on manpower requirements in nationalised banks (11th), Film and Television Institute of India (13th), and Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (15th).

The important recommendations contained in some of the reports presented by the Committee to the Ninth Lok Sabha are given in 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.

The Committee has in its 39 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 More Important Recommendations Contained in the Reports of the Estimates Committee Presented to the Ninth Lok Sabha

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS IN NATIONALISED BANKS (11th REPORT)

Taking note of the fact that various public sector banks currently employ over one million officers, clerks and other staff, the Committee emphasised the importance of establishing uniform norms for determining staff requirements in the entire banking sector. The Committee desired the banking division of Ministry of Finance to initiate early and appropriate study of this aspect. This ought also to include rationalisation of the officer-clerk ratio in different banks. The Committee noticed with concern the ad-hoc approach adopted by the banking sector towards the staffing of public sector banks. This tendency was rather pronounced in respect of appointments at higher levels as timely filling up of posts of Executive Directors and Managing Directors had not been uniformly ensured. Besides, unjustified delays in appointments had also been noticed. The Committee had also drawn the attention of the Government towards delays in declaration of results of examination conducted by the Banking Service Recruitment Board and consequent delays in filling up the vacancies. It also viewed the existence of two separate recruitment agencies, viz. Central Recruitment Board and Banking Service Recruitment Board for SBI and Non-SBI recruitment as unjustified. While noting that training has a close bearing on staff productivity and is a strong motivating force the Committee opined that public sector banks should increase their training infrastructure. It was also concerned about the backlog of untrained staff in various banks and had advised the Ministry for augmentation of training related infrastructure and inter-bank cooperation in clearing the backlog.

FILM & TELEVISION INSTITUTE OF INDIA (13th Report)

An analysis of the facts placed before the Committee, and the opinions expressed led the Committee to the conclusion that at the root of various difficulties being experienced was the

manner in which the Institute was constituted. The Committee advised the Government to grant the Institute statutory status. The Committee was also of the view that while giving the Institute a new legal status the existing objectives clause of the Memorandum of Association which it considered too long and defused needed to be revised. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the Memorandum of Association may be reviewed by the Institute in consultation with the Government of India. The Committee also recommended that the Government may consider reviewing the organisational structure of the Institute with a view to rationalising it taking into account the inherent and acquired organisational weaknesses of the Institute. It observed with concern the declining number of students entering the Institute and hoped that both the Ministry and the Institute would examine the underlying causes and take remedial steps. The Committee further found that the Institute had been receiving frequent requests from various organisations other than Doordarshan for training their personnel in video production. The Committee desired that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should undertake an exercise to assess the projected requirement of Doordarshan and other organisations and take necessary steps to augment the training capacity of the FTII during the 8th Plan period.

BOARD FOR INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION (15th REPORT)

The Committee in its 15th Report cautioned the Government about the permissiveness in investigation of causes of mismanagement. In the opinion of the Committee inefficiency must invariably be investigated and enquiry conducted into the causes that led to the sickness of a unit. The Committee advised at the same time that necessary investigation in this regard should not be permitted to retard the progress of rehabilitation of sick units. The Committee expressed the hope that the Government would expedite its final decision on proposals that are already under consideration. At present the small scale and ancillary industrial units were outside the scope of BIFR

Rationale behind the exclusion of ancillary and small scale industrial undertakings from the purview of SICA was not clear to the Committee. Referring to pre-budget economic survey (1989-90) the Committee stated that it was disquieting to note that there had been 40% increase in the number of sick units between December 1986 and December 1987 and over 28% increase in the bank credits outstanding against such units. Besides, out of 22.27 lakhs borrower accounts in SSI sector as on 31st December, 1987, 2.04 lakhs were reported to be sick indicating that every eleventh SSI unit in the country was financially unhealthy. The Committee felt that the trend if not corrected would have very grave consequences on the national economy and hoped that the proposed legislation for such units would provide for a suitable mechanism under which they could also be helped through BIFR. Similarly, the Government would also have to take a positive view about bringing such public sector units within the purview of VIFR. The Committee has also hoped that the Government would initiate necessary

steps for monitoring and upgrading the existing level of coordination. While appreciating the steps taken by the Government in approaching the Minister of States for tackling the problem of industrial sickness, the Committee desired that the Government should also hold periodical conferences of concerned Chief Ministers/Industry Ministers to monitor the level of coordination with State Governments. It also noted that so far no review of the functioning of BIFR had been undertaken by the Government. In the absence of any such evaluation, a realistic and objective assessment about effectiveness of the procedures followed by the Board and its organisation could not be ensured. In the opinion of the Committee a periodical evaluation study/review of the activities of BIFR was very important. The Committee recommended that an annual report detailing the various activities of the Board during the year be brought about. Publication of yearly/half yearly reports of relief packages sanctioned by BIFR and their despatch to chambers of commerce and industries would also be a useful exercise.

Committee on Public Undertakings*

The character and functioning of Government undertakings 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. In December, 1990, there were 245 public undertakings with an investment of over Rs.100 thousand crores. 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 twenty seven years, the Committee has significant achievements to its credit. Since its inception in 1964, the Committee has presented 431 Reports (215 Original Reports and 216 Action Taken Reports). Out of 215 original reports 28 were Horizontal Studies. During the Ninth Lok Sabha, the Committee on Public Undertakings held 37 sittings running into 77 hours and 40 minutes duration. The Committee constituted 5 Sub-Committees/Study Groups and visited 39 establishments/organisations for on the spot study. The Committee presented 11 Reports in all during the Ninth Lok Sabha.

Constitution of the Committee

The Committee on Public Undertakings is constituted each year. It consists of 22 members

*Contributed by Public Undertakings Committee Branch, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

comprising 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. Thus, the membership of this Committee is drawn from almost all parties in Parliament in proportion to their respective strength and the system of election by proportional representation ensures this. Thus the Committee constitutes a cross-section, not only of each House but of Parliament as a whole.

A Minister is not eligible to become a member of the Committee. If a member after his election 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 of the Committee

The functions of the Committee have been laid down in Rule 312A of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. These are:

- (a) to examine the reports and accounts of the public undertakings specified in Fourth Schedule of the Rules;
- (b) to examine the reports, if any, of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Public Undertakings;
- (c) 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; and
- (d) to exercise such other functions vested in the Committee on Public Accounts and the Committee on Estimates in relation to the public undertakings specified in the Fourth Schedule as are not covered by clauses (a), (b) and (c) above and as may be

allotted to the Committee by the Speaker from time to time.

The Committee is, however, precluded from examination and investigation of any of the following:-

- (i) matters of major government policy as distinct from business or commercial functions of the public undertakings;
- (ii) matters of day-to-day administration; and
- (iii) matters for the consideration of which machinery is established by any special statute under which a particular public undertaking is established.

Jurisdiction of the Committee

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 Committee on Public Undertakings. 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 have been specified in Part I of the Fourth Schedule to the Rules can be examined by the Committee. Other undertakings can be brought within the purview of the Committee only through amendment to the schedule recommended by the Rules Committee and approved by the Lok Sabha as has been done on some earlier occasions. 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.

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 as fall within their terms of reference. Keeping in view the constraints of time and staff, the Committee normally selects 7 to 10 undertakings for examination each year. The Committee may select for examination such Undertakings where comprehensive appraisals appear in the Audit Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India who assists the Committee in such cases in examination of the undertakings. The Committee may select on its own

certain other undertakings/subjects for independent examination.

It has been a problem for the Committee to cope with the growing number of public undertakings. With a view to widen its scope of coverage, the Committee, in addition to the taking up of individual undertakings for examination, has taken up a horizontal study of one or more aspects of problem which are common to all the undertakings. The Committee had taken up the horizontal study on 'Cost and time Overrun of projects undertaken by Public Undertakings' during the year 1990-91, but due to dissolution of Lok Sabha, the examination of the subject could not be completed.

Committee at Work

The Committee on Public Undertakings acts as the eyes and the ears of Parliament as far as the Public Undertakings are 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 tremendous scope of improvement.

The distinctive feature of the Committee's Reports is that they are concise, comprehensive and bring out in sharp focus the accountability of not only the Public Undertakings but also of the administrative ministries as well for efficient functioning of the undertakings. The Committee has tried to establish a nexus between the Plans 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 includes wide range of important aspects which are crucial for the health of the Undertakings.

Project formulations and implementation has been a perpetually 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 as well as the Government over factors causing time and cost overruns in the implementation of various projects. For instance, in its 55th Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) "on Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. - Installation of two LPG Bottling Plants at Bangalore", the Committee had recommended that steps should be taken to ensure that projects are formulated realistically and completed by the scheduled dates and within estimated expenditure. They had de-

sired that the Ministry should maintain unremitting vigil over the projects undertaken by the undertakings under their administrative control. While the Government had accepted the recommendation of the Committee and had advised all oil companies to strengthen their system of project planning and implementation, the Committee after having taken into consideration the importance of monitoring system reiterated its earlier instructions again in the *Seventh Report* on action taken by the Government on the above report.

The Committee's Reports have been unanimous and exposures of weaknesses and shortcomings have always been made in a constructive manner. The Committee not only criticises the Undertakings/Government for their deficiencies but also suggests corrective measures side by side. For instance, in the *44th Report* on Shipping Corporation of India the Committee had taken a serious note of the fact that there was no scheme for cargo support for Indian vessels at India Ports, as was the practice followed in many countries in the world. It had, therefore, recommended that in order to get the Indian Shipping enough cargo there was an urgent need to ensure compulsory support to Indian Ships through a legislation so that the Indian Shipping industry should remain in business. The Ministry while replying to this recommendation had stated that though the Ministry of Surface Transport was in favour of Parliamentary legislation but apprehensions had been expressed in certain quarters that this may adversely affect Indian export trade. The Committee, however, expressed strong displeasure for not having taken any action to bring about the proposed legislation, and re-emphasised the enactment of the same without any further delay in their 5th Report of Action Taken on Shipping Corporation of India.

The Committee appreciates the difficulties and constraints faced by the public undertakings and recommends suitable remedial action to be taken at the Government level. On the other hand the Committee is also critical about irregularities committed by any officer of the Undertaking/Ministry, however, highly placed, he or she may be. To cite an example, the Committee in its Ninth Report on ONGC - Avoidable payments of Rs. 89.06 lakhs made to a foreign contractor beyond the terms of the contract - had expressed unhappiness over the manner in which the Member (Off-shore) had transgressed his authority and

did not even care to inform the competent authority of the final results of negotiations carried out by him with the contractor. He was allowed to resign and the ONGC was not even aware of the irregularities committed by him. In the Committee's view this had cast a sad reflection on the working of ONGC and the Government. The Committee had, therefore, recommended that the responsibility for accepting the resignation of the Member (Off-shore) without having taken any action against him for irregularities committed by him should be fixed and the Committee apprised of the outcome.

The Committee also suggests corrective action where it finds that certain uncalled for deviations have been made from the laid down Acts or procedures. For instance in its *10th Report* on 'Air India - Undue Benefit to Private Operators', the Committee observed that under the Air Corporation Act it is unlawful for any one other than the Corporations (Viz. Indian Airlines and Air India) or their associates to operate any scheduled air transport service which is provided by either of these Corporations. The Committee noticed that air taxis operations are being permitted to all airports in the country which are open to scheduled operations. The taxi operators have also got fixed time schedule for their flights. The Committee, therefore did not consider these services under Air Taxis scheme as non-scheduled operations and have recommended a further examination of the matter in the light of the provisions of the Air Corporation Act.

Implementation of Recommendations

The Committee is not satisfied 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 Reports showing action taken by the Government on its various recommendations. A Sub-Committee of the Committee scrutinises these replies and prepares Action Taken Reports which, after approval by the main Committee are 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.

Impact of the Committee's Report

Going by the comments that appear in the national press from time to time, it can safely be said that Committee has been able to create an impact on the public sector, Government and the public. The Committee on Public Undertakings has not succeeded merely in its primary task of facilitating effective parliamentary oversight upon the functioning of public enterprises, but has undoubtedly filled a need. Its many Reports provided at one convenient point the fruits of critical and constructive examination of the vast and multifarious experience that has already been gained in public enterprise administration and management.

The Committee on Public Undertakings is the only device available to the management whereby they are able to meet representatives of the people directly and in-confidence giving them the oppor-

tunity to explain their problems and difficulties not only in management but vis-a-vis Government. But for this mechanism their point of view have to be put to Parliament through the agency of a Minister which is possible only to a limited extent. The Committee on Public Undertakings is again the only forum where Parliament, Executive and the management directly meet each other, face to face, as it were, and moved by a common purpose they endeavour to analyse the problems of public enterprises, and 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 that reason that the Committee is regarded as one of the most important and influential Parliamentary Committees.

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 determine with reference to the facts of each case whether a breach of privilege is involved, and if so, the nature of breach the circumstances leading to it, and make recommendation to the House or to the Speaker as they may deem fit. An additional function has been assigned to the Committee with effect from 18th March 1986, under the members of Lok Sabha (Disqualification on ground of Defection) Rules, 1985, framed by the Speaker under paragraph 8 of the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution. The Speaker may refer a petition made to him under Rule 6 of the aforesaid Rules, to the Committee of Privileges for making a preliminary inquiry and submitting a report to him.

During the Ninth Lok Sabha, the Committee of Privileges, first constituted on 24 January, 1990, continued in office till 13 March 1991, i.e. till the dissolution of the Ninth Lok Sabha. The Committee held twenty-five sittings during this period and presented one Report to the House and one Report to the Speaker, Lok Sabha. The Report presented to the Speaker was laid on the table of the House. The Committee considered the following matters and made recommendations thereon in their Reports.

First Report

On 16th March 1990, Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam and 9 other members gave notices of question of privilege regarding alleged assault on Shri Era Anbarasu, MP, in Central Jail, Madras. On 19 March 1990, Shri Era Anbarasu, MP, and another Member also gave notices of question of privilege regarding the incident of alleged assault on him. Shri Era Anbarasu had stated in his notice of question of privilege that he was arrested on 10 March 1990, at Madras Egmore Railway Station and was detained illegally in Central Jail, Madras. According to Shri Anbarasu, he was assaulted by

convict prisoners inside the jail on 15 March 1990, and the Superintendent, Central Jail, Madras, manhandled him and threw him out of the jail.

On 22 March 1990, when Shri Era Anbarasu and several other Members sought to raise the matter in the House, the Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.

The Committee, in their First Report presented to the House on 11 March 1991, noted that Shri Era Anbarasu had himself admitted that he participated in the agitation while he was 'under summons from the President of India to attend the Parliament session' and he refused to go out of jail even when his release order was received by the jail Superintendent and he was duly informed about it. The Committee were of the view that no question of privilege was involved in the case as Shri Era Anbarasu, who was not performing his duties a member of Parliament when he was arrested while taking part in an agitation on 10 March, 1990, was not interested in being released for attending the session unless his co-agitators were also released with him.

In view of the regrets expressed by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Madras, for the incident which took place on 15 March, 1990, in Central Jail, Madras, the Committee were of the view that the dignity of the House would be best served by taking no further action in the matter.

As regards assault on Shri Era Anbarasu, MP, within the precincts of Central Jail, Madras, the Committee were not satisfied with the evidence given by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Madras and were of the opinion that there was dereliction of duty on the part of the jail authorities. The Committee expressed their distress and unhappiness over such repeated assaults on the elected representatives of the people. The Committee desired the Ministry of Home Affairs to take appropriate steps immediately to curb the growing tendency on the part of law-enforcing authorities of assaulting and ill-treating members of Parliament and other elected representatives of the peo-

*Contributed by Legislative Branch-I, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

ple. The Committee also desired the Ministry of Home Affairs to issue necessary instructions to all the authorities concerned to ensure that such incidents do not recur and members of Parliament are shown due respect and regard.

The Committee recommended that no further action need be taken by the House in the matter and it be dropped. No further action was taken by the House.

Second Report

On 12 April 1990, during supplementary questions to Starred Question No.439 regarding 'Inquiry into affairs of IFFCO Project', Shri Rajveer Singh, MP, made certain allegations against Shri R. Prabhu, MP. Shri R. Prabhu thereupon refuted the allegations as being "wild" and stated that he was "willing to face any inquiry".

On 18 April 1990, Shri R. Prabhu gave two notices of question of privilege against Shri Rajveer Singh, MP, for making the said allegations. Subsequently, notices of question of privilege were also received from 15 other members against Shri Rajveer Singh, MP. The Speaker, after calling for the comments of Shri Rajveer Singh, MP, on the notices of question of privilege and the comments of Shri R. Prabhu thereon, referred the matter

to the Committee of Privileges on 16 May 1990 under rule 227 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha for examination, investigation and report to him.

The Committee, in their Second Report, presented to the Speaker on 12 March, 1991, (which was laid on the Table of the House on the same day) reported that the Committee had come to the conclusion that while Shri Rajveer Singh, MP, could not substantiate his allegations against Shri R. Prabhu, MP, with the help of any evidence other than certain newspaper reports and other papers mentioned by him, Shri Rajveer Singh categorically stated that he had no *mala fide* intention in asking the supplementary question, which the Committee had no reason to hold otherwise. The Committee felt that no question of privilege was involved in the matter and that no further action need be taken in the matter.

The Committee recommended that in view of the denial of allegations by Shri R. Prabhu on the floor of the House and the fact that Shri Rajveer Singh had no *mala fide* intention in asking the supplementary question, and also there being no question of privilege involved in the case, the matter need not be pursued further and it be dropped. No further action was taken by the House.

Committee on Subordinate Legislation*

Concept of Subordinate Legislation

Delegated or subordinate legislation is the name given to rules, regulations, bye-laws, orders, schemes, etc. framed in pursuance of the legislative functions delegated by Parliament to a subordinate authority. This is promulgated by an authority subordinate to Parliament in exercise of the powers delegated in the original legislation.

According to Sir John Salmond: "Legislation is either supreme or subordinate..... Subordinate legislation is that which proceeds from any authority other than the sovereign power and is therefore dependent for its continued existence and validity on some superior or supreme authority. The legislation of the Imperial Parliament is supreme.... All other forms of legislative activity recognised by the law of England are subordinate. They may be regarded as having their origin in a delegation of the power of Parliament to inferior authorities, which in the exercise of their delegated functions remains subject to the control of the sovereign Legislature."**

Need for Subordinate Legislation

In the context of the concept of the modern Welfare State, there is hardly any walk of a citizen's life which is not regulated by the state in one way or the other. Consequently, the legislation that has to be passed by the Legislature is so vast and varied that is impossible for any body of legislators to deliberate upon, discuss and approve every little detail of legislation which may be necessary for proper administration. Apart from the pressure on the parliamentary time, the technicality of the subject-matter, the need to meet unforeseen contingencies, the requirement of flexibility, etc. make an delegated legislation a necessity. The Legislature can only lay down the broad policy and principles of a legislation, leaving the details to be worked out by the executive in the form of rules, regulations, bye-laws, etc.

* Contributed by Committee Branch-II, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

** Salmond, Jurisprudence (9th Edition), p.210.

Risks inherent in Subordinate Legislation

Delegation of legislative power, 'inevitable and indispensable' as it is, has certain inherent risks. One of the risks pointed out is that the Parliamentary statutes may tend to be skeletal, containing only the barest general principles omitting matters of substance which may have a vital bearing on the life of the citizen. Another risk pointed out is that the powers delegated might be so wide as to subject the citizen to a harsh or unreasonable action by the administration. The third risk is that some powers may be so loosely defined that the areas intended to be covered may not be clearly known. Another risk is that the executive may, while exercising rule-making power, transgress the limits laid down by Parliament. All these risks are there. It is the responsibility of Parliament to see that the powers delegated by it are not abused. Hence the need for the Parliamentary control over the subordinate legislation.

Parliamentary Control over Subordinate Legislation

Parliamentary control over subordinate legislation is exercisable in several ways. Firstly, Parliament has an opportunity of examining the power to make such legislation when it appears in a Bill before it. Secondly, the parent statutes often require the subordinate laws to be laid before Parliament and in certain cases, made subject to the Parliamentary procedure. Thirdly, the subordinate laws may in other ways be questioned or debated by Parliament. But the most effective control which Parliament exercises over the subordinate legislation is through a standing scrutiny committee - known as the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

Committee on Subordinate Legislation of Lok Sabha

Suggestion to form a Standing Committee on Subordinate Legislation was first mooted in Provisional Parliament during the Budget Session in the year 1950. A set of rules for constituting such

a Committee was framed and incorporated in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha on April 30, 1951. However, the first such Committee was constituted by the Speaker on December 1, 1953. Initially, the Committee consisted of 10 members. Strength of the Committee was, however, raised to 15 members by amending the relevant rule on January 9, 1954.

A significant provision in the Rules is that a Minister cannot be nominated as a member of the Committee and if a member, after his nomination as a member of the Committee, is appointed as a Minister, he ceases to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment. This provision is intended to keep the Committee free from any influence of the Government. Thus, the Committee can function independently and arrive at conclusions, on the basis of the facts which come to its notice, objectively without any fear or favour.

The term of office of the Committee is one year from the date of its appointment. In making selection from a panel of names as received from the Leader of the House and the leaders of other parties and groups in Parliament, the Speaker gives preference to those having legal background and experience. The Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst members of the Committee. If, however, the Deputy Speaker is a member of the Committee, he is appointed the Chairman. The Committee has had the privilege of being chaired by eminent luminaries in the legal field irrespective of their party affiliations.

The Committee is authorised under the Rules of Procedure to make detailed rules for regulating its working, and in exercise of this power, the Committee has framed rules for its internal working. The procedure of work evolved in the course of working of the Committee for over 37 years have enabled the Committee to act as an effective instrument of Parliamentary control over the subordinate legislation brought out by the executive. The Committee exercises control over subordinate legislation at two stages: (i) Bill stage when the powers to frame subordinate legislation are delegated; and (ii) 'Order' stage when the rules, regulations etc. in pursuance of the delegated powers are issued by the executive.

An important safeguard against assumption of arbitrary powers by the executive is that the rules framed by it in exercise of the delegated powers of legislation not only be laid before Legislature but

that Legislature be always alive to exercise its statutory right of annulling or modifying them. For this purpose, the Committee has long before set in motion a standard formula for inclusion in all Bills delegating rule-making power. Every Bill introduced in the House or transmitted by the Rajya Sabha is examined by the Committee to see whether it contains a provision for laying and modification of the rules on the lines set forth by the Committee.

Under Direction 103A, the Speaker may also refer a Bill containing provisions for delegation of legislative powers, to the Committee for scrutiny. The Committee is required to examine the extent of the powers sought to be delegated, and if the Committee is of the opinion that the provisions be annulled in part or as a whole or be amended in any respect, it may report that opinion and the grounds therefor to the House before the Bill is taken up for consideration. For facility of members, every Bill involving proposals for the delegation of legislative powers is accompanied by a memorandum explaining such proposals and stating also whether they are of normal or exceptional Committee.

Under Rule 317, the function of the Committee is 'to scrutinise and report to the House whether the powers to make regulations, rules, sub-rules, bye-laws, etc. conferred by the Constitution or delegated by Parliament are being properly exercised within such delegation'. The Committee examines all 'Orders', whether laid on the Table of the House or not, framed in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution or a statute delegating power to a subordinate authority to make such 'Orders'. In practice, the Committee starts scrutinising 'Orders' after they are published in the official *Gazette*, irrespective of whether they have been laid on the Table of the House or not. The Committee also examines the recruitment rules framed under the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution, which are notified in the official *Gazette* and assigned serial numbers like all other statutory 'Orders' framed under the powers delegated by legislative enactments, even though they are not required to be laid before the House.

In its approach, the Committee is not content merely with the legality of the rules framed under the authority of delegated powers. The Committee aims far beyond that as the ultimate goal of all legislation (including subordinate legislation) is the larger public good. The Committee ensures, on the one hand, that the subordinate legislation

framed by the executive does not transgress the limits laid down in the parent statutes, and watch, on the other hand, that it is in conformity with the canons of equity and natural justice and does not in any way result in unnecessary hardship, harassment or inconvenience to the public at large. As the public at large consists mainly of laymen, it is imperative that the intention behind the subordinate legislation is expressed in simple language which can be understood by common man without any difficulty. To achieve this objective, the Committee has always recognised the need that the statutory orders should be precise, free from ambiguity and should not be cryptic, sketchy or skeletal. The Committee further ensures that such legislation does not in any way conflict with the general objects of the Constitution or the statute pursuant to which it is made.

Although the Committee does not like to question the powers conferred by Parliament through a statute, it can certainly while examining the subordinate legislation issued thereunder, take note that the powers are not abused. Under Rule 320, it is incumbent on the Committee to see whether a rule contains matter which in the opinion of the Committee, should more properly be dealt with in an Act of Parliament. It is also the duty of the Committee to see whether the rule appears to make some unusual or unexpected use of the given powers. Another important point which the Committee bears in mind is that the Government is not allowed to resort to issuing executive orders or administrative instructions to regulate the matters which should have been provided through the statutory rules. Once the need for issue of executive order has arisen, it should be incumbent on the executive to frame rules, regulations, as the case may be, in accordance with the relevant statute. In this connection, the Committee has categorically observed that 'administrative instructions are no substitute for statutory rules because such instructions are not published in the *Gazette* and as such they do not come to the notice of the Committee to judge their fairness or otherwise'.

Several statutes provide for prior publication of rules in the draft form for eliciting comments from the general public. The Committee does not involve itself at this stage of drafting of rules for the obvious reasons that such rules are in fluid form and liable to be modified by the Government in the light of public comments. Even in cases

* 15R (6LS), para 17.

where the rules are not statutory required to be published in the draft form and the Government approaches the Committee for prior approval, it refrains from scrutiny of such rules with the following exceptions:-

- (a) Where the statute provides for laying of draft rules before Parliament for approval e.g. rules made under Section 7(2)(c) of the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948.
- (b) Where the draft rules or amendments emanate from the recommendations of the Committee itself.

Under Direction 105, after an 'Order' is published in the *Gazette*, it is examined by the Lok Sabha Secretariat to determine whether it is required to be brought to the notice of the Committee on any of the grounds laid down in rules or in accordance with any practice or direction of the Committee. If, in the course of examination, it is considered necessary to seek any clarification regarding any point, it is referred to the Ministry concerned and the matter, if necessary, re-examined in the light of such reply. If it is considered necessary to bring any point to the notice of the Committee, a self-contained memorandum is prepared on the subject and after the approval of the Chairman, placed before the Committee. The approved memorandum together with extracts of the relevant 'Order', wherever necessary, are circulated to the members of the Committee in advance. In cases where the Committee considers it necessary, it hears the oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry concerned. The decisions of the Committee are recorded in the minutes. The draft Report is then prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of the minutes. The draft Report, as approved by the Chairman, is placed before the Committee for adoption. In order to ensure that the members of the Committee are not precluded from examining the 'Orders' and giving suggestions, copies of all the 'Orders' laid on the Table of the House are circulated to them in convenient batches.

It is well known that the parties which are affected by a given set of rules are always in a better position to say how the rules work in actual operation. Likewise, persons who have to deal with the working of rules in their professional capacity, such as lawyers, accountants, actuaries, etc. have some special knowledge which can be profitably made use of by the Committee. As a result of consultation with such institutions/interests, not only unnecessary rigours of a subordinate law can

be removed but such law made more purposive, and in tune with the needs of the day. Keeping this in view, the Committee always welcomes comments/suggestions from the chambers of commerce, trade unions, professional bodies, etc. on the provisions of the rules with which they are concerned wherever considered necessary. There can thus be no objection to the Committee taking cognisance of petitions relating to assumption of arbitrary powers or excessive exercise of delegated authority by the executive transgressing the limits laid down by Parliament and thereby subjecting a citizen to any harsh or unreasonable action by the administration.

The procedure for the implementation of Committee's recommendations is set forth in Direction 108 by the Speaker. The Ministries are required to furnish from time to time the statements of action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations and on the assurances given by them in the course of correspondence with the Committee. The information is placed before the Committee in the form of self-contained memoranda with the approval of the Chairman. The Committee has laid down a time limit of six months within which the Government is expected to implement its recommendations. In cases where Government is not in a position to implement or feels any difficulty in giving effect to a recommendation made by the Committee, the matter is reconsidered by the Committee in the light of such views. If it thinks fit, the Committee may either drop the recommendation or modify it or insist on its implementation and make a further report to the House accordingly. As a matter of tradition, the reports of the Committee are not discussed in the House. However, members are free to raise a discussion on a matter covered by the report, under the relevant rules.

Role of the Committee during Ninth Lok Sabha

During the term of the Ninth Lok Sabha, the Committee on Subordinate legislation continued in office for one year with effect from 19 January 1990. The Committee held 21 sittings of total duration of 14.45 hours. Material worth 3,000 pages was studied and 70 self-contained memoranda were prepared for consideration by the Committee. The Committee also took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Department of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission

regarding the rules/regulations framed under the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act. The Committee undertook a study tour from 14 to 22 December, 1990 to Bombay, Bangalore, Madras and Calcutta and held discussions with a number of Unions/Associations and several public sector banks. The Committee presented three Reports to the House dealing with two prominent public undertakings viz., the International Airport Authority of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, and the last report devoted exclusively to action taken on earlier recommendations of the Committee.

Committee vs. Executive

The spirit with which the Committee on Subordinate Legislation ought to discharge its functions and maintain relationship with the Executive, the following valuable advice given by the late Speaker Shri G. V. Mavalankar to the members of the Committee as early as 7 December 1954 can best be illustrated as a beacon light even to-day :-

"..... the Committee is not conceived in any sense as an opposition to the Executive Government or to the administration. It is conceived as a body of persons who are in touch with the people and not being concerned in the actual administration are capable of taking independent and detached views. They are the collaborators, the co-operators and the friends of the administration and they approach the examination of the rules and regulations in that spirit. The Committee have to examine the questions before them in a non-partisan manner, as they are discharging a duty on behalf of the entire House and not on behalf of a party or section. Once a decision is taken even though by majority, it becomes the decision of the House and every Member of the Committee is bound to work on the basis that the laws enacted and the policies laid down have emanated from the entire House; and therefore examination of the implementation of those laws through rules, admits of no party considerations."

As the years rolled by, the usefulness and prestige of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of Lok Sabha have come to be recognised for its dispassionate functioning with a judicial mind and moderation and non-party lines for the larger public welfare.

Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*

Under the provision of Article 338 of the Constitution, a Special Officer designated as Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes investigates all matters relating to the safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and reports to the President upon the working of those safeguards. The reports of the Commissioner are laid before each House of Parliament. The Commissioner has so far submitted 29 reports.

The reports of the Commissioner, on motion moved, can also be discussed in the House. During the course of discussion on the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Reports of the Commissioner in Lok Sabha in August, 1967, suggestions were made by several members that a standing Parliamentary Committee be set up with full investigating powers to look after the safeguards for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to ensure the implementation of recommendations made by the Commissioner in his reports. The suggestion was accepted by Government and a Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was constituted in 1968. The term of office of members of the Committee was initially for a period of two years from the date of the first meeting of the Committee which was held on the 18 December, 1968. The Committee was reconstituted in August, 1971 and September 1973. Consequent on the incorporation of the provisions relating to the Committee in the Rules and Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in December 1973, the Committee became a Standing Committee and its term now does not exceed one year. The important functions of the Committee as given in Rule 331A of the Rules of Procedure of Lok Sabha, *inter-alia*, are to consider the reports submitted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services and posts under its control (including appointments 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 Ninth Lok Sabha in November 1989 a motion was moved in Lok Sabha on 30 March 1990 for holding elections for constituting the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1990-91. The Committee was constituted on 23 May 1990 for the term ending on 30 April 1991 and Shri Anadi Charan Das who had earlier been also Chairman of this Committee for the three consecutive terms, i.e. for 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85, was appointed its Chairman by the Speaker. With the dissolution of the Ninth Lok Sabha on 13 March, 1991 the tenure of the Committee came to an end.

The Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Rabi Ray in his inaugural address in May, 1990 appreciated the commendable work done by the Committee and observed that the recommendations made by the Committee had, by and large, been accepted by the Government and appropriate measures 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 approaches which would help in ensuring effective implementation of the policies in regard to a very important area of Governmental activity.

The Committee selected for examination in depth, subjects of varied interests pertaining to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In selecting the subjects, the Committee gave due importance to the issues which had a

* Contributed by SCTC Branch, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

bearing on the socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Committee took up subjects such as representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services of Central Government Departments, Central Public Undertakings and Nationalised Banks, credit facilities provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Nationalised Banks and working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects. As a measure to oversee the implementation of recommendations made by the Commissioner in his reports, the Committee asked the Ministry of Welfare to furnish the action taken replies to the recommendations contained in the 28th and 29th Reports of the Commissioner.

By virtue of its terms of reference, the Committee have taken special care to elicit information or clarifications from the Government as to the action taken on the recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

In its short tenure during the Ninth Lok Sabha, the Committee held 18 sittings which lasted for 37.30 hours. In addition, five sittings of the six Study Groups constituted for detailed examination of the subjects selected for examination during the year 1990-91 were held which lasted for 04.30 hours.

The Committee presented 6 reports on various subjects as per details given in Annexure. Some of the important matters dealt within these reports are mentioned below :

As an endeavour towards ensuring the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Board of Directors of all the Nationalised Banks, the Committee had recommended in their 49th Report (1988-89) on Dena Bank that the process of selection of non-official Directors, including one SC/ST Director, for appointment on the Board of all the Nationalised Banks might be completed without any further loss of time. This endeavour of the Committee succeeded in securing a positive response from the Ministry of Finance who in their reply, dated 12.10.1990, informed that SC/ST members had been nominated on the Boards of 12 Nationalised Banks. The Ministry further assured to the Committee that the SC/ST Directors on the Boards of the other Nationalised Banks would be appointed as soon as vacancies on these Boards were filled up or the process of selection of non-official Directors for appointment on Boards of all the Nationalised Banks was completed. The Commit-

tee have also been consistently recommending for inclusion of one SC/ST member on the Boards of other Central Public Undertakings.

As housing is one of the basic needs of the people, the Committee have been recommending that the ceiling of Rs. 5,000/- for housing loan @ 4% for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who in general are economically vulnerable, should be enhanced in the light of the fall in the value of rupee since 1979 when the scheme was introduced. The Committee have reiterated this view point in their Fifth Report (Ninth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the 49th Report of the Committee on Dena Bank (Eighth Lok Sabha).

Keeping in view the existing backlog of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the technical posts, the Committee have emphasised the need for long term manpower-planning for SCs/STs for various technical posts.

As a measure to improve the intake of SC/ST candidates in the banking industry, the Committee have recommended in their Fifth Report that the pre-recruitment training being given to SC/ST candidates by the banks should be so structured that it prepares them not only for written tests but for interviews also. Further, the banks should have a proper tie-up with the State Government institutions so as to provide accommodation and other facilities to SC/ST trainees who do not have means to make such arrangements for them in towns/cities.

The Committee have also gone into the procedural details in their reports in connection with the filling up of the reserved vacancies and have suggested remedial measures wherever lapses or lacunae were observed in following the prescribed procedure for filling up the reserved vacancies.

The Committee divided itself into Study Groups and undertook tours for on-the-spot study of 44 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. Besides, during study tours 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 at length with the State Government officials in the States of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh,

Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Bihar and with the Administrations of Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Ladshadweep Group of Islands. The 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 by the Study Groups of the Committee. An on-the-spot study visit was also undertaken by the Committee in August, 1990 to Agra and some other adjoining villages to look into the cases of alleged mass atrocities inflicted upon Scheduled Caste population at these places.

During the Ninth Lok Sabha, the Committee laid on the Tables of the two Houses of Parliament, 7 Tour Reports on Study Tours performed in different parts of the country for understanding the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

298 representations from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees' Welfare Associations and also from individuals regarding implementation of the reservation policy and a variety of other aspects were received and dealt with.

Over the years the Committee has developed into an effective instrument for safeguarding the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Committee have made considerable impact on the Government and the Public Sector Undertakings, Nationalised Banks insofar as the socio-economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned. An awareness has also been created that there is a watch-dog Committee of Parliament to exercise surveillance on the implementation of the Constitutional safeguards provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

ANNEXURE

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

S. No.	No. of Reports	Subject	Date of presentation
1.	1st Report	Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in the 46th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Tourism on Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India Tourism Development Corporation.	04.08.1990
2.	2nd Report	Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in the 48th Report (9th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Commerce on Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in State Trading Corporation.	07.09.1990
3.	3rd Report	Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in the 47th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) on Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Eastern Railways.	09.01.1991
4.	4th Report	Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Indian Railway Construction Company Limited.	11.03.1991
5.	5th Report	Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in the 49th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Economic Affairs - Banking Division) on Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Dena Bank and credit facilities provided by the Bank to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes.	11.03.1991
6.	6th Report	Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Indian Airlines.	12.03.1991

Committee on Papers Laid on the Table*

During the sessions of Parliament, the Government lays on the Table of the House a large number of statements, reports and papers either in pursuance of Constitutional/statutory provisions, or in reply to questions to inform the members of Parliament on various matters. Some of these reports/papers used to be referred to different Parliamentary Committees, including the Committee on Subordinate Legislation but a large number of them remained unattended to. These were left to individual members to probe and raise the points in the House.

In view of the volume and variety of papers laid on the Table every day during the session, the House, by itself, was also not in a position to give a closer scrutiny to each and every document laid on the Table and to become aware of their contents and significance. Besides, as the papers to be laid are not circulated to the members in advance, it was not always possible for the members to exercise vigilance in respect of each and every paper laid on the Table of the House. Usually, only in those cases where there was an apparent delay in laying the paper, some objections used to be raised now and then on the floor of the House and the Minister concerned was asked to explain the delay and to annex an explanatory note to those papers where there was a delay. Later on, it was found that even the explanatory memorandum for delay laid on the Table of the House by the Minister concerned, was inadequate and often unsatisfactory. Sometimes, papers laid on the Table of the House by a Minister were objected to on the ground of non-compliance with the statutory and constitutional requirements. These considerations necessitated constitution of a Parliamentary Committee. The Committee on Papers laid on the Table was, therefore, constituted for the first time on 1st June, 1975 under Rule 305A of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. Since then, this Committee is nominated by the Speaker, Lok Sabha every year under Rule 305A of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

The Committee consists of 15 members nominated by the Speaker for a term not exceeding one year. The Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee provided that if the Deputy Speaker is the member of the Committee, he shall be appointed Chairman of the Committee. Like all other Parliamentary Committees, the Committee on papers laid consists of members drawn from all groups in the House, and usually the Speaker ensures continuity of the membership in the Committee.

The functions of the Committee are set out in Rule 305B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. The Committee is entrusted with the examination of Annual Reports/Audited Accounts/Audit Reports/'Review' relating to the autonomous bodies/Government Companies/Statutory Organisations/Nationalised Banks/Cooperative Societies/Joint Ventures/Private and Voluntary Organisations etc. laid by Ministers on the Table of the House and to report to the House : (a) whether there has been compliance with the provisions of the Constitution, Act, rule or regulation under which the paper has been laid; (b) whether there has been compliance of the recommendations of the Committee on Papers laid from time to time prescribing a time limit of nine months after close of the accounting years for organisations laying their Annual Reports and Audited Accounts and a time limit of 6 months for those laying only annual Reports; (c) whether there has been any unreasonable delay in laying the paper; (d) if there has been such delay, whether a statement explaining the reasons for delay has been laid on the Table of the House and whether these reasons are satisfactory; (e) whether both Hindi and English versions of the paper have been laid on the Table. The Committee also performs such other functions in respect of the papers laid as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time. A provision has also been made in Rule 305C of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, that a

* Contributed by Committee Branch-II, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

member, wishing to raise any of the matters which come within the functions of this Committee shall refer it to the Committee and not raise it in the House.

As and when a paper is laid on the Table, the Lok Sabha Secretariat examines the same and selects those (particularly the Annual Reports/Audited Accounts and Audit Reports together with delay statement and Review) papers in which there has been apparent delay on part of Government in laying them on the Table of the House. The Ministry concerned is then addressed in the matter with a view to ascertaining the facts of the cases, including the reasons for delay in laying the paper on the Table of the House. On receipt of the reply from the Ministry, the matter is placed before the Committee in the form of a Memorandum. In case, the Committee require further information on any point arising out of the Government's reply, the officials of the concerned Ministry are called upon to tender evidence before the Committee. Finally on the basis of the information thus gathered, the Secretariat of the Committee prepares a draft report for consideration of the Committee. The report, after it is adopted by the Committee, is presented to the House by the Chairman or in his absence by any other member so authorised by the Committee. After presentation of the Report to the House, copies of the Report are sent to the concerned Ministries/Departments of Government of India for implementation of the recommendations contained therein and furnishing action taken replies thereon. In respect of recommendations/observations of the Committee which have been implemented by the Ministries/Departments, a statement showing the precise action taken thereon by Government is placed before the Committee for their information and later included in their Report on the subject. In cases where Ministry is not in a position to implement or finds any difficulty in giving effect to a recommendation made by the Committee, the reply of the Ministry is placed before the Committee in the form of a self contained memorandum for their consideration. The Committee's decision in the matter is included in a further Report to the House. Apart from the provisions in Acts and the rules for laying the documents before the House, the Committee on Papers laid, have made certain recommendations for compliance by the Ministries and departments

of Government of India. The most important recommendation of the Committee relates to the laying down of a time limit of nine months after the close of the accounting year of an organisation or the undertaking in the matter of laying on the Table of the House their Annual Reports and Audited Accounts. The idea behind laying down this time limit is to ensure proper and timely accountability of these organisations.

During the Ninth Lok Sabha, the Committee on Papers laid presented four Reports to the House after examining 21 cases relating to the delay in placing before Parliament the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of 21 organisations.

The Committee emphasised the need of laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the grantee organisations well within nine months of the close of the accounting years. In order to comply with its aforesaid recommendations, the Committee have advised the administrative Ministries/departments to draw up realistic time schedules to process the accounts at various stages and adhere to it by monitoring at sufficiently high levels. The Committee also recommended that if on account of certain unavoidable reasons the documents are not laid within the prescribed time limit, the Ministries concerned should also lay statements explaining the reasons for delay as and when the Annual Reports and accounts are placed before Parliament.

Over the years, the Committee has become a useful tool for ensuring that the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of all those organisations which receive financial aid in any form are laid on the Table of the House within the stipulated period of nine months of the close of the relevant accounting years. The delay ranging from 4 to 5 years, prior to the constitution of this Committee in June, 1975, has been considerably brought down and in most of the cases, the element of delay has now been totally eliminated. Going by the achievements of the Committee, it can be anticipated that very soon the organisations giving grants will become up-to-date in placing the required documents before Parliament and the objective, that the members of Parliament may have timely information about their activities and financial health and express views thereon at the time of voting on Demands of Grants, will be achieved.

Private Members' Business in the Ninth Lok Sabha*

The Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha afford an excellent opportunity to private members, i.e. all members other than Ministers, to play a very positive role in the functioning of our parliamentary system by allowing them to give notices of Bills and Resolutions on matters of general public interest which they would like to be taken up in the House for discussion. Although the number of private members' Bills that have found place on the statute book is not very large, it would not be correct to conclude that this is a futile exercise. On the other hand, when a private member takes up a public cause, the purpose of drawing attention of the House, of the Government and of the public at large, is eminently served. In the final analysis, it is not the fate of the Bill or resolution that matters, but the manner in which it helps to focus public attention on issues of vital concern to the country as a whole and the way the Government responds to the same, is what is material. It is also worth pointing out that this is an area where back-benchers can really prove their mettle as parliamentarians and cross swords with their senior colleagues as well as with the treasury benches, for indeed the House is very indulgent in granting extensions to the member whose Bill or resolution gets a high priority in the ballot and comes up for discussion. In other words, even though, the number of members whose Bills and resolutions actually come up for discussion, may be small, the contribution made by them to parliamentary debates is quite significant, as would be seen from a brief 'resume' of the private members' business that came up before the 9th Lok Sabha during its short tenure of just 15 months.

Private Members' Bills

As many as 156 Bills were introduced during the term of the Ninth Lok Sabha and on a single day allotted to private members' Bills a record

number of 43 Bills were introduced. Another interesting aspect is that from amongst the Bills introduced as many as 57 Bills, constituting about 36% of the total Bills introduced, sought to amend the Constitution thus reflecting the members' concern and desire to see that the Constitution serves as an effective instrument to meet the needs and aspirations of the people.

Discussion on private members' Bills and resolutions helps to focus attention on issues that the Government of the day may not consider urgent and important enough to warrant legislative and/or administrative action. It also helps to promote public debate and affords an opportunity to the Government to gauge public opinion both within and outside the House on a particular issue. In many a cases the member gets whole-hearted support from all sections of the House cutting across party lines and the Government is forced to give an assurance on the floor of the House that it would take appropriate steps to implement the proposals mooted in the Bill or resolution. The effect of parliamentary debate does not remain confined to the four walls of the House but goes a long way in moulding public opinion and many a times becomes pace-setter for subsequent official enactments.

During the term of the Ninth Lok Sabha, only 8 private members' Bills could come up for discussion in the House. Of these, 7 were withdrawn and the remaining one was negatived. A brief mention of the aims and objects of these Bills would be in order for a proper appreciation of the role of private members in the House.

The Youth Bill, 1990 by Shri Hannan Mollah providing for a comprehensive policy for all round development of youth in the country received wide support from all sections of the House. The Bill was discussed on three days allotted for private members' Bills and as many as twenty-eight members participated in the debate. On 10 August 1990, while intervening in the debate on the Bill,

* Contributed by Legislative Branch II, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

the Minister assured the House that "our approach to the Bill is very positive. National Youth Policy would be announced very soon. He (Shri Mollah) has done a tremendous service by bringing in this Bill, by focussing the attention on the question of youth". On the assurance from the Minister, the Bill was withdrawn by Shri Mollah.

A Bill seeking to amend the Constitution with a view to providing for the establishment of an inter-State Council moved by Shri Dharmesh Prasad Verma was discussed for 2 hours and 12 minutes and later withdrawn by the member after the Minister assured the House that the inter-State Council recently set up by the Government would consider the proposals contained in the Bill.

Some other important Bills which came up for discussion were :-

- (i) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1989 (Insertion of new Article 16A) by Shri Amar Roy Pradhan providing right to work to all citizens within the age limit of 18 to 50 years. As many as 24 members participated in the discussion on the Bill which lasted 5 hours and was spread over to 2 private members' Bills days. After members had expressed their opinions on the Bill, the Minister assured the House that the issue of right to work was under the active consideration of the Government. He urged the member to withdraw the Bill as the Government was considering amendment to the Constitution to achieve the objective and also assured that the proposed Bill would include the various suggestions made by the members during the debate on the Bill. Later the Bill was withdrawn by the member;
- (ii) The Disabled Persons (Rehabilitation and Welfare) Bill, 1990 by Shri Uttam Rathod providing for the rehabilitation and welfare of the disabled persons. While stating the Government's policy on the Bill, the Minister of Welfare informed the House that the Government was bringing forward a Bill for the welfare of disabled, probably in the same session itself. While urging the member in charge to withdraw the Bill the Minister informed the House that the National Council for disabled persons sought to be established vide the Bill by Shri Rathod, had already been established by the Government. Accordingly, the member withdrew the Bill;

- (iii) The Electropathy System of Medicine (Recognition) Bill, 1990 by Shri Jagannath Singh providing for the recognition of the electropathy system of medicine. Countering the claims made by Shri Jagannath Singh, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare contended that nowhere in the world the electropathy system of medicine was being used for treatment of diseases. Summing up the Government's policy, the Minister informed the House that the Government considered that it was not a practical suggestion for recognition of electropathy system of medicine. As no assurance was forthcoming, the member pressed for the Bill and it was negatived.

Among the Bills which were introduced but could not come up for discussion, mention may be made of the following:-

- (i) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1989 (Insertion of new Article 19A) by Shri Chitta Basu.

The Bill sought to make the right to information a fundamental right. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill, the member pointed out that openness is essential for proper functioning of a democratic society and a proper balance has to be struck between openness and secrecy in protecting vital national interests. He left it to the Government to lay down guidelines for exercising secrecy.

- (ii) The Infant Foods and Feeding Bottles (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1990 by Shri Ram Naik.

The Bill sought to provide for regulation of production, supply and distribution of infant foods and feeding bottles. The members pointed out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the World Health Assembly had adopted an International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes as early as in May 1981 and the Government of India was also a party to it. The Bill proposed to give effect to the principles and aims of the code by prohibiting advertisements of infant foods and feeding bottles and measures to ensure that in the marketing of infant foods, etc. no impression shall be given that bottle feeding is equivalent to, or better than, breast feeding.

The object of the member was achieved when a Government Bill on the same subject was introduced. However, the Bill lapsed on the dissolution of Ninth Lok Sabha.

- (iii) The Married Women (Protection of Rights) Bill, 1990 by Shrimati Basavarajeswari.

The Bill sought to protect the rights of married women. The member stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill that women were being exploited, especially in the matter of right to property. She suggested that the Government should bring forward a suitable legislation to recognise a married woman's right to her husband's property so as to make her feel economically secure after marriage.

(iv) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1990 (Amendment of Articles 75 and 164) by Shri K. Ramamurthy.

The Bill sought to amend Articles 75 and 164 of the Constitution with a view to providing that a Minister need not be a member of either House of Parliament or State Legislature, as the case may be, if such House passes a resolution to that effect. The reason advanced by the member in bringing forward the Bill was that Modern State had assumed responsibilities not only of maintaining law and order but also for managing the social, economic and educational affairs of the society. Therefore, it was necessary that talented persons of proven ability and integrity should be inducted into the Council of Ministers without making them to undergo the travails of election.

(v) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1990 (Insertion of new Articles 75A and 164A) by Shri Shantilal Patel.

The Bill sought to amend the Constitution with a view to providing that the Union Government or the Government of the State shall function as a caretaker Government from the date of announcement of General Elections to the House or from the date of dissolution of the House and such Government shall not initiate new policies. The member had stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that past experience had shown that at the time of elections, the Central and State Governments tend to misuse Government machinery to further the election prospects of the party in power, thus the party in power gets an edge over other contending parties. He had further contended that the measure suggested would ensure free and fair elections.

(vi) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 1990 (Amendment of sections 3 and 4) by Shrimati Jayawanti N. Mehta.

The Bill sought to amend the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971, providing for a ban of sex determination tests. As sex determination tests and selective abortion, or female foeticide, amount to misuse of science and technology,

social oppression of women and abuse of human rights, the member had suggested amendments to the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971, in order to ban sex determination tests.

Private Members' Resolutions

Another significant segment of private members' share in the business of the House consists of resolutions on matters of general public importance. During the term of Ninth Lok Sabha, notices of 33 resolutions were admitted. However, only 5 resolutions could actually come up for discussion in the House. One of these, namely the resolution regarding poll reforms moved by Shri L.K. Advani generated a good deal of interest among the members. 51 members participated in the debate which lasted for 9 hours and 37 minutes spread over 5 private members' resolution days. The resolution received whole hearted support from all sections of the House and was finally adopted. It reads as follows :-

"This House is of opinion that against the background of the ninth General Elections, poll reforms should be urgently undertaken, more particularly to curb the influence of money-power and muscle power, and to ensure that future elections held in this largest democracy of the world are completely free and fair."

The other important resolutions which were discussed were regarding ban of cow slaughter by Shri Guman Mal Lodha and measures to protect the interest of farmers by Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria. The resolution by Shri Lodha evoked keen debate in the House. Twenty-four members spoke on the resolution. The debate lasted 4-1/2 hours, spread over three private members' resolution days. Views on both sides were expressed by the members. As the Government expressed its inability to impose complete ban on cow slaughter throughout the country for the present, the member in charge pressed for a vote on the resolution. The resolution was negatived. The other resolution moved by Shri Bhuria was also discussed for three days. It was withdrawn by the member in charge after an assurance from the Deputy Prime Minister that the Government will soon announce comprehensive agriculture policy.

A resolution regarding protection of status of and title to religious places as they existed on 15 August 1947 moved by Shri Mitrasen Yadav remained part-discussed and lapsed on the dissolution of Ninth Lok Sabha.

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

The Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha provide for a Committee, namely, the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions to regulate the private members' business. The Committee performs the following functions in regard to private members' Bills and resolutions :-

To examine and classify all private members' Bills according to their nature, urgency and importance after they have been introduced and before they are taken up for consideration in the House; to allot time to private members' Bills and resolutions; to examine private members' Bills seeking to amend the Constitution before their introduction in the House; to examine a private member's Bill which is opposed in the House on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House; and to perform such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.

During Ninth Lok Sabha the Committee held 13 sittings and presented 13 reports. The Committee examined 43 Constitution Amendment Bills

and after scrutiny, recommended that members in charge of 40 Bills may be permitted to move for leave to introduce their Bills. The Committee examined 154 other Bills and classified 76 Bills in category 'A' and the rest were placed in category 'B'. Requests for reclassification of Bills were received from members in charge of four Bills and the Committee agreed to reclassify two of them as category 'A' Bills. The Committee also allotted time for discussion of 154 Bills and 15 private members' resolutions.

To conclude, the provisions contained in the Rules of the House offer considerable scope and opportunity to the members to make their presence felt. The various issues sought to be raised by the private members not only reflect their concern over matters agitating the public at large but also help the Government to come to grips with these problems and respond positively. Much of course depends on the amount of labour put in and the ingenuity displayed by the private member while piloting his Bill or resolution in the House. It is heartening to note that despite the constraints of time there is no dearth of members seeking to avail of the opportunity to take up issues of public concern and to force the Government to respond thereto.

The Indian Hansard*

In a country like India with a vibrant democracy, parliamentary debates play a very crucial role and are watched with keen interest by the people, who are politically conscious. The Reporters' Branch is entrusted with the responsibility of producing the Indian Hansard i.e., the Official Report of the proceedings of Lok Sabha. "Lok Sabha Debates", as they are called, are cyclostyled in the first instance and issued daily in two parts, Part I containing Questions and Answers and Part II containing proceedings other than Questions and Answers. The recording of the proceedings is done by a team of Reporters who are experts in their profession, selected after a stiff competitive examination in high speed shorthand. The team, at present consisting of 23 English and 13 Hindi Reporters, is headed by the Director (Reporting) who is assisted by two Senior Parliamentary Reporters. The Reporters record the proceedings in relays or "turns", as they are technically called, of five minutes each. Before the commencement of the sitting of the House each day, two duty Rosters are prepared, one for English Reporters and the other for Hindi Reporters showing the initials of each Reporter and the time at which he/she has to be present at the Table of the House to record the proceedings.

Under Article 120 of the Constitution, the business of the house is conducted in English or Hindi. Therefore, at any given point of time one Hindi and One English Reporter are simultaneously on duty because the proceedings may switch over from English to Hindi or vice-versa any moment. For example, a question may be put in Hindi and the answer may be given in English. It is also not uncommon for a member to switch over from English to Hindi or vice-versa in the midst of his speech. At the end of their turns, the concerned English and Hindi Reporters sit together and dovetail their respective portions. The proceedings are also taperecorded and in case of doubt, the Reporters check their portions with the tape to ensure accuracy. After clearing their

doubts, the Reporters straightway type the proceedings on stencils which are handed over to Director (R) or one of the two Supervisory Senior Parliamentary Reporters for editing.

All the speeches delivered in English are simultaneously interpreted into Hindi and vice-versa. A member who cannot express himself adequately in English or Hindi may speak in any of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. There are arrangements for simultaneous interpretation into English and Hindi of the speeches delivered in Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu or Urdu. After the speech is over, the interpreter prepares from the tape a translation of the speech in English or Hindi and this translation is included in the Official Report with a footnote giving the name of the language in which the speech was actually delivered in the House. In case a member wants to speak in a language (other than the languages mentioned above) for which interpretation facility is not available, he has to supply to the Secretariat in advance, an authentic English or Hindi translation of the speech he proposes to deliver and this authenticated translation is included in the proceedings. If the member does not supply an authenticated translation, merely the fact that he spoke in such and such language, is mentioned in the proceedings without the text of the speech.

The proceedings as typed by the Reporters are checked and edited by Director(R) with the assistance of two Senior Parliamentary Reporters. At this stage, the procedural requirements and forms regarding the various items of business taken up for discussion are taken care of. After arranging the stencils in the proper order, they are serially numbered and the Contents Page is prepared. The stencils are despatched to the Distribution Branch during the course of the day in batches for cyclostyling. The last batch of stencils along with the Contents Page is sent within about three hours of the rising of the House. The Distribution Branch prepares complete sets of the cyclostyled debates

* Contributed by Reporters' Branch, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

relating to Part I and Part II separately and copies are sent to the Ministries of the Government of India. A few copies are placed in the Parliament Library for use of Members. Two copies of the speech made by each Member are sent to his residence early next morning for confirmation and correction of inaccuracies, if any, with the request that one copy may be returned to the Secretariat by 15.00 hours on the next working day. Only minor corrections in respect of grammatical errors, mistakes in quotations, figures, names etc., are permissible. Members are not permitted to improve the literary form or alter the substance of their speeches. The corrected speeches are sent to the Editorial Branch. After the receipt of all the corrected speeches relating to a particular day, the Editorial Branch prepares the manuscript of the proceedings complete in all respects and sends it to the printers for printing.

The Parliament is supreme and there is no restriction on the subjects that it can discuss. Therefore, in addition to possessing a high speed in shorthand, it is necessary for the Reporters to have a good general knowledge and to keep abreast of current affairs not only in India but the whole world. A good command over the language, English or Hindi as the case may be, is also necessary so that the transcripts are free from errors of grammar and idiom. Accuracy and speed are the watchwords of the Reporters in their day-to-day work.

The first sitting of the Ninth Lok Sabha was held on 18 December 1989 and the last sitting on 12 March 1991. The House had 109 sittings for a

total duration of 754 hours. The duration of English speeches was 442 hours and 25 minutes while that of Hindi speeches was 302 hours and 42 minutes. The regional language speeches accounted for 8 hours and 53 minutes. There were, in all 104 cases of expunctions/non-recording of remarks of unparliamentary or allegatory nature. The cyclostyled debates of the Ninth Lok Sabha covered a total of 59,274 pages.

The longest sitting of the Ninth Lok Sabha was held on 29 December 1989 from 11.00 hours to 12.50 hours and from 13.33 hours to 00.40 hours on the next day i.e., for a total duration of 12 hours and 57 minutes, which is almost double the duration of a normal sitting for a day. The shortest sitting was held on 7 March 1991. As soon as the House assembled at 11.00 hours on that day, the Hon. Speaker adjourned the House till 11.00 hours on 11 March 1991.

In addition to reporting the proceedings of Lok Sabha, the Reporters' Branch is also entrusted with the responsibility of reporting the proceedings of Parliamentary Committees, Joint/Select Committees on Bills, Seminars, Conferences, etc., organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, Indian Parliamentary Group and the India Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. The total duration of reporting of such meetings during the period of Ninth Lok Sabha was 474 hours and 19 minutes out of which 419 hours and 14 minutes were in English and 55 hours and 5 minutes in Hindi. The typed proceedings of meetings covered about 14,900 pages.

Simultaneous Interpretation Service in Lok Sabha*

The simultaneous interpretation service in Lok Sabha, introduced in September, 1964, was a timely initiative and its success, as is borne out by an experience of over two and a half decades, is a tell-tale evidence of its valuable contribution in promoting understanding on the use of official languages and mother tongues of parliamentarians. Today, it has become an integral part of the Lok Sabha and in fact one cannot think of the House conducting its proceedings even for five minutes without interpretation. The interpreters act as an effective means of communication between people's representatives speaking different languages, laced with their own regional dialects, accents and nuances. The task is as formidable and challenging as it is satisfying and rewarding.

At its inception in 1964 the facility was confined to English and Hindi, but later was extended to many of the languages listed in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution such as Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Punjabi, Sanskrit and Urdu. This is perhaps the largest number of languages being covered in any Parliament of the world**, followed next by the European Parliament (9 languages), China (7 languages) and UNO (6 languages). Speeches delivered in these languages are simultaneously interpreted in English and Hindi. Their English translation is prepared by the Interpreters for inclusion in the Lok Sabha Debates mostly on the same day.

After installation of the necessary interpretation equipment in two of the Committee Rooms in the Parliament House and all the Committee Rooms in its Annexe - the Sansadiya Soudha, simultaneous interpretation is done of the pro-

ceedings of all the Parliamentary Committees whose meetings are held in these rooms. Besides, interpretation is provided in the meetings of Parliamentary Consultative Committees attached to various Ministries as well as Conferences of State Ministers, Chief Ministers, meetings of National Development Council etc. In 1990, for the first time simultaneous interpretation was provided in the Governors' Conference held in Rashtrapati Bhawan.

The Press correspondents covering Parliamentary proceedings, foreign diplomats and delegations and high ranking officers in the official gallery rely heavily on simultaneous interpretation. Many of the Press Reporters wholly depend on it for their reporting, and they often quote the words/sentences spoken by the interpreters. One such occasion was when the Deputy Prime Minister made certain observations in the Lok Sabha on March 12, 1991 about the dissolution of the House. The Indian Express dated March 13, 1991 reported it as follows:-

"Mr Devi Lal, who was speaking in Haryanvi, was simultaneously translated as having said as follows:

"The opinion on the pension bill has been taken. Similarly, let there be an opinion taken on the dissolution issue..... whether the members want dissolution or not....."

Essentially a difficult and a complex task which makes a heavy demand on certain faculties of the human brain, simultaneous interpretation has, over the years, retained its uniqueness. One has only to watch the Lok Sabha in Session to know under what conditions of stress the Interpreters have to work. At times, the atmosphere in the House is so surcharged that anybody would be overawed or overwhelmed but the Interpreters have to keep their cool. Senior members have on many occasions complimented the interpreters for the nice job they are doing. The former Speaker Dr Bal Ram Jakhra while presiding over a meeting

*Contributed by Interpreters' Branch, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

**Simultaneous interpretation is provided in 18 Parliaments of the world. Another seven Parliaments provide interpretation on special occasions or when visitors are present. (IPU, *Parliaments of the World - A Reference Compendium* (London, 1986), Second Edition, Volume - I.

with the Korean Parliamentary delegation on 20.04.1989 conveyed his appreciation saying, "the interpretation in Hindi at today's meeting was of a high quality". Such remarks have in no small measure helped to boost the morale of the Interpreters and nurture the service to great maturity and proficiency.

The task of the interpreters is beset with invisible pitfalls and unknown risks. An anecdote is recalled to illustrate a situation where an interpreter gets into a tight spot for no fault of his. It happened when Shri T.T. Krishnamachari asked a question in Hindi during Question Hour. The question was immediately interpreted in English. The Finance Minister got up a little hesitantly and said, "Mr. Speaker, I could not follow the question." The Speaker asked the member to repeat the question which he did. Again it was interpreted and the Finance Minister said, "Sir, sorry, I am again unable to follow the question." The member was asked to repeat the question a third time and again the Finance Minister expressed his inability to understand the question. The Speaker explained the question in English and the Finance Minister said that he wanted notice to reply it. Later on, the concerned interpreter got a chit from the Table seeking his explanation as to why he could not interpret the question properly even in three attempts and why the Finance Minister was not able to follow it. The interpreter was very sure that he had correctly and promptly interpreted the question on all the three occasions. He was at a loss to understand as to why the Finance Minister could not follow the question and the only way he could find it out was to meet the Finance Minister himself. In the afternoon he walked into the Hon'ble Minister and requested him to explain as to what was wrong with the English version of the question. The Hon'ble Minister told him very coolly, "I am sorry son, I fully understood the question when it was first put, but I did not want to give a reply because it was a very loaded and uncomfortable question. That is why I pretended that I could not follow the question."

The interpreters have not confined themselves to interpretation, but have, over the years, taken up a variety of assignments during inter-Session periods. A glossary of English idioms with their

equivalent Hindi idioms was prepared by them. The Hindi-English glossary of idioms is currently under preparation.

The skill of interpreters has been used not only in the area of language, but also in the field of research in constitutional and Parliamentary matters. A dictionary of constitutional and parliamentary terms has been prepared and is presently under print. It is a unique work which contains useful information about the latest procedures in British Parliament as well as Indian Parliament. It also highlights the distinctive features of practices and procedures obtaining in these two and a few other Parliaments. But, the real utility of this work lies in the fact that it provides a brief and succinct account of nearly 400 important constitutional, parliamentary and legal terms.

Besides, the monographs on eminent Parliamentarians are being translated into their respective mother tongues by the Interpreters. These monographs contain selected speeches of these eminent men which require extreme care while being translated. The monographs already translated are on Shri Panampilli Govinda Menon (in Malayalam) and Pandit Neelkantha Das (in Oriya) and those on Shri C.D. Deshmukh, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Shri Anantharayanan Ayyangar are being translated in Marathi and Telugu.

The Bureau of Parliamentary Studies started a scheme in 1990 for conducting classes in South Indian languages for the Lok Sabha Secretariat staff. It was the Interpreters who conducted these classes in Kannada, Malayalam and Telugu.

It is a measure of the usefulness of this Service that of late a demand has come from several members of the House that simultaneous interpretation of proceedings should be provided into various regional languages to enable those who know neither Hindi nor English to understand the proceedings of the House fully. A sub-committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Speaker to examine the feasibility of the proposal. The Sub-Committee could not complete its work before the house was dissolved. It is hoped that consideration of the issue will be resumed as soon as the new Lok Sabha is constituted and a decision taken.

Parliament Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS)*

Introduction

A library for the exclusive use of members of the Central Legislative Assembly was set up in 1921. It continued to be a small library, meeting the limited requirements of members in those days. After India achieved Independence in 1947, the expansion of the library was considered in order to meet the growing requirements of the Central Legislature in the new set up. The year 1950 saw the setting up of a Research and Reference Branch in the then Parliament Secretariat. With the constitution of the two Houses of Parliament in 1952 after the First General Elections, the demands on the Parliament Library began to multiply as it was called upon to serve members of both the Houses. The early fifties, therefore, witnessed a major expansion in the library's collections and their re-classification according to the Dewey Decimal System and reorganisation of the research and reference services. Over the years, the organisation grew into what is today known as Parliament Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS).

Members of Parliament need strictly factual, objective and unbiased information in order to be able to judge each issue on its merits and to articulate their views effectively in Parliament according to their own ideology and perception. Such information, it has been felt, can be best provided only by a body which is not under the control of the Government or any political party, but working exclusively for members and remaining in the service of Parliament. This, broadly speaking, is the basic function performed by the LARRDIS.

LARRDIS has not only to reckon with the problem of increasing the flow of useful and authentic information into the Library, but, more

importantly to undertake selective information management so as to ensure quick retrieval, at short notice. The approach of LARRDIS in retrieval, analysis, organisation and dissemination of information is thus specifically oriented to achieving its distinct objective of supplying authentic, essential and timely information to members. LARRDIS is therefore, manned by professionally qualified and experienced staff at various levels.

LARRDIS is presently divided into several functional divisions, namely, Library Division; Reference, Computer and Documentation Division including Press Clipping, Reprography and Microfilming Units; and Research and Information Division, including Press and Public Relations Wing.

I. LIBRARY DIVISION

The Library Division comprises five Sections viz. Acquisition Section; Processing Section; Administration and Preservation Section; Library Ground Floor (Reports, Periodicals and Newspapers Section); and Library Annexe Wing.

Parliament Library is stocked with up-to-date encyclopedias, year-books and other reference materials, books on almost all disciplines, periodicals and newspapers (national as well as foreign), governmental and non-governmental reports, U.N. reports, proceedings of foreign Parliaments, Union Parliament and State Legislatures, *Gazettes* of India as well as *Gazettes* issued by State Governments.

Books and publications for the Library relating to almost all subjects are selected and acquired with special emphasis, of course, on the legislative requirements of members. Besides, all Ministries of the Government of India, including their Departments, as well as attached and subordinate

*Contributed by Research and Information Division (LARRDIS), Lok Sabha Secretariat.

offices, supply to the Parliament Library copies of all their publications, reports, etc. Elaborate exchange arrangements are also in operation with numerous governmental and non-governmental institutions in India and abroad, for sending all their publications brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. Parliament Library is also a depository Library for all the unrestricted publications of the United Nations and its allied agencies.

The present holdings of Parliament Library are 8,90,000. The books and reports have been classified according to Dewey Decimal System. A Weekly Parliament Library Bulletin is brought out to keep members posted with the latest additions of books and reports in the Parliament Library.

Parliament Library at present receives 215 Indian and foreign newspapers and 831 periodicals in Indian Languages and in English.

Issue of books and other publications to members is regulated by a set of Library Rules, framed on the recommendations of the Library Committee. The Library Committee is constituted every year by the Speaker of Lok Sabha to advise him on matters concerning the Library. The Committee consists of six members from Lok Sabha including the Deputy Speaker and three members from Rajya Sabha, nominated by the Presiding Officers of the respective Houses. The Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha is the ex-officio Chairman of the Committee.

During the term of the Ninth Lok Sabha, a total of 20,264 publications were issued out from the Library. Details of the publications added and other activities of Parliament Library during the term of Ninth Lok Sabha are reflected in Table 9 :

TABLE 9

S. No.	Items	1989 (Nov.-Dec.)	1990 (Jan.-Dec.)	1991 (Jan.-Feb.)
1.	Newspapers	215	215	215
2.	Journals & Periodicals	866	866	831
3.	Books & Reports	944	6100	893
4.	Debates & Gazettes	670	6901	324
5.	Publications Issued	3368	13873	3023

Apart from receiving and issuing books and other publications, Parliament Library has, from time to time, ventured into other fields like holding of exhibitions of books on various themes coinciding with Conferences, Symposia and pictorial exhibitions. During the term of Ninth Lok Sabha exhibition of books on and by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Jawaharlal Nehru were organised.

Staff Library

As the main Library of Parliament is primarily meant for the use of members of the two Houses, a separate library was set up a few years back for the benefit of the Parliament Staff. The Staff Library which is housed on the terrace floor of Parliament House Annexe, is administered by the Library Division and has 1328 members from Lok Sabha Secretariat and 379 members from Rajya Sabha Secretariat currently on its membership register.

II. REFERENCE, COMPUTER AND DOCUMENTATION DIVISION

Members' Reference Service

Over the years, Members' Reference Service has been found useful by members as it has been able to provide them with most of the information needed by them in readily usable form and within the time stipulated by them. Members often need such information at a very short notice not only for reference and use during debates scheduled to take place but also at times while the debates are actually going on in the two Houses of Parliament.

The services provided by the Members' Reference Service fall broadly under the following categories :

- (1) Supply of on-the-spot references to members from published documents;
- (2) Collection and dissemination of latest information, factual data, statistics, etc. in response to members' written reference requisitions;
- (3) Preparation of reference notes;
- (4) Preparation of bibliographical notes on important Bills either pending or coming up before Parliament;
- (5) Preparation of Background Notes, Fact Sheets, Study Boxes and Information Bulletins on topical issues by anticipating members' reference needs; and
- (6) Updating and printing of ad hoc publications issued by the Reference Service from time to time.

The scope of material to be collected in response to members' references is normally limited to subjects connected with the immediate business before the two Houses of Parliament. Members send written requisitions indicating clearly and precisely the subjects and the specific points on which information is desired. They can also convey their requirements on telephone or personally to the Members' Information Desk in the

Parliament Library (Ground Floor). The requisitions, wherever and whenever handed in, are 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 member who had asked for it. References on which information is readily available in published documents and which do not involve preparation of any detailed analysis or compilation are shown to members on-the-spot by the Library staff at the counter.

Members' Reference Service also prepares Fact Sheets, Bibliographical Notes, Background Notes and Information Bulletins from time to time on important Bills and matters of current public interest likely to be discussed in the two Houses. All books, reports and other documents relevant to a particular Bill or subjects under discussion in Parliament are listed and placed 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 subject has concluded.

During the term of Ninth Lok Sabha, the Members' Reference Service attended to as many as 6650 references from members in response to their requests and prepared 117 Reference Notes, 6 Bibliographical Series, 4 Fact Sheets, 8 Information Bulletins, 6 Select Bibliographies, 43 Compilations, 11 Background Notes, 4 Scripts for BPST/Committees and 7 Study Boxes. It also brought out new editions of the publications entitled *President's Rule in the States and Union Territories* and *Council of Ministers since 1947*. The background notes covered subjects like Right to Information, Reservations for OBCs, Statehood for Delhi, Technical Education in India, Role of Non-Resident Indians in Economic Development, Environment Protection, Indian Railways- An Overview, Central Plan Assistance to States, Modified Gadgil Formula - An Appraisal, Punjab and Terrorist Threats - Nature & Dimensions.

Some of the subjects on which information was asked for during the period of Ninth Lok Sabha were : Minority Governments formed in different countries from time to time, confidence motions in various Parliaments, first parliament of the world and first woman parliamentarian, highest and lowest number of Ministers in the Union Cabinet, difference between affirming the oath and taking

oath, role of geography in determining a nation's power, role of Head of the Government in framing foreign policy, period of administrative control on NEFA of different agencies and grapes technology.

Time given for the disposal of references during the period of Ninth Lok Sabha indicates that 50 per cent references were required on the same day, 45 per cent within 2-3 days, 4 per cent within 4-7 days whereas only one per cent of references were required after more than 7 days interval.

Table 10 gives a broad idea of volume of references and time specified by members for collection and compilation of reference material during each year of Ninth Lok Sabha.

TABLE 10
References and Time Specified by Members

Disposal Time	1989 (Dec.)	1990	1991*
(a) References required on the same day	320	2583	421
(b) References required within 2-3 days	288	2325	378
(c) References required within 4-7 days	26	207	37
(d) References required after more than 7 days	06	52	09
Total	640	5167	843

There has been a marked increase in the number of references received and handled during the past four decades. As against 150 references handled in 1950, the number rose to 425 in 1960 and 700 in 1970. The year 1977 witnessed a sudden increase in the number of references when it crossed the 1,000 marks for the first time and stood at 1,120. The total number of references handled by Members' Reference Service from 1950 till March 31, 1991 comes to 66,192.

References from members flow during session as well as inter-session periods. Out of 6,650 references attended to during the period of Ninth Lok Sabha, 4,418 references were received and disposed of during session periods and 2,232 during inter-session periods.

The number and percentage of references received and disposed of during the span of Ninth Lok Sabha, are shown in Table 11 below :

* Upto March 31, 1991

TABLE 11
References Received and Disposed

Years	During session with percentage of total	During inter-session with percentage of total	Total
1989 (Dec.)	474 (74.00)	166 (26.00)	640
1990	3416 (66.00)	1751 (34.00)	5167
*1991	528 (62.64)	315 (37.36)	843
Total	4418 (66.40)	2232 (33.60)	6650

Subject-wise analysis of references received during the Ninth Lok Sabha is given in Table 12.

TABLE 12
Subject-wise Analysis of References Received

S.No.	Subject	Years					
		1989 (Dec.)		1990		1991*	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
1.	National (Political and Social) Affairs	294	46	2067	40	422	50
2.	Economic Affairs	288	45	2325	45	377	40
3.	Legal, Constitutional and Parliamentary Matters	25	04	310	06	41	05
4.	Science, Technology and Defence	20	03	258	05	17	02
5.	International Issues	13	02	207	04	26	03
	Total	640	100	5167	100	843	100

The Members' Reference Service also updates and publishes regularly the following publications which have become popular for their reference value :

- (i) *Parliament of India : A Souvenir*, brought out at the end of the term or dissolution of each Lok Sabha.
- (ii) *President's Rule in the States and Union Territories* : It presents in a tabular form important details relating to the Presidential proclamations made under Article 356 of the Constitution and under Section 51 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 since 1950. The last updated and revised edition was brought out in 1989.
- (iii) *Council of Ministers since 1947* : It contains the names of members of the Union Cabinet, Ministers of States and those of Deputy Ministers in alphabetical order. The last updated and revised edition of the publication was brought out in 1990.

*Upto March 31, 1991

A new publication—*Information Services in Legislatures*, containing details about Library, Research and Reference Services available in Parliament and State Legislatures was brought out in 1989.

Computerised Information Service

To keep pace with the 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. It was felt that since members need instant and up-to-date information on a wide range of activities and as such, apart from the conventional sources of published literature, recourse to latest information technology had become essential for recording, manipulating and retrieving the relevant information.

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 computers and data available for online retrieval, as in March, 1991, covers subject index references to :

- (i) Selected Questions and Answers (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) with abstracts, from 1985;
- (ii) Debates (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha), from 1985;
- (iii) Government and Private Members' Bills, from 1985;
- (iv) Dates of discussions in the Constituent Assembly of India regarding articles and schedules of the Constitution of India;
- (v) Bio-data profiles of members of Eighth and Ninth Lok Sabhas;
- (vi) Bio-data profiles of Members of Rajya Sabha, based on information contained in the Rajya Sabha Who's Who 1986, 1988 and 1990;
- (vii) Socio-Economic background data in respect of Members of Lok Sabha from First Lok Sabha onwards;
- (viii) Time taken on various kinds of business in Lok Sabha from March, 1977;
- (ix) Presidential election from 1952;
- (x) Vice-Presidential elections from 1952;
- (xi) Statistical Table on different areas of economy;
- (xii) Decisions from the Chair (other than questions), from 1952;
- (xiii) Observations from the Chair, from 1952;
- (xiv) Parliamentary Committees, Estimates

Committee, Public Accounts Committee, Committee on Public Undertakings, and Committee of Privileges, Committee of the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(xv) Parliamentary Documentation from January, 1989; Serials Control in Parliament Library; and

(xvi) Microfilms.

The increasing popularity of the Computerised information Service is indicated by the number of references attended to in PARLIS during Ninth Lok Sabha as in Table 13.

TABLE 13
References Attended to in PARLIS

Year	No of References attended to
1989 (December)	72
1990	971
1991 (upto March)	255

Future expansion of the computerisation activities of PARLIS is envisaged to cover the following areas :

- (a) Parliamentary activities like 'Papers Laid on the Table'.
- (b) All Library functions including catalogues;
- (c) Rare collections of Parliamentary Museum and Archives;
- (d) Documents of the Hall of National Achievements;
- (e) Personal profiles of members of Parliament from 1952 onwards; and
- (f) Pay rolls of members of Parliament.

In addition to the above, data relating to some Parliamentary activities contained in the database of PARLIS are now accessible to Madhya Pradesh State Legislature for their optimal use as and when required through linkage of their Computer NEC S - 1000 of NIC through NICNET.

Microfilming Service

Micrographics is now an indispensable part of information technology for better management of Library and information services. In order to make for optimum utilization of 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 in the Parliament House Annexe with the acquisition of latest available models of microfilming equipments and ancillaries. This unit is now fully functional and provides facilities for

Computer-assisted retrieval of information from the microfilms.

Number of documents microfilmed during the Ninth Lok Sabha are given in Table 14.

TABLE 14
Number of Documents Microfilmed

Year	Number of Documents microfilmed
1989 (December)	14,128
1990	2,74,032
1991 (upto March)	79,970
Total	3,68,130

Documentation Service

This Service is mainly responsible for locating, collecting and subject-classifying/cataloguing of books, reports, periodicals, press clippings and documents of all kinds received and maintained in the Library and then abstracting/making available the relevant material for the use of members of Parliament in their day-to-day parliamentary work. Documentation cards are also prepared on all important subjects and filed in card catalogue cabinets and fed in the PARLIS database as well.

In order to keep members informed of the current topical issues in various fields, Documentation Section brings out a fortnightly periodical, *Parliamentary Documentation*. For this purpose, books, reports, newspapers, periodicals and other documents received in the Library, during a fortnight, are carefully scanned and useful material that should be brought to the notice of members noted down, suitably annotated and listed subject-wise. All this data is then published in this periodical for reference by members. Documentation Lists on specific subjects selected on an ad-hoc basis and also on other important subjects coming up for discussion in both the Houses and/or of interest to members are compiled and brought out as and when required.

Reprography Service

Reprography is an integral part of information technology. The most widely used method of reprography in the modern libraries and for information retrieval is xeroxing.

The Reprography Service of LARRDIS caters to the urgent official xeroxing needs of members of Parliament, officers and the Branches of the Secretariat. It also undertakes xeroxing and typing work of members of Parliament in respect of their personal correspondence and documents, against nominal payment.

Amount of work undertaken by Reprography Section during Ninth Lok Sabha is given in Table 15.

TABLE 15
Amount of Work Undertaken by Reprography Centre

Year	No. of Impressions taken
1989 (December)	35,650
1990	5,16,571
1991 (upto March)	43,362

Press Clippings Service

As an important aid to reference and research work, this Service maintains an exhaustive collection of editorial comments, articles and important news-items from selected newspapers, both in English as well as in Hindi. These press clippings are kept in a chronological sequence in separate folders and like other reference material are not issued out. They can only be consulted or referred to by members in the Library.

During the period of the Ninth Lok Sabha, number of press clippings added and number of references attended to are indicated in Table 16.

TABLE 16
Number of Press Clippings & References Added & Attended

Year	No. of press clippings classified and added	No of references attended to
1989 (December)	18,985	734
1990	2,13,143	8,429
1991 (upto March)	51,910	2,220
Total	2,84,038	11,383

RESEARCH AND INFORMATION DIVISION

Research and Information Services for members of Parliament are provided by the Research and Information Division. Officers and staff in this Division are organised in seven self-contained specialised functional wings sections, viz. (i) Political Affairs Wing; (ii) Educational, Scientific and Social Affairs Wing; (iii) Economic and Financial Affairs Wings; (iv) Legal and Constitutional Affairs Wing; (v) Parliamentary Affairs Wing; (vi) Journal of Parliamentary Information JPI Section; and (vii) Practice and Procedure Unit.

Research and Information Division assesses in advance the information needs of members of Parliament by identifying current developments-

national and international - relating to political, parliamentary, legal, constitutional and socio-economic matters and brings out background papers, brochures, information bulletins, fact-sheets, etc. thereon as also on important legislative measures and issues coming up before the two Houses of Parliament from time to time. Such information material is based on factual data and up-to-date information gleaned from authentic published sources. These comprehensive studies and handy pamphlets are published or cyclostyled and made available to interested members on demand.

During the period of the Ninth Lok Sabha, the Research and Information Division brought out several publications, including books¹ titled '*Jawaharlal Nehru - His Life, Work and Legacy*', '*Maulana Ab'ul Kalam Azad*', '*National Policy Studies*', '*The Constitution and the Constituent Assembly*' and '*Political Events - Annual 1989*'. This Division also edited and updated the well-known treatise '*Practice and Procedure of Parliament*' by M.N. Kaul and S.L. Shakhder. The fourth revised edition of this book, which has now become an official publication of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, has since been published and was released by Hon'ble Speaker, Shri Rabi Ray, at an impressive function held in Parliament House Annex, New Delhi, on 21 January 1991. The work on two other important publications namely *Lohia and Parliament* and *Commonwealth Parliaments: A Commemorative Souvenir* was also taken up in this Division.

A new Monograph Series² namely the "*Eminent Parliamentarians Monograph Series*" was introduced with a view to revive the memory of our eminent parliamentarians who played a distinguished role in the country freedom struggle and contributed so much to the development of our parliamentary system as well as in building of modern India. It was felt that the monographs to be brought out in this Series would greatly benefit young parliamentarians who may not be quite aware of the sterling qualities and eloquence of eminent parliamentarians of yore. The monographs under the series contain bio-profiles of eminent parliamentarians, extracts from their speeches in the House giving an insight into their views and philosophy and also in some cases, articles from some of their contemporaries. The following eight monographs brought out in this series have already been released.

1. See Annexure 'A' for the list of Books.

2. See Annexure 'B' for the list of Monographs.

Dr Ram Manohar Lohia, Dr Lanka Sundaram, Dr Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Dr Rajendra Prasad, Bhupesh Gupta, Pandit Nilakantha Das, Panampilli Govinda Menon, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah. More monographs would be coming out in the series as it would now be a regular feature. Besides English and Hindi, these Monographs are also being published in the mother tongue of the parliamentarian concerned.

The Research and Information Division also prepared a number of Briefs and Background Notes for several parliamentary delegations which went abroad on goodwill visits and for participating in international parliamentary conferences held under the auspices of the Inter-parliamentary Union (I.P.U.) and the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA).

With a view to provide a continuous feedback of information to members of Parliament and others interested in parliamentary studies, the Research and Information Division continued to bring out the following periodicals:-

- (i) *The Journal of Parliamentary Information* (Quarterly) contains practice and problem-oriented articles on constitutional, legal and parliamentary topics from members of Parliament and other experts in the field. It also serves as an authentic recorder of developments in practice and procedure in Indian and foreign legislatures and important parliamentary events and activities in India and abroad.
- (ii) *The Digest of Central Acts* (Quarterly) containing synopses of all Bills passed by Parliament and assented to by the President.
- (iii) *The Digest of Legislative and Constitutional Cases* (Quarterly) contains abstracts of Judgements of the Supreme Court and High Courts involving interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution in important legislative and other cases;
- (iv) *Abstracts of Books, Reports and Articles* (Quarterly) contains abstracts of important books received in Parliament Library and articles appearing in Journals and leading newspapers, synopses of important Indian and Foreign (official) reports, including those from the UN;
- (v) *Diary of Political Events* (Monthly) is a chronology of important national and interna-

tional political developments with important news summaries linked to the related items in earlier issues by previous references and cross references;

- (vi) *Public Undertakings: Digest of News and Views* (Monthly) contains abstracts of important news items and comments about the performances of various public sector undertakings appearing in daily newspapers and periodicals;
- (vii) *IPG Newsletter* (Quarterly) published both in Hindi and English, keeps members informed of the various Parliamentary events and activities of the Indian Parliamentary Group, like exchange of Parliamentary Delegations, IPU and CPA Conferences, meetings, Seminars Symposia, etc. Its circulation is, however, restricted to Members of the IPG.

A new monthly periodical, *Science and Technology: News Digest* containing abstracts of important news-items, latest books, reports and articles, replies to parliamentary questions and other literature on Science and Technology, was also started from 1990.

Number of issues of various periodicals both in English and Hindi, brought out during Ninth Lok Sabha are listed in Annexure 'C'.

Press and Public Relations (PPR) Wing

This Wing is mainly responsible for establishing and maintaining better liaison with various Government Publicity Organisations and communication media such as Press Information Bureau, Doordarshan, All India Radio, Photo Division, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Directorate of Field Publicity and the print media, for adequate publicity of parliamentary events and other activities of Lok Sabha. PPR Wing provides all possible facilities to the media to enable them to cover the day-to-day proceedings of Lok Sabha. All matters concerning the Press Gallery of Lok Sabha, including the issue of Press Gallery passes to the media personnel and dissemination of information to the public on business transacted by Lok Sabha and allied matters, are handled by this wing.

Information about facilities provided to Indian and foreign Press Correspondents during the Seventh Session of Ninth Lok Sabha is given in Table 17.

TABLE 17
Facilities to Indian & Foreign Correspondents

S.No.	No.s.
A. PRESS GALLERY OF THE LOK SABHA	
1. Total number of Press Correspondents admitted	322
2. Press Correspondents representing Indian Newspapers	142
3. Press Correspondents representing Indian News Agencies	90
4. Press Correspondents representing Foreign Newspapers	60
5. Press Correspondents representing Foreign News Agencies	30
6. Indian Newspapers and News Agencies represented	120
7. Foreign Newspapers and News Agencies represented	60
8. Number of Seats in the Press Gallery	98
9. Number of Seats allotted to specific Newspapers and News Agencies.	60
10. Combined circulation of Indian Newspapers represented in the Press Gallery	68
(lakhs approx.)	
B. CENTRAL HALL AND LOBBY OF THE LOK SABHA	
1. Press Correspondents enjoying Central Hall facilities	102
2. Press Correspondents enjoying Lobby facilities	11

Display of News

In order to keep the members well-informed about the latest news, Indian as well as foreign, English and Hindi teleprinter machines have been installed in Parliament House. The machines are maintained and serviced by the Press Trust of India and PTI (Bhasha) (News Agencies). During the days when either House is in session, the teleprinter machines are kept working from 0200 hrs till the Lok Sabha rises in the evening. Right from the time the machines are switched on, news flashes issued by the news agency concerned start pouring in. These are scanned through and important news items are displayed on the teleprinter boards outside the Parliament Library (Ground Floor). This process of scanning the news and displaying it at regular intervals, is continued throughout the day till the rising of the House.

In addition to the teleprinter news, photographs, maps, charts, etc. relating to parliamentary activities are exhibited on these boards and other places in the Parliament House for the information of members.

Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) System

In order to keep members abreast about the business going on in the House, Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) Monitors have been installed 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 such as waiting halls near lifts, Central Hall, etc., information about business going on in the Lok Sabha at a given moment and the name of the member having the floor; and also for communication of information about parliamentary events and activities of interest to members. Besides, information regarding the meetings of the visiting Parliamentary Delegations with the members of Parliament and functions held in Central Hall or in the Main Committee Room of P.H. Annexe is also displayed on the CCTV monitors for the information of members.

The Press Gallery

The Press Gallery of Lok Sabha has seating accommodation for 98 correspondents, each seat having a loudspeaker nearby. Seats in the first two rows, provided with small writing desks, are allotted to specific newspapers and news agencies in consultation with the Press Gallery Committee. Sixty-four headphones connected with the simultaneous interpretation system are also provided in the Press Gallery.

In order to enable the Press Correspondents to follow the proceedings, necessary parliamentary papers and Bills, as introduced in the house, are provided to them. A copy of the daily agenda is also displayed on the Notice Boards outside Press Rooms and Press Gallery. Besides, a set of Debates of various sessions, reports of Parliamentary Committees, Papers Laid on the Table etc. is maintained for their use. In addition, a small Press Library containing books generally needed by Press Correspondents, has also been provided. Three Press Rooms have been provided in Parliament House for the use of correspondents of news agencies and leading newspapers to work and prepare their reports.

Press Releases are also issued from time to time by the Lok Sabha Secretariat highlighting the salient points in the recommendations and observations contained in the reports of various Parliamentary Committees, especially the Committees on Estimates, Public Undertakings, Public Accounts and the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Press Releases are also issued regarding summoning and prorogation of the sessions of Lok Sabha, appointment of Parliamentary Committees, Conferences, Seminars, Exhibitions and visits of Parliamentary Delegations.

ANNEXURE 'A'**Books brought out during Ninth Lok Sabha**

1. *Jawaharlal Nehru – His Life, Work and Legacy*
2. *Maulana Ab'ul Kalam Azad*
3. *National Policy Studies*
4. *The Constitution and the Constituent Assembly*
5. *Political Events Annual 1989*
6. *Practice and Procedure of Parliament* by Kaul and Shakhder (Fourth Edition)
7. *Lohia and Parliament* (under print)
8. *Foreign Policy of India : A Documentary Study-1947-1988* (3 volumes) (under print)
9. *The Speaker—His Role and Functions* (under print)
10. *Constitution Amendment in India - Supplement* (under print)

ANNEXURE 'B'**Monographs brought out under the Eminent Parliamentarians Monograph Series during Ninth Lok Sabha**

1. *Dr Ram Manohar Lohia*
2. *Dr Lanka Sundaram*
3. *Dr Syama Prasad Mookerjee*
4. *Dr Rajendra Prasad*
5. *Bhupesh Gupta*
6. *Pandit Nilakantha Das*
7. *Panampillil Govinda Menon*
8. *Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah*
9. *C.D. Deshmukh* (under print)
10. *Jalsukhlal Hathl* (under print)
11. *M.A. Ayyangar* (under print)
12. *Dr B.R. Ambedkar* (under print)

ANNEXURE 'C'**Number of Publications brought out during the Ninth Lok Sabha by Research and Information Division (upto March, 1991)**

S.No.	Name of the Publication	No. of issues brought out
PERIODICALS		
1.	<i>Abstracts of Books, Reports & Articles</i> (Quarterly)	6
2.	<i>Digest of Central Acts</i> (Quarterly)	5
3.	<i>Digest of Legislative and Constitutional Cases</i> (Quarterly)	5
4.	<i>Journal of Parliamentary Information</i> (Quarterly)	6
5.	<i>Diary of Political Events</i> (Monthly)	16
6.	<i>Public Undertakings; Digest of News & Views</i> (Monthly)	17
7.	<i>IPG Newsletter</i> (Quarterly)	5
8.	<i>Science and Technology; News Digest</i> (Monthly)	16
9.	<i>Sansadiya Patrika</i> (Quarterly)*	5
10.	<i>Saransh Seva</i> (Quarterly)*	5
11.	<i>Samachar Manjusha</i> (Monthly)*	14
12.	<i>Sarkari Upkram; Samachar Aur Abhimat Sar</i> (Monthly)*	14
13.	<i>Kendriya Adhiniyam Sar</i> (Quarterly)*	5
OTHER PUBLICATIONS		
1.	Monographs	8
2.	Background Notes	1

*Periodicals published by Rajbhasha Prabhag.

PART-II

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 Ninth General Elections to the Lok Sabha held in November 1989, 79 and 41 seats were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively.

Statement 1 shows Statewise number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Ninth General Elections.

Since the commencement of the Constitution, India has held, till March 1991, nine 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–January 1980, the eighth on December 24 and 27, 1984 General Elections to the Ninth Lok Sabha were held on November 22, 24 and 26, 1989. Polling was held in respect of 529 seats out of 545. The results were available for 529 seats by November 30, 1989 and the House was duly constituted on December 2, 1989. The first sitting of the House was held on December 18, 1989. There was no polling for 14 constituencies in Assam.

Statement 2 indicates the programme of the Ninth General Elections.

Political Parties

In the Ninth General Elections to the Lok Sabha, candidates of eight national parties, twenty State parties and eighty nine other registered parties contested.

Statement 3 lists the names of the parties that took part in the elections and symbols reserved for them.

Swearing-in by Members

The Ninth Lok Sabha was constituted on December 2, 1989. It comprised 529 members elected from different parliamentary constituencies. Two members were nominated under Article 331 of the Constitution. Of the 517 members who made the oath or affirmation under Article 99 of the Constitution, during the First Session, 235 did so in Hindi, 108 in English, 38 in Bengali, 36 in Tamil, 26 in Sanskrit, 13 each in Marathi and Urdu, 12 each in Kannada and Oriya, 8 each in Punjabi and Telugu, 3 in Kashmiri, 2 in Gujarati, 1 each in Malayalam, Maithili and Sindhi.

Statement 4 indicates the composition of the Ninth Lok Sabha and Statement 5 the languages used by the members for subscribing to the oath or affirmation.

Bye-elections

During the Ninth Lok Sabha, in all 4 bye-elections were held. Elections were held for all the 4 seats in 1990.

Statement 6 shows details about bye-elections held during the Ninth Lok Sabha.

Party Position

Polling was held in respect of 529 Constituencies out of 543. Two members were nominated by the President under Article 331 of the Constitution.

Statement 7 provides the Party-wise position as on December 18, 1989.

Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Panel of Chairmen

The Ninth Lok Sabha was convened for the first time on December 18, 1989. Shri N.G.Ranga who was nominated as Speaker Pro-tem presided on December 18 and 19, 1989. On December 19, 1989, Shri Rabi Ray was elected as Speaker of the Ninth Lok Sabha. On March 19, 1990, Shri Shivraj V.Patil was elected Deputy Speaker.

Statement 8 indicates the names of Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Members of the Panel of Chairmen.

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.

STATEMENT 1**Reserved Seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

States/Union Territories	1989 General Elections		
	Total Seats	SC	ST
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
Jammu & Kashmir	6	0	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	8	2
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	543	79	41

STATEMENT 2**Programme of Ninth General Elections**

S. No.	Programme	Date
1.	Date of issue of notification	23.10.1989
2.	Last date for making nominations	30.10.1989
3.	Date of scrutiny of nomination	31.10.1989
4.	Last date for withdrawal of candidature	02.11.1989
5.	Dates on which poll was held	{ 22.11.1989 24.11.1989 26.11.1989
6.	Date on which Ninth Lok Sabha was constituted	02.12.1989

STATEMENT 3**General Elections to the Lok Sabha 1989 -
List of Parties and Symbols**

S. No.	National Parties	Symbols Reserved
1.	Indian National Congress	Hand
2.	Janta Dal	Chakra (Wheel)
3.	Bharatiya Janata Party	Lotus
4.	Communist Party of India	Ears of Corn and Sickle
5.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	Hammer, Sickle and Star
6.	Indian Congress (Socialist - Sarat Chandra Sinha)	Charkha with a rectangle
7.	Janata Party (JP)	Farmer digging with Mamti within wheel
8.	Lok Dal (Bahuguna)	Farmer driving Bullock Cart

STATEMENT 3 (A)

S.No.	State Parties	Symbol Reserved	States/Union Territories in which recognised
1.	Telugu Desam	Bicycle	Andhra Pradesh
2.	People's Party of Arunachal	Mithun	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Maharashtrawadi Gomantak	Lion	Goa
4.	Jammu & Kashmir National Conference	Plough	Jammu & Kashmir
5.	Jammu & Kashmir Panthers Party	Bicycle	Jammu & Kashmir
6.	Muslim League	Ladder	Kerala
7.	Kerala Congress	Horse	Kerala
8.	Revolutionary Socialist Party	Spade and Stoker	Kerala
9.	All India Forward Block	Lion	West Bengal
10.	Peasants' and Workers' Party of India	Cart	Maharashtra
11.	Manipur People's Party	Bicycle	Manipur
12.	Kuki National Assembly	Two Leaves	Manipur
13.	Mizo National Front	Tiger	Mizoram
14.	Nagaland People's Council	Cock	Nagaland
15.	Shiromani Akali Dal	Scales	Punjab
16.	Shiromani Akali Dal (Badal)	Bow and Arrow	Punjab
17.	Sikkim Sangram Parishad	Elephant	Sikkim
18.	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Two Leaves	Tamil Nadu
19.	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Rising Sun	Tamil Nadu
20.	Indian Congress (J) Trikhya Group	Swastik within Circle	Haryana

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 3 (B)
Names of the Unrecognised Political Parties
Registered with the Commission

1. Bahujan Samaj Party	45. Orissa Khandayat Khetria Kruak Parishad
2. Bharat Desam Labour Party	46. West Orissa People's Front
3. Vijaya Shakti	47. Shiromani Akali Dal (Simranjit Singh Mann)
4. Lok Party	48. Indian Labour Party
5. All India Majlis-E Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen	49. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)
6. Marxist Communist Party of India (Srivastava)	50. Punjab Kairon Dal
7. Akhil Bharatiya Jan Sangh	51. All India Garib Congress
8. Akhil Bharatiya Pichhra Varg Party	52. Indian National Party
9. Soshit Samaj Dal	53. All India Shiromani Baba Jiwan Singh Mazhbi Dal
10. Socialist Party (Lohia)	54. Punjab Naya Front
11. All India Dalit Muslim Minorities Suraksha Mahasangh	55. Punjab People's Party
12. Bharatiya Krantikari Kisan Sangh	56. Sadharam Rajya Parishad
13. Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	57. Indian Union Muslim League
14. Hul Jharkhand	58. Rising Sun Party
15. Progressive Hul Jharkhand	59. Tharasu Makkal Mandaram
16. Indian People's Front	60. Deccan Congress
17. Bharatiya Krishi Udyog Sangh	61. Mahabharat People's Party
18. Marxist (Coordination)	62. Socialist Labour League
19. Akhil Bharatiya Lok Tantrik Alp Sankhyak Jan Morcha	63. Kamaraj Desiya Congress
20. Doordarshi Party	64. Tamilian Kazhagam
21. Gujarat Janata Parishad	65. Tamil Nadu People's Welfare Association
22. Republican Party of India	66. All India Justice Party
23. Republican Party of India (Khobragade)	67. Human Rights Party of India.
24. Socialist Unity Centre of India	68. Bharatha Makkal Congress
25. Pandav Dal	69. Amara Bengali
26. Proutist Block of India	70. Uttar Pradesh Republican Party
27. Karnataka Gana Parishad	71. Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha
28. Scientific Vedic Revolutionary Party	72. Uttarakhand Kranti Dal
29. Karnataka Rajya Ryota Sangha	73. Socialist Party
30. Deseeya Karshaka Party	74. Akhil Bharatiya Hindustani Krantikari Samajwadi Party
31. Kerala Congress (M)	75. Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad
32. Bharatiya Republican Paksha	76. Muslim Majlis
33. Vishal Bharat Party	77. Akhil Bharatiya Loktantrik Party
34. Republican Presidium Party	78. Indian National Congress (O) (Anti-merger Group)
35. Hindustan Janata Party	79. Akhil Bharatiya Gorkha League (Budhiman Gurung)
36. Humanist Party of India	80. Gorkha National Liberation Front
37. Shiv Sena	81. West Bengal Socialist Party (Biman Mitra)
38. National Republican Party	82. People's Democracy of India
39. Shoshit Samaj Party	83. Republican Party of India (Gawal Group)
40. Green Party of India	84. Bharatiya Loktantrik Mazdoor Sangh
41. Manipur People's Council	85. Hindu Shiv Sena
42. Democratic Party	86. People Party of India
43. Jharkhand Dal	87. Bharatiya Loktantrik Mazdoor Dal
44. Bharatiya Dhruba Labour Party	88. Labour Party of India
	89. Pattali Makkal Katchi

STATEMENT 4
Number of Members Elected Initially/Nominated to
the Ninth Lok Sabha

(i)	Members Elected	529
(ii)	Members nominated under Article 331 of the Constitution	2
Total		531

STATEMENT 5
Language-Wise Break-up of the Number of Members
who made and Subscribed the Oath or Affirmation during
the First Session*

Language	Number of Members
Hindi	235
English	108
Bengali	38
Tamil	36
Sanskrit	26
Marathi	13
Urdu	13
Kannada	12
Oriya	12
Punjabi	08
Telugu	08
Kashmiri	03
Gujarati	02
Malayalam	01
Maithili	01
Sindhi	01
Total	517

STATEMENT 6
Bye-elections held during Ninth Lok Sabha

S.No.	Name of Member	Constituency & State	Date of Oath / Affirmation Taking Seat in the House
1.	Shri Rambahadur Singh	Maharajganj (Bihar)	12.03.1990
2.	Shri Chand Ram	Hardoi (Uttar Pradesh)	12.03.1990
3.	Shri Lal Babu Rai	Chhapra (Bihar)	07.08.1990
4.	Shri D. Khanoria	Kangra (Himachal Pradesh)	07.08.1990

* The Speaker Pro-tem Prof. N. G. Ranga took oath in English before the President at Rashtrapati Bhawan on December 18, 1989.

STATEMENT 7
Strength of Political Parties in Ninth Lok Sabha (As on December 16, 1989)

S. No.	State/Union Territory	No of Seats	Cong.(I)	Janata Dal	BJP	CPI(M)	CPI	AIADMK	Other Parties	Independents	Total	Vacancies
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
STATES												
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	39	—	—	—	—	—	03 (a)	—	42	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	02	02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	02	—
3.	Assam	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
4.	Bihar	54	04	30	09	01	04	—	05 (b)	—	53	01
5.	Goa	02	—	—	—	—	—	—	01 (c)	—	01	01
6.	Gujarat	26	03	11	12	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
7.	Haryana	10	04	05	—	—	—	—	—	—	09	01
8.	Himachal Pradesh	04	01	—	03	—	—	—	—	—	04	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	06	02	—	—	—	—	—	03 (d)	01	06	—
10.	Karnataka	28	27	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
11.	Kerala	20	14	—	—	02	—	—	04 (e)	—	20	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40	08	03	27	—	—	—	—	01	39	01
13.	Maharashtra	48	28	05	10	—	01	—	01 (f)	03	48	—
14.	Manipur	02	02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	02	—
15.	Meghalaya	02	02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	02	—
16.	Mizoram	01	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	—
17.	Nagaland	01	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	—
18.	Orissa	21	03	16	—	01	01	—	—	—	21	—
19.	Punjab	13	02	01	—	—	—	—	07 (g)	03	13	—
20.	Rajasthan	25	—	11	13	01	—	—	—	—	25	—
21.	Sikkim	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	01 (h)	—	01	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	39	26	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	38	01
23.	Tripura	02	02	—	—	—	01	—	—	—	02	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	85	15	53	08	01	02	—	03 (i)	02	84	01
25.	West Bengal	42	04	—	—	26	03	—	08 (j)	—	41	01
UNION TERRITORIES												
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	01	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	—
27.	Chandigarh	01	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	—
28.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	01	—
29.	Daman & Diu	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	01	—
30.	Delhi	07	02	01	04	—	—	—	—	—	07	—
31.	Lakshadweep	01	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	—
32.	Pondicherry	01	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	—
Total		543*	195	137	86	32	12	11	36	12	522	21

* Does not include two members of the Anglo-Indian Community whom the President nominates under Article 331 of the Constitution.

- (a) Telugu Desam - 2; All India Majlis-E Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen - 1.
- (b) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha - 3; Indian People's Front - 1; Marxist Co-ordination - 1.
- (c) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party - 1.
- (d) National Conference - 3.
- (e) Muslim League - 2; Indian Congress Socialist (Sarat Chandra Sinha) - 1; Kerala Congress(M) - 1.
- (f) Shiv Sena - 1.
- (g) Shiromani Akali Dal (Simaranjit Singh Mann) - 6; Bahujan Samaj Party - 1.
- (h) Sikkim Sangram Parishad - 1.
- (i) Bahujan Samaj Party - 2; Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Maha Sabha - 1.
- (j) Revolutionary Socialist Party - 4; Forward Bloc - 3; Gorkha National Liberation Front - 1.

STATEMENT 8
Names of Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Panel of Chairmen

Names	From	To	Names	From	To
PRO-TEM SPEAKER			PANEL OF CHAIRMEN		
Shri N.G. Ranga	12.12.1989	19.12.1989	* Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait	18.12.1989	
SPEAKER			* Shri Indrajit Gupta	18.12.1989	
Shri Rabi Ray	19.12.1989	Till the commencement of the first sitting of the Tenth Lok Sabha	* Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia	18.12.1989	
DEPUTY SPEAKER			1. Shri Vakkom Purushothaman	20.12.1989	23.04.1990
Shri Shivraj V. Patil	19.03.1990	13.03.1991	2. Dr. Thambi Durai	20.12.1989	
			**3. Shri Satya Pal Malik	20.12.1989	
			4. Shri Jaswant Singh	20.12.1989	
			5. Shri Nirmal Chatterjee	20.12.1989	
			6. Smt Geeta Mukherjee	20.12.1989	

* Appointed by the President on December 12, 1989 under Article 99 of the Constitution before whom Members could make or subscribe oath or affirmation.

** Shri Satya Pal Malik ceased to be the member on the panel of Chairmen consequent upon his appointment as a Minister in the Union Council of Ministers w.e.f. April 23, 1990.

Sessions of Lok Sabha

Parliament is the supreme legislative body of a country. Our Parliament comprises the President and the two Houses—Lok Sabha (House of People) and Rajya Sabha (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) Autumn or Monsoon Session : July–August
- (3) Winter Session : November–December

After 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 two years, four 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 one 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 with two of them being just one day duration. It had the shortest life of all the Houses since 1952. The longest tenure on the 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 for six years).

Statement 9 gives the dates of commencement and terminations of sessions of the Ninth Lok Sabha.

During its span, the Ninth Lok Sabha¹ devoted 754 hours to various kinds of business transacted by it in 109 sittings. In comparison, the Eighth Lok Sabha devoted 3,223 hours and 52 minutes in 485 sittings, the Seventh 3,324 hours and 1 minute in its 465 sittings. The Sixth Lok Sabha² held 267

1. The duration of the Ninth Lok Sabha was one year, two months and twenty-six days only.
2. The life of the Sixth Lok Sabha was only two years, four months and twenty-eight days.

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 Ninth Lok Sabha was 7 hours and 30 minutes as compared to 7 hours and 16 minutes of the Eighth Lok Sabha, 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 and their duration from 1951 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. From 1929 to 1951, the average annual duration of the sittings was 69 days with per sitting devoting (for 5 hours and 36 minutes on an average). However, in between 1952 and 1970 the average annual duration of sitting was 124 days with increase in duration of sitting to 6 hours and 37 minutes. Though, there was a decline in the average annual duration of sittings during 1971 to 1990 to 96, the time devoted per sitting maintained a steady increase to 7 hours and 17 minutes on an average.

Statement 10 shows the number and duration of sittings of the House from 1929 onwards.

Time Taken by Various Kinds of Business

Of the total time of 754 hours taken by the House, Legislative business (excluding Budget) claimed the maximum of 122 hours and 37 minutes or 16.23 per cent as against 806 hours and 59 minutes or 25 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha,

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 16 per cent of the total in the Ninth Lok Sabha as against 21.74 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha, 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 Ninth Lok Sabha was 10.14 compared with 12.80 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha, 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 Ninth Lok Sabha was 5.77 of the total as against 5.47 in the Eighth Lok Sabha, 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 Ninth Lok Sabha was 4.34 per cent of the total time as against 3.66 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha, 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 Rule 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 Ninth Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 9

Date of Commencement and Termination of Sessions of Ninth Lok Sabha

Session	Date of Commencement	Date of Termination	Total No. of Days on which sittings were held	Total No. of Days on which House sat for the Year
First	18.12.1989	30.12.1989	09	09
Second	12.03.1990	31.05.1990	53	
Third (Part-I)	07.08.1990	07.09.1990	21	81
Third (Part-II)	01.10.1990	05.10.1990	03	
Fourth	07.11.1990	07.11.1990	01	
Fifth	16.11.1990	16.11.1990	01	
Sixth	27.12.1990 *	11.01.1991	10	19
Seventh	21.02.1991	12.03.1991	11	

* Two sittings in December, 1990 viz. 27.12.1990 and 28.12.1990.

STATEMENT 10
Number and Duration of the sittings of the Lok Sabha*
(A Comparative Study)

Year	No. of Sittings	Duration of Sittings (in hours)
1929	62	295.00
1930	55	261.00
1931	83	394.00
1932	68	396.00
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
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	61	584.28
1991	19	104.13

*(17th November 1947 to the 28th November 1949) or the Provisional Parliament (From the 28th January 1950 to the 5th February 1952) upto 12 March 1991.

STATEMENT 11
Time Taken by Ninth Lok Sabha on Various Kinds of Business

S. No.	Type of Business	Time Taken		Percentage of total time
		Hrs.	Mts.	
1.	Adjournment Motions	36	02	4.78
2.	Bills			
	(a) Government Bills	97	50	12.93
	(b) Private Member's Bills	24	47	3.25
3.	Budget			
	(a) Railway Budget	15	11	2.00
	(b) General Budget	93	50	12.40
	(c) Budget in respect of States/UTs under President's Rule	12	10	1.60
4.	Calling Attention Notice (Rule 197)	21	01	2.79
5.	Discussion			
	(a) Half-an-Hour discussion (Rule 55)	07	43	0.99
	(b) Short duration discussion (Rule 193)	90	21	11.96
6.	Matters under Rule 377	16	15	2.14
7.	Motions			
	(a) Under Rule 191 and 342	32	47	4.31
	(b) Under Rule 388	00	29	0.04
8.	Debates on President's Address	34	36	4.56
9.	Questions	76	45	10.14
10.	Resolutions			
	(a) Resolution placed before the House by the Speaker	00	14	0.02
	(b) Government Resolutions	00	02	0.002
	(c) Statutory Resolutions	21	20	2.81
	(d) Private Members Resolutions	22	18	2.94
11.	Statements (Rule 357, 372)	11	49	1.52
12.	Other Matters	138	30	18.34
	Total	754	00	100.00*

*Rounded off.

STATEMENT 12
Chronology of Important Events

1989			
19.12.1989	Shri Rajiv Ray unanimously elected Speaker of the Ninth Lok Sabha on a Motion moved by Deputy Prime Minister Shri Devi Lal and seconded by Minister of State for Water Resources Shri Manubhai Kotadia.	04.04.1990	Adjournment Motion regarding situation arising out of the increasing terrorist activities in Punjab leading to killing of several persons due to bomb blast at religious procession in Batala on 3rd April, 1990—negatived.
20.12.1989	The President's address to both Houses of Parliament.	05.04.1990	The Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1990 passed (by Rajya Sabha: 10.04.1990, President's Assent: 16.04.1990).
21.12.1989	Motion of Confidence in the Council of Ministers moved by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh adopted.	06.04.1990	The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs made a statement regarding alleged tapping of telephone and bugging of the premises of politicians.
27.12.1989 } 28.12.1989 }	Discussion on Motion of Thanks on the President's Address	12.04.1990	Discussion on the situation in Assam arising out of the terrorist activities of United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA).
26.12.1989	The Constitution (Sixty-second Amendment) Bill, 1989 - passed (by Rajya Sabha : 21.12.1989, President's Assent : 25.01.1990). The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1989 - passed (by Rajya Sabha : 28.12.1989, President's Assent: 06.01.1990).	23.04.1990	The Minister of State for Home Affairs made a statement regarding communal incidents in Kanpur and Mathura.
29.12.1989	The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Bill, 1989 introduced. The Lokpal Bill introduced (The Bill ultimately lapsed). The Constitution (Sixty-third Amendment) Bill, 1989 - passed (by Rajya Sabha: 29.12.1989, President's Assent: 06.01.1990). The Prime Minister made a statement regarding the Bofors issue. Discussion on Communal situation in the country.	26.04.1990 } 27.04.1990 } 28.04.1990 } 30.04.1990 } 04.05.1990 } 07.05.1990 } 15.05.1990 }	Discussion on the continued atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country. Discussion on the rise in prices in the country.
	1990	04.05.1990	The Minister of Finance made a statement regarding debt relief to farmers, artisans and weavers who had taken loans upto Rs.10,000 from various banks.
12.03.1990	The President's Address to both the Houses. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1990 introduced. The Bill was passed on 21st March, 1990 passed (by Rajya Sabha: 30.3.1990, President's Assent: 20.04.1990).	17.05.1990	The Finance Bill, 1990 passed (by Rajya Sabha: 22.05.1990, President's Assent: 31.05.1990).
14.03.1990	Minister of Civil Aviation made a statement regarding the accident to the Indian Airlines Airbus A-320 at Bangalore. The Budget (Railways) 1990-91 presented.	22.05.1990	The Prime Minister made a statement on recent developments in Haryana.
14.03.1990 } 15.03.1990 } 16.03.1990 }	Discussion on Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.	23.05.1990	Discussion on the situation arising out of the reported activities of LTTE in Tamil Nadu.
20.03.1990 } 21.03.1990 } 22.03.1990 } 26.03.1990 }	General discussion on Railways Budget 1990-91.	29.05.1990	The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1990 passed (by Rajya Sabha: 08.05.1990, President's Assent: 03.06.1990).
26.03.1990	Calling Attention on the situation arising out of the exodus of large number of people from Kashmir valley due to violence unleashed by secessionist elements there and steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate the displaced persons.	30.05.1990	The Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1990 passed (by Rajya Sabha: 31.05.1990, President's Assent: 07.06.1990). The Constitution (Sixty-sixth Amendment) Bill, 1990 passed (by Rajya Sabha: 01.06.1990, President's Assent: 07.06.1990).
26.03.1990 } 27.03.1990 } 28.03.1990 }	General discussion on Budget (General) 1990-91.	07.08.1990	Adjournment Motion regarding failure of the Government to check the unabated rise in prices of essential commodities negatived. The Prime Minister made a statement regarding 'Decisions on the Mandal Commission Report'.
30.03.1990	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding his visit to Namibia.	09.08.1990	The National Commission for Women Bill, 1990 passed.

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 12—Contd.

		1991
17.08.1990	The Minister of State for External Affairs made a statement regarding the position of Indians in Kuwait.	02.01.1991 Discussion on the continued rise in prices of essential commodities.
21.08.1990	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding Pakistani firing across the line of control in Machhal Sub-sector in J&K on August 20 and 21, 1990.	07.01.1991 The Prime Minister made a statement regarding the Fifth SAARC Summit at Male.
22.08.1990	The Minister of Finance made a statement regarding certain measures to conserve petroleum products in the country. Discussion on atrocities on Women in different parts of the country.	11.01.1991 The Minister of Finance made a statement on the budgetary deficit (April–November, 1990). Decision of the Speaker, Lok Sabha, under the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution – disqualifying eight members including five Union Ministers from the Membership of the Lok Sabha.
24.08.1990	The Prime Minister read out the text of a Government Resolution with regard to the setting up of the National Security Council and its functions.	21.02.1991 The President's Address to both the Houses of Parliament.
27.08.1990	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding measures for promotion of employment for the youth in addition to reservations for socially and educationally backward classes.	22.02.1991 Adjournment Motion regarding failure of the Government to take timely decision about stoppage of refuelling of U.S. planes and proper initiatives in regard to Gulf War compatible with the pronounced national foreign policy negatived.
28.08.1990	The Minister of Finance made a statement regarding budgetary deficits.	25.02.1991 Interim Railway Budget 1991–92 presented. The Prime Minister made a statement regarding Gulf situation.
30.08.1990	The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Bill, 1990 passed (by Rajya Sabha 05.09.1990, President's Assent:12.09.1990).	Adjournment Motion regarding reported incidents of atrocities on Scheduled Castes in various parts of the country with particular reference to recent incidents in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar negatived.
07.09.1990	The Minister of Finance made a statement regarding certain tax matters.	25.02.1991 } 26.02.1991 } Discussion on Statutory Resolution on proclamation of President's Rule in Tamil Nadu.
04.10.1990	Adjournment Motion regarding the unprecedented situation resulting in a total collapse of administration, police atrocities on students and youth, desperate acts of self-immolation by young girls and boys and loss of precious lives in the agitation against the Government's decision on the Mandal Commission Report negatived. The Constitution (Sixty-seventh Amendment) Bill 1990 passed (by Rajya Sabha: 04.10.1990, President's Assent:04.10.1990)	04.03.1991 } 05.03.1991 } 06.03.1991 } Prime Minister's denial on any surveillance by the Central Government at the residence of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, M.P. and the Congress Party Office. Interim Budget (General) for 1991–92 presented. The Finance Bill, 1991 introduced.
05.10.1990	Discussion on the communal disturbances in Gonda in Uttar Pradesh and elsewhere in the country.	Discussion on Motion of Thanks on President's Address.
07.11.1990	Confidence Motion moved by the Prime Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh in the Council of Ministers negatived.	11.03.1991 Resignation of Council of Ministers. Interim Budget (Railways) 1991–92 passed without discussion. Interim Budget (General) 1991–92 passed without discussion.
16.11.1990	Confidence Motion moved by the Prime Minister Shri Chandra Shekhar in the Council of Ministers adopted.	The Finance Bill 1991 passed without discussion.
27.12.1990	The Prime Minister introduced 25 Members of the Union Council of Ministers. Shri L.K.Advani, Leader of BJP recognised as Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha w.e.f. 24th December, 1990. The Minister of Finance made a statement regarding the current fiscal situation. Adjournment Motion regarding failure of Union Government to curb communal forces threatening the national unity and integrity as witnessed by recent eruption of communal riots in different parts of the country negatived.	The Constitution (Sixty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 1991 passed (by Rajya Sabha: 12.03.1991, President's Assent: 12.03.1991) 12.03.1991 Statutory Resolution regarding continuance of the President's Rule in Punjab for a further period of six months with effect from 11 May, 1991 adopted. Announcement by Speaker regarding formation of a Committee of three Judges to enquire into the conduct of Justice V. Ramaswamy during his tenure as Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court.

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 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 year 2001 are published there can be no change in the existing number of seats allotted to the House of the People (Lok Sabha) to various States and Union Territories and also there can be no fresh delimitations of parliamentary constituencies in the States and Union Territories.

The allocation of seats in the Ninth Lok Sabha to the various States and Union Territories is indicated in Statement 13.

The Ninth Lok Sabha as constituted on December 2, 1989 comprised 525 members elected from various Parliamentary Constituencies. Two persons from the Anglo-Indian Community were nominated by the President on December 18, 1989 in terms of Article 331 of the Constitution. General Elections to the Lok Sabha from Assam were delinked from Ninth General Elections all over the country due to disturbed conditions prevailing there at that time. The State accounts for 14 seats in Lok Sabha. General Elections to four constituencies were countermanded and three elected members resigned, two having been elected from two Parliamentary Constituencies each and the third one having been elected

simultaneously to the Uttar Pradesh Assembly and deciding to retain his Assembly seat. There were in all 21 vacancies in the Ninth Lok Sabha at the time of its constitution as well as at its first sitting held on December 18, 1989.

Age Distribution of Members

On the day of first sitting of the Ninth Lok Sabha Shri Mohan Bhai Delkar was its youngest member being 27 years old and Professor N.G. Ranga was the oldest being 90 years of age. Among the women members Smt. Sheila Kaul (75 years) was the oldest, while Km. Uma Bharati (30 years) was the youngest. The average age for the whole House was 47.8 years. 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

In the Ninth Lok Sabha maximum number of members 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 81-85 whereas in the Second and the First Lok Sabhas, the minimum number was in the age group 71-75. In the Ninth Lok Sabha minimum number of members (1 each) were in the age groups of 81-85 and 86-90.

STATEMENT 13
Allocation of Seats to States and Union Territories in the Ninth Lok Sabha*

Name of the Union Territory	No. of Seats
I. STATES	
1. Andhra Pradesh	42
2. Arunachal Pradesh	02
3. Assam	14
4. Bihar	54
5. Gujarat	26
6. Goa	02
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.

Statement 14 provides, details of age distribution of members.

Occupational Pattern

In the Ninth Lok Sabha agriculturists including cultivators and landlords constituted the largest group accounting for 44.14 per cent of the total membership. In the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and the Eighth Lok Sabhas also percentage-wise representation of this category was 27.4, 30.6, 33.2, 36, 39.3 and 38.3, respectively, while 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 Ninth Lok Sabha was that of political and social workers who had 17.08 per cent representation in the House. In the Eighth, Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, Fourth and Third Lok Sabhas this percentage was 16, 17.2, 20, 19, 22.9 and 18.7 respectively.

The third largest group in the Ninth Lok Sabha was that of lawyers with 15.35 per cent representation. In the Eighth, Seventh, Sixth and Fifth and Fourth Lok Sabhas this group held the position with 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 Ninth Lok Sabha were (i) teachers and educationists (7.86 per cent), (ii) traders and industrialists (3.64 per cent), (iii) medical practitioners (3.45 per cent), and (iv) industrialists and trade unionists (0.38 per cent).

Statement 15 gives detailed information on Members of First to Ninth Lok Sabha by prior occupation while the information on annual expenditure incurred on Members from First to Ninth Lok Sabhas is contained in Statement 16.

Council of Ministers

During the span of Ninth Lok Sabha two Councils of Ministers assumed office. The first one was headed by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and the second one by Shri Chandra Shekhar. The first remained in office for 11 months and 8 days and relinquished office, having lost the confidence of the Lok Sabha on November 7, 1990. It was succeeded by another Council of Ministers which assumed office on November 10, 1990. On March 6, 1991 while tendering resignation of the Council of Ministers as well as his own, the Prime Minister recommended to the President dissolution of the Ninth Lok Sabha and holding of fresh elections.

Statement 17 indicates names of the Members of the Union Council of Ministers alongwith rank(s) and portfolios held by each from time to time during the term of the Ninth Lok Sabha.

Leader of the Opposition

To give statutory recognition to the Leaders of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, the enactment "The Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977" was passed providing for the payment of Salary and certain other facilities to them. In the Ninth Lok Sabha, first the Indian National Congress (I) with 196 Members and then Bharatiya Janata Party with 86 Members were the main Opposition parties. Statement 18 shows the names and other details of the Leaders of the Opposition in the Ninth Lok Sabha.

Leave of Absence

During the span of Ninth Lok Sabha 8 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 9 Members resigned their seats in the House during the term of the Ninth Lok Sabha.

Statement 20 lists the Members who resigned from the Ninth Lok Sabha.

Obituary References

The Ninth Lok Sabha made in all 72 obituary references. Details of obituary references are contained in Statement 21.

STATEMENT 14
Distribution of Members from First to Ninth Lok Sabha by Age Groups

Age Group Years	1st L.S.		2nd L.S.		3rd L.S.		4th L.S.		5th L.S.		6th L.S.		7th L.S.		8th L.S.		9th L.S.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
25-30	28	6.00	13	2.60	11	2.30	22	4.40	16	3.10	18	3.50	09	1.70	07	1.30	14	2.68
31-35	54	11.60	60	12.30	34	7.10	37	7.50	28	5.50	26	5.00	43	8.30	36	6.80	17	3.25
36-40	58	12.50	91	18.70	64	13.70	68	13.70	62	12.30	62	11.90	71	13.70	60	11.30	55	10.53
41-45	68	14.70	71	14.60	79	16.60	84	17.00	76	15.00	69	13.30	75	14.50	73	13.70	76	14.55
46-50	74	16.00	64	13.10	73	15.40	85	17.00	99	19.60	94	18.10	70	13.50	77	14.50	92	17.62
51-55	93	20.30	76	15.60	69	14.50	69	14.00	94	18.60	94	18.10	84	16.20	74	13.90	82	15.70
56-60	47	10.10	70	14.40	58	12.20	55	11.00	57	11.30	66	12.70	87	16.80	80	15.10	68	13.02
61-65	29	6.20	25	5.10	58	12.20	39	7.90	35	6.90	41	8.00	41	7.90	74	13.90	63	12.06
66-70	10	2.00	12	2.40	21	4.40	25	5.00	25	4.90	33	6.40	24	4.60	30	5.70	41	7.85
71-75	01	0.20	04	1.00	06	1.20	10	2.00	09	1.70	11	2.10	11	2.10	11	2.10	12	2.29
76-80	—	—	—	—	01	0.20	01	0.20	02	0.40	04	0.70	03	0.60	06	1.10	01	0.19
81-85	—	—	—	—	01	0.20	01	0.20	01	0.20	01	0.20	01	0.20	03	0.60	—	—
86-90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	0.19
Total	462		486		475		496		504		519		519		531		522	
Total number of Seats	499		500		503		523		521		544		544		544		529	

STATEMENT 15
Occupational Background of Members from First to Ninth Lok Sabha

Prior Occupation	1st L.S.		2nd L.S.		3rd L.S.		4th L.S.		5th L.S.		6th L.S.		7th L.S.		8th L.S.		9th L.S.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculturist	97	22.50	141	29.10	129	27.40	154	30.60	168	33.20	189	36.00	206	39.30	203	38.30	230	44.14
Artists	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	0.20	—	—	—	—	01	0.20	05	0.90	04	0.76
Civil & Military Service	16	3.70	19	4.00	04	0.90	16	3.20	17	3.40	9	1.70	05	0.90	16	3.00	06	1.15
Diplomats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	03	0.57
Economists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	0.19
Engineers & Technologists	—	—	—	—	04	0.90	07	1.40	06	1.20	05	0.90	06	1.10	04	0.80	11	2.11
Former Rulers	05	1.10	07	1.40	10	2.10	07	1.40	02	0.40	03	0.60	01	0.20	03	0.60	02	0.38
Industrial Workers/Trade Unionists	—	—	—	—	01	0.20	01	0.20	—	—	09	1.70	04	0.80	07	1.30	02	0.38
Journalists & Writers	45	10.40	50	10.20	27	5.80	24	4.80	32	6.30	11	2.70	15	2.90	07	1.30	14	2.68
Lawyers	153	35.60	147	30.50	115	24.50	88	17.50	103	20.50	123	23.40	116	22.20	101	19.10	80	15.35
Medical Practitioners	21	4.90	17	3.50	14	3.00	14	2.80	09	1.70	10	1.90	10	1.90	21	4.00	18	3.45
Pilots	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	0.19
Political & Social Workers	—	—	—	—	88	18.70	115	22.90	96	19.00	105	20.00	90	17.2	85	16.00	89	17.08
Religious Missionaries	—	—	—	—	01	0.20	04	0.80	02	0.40	—	—	01	0.20	01	0.20	—	—
Teachers & Educationists	43	9.90	55	11.30	27	5.80	33	6.50	36	7.10	44	8.40	35	6.70	41	7.70	41	7.86
Traders & Industrialists	52	12.00	50	10.20	50	10.30	39	7.50	35	6.80	17	3.30	33	6.30	36	6.80	19	3.64
Total	432		486		470		503		506		525		523		530		521	
Total Number of Seats	499		500		503		523		521		544		544		544		529	

STATEMENT 16
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
		<u>2,18,79,522</u>
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	32,78,756
	(Upto December, 1961)	<u>2,19,39,665</u>
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)
Fourth Lok Sabha	1967-68	76,81,929
	1968-69	81,81,379
	1969-70	1,11,52,543
	1970-71	68,22,725
		(Upto December, 1970)
Fifth Lok Sabha	1971-72	1,11,94,646
	1972-73	1,43,64,276
	1973-74	1,38,97,156
	1974-75	1,61,38,257
	1975-76	1,67,63,224
	1976-77	1,38,24,598
		(Upto December, 1976)
Sixth Lok Sabha	1977-78	1,88,30,567
	1978-79	3,12,65,993
	1979-80	84,50,374
		(Upto 22.08.1979)
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)	<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	2,43,33,187
		(As on 30.09.1989)
Ninth Lok Sabha	1989-90	7,78,08,044
	1990-91	9,95,31,936
		(As on 13.03.1991)

STATEMENT 17

**Names and Portfolios of Members of Union Council of Ministers during the Ninth Lok Sabha
(From 02.12.1989 to 13.03.1991)**

S.No.	Name	Portfolio(s) with period thereof
PART I		
Prime Ministers		
1.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	Prime Minister (From 02.12.1989 to 10.11.1990) Held charge of the Ministries/Departments of : Atomic Energy; Defence; Electronics; Environment and Forests; Human Resource Development; Ocean Development; Personnel; Public Grievances and Pensions; Science and Technology; Space and other subjects not allocated to any Cabinet Minister or Minister of State with Independent charge. (From 05.12.1989 to 21.04.1990) Held charge of the Ministries/Departments of : Atomic Energy; Defence; Electronics Human Resource Development; Personnel; Public Grievances and Pensions; Science and Technology; Space and other subjects not allocated to any other Cabinet Minister or Minister of State with Independent charge. (From 21.04.1990 to 10.11.1990) Also held charge of the Ministry of Agriculture. (From 31.07.1990 to 10.11.1990).
2.	Shri Chandra** Shekhar	Prime Minister (From 10.11.1990 to 21.06.1991). Holding charge of the Ministries/Departments of : Atomic Energy; Defence; Electronics; Home Affairs; Information and Broadcasting; Industry; Labour; Ocean Development; Personnel; Public Grievances and Pensions; Planning and Programme Implementation; Science and Technology; Space; Welfare and other subjects not allocated to any Cabinet Minister or Minister of State with Independent charge. (From 21.11.1990 to 21.06.1991). Also held charge of the Ministries of External Affairs and Health and Family Welfare (From 20.02.1991 to 21.06.1991).
PART II		
Deputy Prime Minister		
1.	Shri Devi Lal	Deputy Prime Minister (From 02.12.1989 to 31.07.1990) (Again from 10.11.1990 to 21.06.1991).
* Shri Chandra Shekhar along with his council of Ministers dominated office on 21.06.91		

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 17 - Contd.

S.No.	Name	Portfolio(s) with period thereof	S.No.	Name	Portfolio(s) with period thereof
		Also held charge of the Ministry of Agriculture (From 05.12.1989 to 31.07.1990)	16.	Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas	Minister of Welfare and Labour (From 05.12.1989 to 10.11.1990)
		Also holding charge of the Ministries of Agriculture and Tourism (From 21.11.1990 to 21.06.1991).	17.	Rao Birendra Singh, Shri	Minister of Food and Civil Supplies (From 21.11.1990 to 21.06.1991)
		PART III	18.	Routray, Shri Nilamani	Minister of Health and Family Welfare (From 05.12.1989 to 21.04.1990) Minister of Environment and Forests (From 21.04.1990 to 10.11.1990)
		Cabinet Ministers	19.	Saran, Shri Daulat Ram	Minister of Urban Development (From 21.11.1990 to 21.06.1991)
1.	Singh, Shri Ajit	Minister of Industry (From 05.12.1989 to 10.11.1990)	20.	Sen, Shri Asoke Kumar	Minister of Steel and Mines (From 21.11.1990 to 21.06.1991)
2.	Dandavate, Prof. Madhu	Minister of Finance (From 05.12.1989 to 10.11.1990)	21.	Shakeel-ur Rehman, Shri	Minister of Health and Family Welfare (From 21.11.1990 to 20.02.1991)
3.	Fernandes, Shri George	Minister of Railways (From 05.12.1989 to 10.11.1990) Also Minister of Kashmir Affairs (From 11.03.1990 to 26.05.1990)	22.	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan	Minister of External Affairs (From 21.11.1990 to 20.02.1991)
4.	Goswami, Shri Dinesh	Minister of Steel and Mines with additional charge of the Ministry of Law and Justice (From 05.12.1989 to 10.11.1990)	23.	Sinha, Shri Yashwant	Minister of Finance (From 21.11.1990 to 21.06.1991)
5.	Gujral, Shri Under Kumar	Minister of External Affairs (From 05.12.1989 to 10.11.1990)	24.	Swamy, Dr Subramaniam	Minister of Commerce with additional charge of the Ministry of Law and Justice (From 21.11.1990 to 21.06.1991)
6.	Gurupadaswamy, Shri M.S.	Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (From 05.12.1989 to 10.11.1990)	25.	Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.	Minister of Surface Transport with additional charge of the Ministry of Communications (From 05.12.1989 to 21.04.1990) Minister of Surface Transport (From 21.04.1990 to 10.11.1990)
7.	Kalvi, Shri Kalyan Singh	Minister of Energy (From 21.11.1990 to 21.06.1991)	26.	Upendra, Shri P.	Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Parliamentary Affairs (From 05.12.1989 to 10.11.1990)
8.	Khan, Shri Arif Mohammed	Minister of Energy, with additional charge of the Ministry of Civil Aviation (From 05.12.1989 to 10.11.1990)	27.	Yadav, Shri Hukum Deo Narayan	Minister of Food Processing Industries and Textiles (From 21.11.1990 to 21.06.1991)
9.	Kotadia, Shri Manubhai	Minister of State with Independent charge of the Ministry of Water Resources (From 05.12.1989 to 05.11.1990) Minister of Water Resources (From 21.11.1990 to 23.04.1991)	28.	Yadav, Shri Sharad	Minister of Food Processing Industries and Textiles (From 05.12.1989 to 10.11.1990)
10.	Malaviya, Shri Satya Prakash	Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and Parliamentary Affairs (From 21.11.1990 to 21.06.1991)			PART IV
11.	Maran, Shri Murali	Minister of Urban Development (From 05.12.1989 to 10.11.1990)			Ministers of State with Independent Charge of their Portfolios
12.	Mirdha, Shri Nathuram	Minister of Food and Civil Supplies (From 08.12.1989 to 10.11.1990)	1.	Dhawan, Shri Harmohan	Minister of State with Independent charge of the Ministry of Civil Aviation (From 21.11.1990 to 21.06.1991)
13.	Mishra, Shri Janshwar	Minister of State with Independent charge of the Ministry of Communication (From 21.04.1990 to 05.11.1990) Minister of Railways (From 21.11.1990 to 21.06.1991)	2.	Gandhi, Smt. Maneka	Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests (From 05.12.1989 to 06.11.1990) Minister of State with Independent charge of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (From 21.11.1990 to 21.06.1991)
14.	Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar	Minister of Commerce with additional charge of the Ministry of Tourism (From 05.12.1989 to 10.11.1990)	3.	Masood, Shri Rasheed	Minister of State with Independent charge of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (From 21.04.1990 to 10.11.1990)
15.	Pandey, Shri Rajmangal	Minister of Human Resource Development (From 21.11.1990 to 21.06.1991)			

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 17—Contd.

S.No.	Name	Portfolio(s) with period thereof	S.No.	Name	Portfolio(s) with period thereof
4.	Singh, Dr Sanjay	Minister of State with Independent charge of the Ministry of Communication (From 21.11.1990 to 21.06.1991)	11.	Nitish Kumar, Shri	Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture - D/O Agriculture and Co-operation (From 21.04.1990 to 10.11.1990)
PART V					
Ministers of State attached to the Prime Minister/Cabinet Minister					
1.	Behra, Shri Bhajman	Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (From 21.04.1990 to 10.11.1990)	12.	Patel, Shri Rampoojan	Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies (From 23.04.1990 to 10.11.1990)
2.	Das, Shri Bhakta Charan	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Human Resource Development - Department of Youth Affairs and Sports (From 21.04.1990 to 05.11.1990) Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (From 21.11.1990 to 21.06.1991)	13.	Patil, Shri Basavraj	Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (From 21.11.1990 to 20.02.1991)
3.	Dhakne, Shri Baban Rao	Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy (From 21.11.1990 to 21.06.1991)	14.	Ramanna, Dr Raja	Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (From 20.01.1990 to 10.11.1990)
4.	Goverdhan, Shri Bhagey	Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation (From 21.04.1990 to 10.11.1990) Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (From 21.11.1990 to 20.02.1991)	15.	Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant	Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (From 21.04.1990 to 05.11.1990) Minister of State in the Ministries of Home Affairs and Information and Broadcasting (From 21.11.1990 to 21.06.1991).
5.	Hussain, Shri Sarwar	Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies (From 21.11.1990 to 20.02.1991)	16.	Shah, Shri Jayantilal Virchandbhai*	Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture - D/O Agriculture and Co-operation (From 21.11.1990 to 23.04.1991).
6.	Jena, Shri Srikanta	Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry - D/O Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries (From 23.04.1990 to 10.11.1990)	17.	Singh, Shri Hari Kishore	Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (From 21.04.1990 to 10.11.1990)
7.	Malik, Shri Satya Pal	Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Tourism (From 21.04.1990 to 10.11.1990)	18.	Singh, Shri Lalit Vijay	Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (From 21.11.1990 to 21.06.1991)
8.	Mehta, Shri Chhimanbhai	Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (From 21.04.1990 to 10.11.1990)	19.	Singh, Shri Ram Bahadur	Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture D/O Rural Development (From 21.11.1990 to 21.06.1991)
9.	Menon, Prof. M.G.K.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology (From 18.12.1989 to 10.11.1990) Also assisted the Prime Minister in the Departments of Atomic Energy, Electronics, Ocean Development and Space (From 25.12.1989 to 10.11.1990) Also Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development - D/O Education (From 06.01.1990 to 21.04.1990)	20.	Singh, Smt Usha**	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Welfare - Women and Child Development Department (From 21.04.1990 to 05.11.1990) Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism (From 21.11.1990 to 21.06.1991)
10.	Morarka, Shri Kamal	Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office (From 21.11.1990 to 21.06.1991)	21.	Suman, Shri Ramjilal	Minister of State in the Ministries of Labour and Welfare (From 21.11.1990 to 21.06.1991)
			22.	Verma, Shri Upendra Nath	Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture - D/O Rural Development (From 21.04.1990 to 10.11.1990)

* Resigned w.e.f.10.04.1991

** Resigned w.e.f. 23.04.1991

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 17 —Contd.

S.No.	Name	Portfolio(s) with period thereof
PART VI		
Deputy Ministers		
1.	Ajay Singh, Shri	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (From 21.04.1990 to 10.11.1990)
2.	Chowdhary, Shri Dasal	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (From 21.11.1990 to 21.06.1991) Also Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry (From 29.11.1990 to 21.06.1991)
3.	Dhankar, Shri Jagdeep	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (From 21.04.1990 to 05.11.1990)
4.	Digvijay Singh, Shri	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (From 21.11.1990 to 21.06.1991) Also Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (From 29.11.1990 to 21.06.1991)
5.	Jai Prakash, Shri	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum Chemicals and Communications (From 07.12.1990 to 21.06.1991)
6.	Patel, Shri Shantilal Purushattam Das*	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (From 21.11.1990 to 21.06.1991)
7.	Shastri, Shri Anil	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (From 21.04.1990 to 10.11.1990)
PART VII		
Parliamentary Secretary		
	Nayak, Shri Nakul	Parliamentary Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office (From 25.11.1990 to 21.06.1991)

STATEMENT 18

Leaders of the Opposition in the Ninth Lok Sabha

Name of Leaders of Opposition	Date	
	From	To
1. Shri Rajiv Gandhi	18.12.1989	24.12.1990
2. Shri Lal Krishan Advani	24.12.1990	13.03.1991

STATEMENT 19

Leave of Absence to Members

S. No.	Name of Member	Period for which leave granted	Date when leave granted
1.	Shri Sudam Deshmukh	23.03.90 to 11.05.90	} 29.05.1990
2.	Shri G. Krishna	12.03.90 to 23.04.90 & 08.05.90 to 25.05.90	
3.	Shri Brahm Dutt	02.05.90 to 17.05.90	
4.	Shri Rameshwar Patidar	23.04.90 to 21.05.90	
5.	Shri Atinder Pal Singh	19.03.90 to 15.05.90	} 31.08.1990
6.	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	07.08.90 to 10.08.90 & 16.08.90 to 07.09.90	
7.	Shri Y.S. Mahajan	07.08.90 to 10.08.90 & 16.08.90 to 07.09.90	
8.	Shri Vamanrao Mahadik	07.08.90 to 10.08.90 & 16.08.90 to 07.09.90	

STATEMENT 20
Resignation of Members

S. No.	Name of the Member	State (Constituency)	Date from which accepted by Speaker	Remarks
1.	Shri Devi Lal	Haryana (Rohtak)	05.12.1989	} Consequent on his election to Ninth Lok Sabha from more than one constituency.
2.	Shri Chandra Shekhar	Bihar (Maharajganj)	08.12.1989	
3.	Shri Parmailal	Uttar Pradesh (Hardoi-SC)	11.12.1989	Consequent on his election from both Assembly as well as Parliamentary constituencies.
4.	Shri Shanta Kumar	Himachal Pradesh (Kangra)	13.03.1990	Consequent on his election to Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha.
5.	Shri Lalu Prasad	Bihar (Chapra)	26.04.1990	Consequent on his election to Bihar Legislative Council.
6.	Shri Vishwendra Singh	Rajasthan (Bharatpur)	30.08.1990	
7.	Shri Simranjit Singh Mann	Punjab (Tarn Taran)	12.10.1990	Announcement made in the House on 16.11.1990
8.	Shri Gurdial Singh Saini	Haryana (Kurukshetra)	09.11.1990	Announcement made in the House on 16.11.1990
9.	Shri Anil Shastri	Uttar Pradesh (Varanasi)	09.03.1991	

STATEMENT 21
Obituary References

S. No.	Name and Particulars of membership	Date of death	Date on which reference made	Time taken H. M.	S. No.	Name and Particulars of membership	Date of death	Date on which reference made	Time taken H. M.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Subodh Sen (Seventh Lok Sabha)	07.10.1989	20.12.1989	00 05	19.	Gargi Shankar Mishra (Eighth Lok Sabha)	20.02.1990	12.03.1990	
2.	Shiva Chandra Jha (Fourth Lok Sabha)	08.11.1989			20.	K.V. Shankaragowda (Eighth Lok Sabha)	04.03.1990		
3.	Loknath Mishra (Constituent Assembly)	18.11.1989			21.	Jagdish Chandra Dikshit (Fifth Lok Sabha)	07.03.1990		
4.	Gokul Saikia (Eighth Lok Sabha)	23.11.1989			22.	C. Madhav Reddy (Eighth Lok Sabha)	14.03.1990	15.03.1990	00 01
5.	Chandra Pratap Narain Singh (Eighth Lok Sabha)	26.11.1989			23.	A.E.T. Barrow (Eighth Lok Sabha)	17.03.1990	19.03.1990	00 02
6.	Savitri Shyam (Fourth & Fifth Lok Sabha)	28.11.1989			24.	Manibehn Vallabhbhai Patel (Sixth Lok Sabha)	25.03.1990	27.03.1990	00 02
7.	K. Ramakrishna Reddy (Fifth Lok Sabha)	26.11.1989	29.12.1989	00 01	25.	K.B.S. Mani (Seventh Lok Sabha)	16.03.1990	27.03.1990	00 02
8.	C.L. Narasimha Reddy (Third Lok Sabha)	30.08.1989	12.03.1990	00 12	26.	Satish Chandra (Fifth Lok Sabha)	05.01.1990	27.03.1990	00 02
9.	Jagdev Singh (Ninth Lok Sabha)	03.01.1990			27.	R. Mohanarangam (Sixth Lok Sabha)	05.04.1990	06.04.1990	00 01
10.	A.R. Mallu (Ninth Lok Sabha)	07.02.1990			28.	B.T. Ranadive (Outsider)	06.04.1990	06.04.1990	
11.	C.R. Narasimha (Second Lok Sabha)	03.11.1989			29.	Dharama Vir Vasisht (Sixth Lok Sabha)	28.04.1990	11.05.1990	00 04
12.	Madhuri Singh (Eighth Lok Sabha)	31.12.1989			30.	Swami Rameshwaranand (Third Lok Sabha)	08.05.1990	11.05.1990	
13.	R.R. Diwakar (Provisional Parliament)	15.01.1990			31.	Indumati Bhattacharyya (Eighth Lok Sabha)	20.04.1990	14.05.1990	00 01
14.	Bhagabat Sahu (Second Lok Sabha)	24.01.1990			32.	S. Kandappan (Fourth Lok Sabha)	11.05.1990	16.05.1990	00 02
15.	Dr M. Santosham (Fourth Lok Sabha)	30.01.1990			33.	K.S. Hegde (Former Speaker Sixth Lok Sabha)	24.05.1990	25.05.1990	00 20
16.	M.L. Jadhav (Third Lok Sabha)	03.02.1990							
17.	Mahilal (Sixth Lok Sabha)	05.02.1990							
18.	Saroj Mukherjee (Fifth Lok Sabha)	10.02.1990							
						(PART-I)			
					34.	Harindranath Chattopadhyaya	23.06.1990	07.08.1990	00 08
					35.	Devendra Satpathy	26.06.1990		

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 21 —Contd.
Obituary References

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
36. C. Nanjappa		21.07.1990			54. Dhirendranath Basu		11.01.1990		
37. G.N. Dbdt		02.08.1990	07.08.1990	00 08	55. C. Muthusami		16.11.1990		
38. C.M. Poonacha		03.08.1990			56. Maulana Abdul Rehman		21.11.1990		
39. J. Matha Gowder		12.08.1990			17.08.1990	00 02	57. Birendra Bahadur Singh		28.11.1990
40. Mulki Raj Saini		15.07.1990	24.08.1990	00 05	58. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit		01.12.1990		
41. T.R. Shamanna		30.08.1990	07.09.1990	00 03	59. Maulana Sayeed Masuodi Mohammad		13.12.1990		
		(PART-II)			60. V.P. Nayar		19.12.1990		
42. Shashibhai Jamod		19.09.1990			61. Surendra Mohanty		22.12.1990		
43. Ch. Multan Singh		23.09.1990	01.10.1990	00 08	62. P.R. Thakur		28.12.1990	02.01.1991	00 03
44. Raj Bahadur		22.09.1990			63. A.Kevichusa		28.12.1990		
45. Prafulla Chandra Sen		25.09.1990			64. E.S.M. Pakeer Mohamed (Ninth Lok Sabha)		28.01.1991		
46. Charanjit Singh		04.10.1990			05.10.1990	00 02	65. Shankar Lal (Second Lok Sabha)		03.01.1991
47. V.S. Ilanchezhyan		14.09.1990					66. M.R. Lakshminarayan (Sixth Lok Sabha)		16.01.1991
48. Kamlapati Tripathi		08.10.1990			67. C.R. Baseappa (Third Lok Sabha)		29.01.1991		
49. Sasankasekhar Sanyal		12.10.1990	07.11.1990	00 05	68. Jagannath Rao (Eighth Lok Sabha)		30.01.1991		
50. Capt Williamson A. Sangma		25.10.1990			69. M.S. Sivasamy (Fifth Lok Sabha)		17.02.1991	22.02.1991	00 02
51. Nirlep Kaur		04.11.1990			70. Kanhu Ram Deogam (First Lok Sabha)		10.02.1991	27.02.1991	00 02
52. Amarsinh Rathwa		10.11.1990	16.11.1990	00 03	71. M. Kathamuthu (Fifth Lok Sabha)		26.02.1991	11.03.1991	00 02
53. Mohammad Ismail		14.11.1990			72. Tapeshwar Singh (Eighth Lok Sabha)		27.02.1991		

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 galleries 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 of 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, allotment of the days is made for the answering of questions relating to various Ministries of Government of India. For this purpose, various 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. 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.

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 75,228 notices of questions were received from members during the Ninth Lok Sabha as against 2,50,098 during the Eighth Lok Sabha, and 2,69,221; 1,37,045; 2,52,700; 2,64,742; 1,62,334; 1,43,651; 92,134 during Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, Fourth, Third, Second and First Lok Sabha, respectively. Out of the notices received, 21,550 questions, representing 28.64 per cent of the total were admitted during the Ninth Lok Sabha. The corresponding figures for the Eighth, Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, Fourth, Third, Second and First Lok Sabha respectively were 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 Ninth Lok Sabha, 19,696 or 91.39 per

cent were Unstarred, 1,847 or 8.57 per cent were Starred and only 7 or 0.03 per cent were Short Notice Questions.

The top five Ministries to whom the largest number of questions were addressed were those of Finance, 1,718; Railways 1,413; Agriculture 1,365; Human Resources Development 1,302; and Home Affairs 1,123.

The minimum number and maximum number of questions orally answered on any particular day were 1 and 7 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 Ninth 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	Starred Questions			Unstarred Questions Admitted & Answered	Short Notice Questions Admitted & Answered	Tot. of (4) + (5) + (6)
	Orally Answered	Replies laid on the Table	Total Admitted			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1989						
First	22	78	100	401	01	502
1990						
Second	229	747	969	10329	04	11302
Third (Part I)	86	354	440	5094	01	5535
Third (Part II)			No Question Hour			
Fourth			No Question Hour			
Fifth			No Question Hour			
1990-91						
Sixth	19	160	179	2082	01	2262
Seventh	17	142	159	1790	—	1949
Total	363	1481	1847	19696	07	21550

STATEMENT 23
Disposal of Notices of Questions received from Members during the Ninth Lok Sabha
(Figures in bracket show the percentage of total notices received during the session)

Years and Sessions	Starred Questions			Unstarred Questions		Short Notice Questions			Total Questions admitted as SQ, USQ, & SNQ 3+4+6+8 +9+10 (%)	
	Notice received	Admitted as SQ (%)	Admitted as USQ (%)	Notices received	Admitted as USQ (%)	Notices received	Admitted as SNQ (%)	SQ (%)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1989										
First	688	100 (14.53)	307 (44.62)	186	89 (47.85)	38	01	—	05	502 (55.04)
1990										
Second	25048	967 (3.89)	9208 (36.76)	7304	1121 (15.35)	223	04 (1.79)	02 (0.89)	—	11302 (34.69)

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 23— Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Third (Part I)	17746	440 (2.48)	3635 (20.48)	4421	1458 (32.99)	91	01 (1.09)	—	01 (1.09)	5535 (24.86)
Third (Part II)				No Question Hour						
Fourth				No Question Hour						
Fifth				No Question Hour						
1990-91										
Sixth	5319	179 (3.36)	1339 (25.17)	1990	743 (37.33)	56	01	—	—	2262 (30.71)
Seventh	8807	159 (1.81)	1593 (18.08)	3263	197 (6.00)	28	—	—	—	1949 (16.08)
Total	57608	1845 —	16182 (3.2) (28.08)	17184	3608 (20.99)	436	7 (1.6)	2 (0.45)	6 (1.37)	21550 (28.64)

STATEMENT 24
Ministry-wise Disposal of Questions

S.No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department	No. of Questions Admitted			Total
		Starred	Unstarred	SNQ	
1.	Agriculture	126	1239	—	1365
2.	Atomic Energy	09	101	—	110
3.	Civil Aviation	53	451	01	505
4.	Commerce	60	777	01	838
5.	Communication	79	1032	—	1111
6.	Defence	42	454	—	496
7.	Electronics	19	114	—	133
8.	Energy	71	722	—	793
9.	Environment & Forest	61	691	—	752
10.	External Affairs	47	397	01	445
11.	Finance	168	1550	—	1718
12.	Food & Civil Supplies	44	539	02	585
13.	Food Processing Industries	16	174	—	190
14.	Health & Family Welfare	85	938	—	1023
15.	Home Affairs	113	1010	—	1123
16.	Human Resource Development	135	1167	—	1302
17.	Industry	55	787	—	842
18.	Information & Broadcasting	47	572	—	619
19.	Labour	52	425	—	477
20.	Law and Justice	22	225	—	247
21.	Ocean Development	01	28	—	29
22.	Parliamentary Affairs	—	08	—	08
23.	Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions	18	253	—	271
24.	Petroleum & Chemicals	89	918	01	1006
25.	Planning	27	319	—	346
26.	Prime Minister	—	03	—	03
27.	Programme Implementation	04	98	—	102
28.	Railways	94	1318	01	1413
29.	Science & Technology	15	139	—	154
30.	Space	04	39	—	43
31.	Steel and Mines	46	400	—	446
32.	Surface Transport	42	531	—	573
33.	Textiles	39	383	—	422
34.	Tourism	36	397	—	433
35.	Urban Development	55	667	—	722
36.	Water Resources	44	500	—	544
37.	Welfare	29	332	—	361
Total		* 1847	**19696	07	21550

*Excludes 2 Questions transferred/depleted from the Starred List.

**Excludes seventeen questions which were transferred from the Unstarred List.

STATEMENT 25

Maximum and Minimum Number of Questions Orally Answered on a Single Day during various Sessions of the Ninth Lok Sabha

Year & Sessions	No. of Maximum Questions	Dates	No. of Minimum Questions	Dates
1989				
First	06	29.12.89	03	28.12.89
1990				
Second	07	19.04.90 & 11.05.90	01	21.05.90 & 22.05.90
Third (Part I)	06	10.08.90	03	07.08.90 08.08.90 17.08.90 20.08.90 22.08.90 31.08.90
Third (Part II)	No Question Hour			
Fourth	No Question Hour			
Fifth	No Question Hour			
1990-91				
Sixth	05	07.01.91 08.01.91	02	04.01.91
Seventh	05	04.03.91	01	05.03.91 06.03.91

STATEMENT 26

Total Number of Questions Notices of which were received in Hindi during Ninth Lok Sabha

Year & Sessions	No. of Notices
1989	
First	163
1990	
Second	6766
Third (Part I)	4768
Third (Part II)	Nil
Fourth	Nil
Fifth	Nil
1990-91	
Sixth	1615
Seventh	3336
Total	16648

STATEMENT 27
Questions Admitted During Ninth Lok Sabha
(Member-wise Analysis)

S. No.	Name of the Member	Question Admitted			Total	S. No.	Name of the Member	Question Admitted			Total
		Starred	Un Starred	Short Notices				Starred	Un Starred	Short Notices	
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Abdul Samad, Shri A.K.A (Vellore)	04	64	—	68	29.	Bankhele, Shri Krishan Rao Baburao (Khed)	—	12	—	12
2.	Acharia, Shri Basudeb (Bankura)	09	69	—	78	30.	Bansi Lal, Shri (Bhiwani)	01	02	—	03
3.	Advani, Shri L.K. (New Delhi)	22	91	—	113	31.	Basavraj, Shri G.S. (Tumkur)	16	163	—	179
4.	Agarwal, Shri J.P. (Chandni Chowk)	05	64	—	69	32.	Basavrajeshwari, Shri (Bellary)	15	240	—	255
5.	Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra (Jhansi)	13	97	—	110	33.	Basheer, Shri T. (Chitrayinkil)	14	123	—	137
6.	Aher, Dr Daulat Sonuji (Nasik)	10	93	—	103	34.	Basu, Shri Anil (Arambagh)	03	10	—	13
7.	Ahmad, Shri Anwar (Unnao)	01	06	—	07	35.	Basu, Shri Chitta (Barasat)	16	108	—	124
8.	Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin (Hanamkonda)	02	11	—	13	36.	Beg, Shri Yusuf (Mirzapur)	01	11	—	12
9.	Akbar, Shri M.J. (Kishanganj)	—	02	—	02	37.	Behera, Bhajman Shri (Dhenkanal)	07	70	—	77
10.	All, Smt Subhashini (Kanpur)	11	79	—	90	38.	Bengali Singh, Dr (Hathras)	13	109	—	122
11.	Amat, Shri D. (Sundargarh-ST)	05	96	—	101	39.	Bhagat, Shri H.K.L. (East Delhi)	—	18	—	18
12.	Anand Singh, Shri (Gonda)	08	73	—	81	40.	Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan (Andaman & Nicobar Islands)	29	214	—	243
13.	Anbarasu, Shri Era (Madras Central)	23	120	—	143	41.	Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram (Sarangarh-SC)	11	159	—	170
14.	Antony, Shri P.A. (Trichur)	02	49	—	51	42.	Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal (Jaipur)	09	147	—	156
15.	Antulay, Shri A.R. (Culaba)	08	40	—	48	43.	Bhattacharya, Prof Mallni (Jadavpur)	—	18	—	18
16.	Argal, Shri Chhavtram (Morena-SC)	06	57	—	63	44.	Bhattacharayya, Shri Nani (Berhampur)	02	06	—	08
17.	Arunachalam, Shri M. (Tenkasi-SC)	01	12	—	13	45.	Bhosic, Shri Prataprao B. (Satara)	06	145	—	151
18.	Asim Bala, Shri (Nabadurip-SC)	11	31	—	42	46.	Bhoye, Shri R.M. (Dhule-ST)	04	20	—	24
19.	Asokaraj, Shri A. (Perambalur-SC)	03	31	—	34	47.	Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh (Jhabva-ST)	08	42	—	50
20.	Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi (Tiruchendur)	01	—	—	01	48.	Bimal Kaur, Smt (Ropar-SC)	01	—	—	01
21.	Bagun, Sambur Shri (Singhbhum-ST)	01	05	—	06	49.	Bopche, Dr K.P. (Bhandara)	04	21	—	25
22.	Balg, Shri Arif, (Betul)	01	02	—	03	50.	Brahm Bhatt, Shri Prakash Koko (Baroda)	24	266	—	290
23.	Bals, Shri Ramesh (Raipur)	01	08	—	09	51.	Brahm Dutt, Shri (Tehri Garhwal)	01	—	—	01
24.	Baltha, Shri Mahendra (Bagaha-SC)	—	01	—	01	52.	Burman, Shri K.B.K. Deb (Tripura East-ST)	—	20	—	20
25.	Bala Goud, Shri T. (Nizamabad)	—	16	—	16	53.	Chakraborty, Shri Sushanta (Howrah)	—	04	—	04
26.	Ball, Smt Vyjayanthimala (Madras-South)	01	06	—	07	54.	Chand Ram, Shri (Hardoi)	01	07	—	08
27.	Banatwalla, Shri G.M. (Ponnani)	06	57	—	63	55.	Chandrasekhar, Smt. Maragalhan (Sriperambudur)	—	05	—	05
28.	Banera, Shri Hemendra Singh (Bhilwara)	01	32	—	33	56.	Charles, Shri A. (Trivandrum)	06	61	—	67

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 27 — Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
57.	Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti (Dum Dum)	01	23	—	24	87.	Devarajan, Shri B. (Rasipuram-SC)	01	35	—	36
58.	Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar (Gaya-SC)	02	24	—	26	88.	Dhakane, Shri Babanrao (Beed)	11	47	—	58
59.	Chaudhary, Shri Kamal (Hoshiarpur)	12	248	—	260	89.	Dhankhar, Ch. Jagdeep (Jhunjhunu)	05	60	—	65
60.	Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prasad (Khallabad)	05	20	—	25	90.	Dhawan, Shri Harmohan (Chandigarh)	—	01	—	01
61.	Chaudhary, Shri Rudra Sen (Kaisarganj)	01	05	—	06	91.	Dhumal, Prof Prem Kumar (Hamirpur)	06	74	—	80
62.	Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram (Ganganagar-SC)	01	45	—	46	92.	Dixit, Shri Nar Singh Rao (Bhind)	—	04	—	04
63.	Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsingh H. (Katra)	—	05	—	05	93.	Dome, Shri Ramchandra (Birbhum)	—	06	—	06
64.	Chavan, Smt Premlalal (Karad)	—	01	—	01	94.	Dore, Shri Raja Ambanna Nayak (Raichur)	—	01	—	01
65.	Chavda, Shri K.S. (Patan-SC)	01	29	—	30	95.	Faleiro, Shri Eduardo (Mormugao)	11	40	—	51
66.	Chennithala, Shri Ramesh (Kottayam)	04	91	—	95	96.	Fernandes, Shri Joss (Nominated)	02	27	—	29
67.	Chidambaram, Shri P. (Sivaganga)	01	13	—	14	97.	Gadgil, Shri V.N. (Pune)	01	17	—	18
68.	Chinta Mohan, Dr (Tirupathi-SC)	07	55	—	62	98.	Gaikwad, Shri Nanasahab Udaisingh Rao (Kolhapur)	03	26	—	29
69.	Choudhury, Shri Dasai (Rosera-SC)	03	41	—	44	99.	Gajapathi, Shri Gopinath (Behrampur)	20	239	—	259
70.	Choudhury, Shri Lokanath (Jagat Singh Pur)	10	86	—	96	100.	Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai Dijiubhai (Mandvi-ST)	05	48	—	53
71.	Choudhury, Shri Salfuddin (Katwa)	—	17	—	17	101.	Gangadhar, Shri S. (Hindupur)	—	01	—	01
72.	Commander, Mohd. Hassan (Ladakh)	—	03	—	03	102.	Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar (Bareilly)	20	192	—	212
73.	Damor, Shri Somjibhai (Dahod-ST)	03	21	—	24	103.	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodiya (Nandurbar-ST)	12	136	—	148
74.	Dandavate, Prof Madhu (Rajapur)	01	36	—	37	104.	Giri, Shri Sudhir (Contal)	05	37	—	42
75.	Das, Shri Anadi Charan (Jajpur-SC)	18	181	—	199	105.	Gobardhan, Shri Bhagey (Mayurbhanj-ST)	04	45	—	49
76.	Das, Shri Bhakta Charan (Kalahandi)	08	78	—	86	106.	Gokhale, Shri Vidyadhar (Bombay-North Central)	02	19	—	21
77.	Dasgupta, Dr Biplob (Calcutta-South)	—	16	—	16	107.	Gomango, Shri Giridhar (Koraput)	03	34	—	37
78.	Datta, Shri Amal (Diamond Harbour)	03	37	—	40	108.	Gowda, Shri D.M. Puttee (Chikmagalur)	09	86	—	95
79.	Delkar, Shri Mohanbhai (Dadra & Nagar Haveli)	—	18	—	18	109.	Gupta, Shri Dharampal Singh (Rjanandgaon)	01	04	—	05
80.	Dennis, Shri N. (Nagar Coll)	14	96	—	110	110.	Gupta, Shri Inderjit (Midnapore)	14	93	—	107
81.	Deo, Shri A.N. Singh (Aska)	04	29	—	33	111.	Gupta, Shri Janak Raj (Jammu)	04	58	—	62
82.	Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao (Washin)	01	10	—	11	112.	Handoo, Shri Piyare Lal (Anantnag)	04	37	—	41
83.	Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao (Parbhani)	03	59	—	62	113.	Harish Pal, Shri (Meerut)	07	85	—	92
84.	Deshmukh, Shri Chandubhai (Broach)	07	34	—	41	114.	Harshvardhan, Shri (Maharajganj)	10	83	—	93
85.	Deshmukh, Shri Sudam (Amravati)	05	76	—	81	115.	Heera Bhai, Shri (Banawara)	02	07	—	09
86.	Dev, Shri Santosh Mohan (Tripura-West)	02	56	—	58	116.	Het Ram, Shri (Sirsa-SC)	04	111	—	115

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 27 —Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
117.	Hota, Shri Bhabani Shankar (Sambalpur)	04	51	—	55	147.	Kaushik, Shri Purushottam (Durg)	—	08	—	08
118.	Inderjit, Shri (Darjeeling)	—	02	—	02	148.	Keshari Lal, Shri (Ghatampur-SC)	01	70	—	71
119.	Jagpal Singh, Shri (Haridwar-SC)	02	29	—	31	149.	Khan, Haji G.M. (Moradabad)	—	01	—	01
120.	Jai Prakash, Shri (Hissar)	—	02	—	02	150.	Khan, Shri Sukhendu (Bishnupur-SC)	02	03	—	05
121.	Jamod, Shri Shashibhai (Bhaunagar)	—	01	—	01	151.	Khan, Shri Zulfikar Ali (Rampur)	—	01	—	01
122.	Jamuna, Smt J. (Rajahmundry)	02	46	—	48	152.	Khanoria, Shri D.D. (Kangra)	—	06	—	06
123.	Janardhanan, Shri . Kadambur M.R (Tiruneveli)	03	33	—	36	153.	Khandelwal, Shri Pyarelal (Rajgarh)	26	164	—	190
124.	Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Bilaspur-SC)	04	69	—	73	154.	Khurana, Shri Madan Lal (South Delhi)	22	233	—	255
125.	Jaswant Singh, Shri (Jodhpur)	03	09	—	12	155.	Kirpal Singh, Sardar (Amritsar)	04	77	—	81
126.	Jatav, Shri Than Singh (Bayana-SC)	06	33	—	39	156.	Kodikunil, Shri Suresh (Adoor-SC)	03	82	—	85
127.	Jatya, Shri Satya Narayan (Ujjain-SC)	10	66	—	76	157.	Konathala, Shri Ramakrishna (Anakapalli)	01	11	—	12
128.	Jawali, Shri B.G. (Gulbaraga)	—	01	—	01	158.	Krishana, Shri G. (Eluzru)	—	01	—	01
129.	Jaymohan, Shri A. (Tirupattur)	—	01	—	01	159.	Krishnakumar, Shri S. (Quilon)	15	151	—	166
130.	Jeevarathnam, Shri R. (Arakkonam)	05	64	—	69	160.	Krishnamurthy, Shri Kusuma (Amalapuram-SC)	21	205	—	226
131.	Jha, Shri Bhogendra (Madhubani)	15	89	—	104	161.	Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R (Salem)	08	104	—	112
132.	Jhikram, Shri Mohan Lal (Mandla-ST)	01	14	—	15	162.	Kundu, Shri Samarendra (Balasore)	09	33	—	42
133.	Jorawar Ram, Shri (Palamu-SC)	01	16	—	17	163.	Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K. (Coimbatore)	04	35	—	39
134.	Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal (Kota)	02	18	—	20	164.	Kurien, Prof P.J. (Mavelikara)	24	180	—	204
135.	Ju Deo, Shri Dilip Singh (Janjgir)	01	53	—	54	165.	Kushwaha, Shri Jagdish Singh (Ghazipur)	04	19	—	23
136.	Kabde, Dr Venkatesh (Manded)	12	88	—	100	166.	Lakshmanan, Prof Savithri (Mukandpuram)	—	43	—	43
137.	Kale, Shri Sukhdev Nandaji (Buldana-SC)	—	09	—	09	167.	Lodha, Shri Guman Mal (Pali)	05	54	—	59
138.	Kalimuthu, Dr K. (Sivakasi)	05	15	—	20	168.	Lodhi, Shri Gangacharan (Hamirpur)	13	132	—	145
139.	Kalka Das, Shri (Karol Bagh-SC)	—	19	—	19	169.	Mahadik, Shri Vamanrao (Bombay-South Central)	05	88	—	93
140.	Kamalnath, Shri (Chhindwara)	07	49	—	56	170.	Mahajan, Smt Sumitra (Indore)	05	26	—	31
141.	Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram (Osmanabad-SC)	01	23	—	24	171.	Mahajan, Shri Y.S. (Jalgaon)	01	17	—	18
142.	Kamson, Prof Meijinlung (Outer Manipur)	—	04	—	04	172.	Mahale, Shri Hari Shankar (Malegaon-ST)	16	184	—	200
143.	Kapse, Prof Ram Ganesh (Thane)	03	62	—	65	173.	Mahant, Shri Abedya Nath (Gorakhpur)	01	03	—	04
144.	Kareddula, Kumari Kamala (Bhadarachalam-ST)	—	03	—	03	174.	Mahata, Shri Chitta (Purulia)	03	16	—	19
145.	Kasu, Shri V.K. Reddy (Narasaraopet)	01	07	—	08	175.	Mahato, Shri Shallendra (Jamshedpur)	—	01	—	01
146.	Kataria, Shri Gulab Chand (Udaipur)	14	176	—	190	176.	Makkasar, Shri Shopat Singh (Bikaner)	03	34	—	37

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 27 — Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
177.	Malhotra, Prof Vijay Kumar (Delhi-Sadar)	24	209	—	233	207.	Muraleedharan, Shri K. (Calicut)	—	113	—	113
178.	Malik, Shri Purna Chandra (Durgapur-SC)	03	09	—	12	208.	Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekara (Kanakpura)	22	178	—	200
179.	Malik, Shri Satya Pal (Aligarh)	01	04	—	05	209.	Muthiah, Shri R. (Periyakulam)	01	12	—	13
180.	Mallik, Shri Mangaraj (Bhadrak-SC)	—	28	—	28	210.	Naik, Shri G. Devaraya (Kanara)	—	04	—	04
181.	Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar (Jaynagar-SC)	20	316	—	336	211.	Naik, Shri Ram (Bombay-North)	04	81	—	85
182.	Manemma, Smt T. (Secunderabad)	01	21	—	22	212.	Naikar, Shri D. K. (Dharwad-North)	01	04	—	05
183.	Manvendra Singh, Shri (Mathura)	06	23	—	29	213.	Nandi, Shri Yellalah (Siddipet-SC)	—	02	—	02
184.	Manwar, Shri Balwant (Porbandar)	01	78	—	79	214.	Narayanan, Shri K. R. (Ottapalam)	—	02	—	02
185.	Marandi, Shri Simon (Rajmahal-ST)	02	23	—	25	215.	Narayanan, Shri P. G. (Gobichettipalayam)	02	13	—	15
186.	Marbanlang, Shri Peter G. (Shillong)	01	02	—	03	216.	Nathu Singh, Shri (Dausa)	08	78	—	86
187.	Mathew, Shri Palai K.M. (Idukki)	01	105	—	106	217.	Nayak, Shri Nakul (Phulbani-SC)	06	37	—	43
188.	Mayekar, Prof Gopalrao (Panaji)	01	48	—	49	218.	Negi, Shri C. M. (Garhwal)	08	64	—	72
189.	Meena, Shri Kirodi Lal (Sawai Madhopur-ST)	04	15	—	19	219.	Netam, Shri Arvind (Kanker)	15	62	—	77
190.	Meena, Shri Nandlal (Salumber-ST)	06	98	—	104	220.	Nitish Kumar, Shri (Barh)	02	01	—	03
191.	Meghwal, Shri Kailash (Jalore-SC)	13	146	—	159	221.	Oraon, Smt Sumati (Lahardanga-ST)	—	01	—	01
192.	Mehta, Smt Jayawanti Navinchandra (Bombay-North East)	08	87	—	95	222.	Owaisi, Shri Sultan Salahuddin (Hyderabad)	—	01	—	01
193.	Mewar, Shri Mahendra Singh (Chittorgarh)	03	50	—	53	223.	Pachrewal, Shri Gopal (Tonk-SC)	06	62	—	68
194.	Mishra, Shri Balgopal (Bolanagar)	08	101	—	109	224.	Packeer Mohamed, Shri E. M. S. (Mayiladuturai)	01	29	—	30
195.	Mishra, Shri Rajmangal (Gopalganj)	01	39	—	40	225.	Pal, Dr Debi Prasad (Calcutta-North West)	02	16	—	18
196.	Mishra, Shri Satyagopal (Tamiluk)	06	71	—	77	226.	Pal, Shri M. S. (Nainital)	07	73	—	80
197.	Mollah, Shri Hannan (Uluberia)	14	90	—	104	227.	Pal, Shri Rupchand (Hoogly)	06	18	—	24
198.	Mudalagiriappa, Shri C.P. (Chitradurga)	24	108	—	132	228.	Palas Barman, Shri (Balurghat-SC)	—	08	—	08
199.	Mujahid, Shri B.M. (Dharwad)	—	01	—	01	229.	Pandey, Dr Laxmanarayan (Mandsaur)	19	186	—	205
200.	Mukherjee, Smt Geeta (Panskura)	19	136	—	155	230.	Pandey, Prof Yadunath (Hazaribagh)	11	101	—	112
201.	Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy (Krishnagar)	02	07	—	09	231.	Pandian, Shri D. (Madras-North)	01	17	—	18
202.	Multan Singh, Ch. (Jalesar)	—	01	—	01	232.	Pani, Shri Ravi Narayan (Deogarh)	05	71	—	78
203.	Munda, Shri Govinda Chandra (Keonjhar-ST)	04	78	—	82	233.	Panja, Shri Ajit (Calcutta-North)	04	27	—	31
204.	Munda, Shri Karla (Khonti-ST)	05	66	—	71	234.	Panwar, Shri Harpal Singh (Kairana)	—	12	—	12
205.	Munjai Lal, Shri (Samastipur)	07	56	—	63	235.	Paranjpe, Shri Baburao (Jabalpur)	01	06	—	07
206.	Munjare, Shri Kankar (Balaghat)	05	32	—	37	236.	Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh (Shahdol-SC)	02	18	—	20

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 27 —Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
237.	Paswan, Shri Chhedri (Sasaram-SC)	03	64	—	67	267.	Prem Pradeep, Shri (Nawadah-SC)	—	05	—	05
238.	Paswan, Shri Sukdeo (Araria-SC)	—	04	—	04	268.	Pundlik, Shri Hari Danwe (Jalna)	05	16	—	21
239.	Patel, Dr A.K. (Mehsana)	24	96	—	120	269.	Purohit, Shri Banwarilal (Nagpur)	34	148	—	182
240.	Patel, Shri Arjunbhai (Bulsar-ST)	—	02	—	02	270.	Purushottaman, Shri Vakkom (Alleppey)	03	13	—	16
241.	Patel, Shri Chandresh (Jamnagar)	—	32	—	32	271.	Raghavji, Shri (Vidisha)	05	79	—	84
242.	Patel, Shri Magambhai Manibhai (Sabarkantha)	—	03	—	03	272.	Rahi, Shri Ramlal (Misrikh-SC)	10	104	—	114
243.	Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh (Seconi)	02	13	—	15	273.	Rai, Shri Kalpnath (Ghosi)	24	71	—	95
244.	Patel, Shri Rampujan (Phulpur)	01	05	—	06	274.	Rai, Shri Lal Baboo (Chapra)	—	02	—	02
245.	Patel, Shri Shantilal Purushottam Dass (Godhra)	07	138	—	145	275.	Rai, Shri M. Ramanna (Kasaragod)	01	12	—	13
246.	Pathak, Shri Harin (Ahmedabad)	02	35	—	37	276.	Raje, Smt. Vasundhara (Jhalawar)	14	184	—	198
247.	Patidar, Shri Rameshwar (Khargone)	05	53	—	58	277.	Rajeshwaran, Shri V. (Ramanathanpuram)	—	04	—	04
248.	Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe (Kopargaon)	15	154	01	170	278.	Raju, Shri M. M. Pallam (Kakinada)	04	91	—	95
249.	Patil, Shri Prakash V. (Sangli)	11	124	—	135	279.	Raju, Smt Uma Gajapathi (Visakhapatnam)	01	36	—	37
250.	Patil, Shri S. T. (Bagalkot)	—	15	—	15	280.	Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumara (Narsapur)	—	02	—	02
251.	Patil, Shri Shivraj (Latur)	01	05	—	06	281.	Rakesh, Shri R. N. (Chail-SC)	26	250	—	276
252.	Patil, Shri Uttamrao Laxmanrao (Erando)	—	04	—	04	282.	Ram Awadh, Shri (Akbarpur)	02	07	—	09
253.	Patil, Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh (Ahmednagar)	10	141	—	151	283.	Ram Babu, Shri A. G. S. (Madurai)	—	01	—	01
254.	Patnaik, Shri Shivaji (Dhenkanal)	01	15	—	16	284.	Ram Dhan, Shri (Lalganj)	—	03	—	03
255.	Penchalatah, Shri P. (Nellere-SC)	01	17	—	18	285.	Ram Prakash, Ch. (Ambala-SC)	02	06	—	08
256.	Peruman, Dr P. Vallal (Chindambaram-SC)	—	07	—	07	286.	Ram Sagar, Shri (Saidpur-SC)	17	179	—	196
257.	Phundkar, Shri Babusaheb Pundlik (Akola)	01	10	—	11	287.	Ram Sajwan, Shri (Banda)	12	46	—	58
258.	Poojary, Shri Janardhana (Mangalore)	19	166	—	185	288.	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally (Cannanore)	31	360	—	391
259.	Potdhuke, Shri Shantaram (Chandrapur)	08	123	—	131	289.	Ramadass, Dr R. (Tindivaram)	—	01	—	01
260.	Prabhu, Shri R. (Nilgiris)	—	18	—	18	290.	Ramakrishna, Shri Y. (Kolar-SC)	—	08	—	08
261.	Pradhani, Shri K. (Nawrangpur-ST)	08	100	—	108	291.	Ramamurthy, Shri K. (Krishnagiri)	—	32	—	32
262.	Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan (Mathurapur-SC)	03	06	—	09	292.	Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri (Johanabad)	12	138	—	150
263.	Prasad, Shri Harikewal (Salempur)	11	97	—	108	293.	Rameshwar Prasad, Shri (Arrah)	06	98	—	104
264.	Prasad, Shri Ram Swarup (Nalanda)	—	08	—	08	294.	Rana, Shri Kashiram Chhabildas (Surat)	12	88	—	100
265.	Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa (Chamarajanagar-SC)	18	155	—	173	295.	Ranga, Prof N.G. (Guntur)	01	01	—	02
266.	Pratap, Shri Annayya Garl Sai (Rajampet)	01	03	—	04	296.	Rao, Shri J. Chokka (Karimnagar)	09	166	—	175

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 27 —Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
297.	Rao, Shri K. Ramamohan (Bobbili)	—	02	—	02	327.	Sayeed, Shri P. M. (Lakshadweep-ST)	14	158	—	172
298.	Rao, Shri K. S. (Machilipatnam)	17	233	01	251	328.	Scindia, Shri Madhavrao (Gwalior)	29	290	—	319
299.	Rao, Shri R. Gundu (Bangalore-South)	14	34	—	48	329.	Scindia, Smt Vijaya Raje (Guna)	—	03	—	03
300.	Rao, Shri V. Krishna (Chitballapur)	14	89	—	103	330.	Sekhar, Shri M. G. (Dharampur)	03	09	—	12
301.	Rathva, Shri N.J. (Chhota Udaipur-ST)	06	33	—	39	331.	Selvam, Shri Kanchi Panneer (Chengalpattu)	01	13	—	14
302.	Rathod, Shri Uttam (Hingoli)	22	99	—	121	332.	Selvarasu, Shri M. (Nagapattinam-SC)	01	18	—	19
303.	Rathor, Dr Bhagwan Dass (Kurja-SC)	02	18	—	20	333.	Sema, Shri Shikho (Nagaland)	04	59	—	63
304.	Rawat, Shri Harish (Almora)	32	284	—	316	334.	Shah, Shri Babubhai Meghji (Kutch)	03	45	—	48
305.	Rawat, Prof Rasa Singh (Ajmer)	13	149	—	162	335.	Shah, Shri Jayantilal Virchand (Banaskantha)	—	10	—	10
306.	Ray, Dr Sudhir (Burdwan)	14	46	—	60	336.	Shakya, Shri Mahadeepak Singh (Etah)	08	55	—	63
307.	Ray Chaudhuri, Shri Sudarshan (Serampore)	04	08	—	12	337.	Shakya, Shri Ram Singh (Etawah)	—	10	—	10
308.	Reddy, Shri B. N. (Miryalguda)	12	102	—	114	338.	Shanmugam, Shri P. (Pondicherry)	—	02	—	02
309.	Reddy, Shri M. Baga (Medak)	02	30	—	32	339.	Sharma, Shri Chiranjilal (Karnal)	07	72	—	79
310.	Reddy, Shri M. G. (Chittoor)	—	13	—	13	340.	Sharma, Shri Dharma Pal (Udhampur)	—	04	—	04
311.	Reddy, Shri P. Narsa (Adilabad)	07	99	—	106	341.	Shastri, Shri Anil K. (Varanasi)	01	06	—	07
312.	Reddy, Shri Rajamohana (Ongole)	10	101	—	111	342.	Shastri, Shri Kapil Dev (Sonepat)	03	17	—	20
313.	Reddy, Shri Y. S. Rajasekhar (Cuddapah)	13	171	—	184	343.	Shastri, Shri Yamuna Prasad (Rewa)	12	61	—	73
314.	Roy, Shri A. K. (Dhanbad)	12	153	—	165	344.	Shekhada, Shri G. K. (Junagarh)	01	18	—	19
315.	Roy, Shri Haradhan (Asansol)	02	35	—	37	345.	Shingada, Shri D. B. (Dahanu)	—	01	—	01
316.	Roypradhan, Shri Amar (Cooch Behar-SC)	05	20	—	25	346.	Shiwankar, Prof Mahadeo (Chimur)	10	71	—	81
317.	Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya (Solapur)	02	29	—	31	347.	Shrivastava, Prof Shailendranath (Patna)	06	72	—	78
318.	Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant (Ranchi)	—	01	—	01	348.	Sidnal, Shri S. B. (Belgaum)	—	02	—	02
319.	Sai, Shri Larang (Surguja-ST)	03	21	—	24	349.	Silvera, Dr C. (Mizoram)	05	55	—	60
320.	Sai, Shri Nand Kumar (Raigarh-ST)	—	15	—	15	350.	Singam, Shri B. P. (Tenali)	01	18	—	19
321.	Saini, Shri Gurdial Singh (Kurukshetra)	—	02	—	02	351.	Singgarvadivel, Shri S. (Thanjavur)	03	18	—	21
322.	Sanyal, Shri Manik (Jalpaiguri)	01	33	—	34	352.	Singh, Sardar Atinder Pal (Patiala)	02	73	—	75
323.	Saran, Shri Daulat Ram (Churu)	02	28	—	30	353.	Singh, Shri Dhanraj (Munger)	—	01	—	01
324.	Saroj, Shri Sarju Prasad (Mohania Ganj)	04	68	—	72	354.	Singh, Shri Dinesh (Partargarh)	—	01	—	01
325.	Sathe, Shri Vasant (Wardha)	18	154	—	172	355.	Singh, Baba Sucha (Bhatinda-SC)	04	102	—	106
326.	Save, Shri Moreswar (Aurangabad)	01	24	—	25	356.	Singh, Shri Har Govind (Amroha)	—	02	—	02

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 27 — Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
357.	Singh, Shri Hari Kishor (Sheohar)	01	09	—	10	387.	Sundararaj, Shri N. (Puddukkotal)	—	01	—	01
358.	Singh, Shri Jagannath (Sidhi)	—	13	—	13	388.	Sur, Shri Manoranjan (Basirhat)	05	19	—	24
359.	Singh, Shri L. V. (Begusarai)	02	25	—	27	389.	Suryavanshi, Shri Narsingrao (Bidar)	16	79	—	95
360.	Singh, Shri Lokendra (Damoh)	02	17	—	19	390.	Tarif Singh, Shri (Outer-Delhi)	01	42	—	43
361.	Singh, Shri Maheshwar (Mandi)	04	50	—	54	391.	Tarwala, Shri Amratlal Vallabhdas (Khandwa)	05	25	—	30
362.	Singh, Shri Mandhata (Lucknow)	08	82	—	90	392.	Taslimuddin, Shri (Purnea)	—	06	—	06
363.	Singh, Shri N. Tombi (Inner Manipur)	03	30	—	33	393.	Thakore, Shri G. M. (Kapadvang)	01	02	—	03
364.	Singh, Shri Pratap (Banka)	01	16	—	17	394.	Thambi Durai, Dr (Karur)	—	06	—	06
365.	Singh, Shri Radha Mohan (Motihari)	03	19	—	22	395.	Thapa, Shri Nandu (Sikkim)	01	26	—	27
366.	Singh, Shri Rajdev (Sangrur)	—	06	—	06	396.	Thomas, Prof K. V. (Arnakulam)	18	243	04	265
367.	Singh, Shri Rajweer (Aonla)	14	193	—	207	397.	Thomas, Shri P. C. (Muvattuzha)	04	133	—	137
368.	Singh, Shri Ram Bahadur (Maharajganj)	06	26	—	32	398.	Throat, Shri S. B. (Pandharpur-SC)	05	31	—	36
369.	Singh, Shri Ramdas (Giridh)	04	85	—	89	399.	Thungon, Shri P. K. (Arunachal West)	01	02	—	03
370.	Singh, Shri Ram Naresh (Aurangabad)	—	02	—	02	400.	Tiraky, Shri Piyus (Alipurduars-ST)	01	44	—	45
371.	Singh, Shri Ram Prasad (Bikramganj)	—	01	—	01	401.	Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan (Domariaganj)	04	54	—	58
372.	Singh, Shri Subedar Prasad (Robertaganj)	02	29	—	31	402.	Tiwari, Shri Janardan (Siwan)	10	102	—	112
373.	Singh, Shri Sukhendra (Satna)	06	41	—	47	403.	Topder, Shri Tarit Baran (Barrackpora)	—	01	—	01
374.	Singh, Shri Surya Narayan (Ballia)	11	39	—	50	404.	Tyagi, Shri K. C. (Hapur)	01	12	—	13
375.	Singh, Shri Tej Narain (Buxar)	12	133	—	145	405.	Uma Bharati, Km. (Khajuraho)	11	89	—	100
376.	Sinha, Smt Usha (Vaishali)	02	21	—	23	406.	Umbrey, Shri Laeta (Arunachal East)	01	06	—	07
377.	Sodhi, Shri Mankuram (Bastar-SC)	03	08	—	11	407.	Unikrishnan, Shri K. P. (Badagara)	—	03	—	03
378.	Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu (Dhar-ST)	01	06	—	07	408.	Vaghela, Shri Shankar Singh (Gandhinagar)	32	120	—	152
379.	Sonkar, Shri Kalpanath (Basti-SC)	12	109	—	121	409.	Varma, Shri B. Raja Ravi (Pollachi-SC)	05	41	—	46
380.	Soren, Shri Shibu (Dumka-ST)	—	14	—	14	410.	Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas (Dhanduka-SC)	02	24	—	26
381.	Soz, Prof Saifuddin (Baramulla)	02	17	—	19	411.	Vekaria, Shri S. N. (Rajkot)	—	03	—	03
382.	Srikantiah, Shri H. C. (Hassan)	11	175	—	186	412.	Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S. (Cuddalore)	02	54	—	56
383.	Srinivasan, Shri C. (Dindigul)	04	40	—	44	413.	Verma, Shri Dharmesh Prasad (Bettiah)	09	133	—	142
384.	Sukhbans Kaur, Smt (Gurdaspur)	—	12	—	12	414.	Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Shajapur-SC)	14	130	—	144
385.	Sultanpuri, Shri K.D. (Shimla-SC)	07	91	—	98	415.	Verma, Shri R. L. P. (Kodarma)	10	123	—	133
386.	Suman, Shri Ramjilal (Firozabad-SC)	04	42	—	46	416.	Verma, Shri S. C. (Bhopal)	01	40	—	41

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 27 — Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
417.	Verma, Shri Sheo Sharan (Machhli-Shahar)	10	111	—	121	429.	Yadav, Shri Mitrasen (Faizabad)	08	41	—	49
418.	Verma, Shri Upendra Nath (Chatra)	02	13	—	15	430.	Yadav, Shri Ram Krishana (Azamgarh)	—	07	—	07
419.	Verma, Smt Usha (Khari)	—	05	—	05	431.	Yadav, Shri Ram Sharan (Khagaria)	02	11	—	13
420.	Vidya, Smt Chennupati (Vijayawada)	04	39	—	43	432.	Yadav, Shri Ramendera Kumar 'Ravi' (Madhepura)	—	07	—	07
421.	Vijayaraghvan, Shri P. (Palghat)	04	117	—	121	433.	Yadav, Prof (Dr) S. P. (Sambhal)	—	04	—	04
422.	Vishwanathan, Dr (Sirikakulam)	01	18	—	19	434.	Yadav, Shri Satyapal Singh (Shahjahanpur)	—	01	—	01
423.	Wadiyar, Shri S. D. N. (Mysore)	14	260	—	294	435.	Yadav, Shri Surya Narain (Saharsa)	07	55	—	62
424.	Yadav, Shri Baleshwar (Padrauna)	12	117	—	129	436.	Yadav, Shri Ramjilal (Alwar)	01	02	—	03
425.	Yadav, Shri Chhotey Singh (Kanauj)	—	01	—	01	437.	Yadvendra Datt, Shri (Jaunpur)	14	120	—	134
426.	Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad (Jhanjarpur)	05	58	—	63	438.	Yazdani, Dr Golam (Raiganj)	02	11	—	13
427.	Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan (Sitamarhi)	09	77	—	86	439.	Yuvraj, Shri (Katihar)	06	24	—	30
428.	Yadav, Shri Janardan (Godda)	02	58	—	60	440.	Zainel Abedin, Shri (Jangipur)	02	12	—	14

Legislation

A Bill is a draft of a legislative proposal, put in proper form which, when passed by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President, becomes an Act.

The Legislative process starts with the introduction of a Bill in either House of Parliament, Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha. 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 the 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 the 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 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 Ninth Lok Sabha

During the tenure of the Ninth Lok Sabha, a sizeable number of legislative measures pertaining to constitutional, administrative, social, financial and legal spheres were brought on the Statute Book. The number of enactments aggregated 62, of which 32 related to financial subjects. The Constitution was amended 7 times. Four Constitutional Amendment Acts alone related to Punjab, namely. The Constitution (Sixty-third Amendment) Act, 1990; The Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1990; The Constitution (Sixty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1990; and the Constitution (Sixty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1991. The Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1991 amended Article 338 of the Constitution to provide for the setting up of a five-member National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. An important Constitution Amendment Act, 1990 sought to amend the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution with a view to protect all land reform legislations.

Among the laws enacted in other spheres, mention may be made of : The National Commission for Women Act, 1990; The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990; The Gold (Control) Repeal Act, 1990; The President Emoluments and Pension (Amendment) Act, 1990; The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1990; The Salaries and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1991; and The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members

of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1991, which is awaiting President's assent.

Statement 28 indicates the volume of legislation passed year-wise during the years 1935 to 1991. Statement 29 to 34 show the Bills passed, subject-wise arrangement of Acts, Bills referred to Joint/Select Committees, Financial Business discussed, discussion and voting on Demands for Grants and Ordinances promulgated by the President, during the Ninth Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 28
Volume of Legislation Passed

Year	Number of Acts passed	Year	Number of Acts passed	Year	Number of Acts passed	Year	Number of Acts passed
1935	14	1949	77	1963	58	1978	50
1936	24	1950	80	1964	56	1979	32
1937	29	1951	72	1965	51	1980	72
1938	26	1952	82	1966	57	1981	62
1939	42	1953	58	1967	38	1982	73
1940	42	1954	54	1968	67	1983	49
1941	27	1955	60	1969	58	1984	73
1942	26	1956	106	1970	53	1985	92
1943	30	1957	68	1971	87	1986	71
1944	18	1958	59	1972	82	1987	61
1945	11	1959	63	1973	70	1988	71
1946	38	1960	67	1974	68	1989	38
1947	58	1961	63	1975	57	1990	30
1948	62	1962	68	1976	118	1991	28*
				1977	48		

*excluding the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill 1991 - awaiting President's assent

STATEMENT 29
Analytical Chart regarding Bills passed by Ninth Lok Sabha
(A) Government Bills

(Figures in parentheses against Serial No. 2 show the number of Bills passed by Rajya Sabha and laid on the Table of Lok Sabha)

	SESSIONS							
	1st	2nd	3rd I & II		4th*	5th*	6th	7th
1. No. of sittings during which Bills were considered	03	17	18	Nil	Nil	Nil	07	02
2. No. of Bills introduced	06 (2)	28 (3)	19 (2)	Nil (Nil)	Nil (Nil)	Nil (Nil)	09 (Nil)	19 (1)
3. No. of Bills considered	04	22	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	13	19
4. No. of Bills referred to Joint Committee	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5. No. of Bills referred to Select Committee	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6. No. of Bills withdrawn	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7. No. of Bills negatived	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. No. of Bills passed	04	20	09	Nil	Nil	Nil	11	19
9. No. of Bills on which debate was adjourned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10. No. of Bills on which discussion was not concluded	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11. No. of Bills pending at the end of the session	04	14	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	24	24
12. No. of amendments tabled	10	601	868	Nil	Nil	Nil	127	64
13. No. of amendments moved	03	85	172	Nil	Nil	Nil	43	08
14. No. of amendments withdrawn, not pressed or barred	06	25	70	Nil	Nil	Nil	13	Nil
15. No. of amendments accepted	01	34	84	Nil	Nil	Nil	16	08
16. No. of amendments negatived	Nil	26	18	Nil	Nil	Nil	14	Nil

(Contd.)

LEGISLATION

STATEMENT 29 - Contd.
(B) Private Members' Bills

	SESSIONS							
	1st	2nd	3rd I & II		4th*	5th*	6th	7th
1. No. of sittings during which Private Members' Bills were considered	Nil	05	03	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	01
2. No. of Bills introduced	14	62	58	Nil	Nil	Nil	13	09
3. No. of Bills considered	Nil	03	04	Nil	Nil	Nil	02	02
4. No. of Bills referred to Select/Joint Committee	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5. No. of Bills withdrawn	Nil	02	03	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	01
6. No. of Bills negatived	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7. No. of Bills removed from Register of pending Bills	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. No. of Bills circulated for opinion	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9. No. of Bills on which motion for circulation negatived	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10. No. of Bills originating in Lok Sabha returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments and amendments made by Rajya Sabha agreed to by Lok Sabha	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11. No. of Bills passed	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12. No. of Bills on which debate was adjourned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13. No. of Bills on which discussion was not concluded	Nil	01	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	Nil
14. No. of Bills pending at the end of the session	14	73	128	128	Nil	Nil	138	145
15. No. of amendments tabled	Nil	04	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16. No. of amendments moved	Nil	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17. No. of amendments withdrawn	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18. No. of amendments accepted	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19. No. of amendments negatived	Nil	Nil	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

* No. Legislative business was transacted.

STATEMENT 30
Acts passed by Parliament during the Ninth Lok Sabha (Arranged Subject-wise).
(Acts indicated with asterisks were treated as Money Bills)

<p>I. ADMINISTRATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1989. The Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Act, 1990. The Jammu and Kashmir Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1991. The Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Conditions of Services) Act, 1991. <p>II. BANKING AND INSURANCE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1991. The Reserve Bank of India (Second Amendment) Act, 1991. The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991. <p>III. CONSTITUTIONAL</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Constitution (Sixty-second Amendment) Act, 1989. The Constitution (Sixty-third Amendment) Act, 1989. The Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1990. The Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1990. The Constitution (Sixty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1990. The Constitutional (Sixty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1990. The Constitution (Sixty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1991. <p>IV. DEFENCE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Armed Forces (Jammu & Kashmir) Special Powers Act, 1990. 	<p>2. The Contonment (Amendment) Act, 1991.</p> <p>V. FINANCE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Appropriation (No. 6) Act, 1989.* The Punjab Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1990* The Punjab Appropriation Act, 1990.* The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1990* The Appropriation Act, 1990.* The Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1990.* The Finance Act, 1990.* The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Act, 1990.* The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Act, 1990.* The Gold (Control) Repeal Act, 1990 The Appropriation (No.3) Act, 1990.* The Punjab Appropriation (No.2) Act, 1990* The Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Act, 1990. The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Act, 1990. The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1991.*
--	--

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 30 - Contd.

16. The Appropriation Act, 1991.*
17. The Assam Appropriation Act, 1991.*
18. The Jammu & Kashmir Appropriation Act, 1991.*
19. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1991.*
20. The Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1991.*
21. The Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1991.*
22. The Finance Act, 1991.*
23. The Punjab Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1991.*
24. The Punjab Appropriation Act, 1991.*
25. The Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1991.*
26. The Assam Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1991.*
27. The Jammu & Kashmir (Vote on Account) Act, 1991.*
28. The Jammu & Kashmir Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1991.*
29. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1991.*
30. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Act, 1991.*
31. The Pondicherry Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1991.*
32. The Pondicherry Appropriation Act, 1991.*

VI. JUDICIARY AND LEGAL

1. The Criminal Law Amendment (Amending) Act, 1991.
2. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1990.

VII. PARLIAMENTARY (LEGISLATIVE)

1. The President's Emolument and Pension (Amendment) Act, 1990.*
2. The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1990.*
3. The Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1991.*
4. @ The Salary, allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1991.*

VIII. SOCIAL

1. The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders Amendment Act, 1990.
2. The National Commission for Women Act, 1990.

IX. TRANSPORT

1. The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1990.*
2. The Appropriation (Railways) No.2. Act, 1990*
3. The Appropriation (Railways) No.3 Act, 1990*
4. The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Act, 1991.*
5. The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1991.*
6. The Appropriation (Railways) No.2 Act, 1991.*

X. MASS MEDIA

1. The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990.

@ Awaiting President's assent.

* Treated as Money Bills.

STATEMENT 31**Bills referred to Joint Committee/Select Committee**

S.No.	Name of Bill	Date of Introduction	Date of Reference to Joint Committee	Date of Reference To Select Committee	Date of Presentation of Report	Date of Consideration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(i)	GOVERNMENT BILLS					
	Nil					
(ii)	PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS					
	Nil					

STATEMENT 32**Bills Circulated for Public Opinion**

S.No.	Name of Bill	Mover of Bill	Date of Introduction	Date(s) of Consideration	Date when Amendment adopted to send for Circulation	Date when Opinions laid on the Table of the House
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(i)	GOVERNMENT BILLS					
	Nil					
(ii)	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL					
	Nil					

STATEMENT 33

I. Financial Business discussed during the Ninth Lok Sabha.

Subject	Date of Presentation	Date(s) of Discussion	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. BUDGET (GENERAL) FOR :			
1990-91	19.03.1990	26.03.1990 27.03.1990 28.03.1990	General discussion
		28.03.1990	Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants on Account
INTERIM BUDGET (RAILWAYS) FOR :			
1991-92	04.03.1991	11.03.1991	Voted without discussion
B. BUDGET (RAILWAYS)			
1990-91	14.03.1990	21.03.1990 22.03.1990 23.03.1990 26.03.1990	General discussion and voting on Demands for Grants
INTERIM BUDGET (GENERAL) FOR :			
1991-92	25.02.1991	11.03.1991	Voted without discussion
C. SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS IN RESPECT OF BUDGET (GENERAL) FOR :			
1989-90	21.12.1989	26.12.1989	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General)
1989-90	22.03.1990	26.03.1990 27.03.1990 28.03.1990	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General)
1990-91	16.08.1990	05.09.1990	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General)
1990-91	27.12.1990	10.01.1991	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General)
1990-91	06.03.1991	11.03.1991	Voted without discussion
D. DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL) FOR :			
1987-88	10.01.1991	11.03.1991	Voted without discussion
E. SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS IN RESPECT OF BUDGET (RAILWAYS) FOR :			
1989-90	15.03.1990	21.03.1990 22.03.1990 23.03.1990 26.03.1990	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways)
1990-91	21.08.1990	05.09.1990	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways)
1990-91	04.03.1991	11.03.1991	Voted without discussion
F. DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS) FOR :			
1987-88	10.01.1991	11.03.1991	Voted without discussion

II. Discussion and Voting on Demands for Grants (pertaining to Central Budget 1990-91)

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department	Date(s) of discussion	Time Hrs.	Taken Mts.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	External Affairs	04.04.1990 05.04.1990 09.04.1990	09	43
2.	Defence	09.04.1990 10.04.1990		
3.	Industry	11.04.1990 12.04.1990 16.04.1990	09	07
4.	Human Resource Development	16.04.1990 17.04.1990 18.04.1990 19.04.1990		
5.	Home Affairs	19.04.1990 20.04.1990 23.04.1990 24.04.1990 25.04.1990	11	49
6.	Water Resources and Agriculture	07.05.1990 08.05.1990 10.05.1990 11.05.1990 14.05.1990		
7.	Labour and Welfare	15.05.1990 16.05.1990	07	53
8.	Demands Guillotined :	16.05.1990		
	Civil Aviation			
	Commerce			
	Communications			
	Energy			
	Environment and Forests			
	Finance			
	Food and Civil Supplies			
	Food Processing Industries			
	Health and Family Welfare			
	Information & Broadcasting			
	Law & Justice			
	Parliamentary Affairs			
	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions			
	Petroleum and Chemicals			
	Planning			
	Programme Implementation			
	Science and Technology			
	Steel and Mines			
	Surface Transport			
	Textiles			
	Tourism			
	Urban Development			
	Atomic Energy			
	Electronics			
	Ocean Development			
	Space			
	Lok Sabha			
	Rajya Sabha			
	Secretariat of Vice-President			

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 33 - Contd.

III. Budget in respect of States/U.Ts under President's Rule				C. PUNJAB BUDGET			
Subject	Date of presentation	Date(s) of discussion	Remarks	1990-91	13.03.1990	20.03.1990 03.09.1990 05.09.1990	General discussion and voting for Demands for Grants
1	2	3	4				
A. ASSAM BUDGET				1991-92	05.03.1991	11.03.1991	Voted without discussion.
1991-92	05.03.1991	11.03.1991	Voted without discussion	SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS			
Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for 1990-91	27.12.1990	10.01.1991	Discussion and voting of Demands for Grants (Assam)	1989-90	13.03.1990	20.03.1990	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (Punjab)
1990-91	05.03.1991	11.03.1991	Voted without discussion	1990-91	05.03.1991	11.03.1991	Voted without discussion.
B. JAMMU & KASHMIR BUDGET				D. TAMIL NADU BUDGET			
1991-92	05.03.1991	11.03.1991	Voted without discussion	1991-92	05.03.1991	11.03.1991	Voted without discussion
Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for 1990-91	28.12.1990	10.01.1991	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (J&K)	Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1990-91	05.03.1991	11.03.1991	Voted without discussion
1990-91	05.03.1991	11.03.1991	Voted without discussion	E. PONDICHERRY BUDGET			
				1991-92	05.03.1991	11.03.1991	Voted without discussion
				Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1990-91	05.03.1991	11.03.1991	Voted without discussion

STATEMENT 34

I. Ordinances promulgated by President during the Ninth Lok Sabha

S. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Publication in the Gazette	Date of Introduction of Bill	Corresponding Act Passed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990 (No. 1 of 1990)	19.02.1990	12.03.1990	10 of 1990
2.	The Indian Council of World Affairs Ordinance, 1990 (No. 2 of 1990)	30.06.1990	07.08.1990	*
3.	The Armed Forces (Jammu & Kashmir) Special Powers, Ordinance, 1990 (No. 3 of 1990)	05.07.1990	08.08.1990	21 of 1990
4.	The Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Ordinance 1990 (No. 4 of 1990)	30.07.1990	23.08.1990	26 of 1990
5.	The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990 (No. 5 of 1990)	30.07.1990	23.08.1990	27 of 1990

II. Ordinance promulgated after the dissolution of the Eighth Lok Sabha and corresponding Bill passed by Ninth Lok Sabha

1	2	3	4	5
1.	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1989 (No. 2 of 1989)	21.10.1989	20.12.1989	2 of 1990

* The Ordinance lapsed on 18.09.1990 under the provisions of Article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution.

6

Motions, 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 and 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 of 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 Ninth Lok Sabha, the President addressed both the Houses of Parliament assembled together three times, viz, at the commencement of First, Second and Seventh session. 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 28 hours.

Statement 35 shows the dates of President's Address 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 off 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 2-1/2 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 Ninth Lok Sabha, notices of 375 adjournment motions were re-

ceived. Of these 9 notices on 8 subjects were admitted and discussed, taking a total time of 36 hours and 2 minutes.

The matters discussed through these adjournment motions related to the terrorist activities in Punjab, threat to democracy as a result of criminalisation of politics, unabated rise in prices, widespread violence triggered off by decision to implement the Mandal Commission Report, failure of Government to curb communal forces and failure to uphold the provisions of the Constitution in regard to the disqualification of MPs, etc. The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of remaining 366 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 Ninth 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 Ninth Lok Sabha no notice of No-confidence in the Council of Ministers was received. However, notices of three motions of Confidence in the Council of Ministers under Rule 191 were received. Out of three motions, two were adopted and one was negatived. Total time taken was 22 hours and 53 minutes.

Statement 39 gives details about 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 3897 calling attention notices on matters of urgent public importance were received during the Ninth Lok Sabha. Of these 175 notices on various subjects were admitted representing 4.5 per cent of total received. In response to the notices admitted, 24 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 of reply. At the end of the discussion, the Minister concerned gives a brief reply.

During the term of the Ninth Lok Sabha, 24 short duration discussions were raised by members. Some of the important discussions raised were on the subjects such as communal situation, grave law and order situation in J & K, accident of Airbus A-320, Assam situation, atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, price-rise, LTTE activities in Tamil Nadu, atrocities on women, Gulf situation, and Mandal Commission Report, 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 and at the close of the debate, no further question is put. 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 Ninth Lok Sabha through motions under rules 191 and 342, mention may be made of Motion expressing confidence in the Council of Ministers, Punjab situation, appeal to misguided sections of people in the Kashmir valley to abjure violence, disapproval of the conduct of Governor of Nagaland for the manner adopted by him in installing the new Government, 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 Ninth Lok Sabha.

Half-an-Hour Discussions

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 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 Ninth Lok Sabha.

Resolutions

A Member or a Minister may, subject to the Rules or 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' Resolution.

Government resolutions are subject 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 34 resolutions were discussed during the Ninth Lok Sabha, as against 83 in the Eighth Lok Sabha, 110 in 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 34 resolutions discussed during the Ninth Lok Sabha, 4 were Government resolutions, all of which were adopted. There were 20 Statutory resolutions, out of which 12 were adopted; 5 were Private Members' resolutions out of which 1 was adopted and 5 were resolutions proposed by the Speaker; all of them were adopted.

Statement 44 shows the resolutions - Government, Private Members' and Statutory - moved during the term of the Ninth Lok Sabha and the resolutions proposed by the Speaker.

Statement 45 indicates matters under rule 377 raised during the various sessions of the Ninth Lok Sabha.

Points of Order

Any member can invite the Speaker's immediate attention to any instance of a breach of rule or law 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. 214 Points of Order were raised during the Ninth Lok Sabha and 8 hours and 39 minutes were spent on them. Of these, only 17 points of order were upheld by the Speaker.

Statement 46 shows the details about the Points or Order raised during the Ninth Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 35

Dates of the President's Address and the Time involved in Discussion on Motion of Thanks during the Ninth Lok Sabha

Session	Date of President's Address	Date(s) of Discussion on Motion of Thanks	Total time taken Hrs. Mts.
1	2	3	4
First	20.12.1989	27.12.1989 28.12.1989	16 46
Second	12.03.1990	14.03.1990 15.03.1990 16.03.1990	11 14
Seventh	21.02.1991	In view of the announcement made by the Prime Minister regarding the resignation of his Council of Ministers in the House on March 6, 1991, the Motion of Thanks was declared as infructuous by the Hon'ble Speaker.	

STATEMENT 36

Adjournment Motions in the Ninth 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		Number of Notices admitted	Total Time taken	
		Number	% of total		Hrs.	Mts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1989						
First	28	—	—	—	—	—
1990						
Second	108	19	17.50	02	06	35
Third(Part-I)	55	05	09.10	01	05	54
Third(Part-II)	22	08	36.40	02	04	05
1990-91						
Sixth	57	31	54.40	02	09	59
1991						
Seventh	105	50	47.60	02	09	29
	375	113	30.10	09	36	02

STATEMENT 37
Adjournment Motions Admitted and Discussed

S.No.	Subject	Name of Member	Date when Discussed	Decision of the House	Time Hrs. Mts.
1.	Situation arising out of the increasing terrorist activities in Punjab leading to the killing of several persons due to a bomb blast at a religious procession in Batala on April 3, 1990.	Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam	05.04.1990	Negatived by voice vote	02 54
2.	Threat to democracy as a result of political murders and criminalization of politics as in Meham recently.	Shri Vasant Sathe	18.05.1990	Negatived by voice vote	03 41
3.	Failure of the Government to check the unabated rise in prices of essential commodities.	Shri Vasant Sathe	07.08.1990	Negatived	05 54
4.*	Failure of the Government to deal with students' agitation and resort to self-immolation in different parts of the country in protest against the decision of the Government on Mandal Commission Report.	Shri B. Shankaranand	01.10.1990	—	00 05
5.	Unprecedented situation resulting in a total collapse of administration, police atrocities on students and youth, desperate acts of self-immolation by young girls and boys and loss of precious lives in the agitation against the Government's decision on the Mandal Commission Report.	Shri B. Shankaranand	04.10.1990	Negatived	04 00
6.	Failure of Union Government to curb communal forces threatening the national unity and integrity as witnessed by recent eruption of communal riots in different parts of the country.	Prof. Saifuddin Soz	27.12.1990	Negatived after division	05 50
7.	Failure of the Government to uphold the provisions of the Constitution in regard to disqualification of M.P.s contained in Tenth Schedule to the Constitution which put the issue outside the jurisdiction of any court.	Shri L.K. Advani	09.01.1991	Withdrawn by the leave of the House	04 09
8.	Failure of the Government to take timely decision about stoppage of refuelling of US planes and proper initiative in regard to Gulf War compatible with pronounced national foreign policy.	Shri Yamuna Prasad Shastri	22.02.1991	Negatived after division	04 50
9.	Incidents of atrocities on Scheduled Castes in various parts of the country with particular reference to incidents in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.	Shri Raghavji	25.02.1991	Negatived after division	04 39

* Leave was granted by the House. Motion not discussed as the mover, when called did not move the resolution.

STATEMENT 38
Adjournment Motions brought before the House but consent withheld

Subject	Name of the Members who Tabled Notices	Date on which brought before the House	Ground on which withheld by the Speaker
- Nil -	- Nil -	- Nil -	- Nil -

STATEMENT 39
(A) Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers under Rule 198 during the Ninth Lok Sabha

S.No.	Member in charge	Subject	Date(s) of Discussion	Time taken Hrs. Mts.	Remarks
-	Nil	-	Nil	-	Nil

(B) Motion of Confidence in the Council of Ministers under Rule 191

1.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	Motion expressing Confidence in the Council of Ministers	21.12.1989	05 20	Adopted
2.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	Motion expressing Confidence in the Council of Ministers	07.11.1990	11 12	Negatived
3.	Shri Chandra Shekhar	Motion expressing Confidence in the Council of Ministers	16.11.1990	06 21	Adopted

STATEMENT 40

**Notices of Calling Attention of Ministers to matters of Urgent Public Importance
under Rule 197 during the Ninth Lok Sabha**

Session	No. of notices received	No. of notices admitted	Col. 3 as percentage of Col.2	No. of Statements by Ministers	Col. 5 as percentage of Col.3	Total time taken (approx) Hrs. Mts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
First	94	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second	2105	104	4.90	16	15.40	15	36
Third (Part-I)	1047	53	5.10	05	9.40	04	19
Third (Part-II)	63	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sixth	309	04	1.30	03	75.00	01	06
Seventh	279	14	5.00	—	—	—	—
	3897	175	4.50	24	13.70	21	01

STATEMENT 41

**Discussion on matters of urgent public importance for short duration
under Rule 193 held during the Ninth Lok Sabha**

S.No.	Subject	Name of the Member	Date(s) of Discussion
1	2	3	4
<i>First Session</i>			
1.	Communal situation in the country	Prof Salfuddin Soz	29.12.1989
<i>Second Session</i>			
2.	Statement made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (on behalf of Minister of Home Affairs) in the House on 20.03.1990 in regard to the incident which took place on 17.03.1990 in Nizamuddin area of New Delhi.	Shri Inderajit Gupta	22.03.1990
3.	Grave law and order situation in Kashmir resulting in kidnapping and killing of officials as well as political workers including an ex-M.L.A. by the terrorists.	Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam	26.03.1990 } 28.03.1990 }
4.	Statement made by the Minister of Civil Aviation in the House on 14.03.1990 regarding the accident of the Indian Airlines Airbus A-320 at Bangalore and matters connected therewith.	Shri Nathu Singh	29.03.1990
5.	Communal riots in Gujarat and other parts of the country.	Prof Rasa Singh Rawat	11.04.1990
6.	Situation in Assam arising out of the terrorist activities of United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA).	Shri Janardhana	12.04.1990
7.	Statement made by the Minister of Railways in the House on 17.04.1990 regarding the accident due to fire in No.383 Up Mokamma-Danapur passenger train on 16.04.1990.	Shri Harish Rawat	18.04.1990
8.	Communal situation in the country.	Shri Harish Rawat	24.04.1990 } 25.04.1990 }
9.	Continued atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country.	Prof Vijay Kumar Malhotra	25.04.1990 } 26.04.1990 } 30.04.1990 }
10.	Rise in prices in the country.	Prof Salfuddin Soz	30.04.1990 } 03.05.1990 } 04.05.1990 } 07.05.1990 }
*11.	Reported irregularities in the A-320 Airbus deal and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto.	Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav	03.05.1990 } 15.05.1990 }
12.	Recent fire incidents in Delhi.	Prof Rasa Singh Rawat	07.05.1990
13.	Situation arising out of the reported LTTE activities in Tamil Nadu.	Prof P.R. Kumaramangalam	23.05.1990
14.	Statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 22.05.1990 regarding the assassination of Maulvi Farooq Mirwaz of Kashmir in Srinagar on 21.05.1990.	Shri Santosh Mohan Dev	24.05.1990
15.	Statement made by the Minister of State for Agriculture in the House on 23.05.1990 regarding the situation arising out of the cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal and the relief measures undertaken by the Central and State Governments concerned.	Shri K.S. Rao	28.05.1990

* As decided by thr House, Calling Attention converted into discussion under Rule 193

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 41—Contd.

1	2	3	4
<i>Third Session (Part-I)</i>			
16.	Continued atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country.	Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh	{ 08.08.1990 10.08.1990 16.08.1990
17.	Atrocities on women in different parts of the country.	Smt Geeta Mukherjee	{ 22.08.1990 23.08.1990
18.	Statement made by the Minister of External Affairs in the House on 23.08.1990 regarding his visit to Moscow, Washington, Amman, Baghdad and Kuwait in connection with the Gulf situation.	Shri Girdharilal Bhargava	{ 24.08.1990 27.08.1990
*19.	Statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on 07.08.1990 regarding discussion on the Mandal Commission Report.	Shri Harish Rawat	{ 04.09.1990 05.09.1990 06.09.1990
*20.	Statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on 27.08.1990 regarding measures for the promotion of employment for the youth in addition to reservations for socially and educationally backward classes.	Shri Dinesh Singh	{ 04.09.1990 05.09.1990 06.09.1990
<i>Third Session (Part II)</i>			
21.	Communal disturbances in Gonda in Uttar Pradesh and elsewhere in the country.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	05.10.1990
<i>Fourth Session</i>			
		- Nil -	
<i>Fifth Session</i>			
		- Nil -	
<i>Sixth Session</i>			
22.	Continued rise in prices of essential commodities in the country.	Shri Basudeb Acharia	02.01.1991 08.01.1991
23.	Situation in Punjab	Shri L.K. Advani	11.01.1991
24.	Progress of investigations into Bofors case.	Shri Madan Lal Khurana	11.01.1991
<i>Seventh Session</i>			
		- Nil -	- Nil -

* Discussed together.

STATEMENT 42
Discussions on Motions under rules 191 and 342 held during the Ninth Lok Sabha

S. No.	Brief Subject	Under Rule	Name of the Member	Date(s) of Discussion	Decision of the House
<i>First Session</i>					
1.	Motion expressing confidence in the Council of Ministers.	191	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	21.12.1989	Adopted
<i>Second Session</i>					
2.	Situation in the State of Jammu & Kashmir	342	Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed	13.03.1990	—
3.	Appeal to misguided sections of people in the Kashmir Valley to abjure violence.	191	Shri Vasant Sathe	13.03.1990	Adopted
4.	Disapproval of the conduct of the Governor of Nagaland for the manner adopted by him in installing the new Government	191	Shri Dinesh Singh	22.05.1990 23.05.1990	Discussion not concluded
<i>Third Session (Part-I)</i>					
		- Nil -			
<i>Third Session (Part-II)</i>					
		- Nil -			
<i>Fourth Session</i>					
5.	Motion expressing confidence in the Council of Ministers	191	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	07.11.1990	Negatived
<i>Fifth Session</i>					
6.	Motion expressing confidence in the Council of Ministers	191	Shri Chandra Shekhar	16.11.1990	Adopted
<i>Sixth Session</i>					
		- Nil -			
<i>Seventh Session</i>					
		- Nil -			

STATEMENT 43

Half-an-Hour Discussions held during the Ninth Lok Sabha

S No.	Name of the Member who raised the discussion	Subject	Date on which raised
<i>First Session</i>		- Nil -	
<i>Second Session</i>			
1.	Shri Harish Rawat	Pepsico Food Project	23.03.1990
2.	Shri Kalpnath Rai	Power shortage	26.03.1990
3.	Shri Y.S. Mahajan	Commercialisation in education	20.04.1990
4.	Shri Prakash Koko Brahmhatt	Representation for Gujarat to National Committee for Appraisal of DPAP and DDP	23.04.1990
5.	Shri Jaswant Singh	Delivery of Imported Sugar	02.05.1990
6.	Prof Vijay Kumar Malhotra	Computer Assisted Sanskrit Teaching and Learning Project	11.05.1990
7.	Kumari Uma Bharati	Drought prone Districts of Bundelkhand Region	14.05.1990
<i>Third Session (Part-I)</i>			
8.	Prof Ram Ganesh Kapse	Establishment of separate Development Boards in Maharashtra	17.08.1990
9.	Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari	Pact between ITDC and US Hotel Corporation	24.08.1990
10.	Shri Kusuma Krishnamurthy	Transfer of CPWD officers	27.08.1990
11.	Dr Asim Bala	Capital Fund drawn by IDPL	07.09.1990
<i>Third Session (Part II)</i>		-Nil-	
<i>Fourth Session</i>		-Nil-	
<i>Fifth Session</i>		-Nil-	
<i>Sixth Session</i>		-Nil-	
<i>Seventh Session</i>		-Nil-	

STATEMENT 44

Resolutions discussed in the Ninth Lok Sabha

S. 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
A. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS					
<i>First Session</i>					
1.	28.12.1989	Appointment of a Parliamentary Committee consisting of 12 members from Lok Sabha to review the rate of dividend presently payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenue and other ancillary matters in connection with Railway Finance vis-a-vis General Finance.	Shri George Fernandes	00 02	Adopted
2.		Recommendation to Rajya Sabha to associate 6 members with the Parliamentary Committee to review the rate of dividend presently payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues and other ancillary matters in connection with Railway Finance vis-a-vis General Finance			

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 44 -Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Second Session</i>						
3.	21.03.1990 22.03.1990 23.03.1990 26.03.1990	Approval of the recommendations made in paragraphs 10 to 14 of the First Report of the Railway Convention Committee presented to Lok Sabha on 13.03.1990	Shri George Fernandes	12	39	Adopted
<i>Third Session (Part I)</i>						
-Nil-						
<i>Third Session (Part II)</i>						
-Nil-						
<i>Fourth Session</i>						
-Nil-						
<i>Fifth Session</i>						
-Nil-						
<i>Sixth Session</i>						
-Nil-						
<i>Seventh Session</i>						
4.	11.03.1991	Approval of the recommendations made in paragraphs 13 to 17 contained in the Third Report of Railway Convention Committee, 1989 presented to Lok Sabha on 22.02.1991.	Shri Janeshwar Misra	00	17	Adopted
B. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS						
<i>First Session</i>						
1.	26.12.1989	Disapproval of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1989.	Prof Saifuddin Soz	02	44	Withdrawn
<i>Second Session</i>						
2.	16.03.1990 19.03.1990 21.03.1990	Disapproval of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990.	Shri Jaswant Singh	02	57	Withdrawn
3.	02.05.1990	Approval of the continuance in force of the proclamation issued by the President on 11.05.1987 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab for a further period of six months w.e.f. 11.05.1990.	Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed	04	05	Adopted
<i>Third Session (Part I)</i>						
4.	16.08.1990 20.08.1990 21.08.1990	Approval of the proclamation issued by the President on 18.07.1990 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jammu & Kashmir.	Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed	06	33	Adopted
5.	16.08.1990 20.08.1990 21.08.1990	Disapproval of the Armed Forces (Jammu & Kashmir) Special Powers Ordinance, 1990.	Shri Jaswant Singh	06	33	Withdrawn
*6.	31.08.1990 03.09.1990	Disapproval of the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990.	Shri Jaswant Singh	01	35	Negatived
*7.		Disapproval of the Conservation of the Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990.				
8.	03.09.1990	Approval of the Ministry of Finance Notification dated 22.08.1990 laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on the same day increasing the basic excise duty leviable on motor cars and other motor vehicles from 40% <i>ad volorem</i> to 50% <i>ad volorem</i> .	Prof Madhu Dandavate	00	10	Adopted
<i>Third Session (Part II)</i>						
9.	05.10.1990	Approval of the continuance in force of the proclamation issued by the President on 11.05.1987 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab for a further period of six months w.e.f. 11.11.1990.	Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed	02	22	Adopted

* Discussed together.

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 44 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	
	<i>Fourth Session</i>	-Nil-				
	<i>Fifth Session</i>	-Nil-				
	<i>Sixth Session</i>					
10.	02.01.1991	Approval of the proclamation issued by the President on 14.12.1990 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Goa	Shri Subodh Kant Sahay	01	18	Adopted
11.	09.01.1991	Disapproval of the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990.	Shri Girdharilal Bhargava	02	13	Withdrawn by leave of the House.
12.	10.01.1991	Disapproval of the Finance (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1990.	Shri Girdharilal Bhargava	01	33	Withdrawn by leave of the House.
13.	10.01.1991	Approval of the proclamation issued by the President on 27.12.1990 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Assam.	Shri Kamal Morarka	03	14	Adopted
14.	10.01.1991	Disapproval of the Jammu & Kashmir Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990.	Shri Girdharilal Bhargava	01	20	Withdrawn by leave of the House.
	<i>Seventh Session</i>					
15.	25.02.1991 26.02.1991 27.02.1991	Approval of the proclamation issued by the President on 30.01.1991 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu.	Shri Subodh Kant Sahay	07	23	Adopted
16.	27.02.1991	Approval of the continuance in force of the proclamation issued by the President on 18.07.1990 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jammu & Kashmir for a further period of six months w.e.f. 03.03.1991.	Shri Subodh Kant Sahay	03	40	Adopted
17.	11.03.1991	Approval for raising the borrowing limit of the Punjab State Electricity Board under Electricity (Supply) Act 1948 from Rupees 600 crores to Rupees 1000 crores.	Shri Kalyan Singh Kalvi	00	01	Adopted
*18.	11.03.1991	Approval of the continuance in force of the proclamation issued by the President on 27.11.1990 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Assam for a further period of six months w.e.f. 27.05.1991.	Shri Subodh Kant Sahay	00	09	Adopted
*19.	11.03.91	Approval for raising the borrowing limit of Assam State Electricity Board under Electricity (Supply) Act 1948 from Rupees 620 crores to Rupees 1100 crores.	Shri Kalyan Singh Kalvi	00	09	Adopted
20.	12.03.1991	Approval of the continuance in force of the proclamation issued by the President on 11.05.1987 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab for a further period of six months w.e.f. 11.05.1991.	Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya	02	22	Adopted
		C. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS				
	<i>First Session</i>					
1.	22.12.1989 29.12.1989	Conversion of narrow gauge railway lines into broad gauge.	Shri Sudam Dattarya Deshmukh	03	03	Withdrawn by leave of the House
*2.	29.12.1989	Poll reforms.	Shri L.K. Advani	00	02	Discussion not concluded
	<i>Second Session</i>					
*3.	02.03.1990 06.04.1990 20.04.1990 04.05.1990	Poll reforms.	Shri L.K. Advani	09	35	Adopted

* Discussed together

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 44

1	2	3	4	5	6
**4.	04.05.1990 } 08.05.1990 }	Ban on Cow slaughter.	Shri Guman Mal Lodha	02 09	Discussion not concluded
<i>Third Session (Part I)</i>					
**5.	04.05.1990 } 18.05.1990 } 17.08.1990 }	Ban on Cow slaughter.	Shri Guman Mal Lodha	02 15	Negated
†6.	17.08.1990 } 31.08.1990 }	Measure to protect the interests of farmers.	Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria	02 44	Discussion not concluded
<i>Third Session (Part II)</i> -Nil-					
<i>Fourth Session</i> -Nil-					
<i>Fifth Session</i> -Nil-					
<i>Sixth Session</i>					
†7.	04.01.1991	Measures to protect the interests of farmers.	Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria	02 18	Withdrawn
	8. 04.01.1991	Places of religious significance.	Shri Mitrasen Yadav	00 12	Discussion not concluded
<i>Seventh Session</i> -Nil-					

D. RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED BY THE SPEAKER

<i>First Session</i> -Nil-					
<i>Second Session</i>					
	1. 14.03.1990	Welcoming the release of Nelson Mandela from South African prison and reiteration of India's commitment to the eradication of apartheid.		00 03	Adopted unani-mously
	2. 04.04.1990	Expression of grief over the ghastly killing of a large number of people in a bomb blast in Batala on 03.04.1990.		00 02	Adopted unani-mously
<i>Third Session (Part I)</i> -Nil-					
<i>Third Session (Part II)</i>					
	3. 05.10.1990	Commitment to the ideal of a democratic secular State and maintenance of communal harmony as also the resolution of communal discord through discussion.		00 01	Adopted unani-mously
<i>Fourth Session</i> -Nil-					
<i>Fifth Session</i> -Nil-					
<i>Sixth Session</i>					
	4. 11.01.1991	Need to prevent war and to find solution through peaceful means of the Gulf Crisis.		00 03	Adopted
<i>Seventh Session</i>					
	5. 22.02.1991	Exertion of efforts for mobilising global support to Gorbachev proposals to end the West Asian War.		00 05	Adopted unani-mously

*Discussion initiated during the First Session and the resolution adopted during the Second Session.

**Discussion initiated during the Second Session and the resolution negated during Third Session (Part I).

†Discussion initiated during the Third Session (Part I) and resolution withdrawn during the Sixth Session.

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 45
Matters raised under Rule 377

S.No.	Session	No. of Matters raised	Total time taken Hrs Mts.
1	2	3	4
1.	First	57	01 23
2.	Second	373	08 41
3.	Third (Part-I)	173	03 40
	Third (Part-II)	25	00 19
4.	Fourth	Nil	Nil
5.	Fifth	Nil	Nil
6.	Sixth	60	01 23
7.	Seventh	33	—
	Total	721	15 26

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 on ruling was given being no Point of Order	Time taken Hrs. Mts
1	2	3	4	5	6
First	18	01	17	—	02 00
Second	78	13	58	07	03 37
Third (Part-I)	42	03	32	07	01 18
Third (Part-II)	04	—	01	03	00 06
Fourth	04	—	02	02	00 05
Fifth	04	—	03	01	00 14
Sixth	38	—	27	11	00 41
Seventh	26	—	13	13	00 38
Total	214	17	153	44	08 39

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 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 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 courts 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 in the performance of 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 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 Ninth Lok Sabha

Of the thirteen cases raised in the House during the period of Ninth Lok Sabha three cases were

referred by the House/Speaker to the Committee of Privileges. The Committee presented its reports on two of these. While the third one was still under consideration, the Lok Sabha was dissolved. Another three cases related to the notices served on the Speaker by the Delhi High Court/Supreme Court in connection with civil writ petitions challenging the validity and constitutionality of Paragraphs 6 and 7 of Tenth Schedule to the Constitution. The notices required the Speaker either to be present in the courts or to show cause. However, as per well established convention of the House, the Speaker decided not to respond to the notices and passed on relevant papers to the Minister of Law and Justice for taking such action as he deems necessary and inform the concerned courts of the correct constitutional position and well established convention of the House in this regard. In another three cases the Speaker withheld his consent to the raising of the matters as

questions of privilege in the House and in one case the Speaker allowed Shri Ganga Charan Lodhi to raise the matter of his alleged obstruction by the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, Hamirpur, from coming to Delhi and participate in the proceedings of the House, as a breach of privilege.

In two cases of shouting of slogans from the Visitors' gallery the House sentenced the offenders to the custody of the Director, Security till the rising of the House and thereafter released with a stern warning. And in the thirteenth case the Speaker *inter alia* observed that it is a matter of propriety and not of privilege that when the Parliament is in Session important policy announcements should be made in the House(s) first.

Statement 47 lists the privilege matters raised during the Ninth Lok Sabha and action taken by the Speaker/House in each case.

STATEMENT 47

Privilege Matters in the Ninth 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. Min	Decision of the Chair/House
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Question of privilege regarding alleged assault on Shri Era Anbarasu, M.P., by the Central Jail authorities, Madras.	Era Anbarasu, P. R. Kumaramangalam, Dinesh Singh, Vasant Sathe, Saifuddin Choudhury, Eduardo Faleiro, Kamal Nath and Bhogendra Jha.	22.03.1990	00 15	The Speaker with the consent of the House referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.
2.	Question of privilege regarding alleged tapping of telephones and bugging of residences of Shri Chandra Shekhar, M.P. and other politicians as reported in the National Press on 6th April, 1990.	Vasant Sathe, P.Chidambaram, Dinesh Singh, Eduardo Faleiro, H.K.L. Bhagat, Inderjit Gupta and Vijay Kumar Malhotra.	10.04.1990	00 10	The Speaker <i>inter alia</i> observed that Article 105 of the Constitution provided for the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament and of its members and the Committee thereof. The privileges of Parliament did 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 were good and sufficient reasons in the interest of Parliament itself to do so and unless so provided in the Constitution or any law. There had been several instances in the past when matters relating to alleged tapping of telephones of members were sought to be raised in the House as questions of privilege but successive Speakers had ruled that no question of privilege was involved in such matters.

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 47 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					<p>The Speaker further observed that after the categorical statement made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Information and Broadcasting denying the allegations of telephone tapping and bugging of residences, the notices of privilege seemed to lack factual basis. However, considering the fact that the whole House was exercised over the alleged incident of tapping of telephones and bugging of the residence of an Hon'ble member and in view of the near unanimity in the House that such action, if true, were reprehensible, he deemed it only fit and proper that the matter was gone into in-depth with a view to finding out whether there was any truth in the press report and if so whether Shri Chandra Shekhar or any other member had been obstructed in the discharge of his duties in the House by the alleged incident(s) of phone tapping and bugging of residence(s).</p> <p>The Speaker observed that in view of the great importance of the issues involved irrespective of the fact whether or not a <i>prima facie</i> case of breach of privilege was made out and without going into any technicalities, he had decided to refer the matter in all its ramifications and with all the issues in its gamut, under Rule 227 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.</p>
					<p>The Deputy Speaker informed the House that about 12.35 hours that day, three visitors calling themselves Ram Kishore Yadav son of Jageshwar Prasad Yadav, Munish Kumar Darbari son of Raghuraj Prakash Darbari and Uday Bhan Srivastava son of Harswaroop Srivastava attempted to shout slogans from the Visitors' Gallery.</p> <p>The Director, Security took them into custody immediately and interrogated them. The visitors had made statements. Munish Kumar expressed regret for his action and had also begged pardon for the same. Ram Kishore Yadav and Uday Bhan Srivastava had not expressed any regret for their action. On a motion moved by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, the House resolved that the visitors had committed a grave offence and were guilty of the contempt of the House. The House further resolved that they be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House.</p>
3. Shouting of slogans from the Visitors' Gallery.	-	10.04.1990	00 05		

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 47 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Question of privilege against Shri Nilamani Routray, the then Minister of Health and Family Welfare for allegedly misleading the House while replying to USO No. 3305 regarding 'compulsory iodisation of salt' on 4th April, 1990.	Shri Banwari Lal Purohit	02.05.1990	00 02	The Speaker informed the House that he had referred the matter to the Minister for comments. On perusal of the comments of the Minister he had come to the conclusion that the Minister did not mislead the House much less deliberately. Accordingly, the Speaker withheld his consent to the matter being raised in the House as a question of privilege.
5.	Question of privilege against the Prime Minister for allegedly making of an important announcement regarding setting up of a new paramilitary organisation known as 'National Rifles' outside the House when the House was in Session.	Shri P. Chidambaram	02.05.1990	00 02	Withholding his consent to the raising of the matter on the floor of the House the Speaker observed that it was well established that no privilege of Parliament is involved if statements on matters of public interest are not first made in the House and are made outside. The Speaker however reiterated that it was a matter of propriety that when the House was in Session, so far as possible, important decisions should first be announced in the House.
6.	Question of privilege against the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police, Hamirpur for allegedly obstructing Shri Ganga Charan Lodhi, M.P., from coming to Delhi for taking part in the proceedings of the House and putting him under house arrest on 7th May, 1990, at Hamirpur.	Shri Ganga Charan Lodhi	10.05.1990	00 16	The Speaker gave his consent to Shri Ganga Charan Lodhi to raise the question of privilege. Shri Ganga Charan Lodhi then asked for the leave of the House to raise the question of privilege. As no objection was taken, the Speaker informed the House that the leave had been granted. After discussion, Shri Ganga Charan Lodhi moved a motion that the matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report. The motion was adopted.
7.	Question of privilege regarding alleged assault on Shri Ramesh Chennithala, M.P., by the Delhi Police during a demonstration on 22nd May, 1990.	P.Chidambaram, Harish Rawat, Prof P.J. Kurien, Loknath Choudhary, L.K. Advani.	23.05.1990	00 40	After some discussion, the Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.
8.	Question of privilege against the Prime Minister for allegedly making a policy statement outside the House when the House was in session.	Prof K.V. Thomas, Vasant Sathe, P.C. Thomas and Era Anbarasu.	28.08.1990	00 15	Withholding his consent to the raising of the matter on the floor of the House, the Speaker observed that the Prime Minister took the first opportunity to inform the House of the Government's 'proposal'.
9.	Question of privilege against the Minister of Information and Broadcasting for allegedly misleading the House on the 17th August, 1990 regarding Doordarshan programme 'Khula Manch'.	P.R.Kumaramangalam, Harish Rawat, Dinesh Singh, P.Chidambaram, M.J. Akbar and Janardhana Poojary.	07.09.1990	00 12	Withholding his consent to the raising of the matter on the floor of the House, the Speaker <i>inter alia</i> observed that Doordarshan being a Government owned medium, it was for the Government to lay down policies and guidelines regarding quality and content of the programmes telecast on Doordarshan and to edit the programmes in pursuance of those policies or guidelines. For anyone to expect, much less insist, that matter other than railways on which questions were asked and replied to by the Minister of Railways should have been telecast, would have, in his view, 'derailed'

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 47 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
<p>10. Notice received from the Registrar of the High Court of Delhi requiring the Speaker to arrange to show cause in connection with Civil Writ Petition No. 3871 of 1990, seeking to challenge the validity and constitutionality of paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution (Fifty-second) Amendment Act, 1985.</p>	-	<p>27.12.1990 } 08.01.1991 } 09.01.1991 } 11.01.1991 }</p>	00 10	<p>the programme itself. The Minister's contention that Doordarshan were well within their rights to exclude such questions and answers from the programme, could not, therefore, be faulted.</p> <p>The Speaker further observed that it was well-established that if any Statement was made on the floor of the House by a member or a Minister which another member believed to be untrue, incomplete or incorrect, it did not constitute a breach of privilege unless it was proved that the Statement was not only wrong or misleading but was made deliberately to mislead the House. A breach of privilege could arise only when the member or the Minister made a false or incorrect statement wilfully, deliberately and knowingly.</p> <p>The Speaker ruled that keeping in view the above position, the Minister could not be said to have misled the House, much less deliberately.</p>	<p>On 27th December, 1990, the Speaker observed that as per well-established practice and convention of the House, he had decided not to respond to the notice and passed on the relevant papers to the Minister of Law and Justice for taking such action as he might deem fit to apprise the High Court of the correct constitutional position and the well-established conventions of the House.</p> <p>On 8th January, 1991, the Speaker observed that he had received that day a letter from the Registrar of the High Court of Delhi forwarding therewith a copy of an order dated 8th January, 1991 passed by the Division Bench of the High Court of Delhi, to the effect that all the petitions presented before the Speaker under the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution would not be proceeded with or pursued by the petitioners and that <i>status-quo</i> as it existed on that day would be maintained by the parties.</p> <p>On 9th January, 1991, the Speaker informed the House that he had discussed the matter with the Leaders of Party and Groups that morning and it was unanimously agreed upon that the orders of the High Court be ignored and accordingly he was ignoring the orders of the Delhi High Court.</p> <p>On 11th January, 1991, the Speaker informed the House that he had received that day another letter from the Registrar of the</p>

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 47 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					High Court of Delhi forwarding therewith a copy of an order passed by the Full Bench of the High Court of Delhi on 11th January, 1991, which read, <i>inter alia</i> , as follows :- "We are <i>prima facie</i> of the opinion that the Speaker has jurisdiction to decide the question of disqualification of members of Lok Sabha under paragraph 6 of the 10th Schedule and the rules framed thereunder on the petitions presented to him. So we vacate the interim order passed by us on 8th January, 1991."
11.	Notice received from the Registrar of High Court of Delhi in the matter of 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.	-	10.01.1991	00 02	The Speaker observed that as per well-established practice and convention of the House, the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, has been asked not to respond to the notice and the Minister of Law and Justice was being requested to take such action as he might deem fit to apprise the High Court of the correct constitutional position and the well-established conventions of the House.
12.	Shouting of slogan from the Visitors' Gallery.	-	10.01.1991	00 03	The Deputy Speaker informed the House that at about 11.45 hours that day, a visitor calling himself Umesh Choudhary son of Shri Daya Ram Choudhary, shouted slogan from the Visitors' Gallery. The Director, Security took him into custody immediately and interrogated him. The visitor had made a statement and apologised for his action. On a motion moved by the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and Parliamentary Affairs, the House resolved that the visitor 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.
13.	Notice received from the Assistant Registrar of the Supreme Court of India requiring the Speaker to show cause in connection with transfer Petition (Civil) No.105 of 1991 seeking to withdraw the case filed in the Delhi High Court <i>vide</i> Writ Petition No. 531191 to the Supreme Court for disposal in which the validity and Constitutionality of paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution has been challenged.	-	26.02.1991	00 02	The Deputy Speaker observed that as per well established convention of the House, the Speaker has decided not to respond to the notice and passed on the relevant papers to the Minister of Law and Justice for taking such action as he might deem fit to apprise the Supreme Court of the correct constitutional position and the well-established convention of the House.

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 Ninth Lok Sabha. It will be seen that as many as 91 such statements were made during the term of Ninth 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 Special Officer for 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 Committee 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 Ninth Lok Sabha a total of 4759 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				H. M.
1.	U.S. Intervention in Panama.	Shri I.K. Gujral	21.12.1989	00 03
2.	Government Business for the week commencing the 26th December, 1989.	Shri P. Upendra	22.12.1989	00 01
3.	Accident to Pawan Hans Dauphin helicopter VT-ELO near Patna on 15th December, 1989.	Shri Arif Mohd. Khan	26.12.1989	00 01
4.	Performance of Indian Airlines.	Shri Arif Mohd. Khan	27.12.1989	00 05
5.	Developments in Romania.	Shri I.K. Gujral	28.12.1989	00 03
6.	Reinstatement into services of the employees who were dismissed by D.T.C. during the March, 1988 strike.	Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan	28.12.1989	00 05
7.	Constitution of an expert Committee for assessment and evaluation of the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT).	Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan	29.12.1989	00 05
8.	Bofors issue.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	29.12.1989	00 24

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 48—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Disappearance of Shri Jagdev Singh Khudian, M.P.	Shri Mufti Mohd. Sayeed	29.12.1989	00 06
SECOND SESSION				
10.	Government's decision to release an instalment of Additional Dearness Allowance to the Central Government Employees which had fallen due w.e.f. 01.01.1990.	Prof Madhu Dandavate	13.03.1990	00 01
11.	The accident to the Indian Airlines Airbus A-320 at Bangalore and matters connected therewith.	Shri Arif Mohd. Khan	14.03.1990	00 11
12.	Telecom Tariffs.	Shri Dinesh Goswami	14.03.1990	00 10
13.	The accident involving No. 9020 UP Dehradun-Bombay Central Express train on 14.03.1990.	Shri George Fernandes	15.03.1990	00 04
14.	Government Business for the week commencing the 19th March, 1990.	Shri Arif Mohd. Khan	16.03.1990	00 03
15.	The incident which took place on 17.03.1990 in the Nizamudin area of New Delhi.	Shri P. Upendra	20.03.1990	00 18
16.	Correcting the reply given on the 15th March, 1990 to a supplementary by Shri Madan Lal Khurana on Starred Question No. 42 regarding Pakistani mob crossing over to Indian territory.	Shri I.K. Gujral	22.03.1990	00 01
17.	Government Business for the week commencing the 26th March, 1990.	Shri P. Upendra	23.03.1990	00 01
18.	Price Policy for raw jute for 1990-91 season.	Shri Devi Lal	29.03.1990	00 01
19.	Escape of detainees from Central jail, Srinagar on 28.03.1990	Shri Mufti Mohd. Sayeed	29.03.1990	00 03
20.	P.M.'s visit to Namibia.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	30.03.1990	00 08
21.	Indo-Nepal relations.	Shri I.K. Gujral	30.03.1990	00 02
22.	Revision in the rates of Industrial Dearness Allowance applicable to employees of the Central Public Enterprises.	Shri Ajit Singh	04.04.1990	00 02
23.	Bomb blast incident in Batala on 3rd April, 1990.	Shri Mufti Mohd. Sayeed	04.04.1990	00 04
24.	Recent incidents of abduction in the State of J & K.	Shri P. Upendra	09.04.1990	00 04
25.	Restoration of multiparty democracy in Nepal.	Shri I.K. Gujral	09.04.1990	00 04
26.	Communal situation in Gujarat.	Shri P. Upendra	09.04.1990	00 04
27.	The ghastly murder of Shri H.L. Khera, General Manager, HMT by his abductors in Srinagar.	Shri P. Upendra	10.04.1990	00 02
28.	Certain important policy decisions taken by the Ministry of Civil Aviation to boost export and tourism earnings.	Shri Arif Mohd. Khan	11.04.1990	00 03
29.	Murder of Shri Mushirul Huq, Vice-Chancellor of Kashmir University and his Personal Secretary Shri Ghulam Nabi.	Shri Mufti Mohd. Sayeed	11.04.1990	00 04
30.	The accident due to bomb blasts involving Train No.5718 Dooars Express on 12th April, 1990 and No.5609 Avadh-Assam Express on 13th April, 1990 on Alipurduar Division of North-East Frontier Railway and fire accident in one of the coaches of 383 Mokameh-Danapur Passenger on 16th April, 1990.	Shri George Fernandes	16.04.1990	00 08
31.	The incident of explosion in a bus at Prembari Pul on Ring Road in Delhi on 13th April, 1990.	Shri Mufti Mohd. Sayeed	16.04.1990	00 01
32.	The accident due to fire in train No.383 UP Mokameh Danapur passenger train on 16th April, 1990 on Eastern Railway.	Shri George Fernandes	17.04.1990	00 10
33.	Incidents of major fire at Vigyan Bhavan and Sadar Bazar in Delhi on 16th April, 1990.	Shri Mufti Mohd. Sayeed	17.04.1990	00 36
34.	Activities of Anand Margis.	Shri Mufti Mohd. Sayeed	18.04.1990	00 10
35.	Continuance of the scheme for supply of wheat and rice at specially subsidised rates in Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) areas and the tribal majority States for one more year from the 1st April, 1990 and extension of its coverage to north Cachar and Karbi Anglong districts of Assam.	Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha	18.04.1990	00 04

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 48—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
36.	Incentives to sugar factories for undertaking early crushing in the ensuing 1990-91 sugar season.	Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha	19.04.1990	00 05
37.	Price policy for Rabi crops of 1989-90 to be marketed in 1990-91.	Shri Devi Lal	20.04.1990	00 04
38.	Communal incidents in Kanpur and Mathura.	Shri Subodh Kant Sahay	23.04.1990	00 08
39.	Letter allegedly written by Shri George Fernandes to the PM.	Shri George Fernandes	24.04.1990	00 01
40.	Incident of fire at Motla Khan in Delhi on 23rd April, 1990.	Shri Subodh Kant Sahay	24.04.1990	00 11
41.	Enhanced subsidy for scheduled castes under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).	Shri Upendra Nath Verma	26.04.1990	00 02
42.	Decision of Government to observe 1st May as a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.	Shri P. Upendra	30.04.1990	00 01
43.	Outcome of the bilateral talks with the Foreign Minister of Pakistan at New York.	Shri I.K. Gujral	02.05.1990	00 09
44.	Incident at Palej Railway Station in Bharuch district of Gujarat on 30th April, 1990.	Shri Mufti Mohd. Sayeed	02.05.1990	00 03
45.	Fire incident in Shastri Bhawan on 3rd May, 1990.	Shri Subodh Kant Sahay	04.05.1990	00 03
46.	Debt relief to farmers, artisans and weavers who had taken loans upto Rs. 10,000 from various banks.	Prof Madhu Dandavate	04.05.1990	00 04
47.	Threat of the officers of the oil industry to go on strike on 8th May, 1990 on the issue of revision of their pay scales and Dearness Allowance.	Shri M.S. Gurupadaswamy	07.05.1990	00 16
48.	Review of National Policy on Education.	Shri Chhimanbhai Mehta	07.05.1990	00 05
49.	Cyclonic storm in Andhra Pradesh.	Shri Upendra Nath Verma	10.05.1990	00 06
50.	Government Business for the week commencing the 14th May, 1990.	Shri Jagdeep Dhankar	11.05.1990	00 01
51.	Grant of financial assistance in case of deaths due to cyclone in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Pondicherry.	Shri Upendra Nath Verma	11.05.1990.	00 01
52.	Incident of Sato Dharampur village of Fatehpur district of Uttar Pradesh.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	11.05.1990	00 05
53.	Government Business for the week commencing the 21st May, 1990.	Sri Satya Pal Malik	18.05.1990	00 01
54.	Murder of Maulvi Md. Farooq in Srinagar on 21st May, 1990.	Shri Mufti Mohd Sayeed	22.05.1990	00 18
55.	Recent developments in Haryana.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	22.05.1990	00 14
56.	Situation arising out of the cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal and the relief measures undertaken by the Central Government, the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Pondicherry.	Shri Nitish Kumar	23.05.1990	00 46
57.	Closure of India's Diplomatic Mission in Fiji.	Shri I.K. Gujral	24.05.1990	00 06
58.	The licensing policy on steel.	Shri Dinesh Goswami	29.05.1990	00 01
THIRD SESSION (PART-I)				
59.	Decisions on the Mandal Commission Report.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	07.08.1990	00 04
60.	Caste clashes which took place in Panwari village in Agra District (U.P.) in June, 1990.	Shri Mufti Mohd. Sayeed	08.08.1990	00 04
61.	Position of Indians in Kuwait.	Shri I.K. Gujral	08.08.1990	00 01
62.	Developments in Pakistan.	Shri I.K. Gujral	08.08.1990	00 01
63.	Non-interlocked working of Sahibabad station.	Shri George Fernandes	08.08.1990	00 05
64.	Assault on nuns of the St. Mary's Convent School, Gajraula (Moradabad District), U.P.	Shri Mufti Mohd. Sayeed	09.08.1990	00 05

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 48—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
65.	Government Business for the 16th and 17th August, 1990.	Shri Satya Pal Malik	10.08.1990	00 01
66.	Government Business for the week commencing the 20th August, 1990.	Shri Satya Pal Malik	17.08.1990	00 01
67.	Position of Indians in Kuwait.	Shri Hari Kishore Singh	17.08.1990	00 22
68.	Pakistani firing across the line of control in Machha sub-sector in Jammu and Kashmir on 20th and 21st August, 1990.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	21.08.1990	00 02
69.	Certain measures to conserve petroleum products in the country.	Prof Madhu Dandavate	22.08.1990	00 04
70.	Visit of the Minister of External Affairs to Moscow, Washington, Amman, Baghdad and Kuwait in the pretext of the Gulf crises.	Shri I.K. Gujral	23.08.1990	00 17
71.	Government Business for the week commencing the 27th August, 1990.	Shri Satya Pal Malik	24.08.1990	00 02
72.	Government Resolution with regard to the setting up of the National Security Council and its functions.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	24.08.1990	00 05
73.	Measures for promotion of employment for the youth in addition to reservations for social and educationally backward classes.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	27.08.1990	00 06
74.	Budgetary deficit.	Prof Madhu Dandavate	28.08.1990	00 13
75.	Government Business for the week commencing the 3rd September, 1990.	Shri Satya Pal Malik	31.08.1990	00 01
76.	Correcting the reply given on 8th August, 1990 to Hindi version of Starred Question No.3 by R.N. Rakesh and Manikrao Hodlya Gavit regarding Labour Courts in Delhi.	Shri Nitish Kumar	05.09.1990	00 01
77.	Certain tax matters.	Prof Madhu Dandavate	07.09.1990	00 04
78.	Non-recovery of Central Excise dues from M/s. I.T.C. Ltd.	Shri Anil Shastri	07.09.1990	00 03
THIRD SESSION (PART - II)			NIL	
FOURTH SESSION			NIL	
FIFTH SESSION			NIL	
SIXTH SESSION				
79.	The current fiscal situation.	Shri Yashwant Sinha	27.12.1990	00 01
80.	Government Business for the week commencing 31st December, 1990.	Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya	28.12.1990	00 02
81.	Enhancement of quota of priority LPG connections to be released on the recommendations of Members of Parliament.	Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya	02.01.1991	00 02
82.	Government Business for the week commencing the 7th January, 1991.	Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya	04.01.1991	00 02
83.	The Fifth SAARC Summit at Mahe.	Shri Chandra Shekhar	07.01.1991	00 06
84.	The collision involving Train No.SG-45 Budge Budge-Scaldah EMU Local train and a goods train on Budge Budge-Scaldah Section on Eastern Railway on 6th January, 1991.	Shri Janeshwar Mishra	07.01.1991	00 02
85.	Recent visit to Afghanistan.	Dr Subramaniam Swamy	10.01.1991	00 05
86.	The Budgetary deficit (April-November, 1990).	Shri Yashwant Sinha	11.01.1991	00 02
SEVENTH SESSION				
87.	Government business for the week commencing the 25th February, 1991.	Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya	22.02.1991	00 01
88.	Gulf Situation.	Shri Chandra Shekhar	25.02.1991	00 05
89.	Government business for the week commencing the 4th March, 1991.	Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya	27.02.1991	00 01
90.	Dissolution of the Legislative Assembly of Pondicherry.	Shri Subodh Kant Sahay	04.03.1991	00 07
91.	Conversion of lease hold system of land tenure into free hold in Delhi.	Shri Daulat Ram Saran	11.03.1991	00 04

STATEMENT 49**Statistics of Papers Laid on the Table from First to Seventh Sessions of Ninth Lok Sabha by the Government as well as Private Member**

S.No.	Session	Papers laid by the Government	Papers laid by Private Members	Total
1.	First	583	Nil	583
2.	Second	2046	Nil	2046
3.	Third (Part I)	659	Nil	659
4.	Third (Part II)	32	Nil	32
5.	Fourth	26	Nil	26
6.	Fifth	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Sixth	1045	Nil	1045
8.	Seventh	367	01	368
	Total	4758	01	4759

STATEMENT 50**Session-wise Statistics of Different Categories of Papers Laid on the Table of the House during the Ninth Lok Sabha Sessions**

S.No.	Category	First	Second	Third (Pt. I)	Third (Pt. II)	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bills assented to by the President	04	19	09	01	Nil	Nil	11	18
2.	Statutory Notifications	240	673	206	18	04	Nil	357	163
3.	Ministerial Statements								
	(i) In response to Assurances	Nil	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	(ii) In response to C.A. Motions	Nil	17	05	Nil	Nil	Nil	03	Nil
	(iii) Others	09	41	18	Nil	Nil	Nil	06	04
4.	Reports & Allied Papers								
	(i) Government	167	471	132	03	03	Nil	281	62
	(ii) Parliamentary Committees	01	32	59	01	Nil	Nil	28	17
	(iii) Appropriation, Audit, Accounts etc.	105	485	93	04	02	Nil	287	67
	(iv) Others	25	134	41	Nil	Nil	Nil	18	Nil
5.	President Address to the Parliament	01	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01
6.	Presidential Proclamation & related papers	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Ordinances and related papers	01	01	04	Nil	06	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Budget estimates/Demand for Grants, etc.	01	48	03	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	13
9.	Papers laid by Private Members U/d 118 (2) (i)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01
10.	Miscellaneous	28	122	89	05	11	Nil	53	22
	TOTAL	583	2046	659	32	26	Nil	1045	368

Committees and Conferences

Committees

The work done by the Parliament in modern times is not only varied in nature, but considerable in volume. The time at its disposal is limited. It cannot, therefore, give close consideration to all the legislative and other matters that come up before it. A good deal of its business is, therefore, transacted through Parliamentary Committees.

Parliamentary Committees are of two kinds; *ad hoc* Committees and the Standing Committees. *Ad hoc* Committees are appointed for a specific purpose and they cease to exist when they complete the task assigned to them and submit a report. The principal *ad hoc* Committees are the Select and Joint Committees on Bills. Other *ad hoc* Committees are appointed for a specific purpose and they become *functus officio* as soon as they submit their reports.

Apart from the *ad hoc* Committees each House of Parliament has Standing Committees like the Business Advisory Committee, the Committee on Petitions, the Committee on Privileges and the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Rules Committee, etc. Of special importance is yet another class of Committees which act as Parliament's "watch dogs" over the Government. These are : the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, the Committee on Government Assurances, the Committee on Estimates, the Committee on Public Accounts and the Committee on Public Undertakings. The Estimates Committee, the Public Accounts Committee and the Committee on Public Undertakings play an important role in exercising a check over governmental expenditure.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Rules Committee, a major step forward in strengthening Parliamentary control over the Government was taken by setting up three Subject Committees – one each on Agriculture, Science and Technology, Environment and Forests - with effect from August 18, 1989.

Each of these Committees consists of 22 members – 15 from Lok Sabha nominated by the

Speaker and 7 for Rajya Sabha nominated by the Chairman. The term of office of each committee is one year from the date of its constitution.

The main function of the Committee on Agriculture is to examine all matters which are 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 with a view to enhancing their contribution to the economic growth of the country. The function of the Committee on Science and Technology is 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 examines such matters as are dealt with by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and allied Organisations and suggests 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.

During the Ninth Lok Sabha, Standing Parliamentary Committees held 304 sittings and presented 133 reports – the three Financial Committees accounted for as many as 103 sittings and 67 reports. The number of sittings held and reports presented by other Standing Committees is 201 and 66 respectively.

Statement 51 gives an account of the work done by the Parliamentary Committees during the term of the Ninth Lok Sabha.

Statement 52 provides details of the petitions presented during each of the seven sessions of the Ninth Lok Sabha.

Conferences

A brief resume regarding the nature and purpose of important Parliamentary Conferences held in India and abroad is given below :

(i) *Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India**

The Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India had its inception in 1921 in the wake of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.

The object of the Conference, as stated in resolution adopted at the Third Conference held in Delhi in December, 1923, is "to secure the appropriate coordination of parliamentary procedure throughout India" As many as 54 conferences have been held so far, the last one having been held at Bhopal in September, 1989.

The Conference of Presiding Officers is now generally convened annually for 2-3 days at different State Capitals by rotation. The agenda for the Conference is decided upon by a Committee of 5 or 6 Presiding Officers appointed by the Chairman of the Conference (i.e., Speaker, Lok Sabha) - from out of the points suggested for discussion by the Presiding Officers of State Legislatures. Besides, the points of Parliamentary procedures, other matters of common interest to all Legislatures, are also discussed at the Conference.

(ii) *Conference of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India**

The Conference of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India is also held every year usually on the day preceding the Presiding Officers Conference.

The agenda for the Conference is decided by a Committee of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies from out of points suggested by the Secretaries of State Legislatures. The first such conference was held in Gwalior in 1953 and the last one was held at Bhopal in September, 1989.

(iii) *Conference of Inter-Parliamentary Union*

The Inter-Parliamentary Union is an association of Parliamentary Groups constituted within various national Parliaments for 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 the democratic institutions. The activities of the Inter-Parliamentary Union are determined and guided by an Inter-Parliamentary Council. Each National Group is represented on the Council by two delegates.

* No Conference was held during the period of the Ninth Lok Sabha.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union holds Conferences twice a year. Originally the Inter-Parliamentary Union used to hold its Conference once a year. At the 131st session of Inter-Parliamentary Council held in Rome (Italy) in September, 1962, it was decided that the Union would hold two conferences in a year, each of them being a self-contained meeting.

The meetings are generally held in the capital of various countries. The national Group hosting the Conference is responsible for organising the Conference.

The delegations are generally composed of members from various Parties or Groups in National Parliaments and thus both Government and Opposition members from various countries are represented at the Conference. The Indian Parliamentary Group has been sending delegations to the annual Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union since 1949. A 9 members Indian Parliamentary Delegation was sent to the 84th Conference held at Punta-Del-Este (Uruguay) between 15-20 October, 1990.

(iv) *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 community of interest, 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 with the Commonwealth.

The Presiding Officers of Legislative Chambers are normally the Branch Presidents. The Clerk of the Legislature usually performs the duties of 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 6 Member Indian delegation attended the 36th Conference held at Harare (Zimbabwe) between September 14-22, 1990.

Statement 53 lists the Parliamentary Conferences held during the term of the Ninth Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 51
Activities of Parliamentary Committees during the Ninth Lok Sabha

Items	Years	
	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3
(i) Financial Committees		
COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES (EC)		
No. of Reports presented	18	(original : 6, action : 10)16
No. of sittings held	08	26
Duration of sittings (in hours)	19.15	64.35 hrs.
No. of pages of material studied	6740	5266
No. of Sub-Committees/Study Groups constituted	05	08
No. of Establishments/Organisations visited by the Committee during their terms	14	13
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS (PAC)*		
No. of Reports presented	Nil	22
No. of sittings held	Nil	32
Duration of sittings (in hours)	Nil	75.30 hrs.
No. of pages of material studied	Nil	3450
No. of Sub-Committees/Study Groups constituted	Nil	12
No. of offices visited by the Committee during their tours	Nil	46
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS (COPU)*		
No. of Reports presented	Nil	(original : 2 action : 9)11
No. of sittings held	0	37
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	0	77.40
No. of pages of material studied	0	9000
No. of Sub-Committees/Study Groups constituted	0	04
No. of Establishments/Organisations/places visited by the Committee/Study Groups during their tours	0	39
(ii) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (SCTC)*		
No. of Reports presented	Nil	(original:2 action :4)6
No. of sittings held	Nil	18
Duration of sittings (In hours)	Nil	37.30
No. of pages of material studied	Nil	7457
No. of Sub-Committees/Study Groups constituted	Nil	06
No. of Establishments/Organisations/places visited by the Committee/Study Groups during their tours	Nil	44
(iii) Other Standing Committees		
Committee on Petitions	10	02
Committee on Privileges	25	02
Rules Committee	04	02
General Purposes Committee	03	Nil
Committee on Subordinate Legislation	21	03
Committee on Government Assurances	18	11
Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions	13	13
Committees on Papers laid on the Table of the House	08	06
Committee on Absence of Members from the sitting of the House	02	02
Business Advisory Committee	22	20
Library Committee	03	Nil
Library Sub-Committee**	Nil	Nil
House Committee	21	Nil
Accommodation Sub-Committee	02	Nil
Ad hoc Sub Committee	02	Nil
Joint Committee of Chairmen, House Committee of both the Houses of Parliament	02	Nil
Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	14	Nil
Railway Convention Committee	10	03
Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	09	Nil
Subject Committee on Agriculture	02	Nil
Subject Committee on Environment and Forests	05	Nil
Subject Committee on Science and Technology	05	Nil
Total	201	66

* The Committee was constituted in May, 1990.

** There was no sitting of the Library Sub-Committee (LSC) during Ninth Lok Sabha

STATEMENT 52
Petitions Presented during the Ninth Lok Sabha

S.No.	Session	No. of Petitions presented
1.	First (18.12.1989 to 30.12.1989)	Nil
2.	Second (12.03.1990 to 31.05.1990)	04
3.	Third (Part I) (07.08.1990 to 07.09.1990)	04
	Third (Part II) (01.10.1990 to 05.10.1990)	Nil
4.	Fourth (07.11.1990)	Nil
5.	Fifth (16.11.1990)	Nil
6.	Sixth (27.12.1990 to 11.01.1991)	03
7.	Seventh (20.02.1991 to 12.03.1991)	01
TOTAL		12

STATEMENT 53
Parliamentary Conferences/Meetings

No. of Conferences/Meetings	Venue	Date	Remarks
A. INDIAN			
Nil.			
B. COMMONWEALTH AND INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCES WHICH INDIAN DELEGATIONS ATTENDED.			
(i) Conferences of Inter-parliamentary Union			
83rd Inter-Parliamentary Conference and the meetings of Inter-Parliamentary Council	Nicosia (Cyprus)	02 to 07 April, 1990	An 8-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
84th Inter-Parliamentary Conference and the meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Punta-Del-Este (Uruguay)	15 to 20 October, 1990	A 9-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
(ii) 36th Conference of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association			
	Harare (Zimbabwe)	14 to 22 September, 1990	A 6-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
(iii) Meeting of the General Assembly of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association			
	Harare (Zimbabwe)	20 September, 1990	Shri Rabi Ray, Speaker, L.S. represented at the meeting.
(iv) 10th Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers			
	Harare (Zimbabwe)	08 to 12 January, 1990	Shri Rabi Ray, Speaker, L.S., and Dr (Smt.) Najma Heptulla Dy. Chairman, RS attended.
(v) Meetings of the Association of Secretaries-General of Parliaments			
	Nicosia (Cyprus)	April, 1990	Secretary-General, R.S. attended
	Punta-Del-Este (Uruguay)	October, 1990	Secretary-General, R.S. attended.

Visitors to Parliament

During the sittings 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. 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. When the House is sitting, 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 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 cards.

Speaker's Gallery : This gallery is intended for use by persons who are Presiding Officers of State Legislatures and their wives. Ministers of State Governments 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 use by the 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 the Members of Rajya Sabha who may like to watch the proceedings of Lok Sabha.

Official Gallery : This gallery is intended only for officials of the Government of India and in certain cases for officials of the Governments 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 States, 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 session periods of Ninth Lok Sabha, the attendance to different Galleries recorded at 90,009, whereas 14,063 sight seers visited the Parliament during inter session periods.

Statement 54 shows the number of visitors to the different galleries during the term of the Ninth Lok Sabha Session wise break up is given in Statement 55.

Statement 56 indicates the foreign delegations/dignitaries who visited the Parliament House during the Ninth Lok Sabha.

During the periods when Lok Sabha is not in session arrangements are made to take the visitors round the Parliament House building. The visitors are taken inside 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 57 provides the year-wise number of sight-seers shown round the Parliament House during the period of Ninth Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 54

Number of visitors to different Galleries during the sitting of the 7 Sessions of the Ninth Lok Sabha

S.No	Name of Gallery	Number of Visitors to the Gallery	Percentage Total
1.	Public Gallery	64,170	71.29
2.	Official Gallery	6,559	7.28
3.	Speakers' Gallery	5,739	6.37
4.	Distinguished Visitors Gallery	9,524	10.58
5.	Rajya Sabha Gallery	1,126	1.25
6.	Diplomatic Gallery	415	0.46
7.	Special Box	75	0.08
8.	Special Gallery	2,401	2.69
Total		90,009	100.00

STATEMENT 55

Statement showing the Attendance to the different Galleries during Ninth Lok Sabha

Session	Public Gallery	DV Gallery	Speakers' Gallery	Special Gallery	RS Gallery	Official Gallery	Diplomatic Box	Special Box
First	7630	832	323	241	50	489	30	—
Second	24791	3049	2304	924	300	3309	103	23
Third (Part-I)	13256	1442	1328	436	84	952	62	12
Third (Part-II)	1681	329	206	123	12	197	12	—
Fourth	3217	948	342	203	184	114	53	—
Fifth	1696	407	407	94	180	92	43	—
Sixth	8323	1300	483	225	87	687	33	13
Seventh	3576	1217	346	155	229	719	79	27

STATEMENT 56

Foreign Delegation/Dignitaries who visited Parliament House during the Ninth Lok Sabha

S.No.	Delegation/Dignitary	Remarks
1	2	3
DECEMBER 1989		
1.	A delegation from Institute of Representatives (U.S. Govt.) led by Mr George E. Agree, Founder and Executive Director of I.R.G.	
2.	Dr Thok Kyu Limb, Publisher of <i>Diplomacy</i> magazine from Seoul (ROK). 1990	
3.	Mr David Andrews, T.D. and Member of the ruling Fianna Fail Party from Ireland accompanied by his wife.	
4.	Mr A.R. Stockdale, M.P. Victorian Parliament.	
5.	A 14-member French Delegation consisting of 4 members of French Parliament.	
6.	5-Deputies from U.S.S.R.	
7.	A group of 55 eminent women from U.S.S.R. accompanied by Mrs Isakova, wife of U.S.S.R Ambassador to India.	
8.	H.E. Mr Abdulla-Hameed, Speaker of the Maldivian Majlis and Minister of Atolls Administration, accompanied by 7 officers.	
9.	Mr Helmut Buschbom, Member of FRG Parliament (Bundestag).	
10.	Dr Edith Niehuis, Member of Parliament (Bundestag) Federal Republic of Germany.	
11.	Dr Jozef Benyt, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Hungary accompanied by H.E. Dr Andras Balogh, Hungarian Ambassador to India and Mr Laszlo Kadar, Director-General for Asia in Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	
12.	Mr G.M. Magomedov, People's Deputy of the U.S.S.R. and member of the Supreme Soviet of U.S.S.R. (Soviet Nationalities).	
13.	A 27-member high level delegation from Japan.	
14.	Mr Keith Vaz, Labour MP from United Kingdom.	Watched the proceedings of the Lok Sabha
15.	Dr Leticia Ramos Shahani Chairperson, Philippines Senate Foreign Relations Committee.	
16.	Mrs N.Gerelsuren, Deputy of the Great People's Khural (Mongolian Parliament).	
17.	Mr Jacques Golllet, French Senator and Counsellor-General accompanied by H.E. Mr Andre-Lewin, French Ambassador to India.	
18.	Mr A.Q. Pimentel, Jr Member of the Senate Committee on Economic Affairs of Philippines.	
19.	H.E. Mr Peter Sung, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and National Development, Singapore, accompanied by Mr S.Chandradas, Member of Singapore Parliament Mr Lee Ying Chuen, Deputy Leader of Singapore delegation and H.E. Mr Michael Choek, High Commissioner of Singapore to India.	Watched the proceedings of the Lok Sabha
20.	Mr Gerald Kaufman, MP and Shadow Foreign Secretary and Mr. Tony Blair, Shadow Employment Secretary of the United Kingdom.	
21.	H.E. Mr Toshiki Kaifu, Prime Minister of Japan.	Addressed the Members of Parliament in the Central Hall, Parliament House on 30 April 1990

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 56—Contd.

1	2	3
22.	Six Japanese Parliamentarians, who accompanied the Prime Minister of Japan during his visit to India.	
23.	A 11-member Sri Lankan Delegation led by H.E. Mr M.H. Mohammed, Speaker of Sri Lanka's Parliament.	
24.	H.E. Mr.Raul S.Manglapus, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Philippines accompanied by Mrs. Manglapus and H.E. Mr Pabloa A. Araque, Ambassador of Philippines to India.	
25.	A 25-member Japanese Delegation led by Senator Norota of Japanese Parliament (Diet).	
26.	H.E. Mr Cho Gyu Il, Vice-Foreign Minister of Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) accompanied by Mr Ma Chol Su, Deputy Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and H.E. Mr Ryu Tae Sop, Ambassador of DPRK to India.	
27.	Delegation of American Council of Young Political leaders (ACYPL) consisting of members of both Republican & Democratic parties.	
28.	Mr Stuart Mole, Assistant Director, Commonwealth Secretariat.	
29.	A 9-Member Indonesian Delegation led by Mr Asful Anwar, Member of Parliament from House of Parliament of Republic of Indonesia.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha
30.	Mr J.Yadamsuren, MP of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic and Head of the Department of the Party Work of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party's Central Committee.	
31.	Senator Ms Louise Horne, Member of Trinidad and Tobago Branch of CPA.	
32.	A 5-Member Delegation from Iran led by Mr Saeed Rajaei Khorasani, Chairman, Foreign Relations Committee, Islamic Consultative Committee of Iran.	
33.	Prof Herbert Schamback, Vice-President (Deputy Speaker) of Austrian Upper House.	
34.	10 Member Japanese Delegation from Soka Gakkai International Japan led by Mr Hiromasa Ikeda, Executive Secretary to Soka Gakkai International President, Director Overseas Affairs, Soka University and Executive Director, Soka Gakkai International.	
35.	A 8-Member Finnish Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr Kalevi Sorsa, Speaker of the Finnish Parliament.	
36.	A 24-Member Soviet Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr Anatoly I. Lukyanov, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet.	
37.	A 6-Member Zambian Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr F.M. Mulikita, Speaker of the National Assembly of Zambia.	
38.	A 10-Member Argentine Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr Alberto J. Rodriguez Saa, Senator Of Argentina.	
	1991 (Upto 13 March, 1991)	
39.	Leaders of various political parties from Federal Republic of Germany.	
40.	H.E. Mr Bernard Dowiyogo, President of the Republic of Nauru.	Watched the proceedings of the Lok Sabha.
41.	H.E. Mr Mohammed Saeed Al-Sahhaf, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Government of Iraq.	
42.	H.E. Mr Nicolai Todorov, Chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Republic of Bulgaria (Speaker, Bulgarian Parliament).	
43.	A 4-Member Iranian Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr Rasool Montajeb Niya, Deputy Speaker, Iranian Parliament.	
44.	A 7-Member Irish Delegation led by H.E. Mr Gerard Collins, T.D., Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ireland and Mrs Collins.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha.
45.	A 9-Member Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr Jyun Kyu Park, Speaker of National Assembly of Republic of Korea.	
46.	A 10-Member Turkish Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr Kaya Erdem, President of the Turkish Grand National Assembly.	

STATEMENT 57
Number of sight seers to Parliament House

Year	Number
1989 (from 2nd December)	400
1990	12,325
1991 (Upto 13th March)	1,338

Orientation and Training in Parliamentary Procedures

Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training

With a view to ensuring smooth, efficient and prompt services to Parliament and State Legislatures, 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 the Government of India and probationers of All India and Central Services, the Bureau conducted 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.

Five Orientation Programmes were organised for the benefit of the new Members of Ninth Lok Sabha and new members of Rajya Sabha who were elected in the biennial elections. Apart from these, two Orientation Programmes were organised for the newly elected members of State legislative Assemblies. These were intended to provide opportunities to new members to analyse various aspects of parliamentary processes and procedures and assist them to be more effective in their legislative work.

During the Ninth Lok Sabha, the Bureau arranged seven Orientation Programmes for new

members of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assemblies, conducted 79 Training Courses and Programmes covering 2272 officers and made arrangements for study visits by officers/probationers of All-India/Central Services, State Legislature Secretariats, and lecturers of various universities/institutions.

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 Ninth Lok Sabha, one Parliamentary Internship Programme for foreign parliamentary officials and two Training Programmes in Legislative Drafting for foreign Parliamentary/Government officials sponsored by their governments under Colombo Plan & SCAAP were organised by the Bureau.

The Parliamentary Internship Programme which lasts for seven weeks intends to provide opportunities to the participants to exchange ideas in the context of their own experiences in their legislatures and to acquaint themselves with the environment, culture, traditions and working of parliamentary institutions in India.

The training programme in Legislative Drafting which is of 3 months duration is designed to equip the participants with the basic concepts, skill and technique required for drafting a legislation so that they can render valuable assistance to the legislators when called upon to do so.

In order to inculcate the spirit of parliamentary democracy in the students, two All-India Inter-University Competitions on Model Parliament were also organised.

Statement 58 details the Programmes, Courses and Competitions conducted by B.P.S.T.

STATEMENT 58

(A) Details of Seminars, Courses and Programmes etc. conducted by B.P.S.T. during the Ninth Lok Sabha

S.No.	Seminar/Course	Date of Commencement	Date of Termination	No. of Participants
1	2	3	4	5
(I) ORIENTATION PROGRAMMES FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT				
1.	Orientation Programme for new members of Ninth Lok Sabha	15.12.1989	17.12.1989	91
2.	Orientation Programme for new members of Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha	04.01.1990	05.01.1990	118
3.	Orientation Programme for new members of Ninth Lok Sabha	04.04.1990	05.04.1990	19
4.	Computer Application Programme for new members of Ninth Lok Sabha	16.04.1990	20.04.1990	18
5.	Orientation Programme for new members of Ninth Lok Sabha	18.04.1990	20.04.1990	38
6.	Orientation Programme for new members of Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha	12.05.1990	16.05.1990	148
7.	Orientation Programme for new members of Rajya Sabha	23.07.1990	27.07.1990	28
(II) APPRECIATION COURSES FOR PROBATIONERS OF ALL INDIA & CENTRAL SERVICES				
8.	Appreciation Courses for I.A.S. Probationers			
	Twenty-first Course	05.02.1990	09.02.1990	111
	Twenty-second Course	31.01.1991	05.02.1991	108
9.	Appreciation Course for Indian Foreign Service Probationers			
	Fourteenth Course	06.08.1990	10.08.1990	10
10.	Appreciation Course for I.P.S. Probationers			
	Tenth Course	11.12.1989	15.12.1989	72
	Eleventh Course	10.12.1990	14.12.1990	78
11.	Appreciation Course for Indian Customs & Central Excise Service Probationers			
	Fourteenth Course	13.12.1990	17.12.1990	43
12.	Appreciation Course for Probationers of (i) Pay & Accounts, (ii) Financial Services and (iii) Indian Postal Service			
	Sixth Course	14.05.1990	18.05.1990	27
	Seventh Course	22.10.1990	26.10.1990	29
13.	Appreciation Course for Central Information Service Probationers			
	Fourth Course	23.07.1990	26.07.1990	15
14.	Appreciation Course for Indian Audit & Accounts Service Probationers			
	Tenth Course	29.01.1990	02.02.1990	38
15.	Appreciation Course for Audit Officers of C & AG Office of India			
	Fourth Course	08.01.1990	12.01.1990	72
	Fifth Course	27.08.1990	31.08.1990	48
	Sixth Course	19.11.1990	23.11.1990	51
	Seventh Course	06.02.1991	08.02.1991	25
	Eighth Course	04.03.1991	08.03.1991	59
16.	Appreciation Course for Indian Revenue Service Probationers			
	First Course	16.04.1990	20.04.1990	104
17.	Appreciation Course for Indian Railway Personnel Service Probationers			
	Ninth Course	10.09.1990	14.09.1990	18
	Tenth Course	11.02.1990	15.02.1990	39
18.	Appreciation Course for Probationers of Indian Railway Service of Engineers			
	Sixth Course	27.08.1990	31.08.1990	28
	Seventh Course	03.12.1990	07.12.1990	08
	Eighth Course	24.12.1990	28.12.1990	22
19.	Appreciation Course for Probationers of Indian Railway Stores Service			
	Third Course	16.07.1990	20.07.1990	28

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 58 -Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Appreciation Course for Indian Railway Accounts Service Probationers			
	Tenth Course	26.03.1990	30.03.1990	31
	Eleventh Course	25.02.1991	28.02.1991	32
21.	Appreciation Course for Indian Railway Traffic Service Probationers			
	Seventh Course	16.07.1990	20.07.1990	36
22.	Appreciation Course for Probationers of Indian Railway Service of Mechanical Engineers			
	Sixth Course	14.05.1990	18.05.1990	14
	Seventh Course	10.09.1990	14.09.1990	12
23.	Appreciation Course for Indian Railway Signal Engineering Service Probationers			
	Fourth Course	09.04.1990	12.04.1990	70
	Fifth Course	24.12.1990	28.12.1990	36
24.	Appreciation Course for Probationers of Central Trade Service			
	Second Course	14.05.1990	18.05.1990	06
(III) APPRECIATION COURSES FOR OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA				
25.	Appreciation Course for Directors, Addl. & Joint Directors from Deptt. of Electronics			
	first Course	26.03.1990	30.03.1990	20
26.	Appreciation Course for Officers of the rank of Director, Dy. Secretary, and Under Secretary in Government of India			
	Twenty-fifth Course	11.06.1990	16.06.1990	21
27.	Appreciation Course for Section/Desk Officers in Govt. of India			
	Fifteenth Course	25.06.1990	29.06.1990	23
28.	Appreciation Course for Officers of Public Enterprises			
	Sixth Course	04.06.1990	08.06.1990	51
29.	Appreciation Course for Professors/Lecturers of Universities/Colleges for organising Model Parliament			
	Thirteenth Course	23.07.1990	26.07.1990	51
(IV) COURSE/PROGRAMMES FOR THE OFFICERS OF STATE LEGISLATURE SECRETARIATS, LOK SABHA & RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIATS				
30.	Training Course for Protocol Officers of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & State Legislature Secretariats	15.01.1990	26.01.1990	17
31.	Training Course for Editors, Asstt. Editors and Translators of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats	12.02.1990	23.02.1990	44
32.	Training Course for Reporters of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Sectts.	28.02.1990	09.03.1990	46
33.	Training Course for Marshals and Watch & Ward Officers/Staff of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats.	11.06.1990	22.06.1990	40
34.	Training Course for Middle level Officers of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats in the 'Working of Financial Committees.'	30.07.1990	10.08.1990	21
(V) ATTACHMENT PROGRAMME FOR FOREIGN PARLIAMENTARY OFFICIALS/OTHER OFFICIALS				
35.	Parliamentary Internship Programme for Foreign Officials			
	Sixth Programme	20.09.1990	09.11.1990	11
36.	Training Programme in Legislative drafting			
	Fifth Programme	22.01.1989	16.02.1990	11
	Sixth Programme	21.11.1990	15.02.1990	12
(V-A) ATTACHMENT PROGRAMME FOR FOREIGN PARTICIPANTS				
37.	Attachment of participants attending International Training Programme on 'Audit of Public Enterprises' conducted by the office of C&AG of India	21.03.1990	23.03.1990	40
38.	Attachment Programme for Foreign Participants attending an international training programme on 'Audit of Rural Development' organised by the office of C&AG of India	15.10.1990	17.10.1990	36
39.	Attachment for participants attending an international Training Programme on 'Audit of Receipts' organised by the Office of C&AG of India	08.01.1991	10.01.1991	43

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 58- Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
40.	Attachment of Shri J.M. Segasli, Committee Clerk, National Assembly of Tanzania with various Heads of Divisions of Lok Sabha Secretariat	13.02.1991	14.02.1991	01
(VI) ATTACHMENT PROGRAMME FOR OFFICER OF STATE LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIATS				
41.	Attachment of Shri B.B. Waghmare, Deputy Librarian, Maharashtra Vidhan Sabha, with LARRDIS, Lok Sabha Secretariat	04.12.1989	08.12.1989	01
42.	Attachment Programme for Shri Rokuophreo, Superintendent, Aagaland Legislative Assembly with B&P Branch, MSA Branch and P&AO of Lok Sabha Secretariat	23.01.1990	30.01.1990	01
43.	Attachment Programme for Shri T.N. Lotha, Assistant Librarian, Nagaland Legislative Assembly with Parliament Library of Lok Sabha Secretariat	23.01.1990	30.01.1990	01
44.	Attachment Programme for Officials of Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha with PARLIS, Lok Sabha Secretariat	21.05.1990	23.01.1990	02
45.	Attachment Programme for Shri L.M. Wahlong, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly with Watch & Ward Services of Lok Sabha Secretariat	23.05.1990	24.05.1990	01
46.	Attachment Programme for Shri B.P.S. Busnett, Addl. Secretary, Sikkim Legislative Assembly with AN-I and Recruitment Branch with Lok Sabha Secretariat	24.07.1990	26.07.1990	01
47.	Attachment Programme for Shri Sidhashwar Narayan, Bihar Vidhan Parishad with administrative legislative question Branches and LARRDIS of Lok Sabha Secretariat.	27.08.1990	31.08.1990	01
48.	Attachment programme for Shri Sri Ram, Committee Officer, Andaman & Nicobar Islands Pradesh Council with the Committee Branches of Lok Sabha Secretariat.	29.10.1990	09.11.1990	01
49.	Attachment Programme for Printing Officials of Manipur Legislative Assembly Secretariat with Training and Publication Division of Lok Sabha Secretariat.	01.01.1991	03.01.1991	06
(VII) TRAINING COURSES FOR PARLIAMENTARY OFFICIALS				
50.	Training Course in high speed shorthand for Stenographers of Lok Sabha Secretariat and Rajya Sabha Secretariat.	21.11.1989	15.12.1989	08
51.	Training Course for Attendant Gr. III & IV.	15.01.1990	25.01.1990	31
52.	Training Course in high speed shorthand for stenographers.	22.01.1990	06.03.1990	15
53.	Training Course for Editors, Asstt. Editors & Translators of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats.	12.02.1990	23.02.1990	44
54.	Training Course for Reporters of Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats.	28.02.1990	09.03.1990	26
55.	Foundational Course for newly promoted/recruited, Senior/Junior clerks of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariat.	04.06.1990	08.06.1990	21
56.	Training Course for Group 'D' Staff, of Rajya Sabha Secretariat.	04.06.1990	14.06.1990	41
57.	Training Course in high speed shorthand for stenographers of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha secretariats.	20.06.1990	10.07.1990	05
58.	Third Management Development Programme for officers of the rank of Under Secretary, Dy. Director etc. of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha Secretariats.	25.06.1990	06.07.1990	14
59.	Training Course for Senior Assistants and Assistants of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha Secretariats.	02.07.1990	13.07.1990	35
60.	Training Course for Assistants and Senior Assistants of Lok Sabha Secretariat in Office Procedure & Methods (in Hindi).	14.09.1990	21.09.1990	29
61.	Training Course for Translators and Hindi Assistants of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats.	17.09.1990	21.09.1990	15
62.	Training Course in Hindi Stenography for Junior Stenographers (Hindi) of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha Secretariats.	20.09.1990	28.10.1990	06
63.	Training Course in South Indian languages - Tamil, Telegu, Kannad and Malayalam for the Staff members of Lok Sabha Secretariat.	15.10.1990	21.12.1990	50
64.	Training Course for Sr. Assistants & Assistants of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha in Noting, Drafting & Filing System.	22.10.1990	26.10.1990	35

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 58 -Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
65.	Training Course in Office procedure & Method (In Hindi) for Asstts. and Senior Assistants of Lok Sabha Secretariat.	29.10.1990	09.11.1990	32
66.	Training Course for the staff of Lok Sabha Secretariat who are to appear in the training test for the post of Warehouseman.	03.12.1990	07.12.1990	09
67.	Training Course for the staff of Lok Sabha Secretariat who are to appear in the training test for the post of Warehouseman.	07.12.1990	21.12.1990	03
68.	Training of Group 'D' Staff who have to appear for interview for appointment of Library Attendant Gr. II.	03.12.1990	07.12.1990	11
69.	Training Course in high speed shorthand for Parliamentary Reporters Grade II of Lok Sabha Secretariat.	21.01.1991	19.02.1991	06
70.	Training Course in Office Procedure and Methods (Hindi) for Assistants & Sr. Assistants of Lok Sabha Secretariat.	20.01.1991	08.02.1991	30
(VIII) ATTACHMENT OF FELLOWS OF INSTITUTE OF CONSTITUTIONAL & PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES, NEW DELHI				
71.	Attachment of Parliamentary fellows.	29.01.1990	02.02.1990	11
72.	Attachment of Parliamentary fellows.	24.12.1990	28.12.1990	23
B. Details of Study Visits				
(I) OFFICERS/PROBATIONERS OF ALL INDIA/CENTRAL SERVICES				
73.	Study Visit by the teachers of Political Science attending a refresher Course at Academic Staff College, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.	18.12.1989	20.12.1989	39
74.	Study visit by District and Session Judges, Addl. Distt. and Session Judges, Senior Superintendent of Police etc. undergoing training at ICFS, New Delhi.	20.12.1989	20.02.1990	32
75.	Study visit by Indian Telecommunication Service Probationers from ALTTC, Ghaziabad.	29.12.1989	29.12.1989	43
76.	Study visit by a Group of District Judges, Session Judges, Additional District & Session Judges, Senior Superintendent of Police, etc. undergoing training at ICFS, New Delhi.	25.02.1990	25.02.1990	22
77.	Study visit by Probationers of Indian Railway Service of Electrical Engineers.	15.03.1990	15.03.1990	50
78.	Study visit by Lecturers attending an Orientation Programme at Jamia Millia Islamia Academic Staff College, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi.	22.03.1990	22.03.1990	28
79.	Study visit by Probationers of Indian Telecommunication Service, ALTTC.	26.04.1990	26.04.1990	68
80.	Study visit by a group of Sales Tax Officers attending a Training Course in the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy.	02.05.1990	02.05.1990	02
81.	Study visit by Social Studies Teachers of Springdales School, Pusa Road, New Delhi.	06.07.1990	06.07.1990	08
82.	Study visit by Session Judges, Addl. Distt. and Session Judges, Defence personnel, Senior Superintendent of Police and Senior Prosecutor attending training at ICFS, New Delhi.	01.08.1990	01.08.1990	27
83.	Study visit by Teachers of Colleges/Universities attending an orientation programme at Jamia Millia Islamia Academic Staff College, New Delhi.	08.08.1990	08.08.1990	26
84.	Study visit by Senior Lecturers of Economics undergoing training at Academic Staff College, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.	03.09.1990	03.09.1990	34
85.	Study visit by teachers from different colleges and Universities attending a Refreshal Course at Academic Staff College, Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi.	06.09.1990	06.09.1990	17
86.	Study visit by Deputy Registrars and Asstt. Registrars of various Universities attending a training programme at Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi.	14.12.1990	12.12.1990	10
87.	Study visit by a Group of Sr. Lecturers of different colleges and universities attending the Fourth Refreshal Course in Political Science at Academic Staff College, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.	28.12.1990	28.12.1990	39
88.	Study visit by Senior Lecturers of different colleges and universities in India attending First Orientation Programme at the Academic Staff College, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.	10.01.1991	10.01.1991	25

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 58 -Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
89.	Study visit by probationers of Indian Railway Service of Electrical Engineers.	14.02.1991	14.02.1991	51
90.	Study visit by Grade 'A' Probationary Officers of Department of Telecommunication attending a foundation course at ALTTC, Ghaziabad.	11.03.1991	11.03.1991	70
(II) OFFICERS OF STATE LEGISLATURE SECRETARIATS				
91.	Study visit by a group of officers from Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat.	11.06.1990	15.06.1990	05
(III) OFFICERS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES				
92.	Study visit by a group of Officers attending an international training programme on Development, Planning Approaches and Management, ISTM, New Delhi.	14.03.1990	14.03.1990	32
93.	Study visit by foreign Diplomats attending a programme at FSTI, New Delhi.	26.03.1990	26.03.1990	26
94.	Study visit by Education Officers from Third World Countries attending an International Diploma in Education Planning and Administration, New Delhi.	11.04.1990	11.04.1990	19
95.	Study visit by the Secretary and two Joint Secretaries of Nepal Legislative Secretariat, to study the working of Indian Parliamentary system.	10.10.1990	12.10.1990	03
(IV) STUDENTS (INDIAN/FOREIGN)				
96.	Study visit by group of students of the Department of Communication Studies and Research of Rani Durgavativishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur.	16.03.1990	16.03.1990	15
97.	Study visit by students of Ferguson College, Pune.	16.03.1990	16.03.1990	48
98.	Study visit by students of Shivaji University, Kolhapur.	16.03.1990	16.03.1990	20
99.	Study visit by students of Diploma Course in Journalism from YMCA, New Delhi.	19.03.1990	19.03.1990	10
100.	Study visit by students of Department of Communication and Journalism of Pune University, Pune.	21.03.1990	21.03.1990	29
101.	Study visit by students of Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.	26.03.1990	26.03.1990	28
102.	Study visit by Law students of Punjab University, Chandigarh.	27.03.1990	27.03.1990	56
103.	Study visit by students of Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Shakarpur, New Delhi.			60
104.	Study visit by students of Sanatan Dharam School, East Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi.	31.07.1990	31.07.1990	29
105.	Study visit by a group of students from Nalini Arts College, Vallabh Vidya Nagar, Gujarat.	16.08.1990	16.08.1990	12
106.	Study visit by the students of Law Department, Burdwan University, Burdwan.	08.10.1990	08.10.1990	40
107.	Study visit by Professors and students from Moscow University attending a training programme at Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi.	19.12.1990	19.12.1990	10
108.	Study visit by students of Bal Bhavan Public School, Laxmi Nagar, New Delhi.	07.01.1991	07.01.1991	27
109.	Study visit by students of Communication and Journalism, University of Pune, Pune.	27.02.1991	27.02.1991	31
110.	Study visit by the students of Symbiosis, Institute of Journalism, Communication and Research, Pune.	13.03.1991	13.03.1991	31
111.	Study visit by a group of students from I.T. College, Lucknow.	13.03.1991	13.03.1991	26
(V) OTHERS				
112.	Lecture on Parliamentary Practice and Procedure by Shri R.C. Bhardwaj at ALTTC, Ghaziabad.	27.12.1989	27.12.1989	01
113.	Lecture on Audit of Major and Ordinary Irrigation Projects by Shri B.B. Pandit, Deputy Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat at Jalpur.	17.08.1990	17.08.1990	01

Parliamentary Archives, Printing and Sale of Publications

(A) Parliamentary Museum and Archives

Parliamentary Museum and Archives was inaugurated by Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, on 29 December, 1989. The objective of PMA is to preserve 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.

The Museum shows with the help of models, charts, illustrations, objects, photographs, the evolution and functioning of parliamentary institutions in India and abroad.

The Photo Archives of Parliamentary Museum and Archives preserves authentic, comprehensive, complete and up-to-date pictorial record of the history of the institution of Parliament, its activities and of eminent personalities. During the period of Ninth Lok Sabha, it collected 362 photographs of Parliamentarians and important parliamentary events. It has at present nearly 6000 photographs in its collection. The Photo Archives also caters to the photographic needs of various branches of the Secretariat. During the Ninth Lok Sabha about 100 photographs were made available by Photo Archives to different Branches of the Secretariat for their use.

From time to time, Parliamentary Museum and Archives organises for Members of Parliament and the general public exhibitions on varying themes connected with Parliament and its activities. An exhibition on activities/achievements of parliament of India, 1985-1989 which was organised in December 1989 remained open for viewing till 9 August 1990. Exhibitions on life and work of Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad which also were organised in December 1989 also remained open to visitors till 31 January 1990.

Statement 59 is the list of visitors received in the Museum and statement 60 shows the items added to the Museum during the period of Ninth Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 59

Visitors Received in Parliamentary Museum

Visitors	Details
(A) Parliamentary Delegations	(i) Argentina (ii) Federal Republic of Germany (iii) Finland (iv) France (v) Japan, and (vi) U.S.S.R.
(B) Dignitaries	(a) Foreign (i) Deputy Speaker of Austrian Parliament. (ii) H.E. Mr M.H. Mohammad, Speaker of Parliament of Sri Lanka. (iii) Members of Parliament from (1) Australia, (2) Ireland, (3) U.K., and (4) West Germany. (iv) Senator Louise Horne of Trinidad & Tobago branch of C.P.A. (v) Mr David Tonkin, Secretary General, C.P.A. (vi) Dr N. Cox, Public Records Officer, U.K. (vii) Prof R.D. Gupta of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. (b) Indian (viii) Speakers of (1) Karnataka, (2) Punjab, and (3) Nagaland Legislative Assemblies.

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 59—Contd.

- (ix) Secretaries of
 - (1) M.P. Vidhan Sabha
 - (2) Punjab Vidhan Sabha
 - (3) Bihar Legislative Council
 - (4) Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.
- (x) Dr R.C. Sharma, Director, Indian Museum, Calcutta
- (xi) Homi J. Kalyarkhan, Member, Minority Commission.
- (C) Group from Schools / Institutions / Others
 - (i) 300 trainees from Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies and Indian Railway Engineering Services.
 - (ii) Two groups of BPST trainees from different foreign Parliaments.
 - (iii) A group of 150 doctors who attended an International Conference on burn injuries.
 - (iv) A group of 50 trainees from C.A.G.'s office.
 - (v) A group of foreign diplomats from Foreign Service Training Institute.
 - (vi) A group of trainees from Institute of Secretarial Practice & Training.
 - (vii) A group of opinion leaders from Orissa.
 - (viii) A group of officials from American Embassy led by wife of U.S. Ambassador.
 - (ix) 1385 schools students from about 26 schools.
 - (x) (a) 28 students/professors from A.M.U.
(b) 66 students/professors from Punjab University.
 - (xi) Correspondents of
 - (a) *The Times of India*
 - (b) *The Sunday Mail*
 - (c) *The Hindu*.
 - (xii) About 200 visitors when Museum was opened to public.

STATEMENT 60

Items Added to the Parliamentary Museum

Items	No.
(a) Video Cassettes	25
(b) Books	68
(c) Photographs of Parliament buildings of Zambia, Uruguay and Australia.	
(d) Model of Cellular Jail, Port Blair and a replica of a column of Sanchi Stupa Gate.	
(e) It also added gifts from (i) Australia (ii) Finland (iii) U.S.S.R., and (iv) South Korea.	

(B) Editorial and Translation Service and Raj Bhasha Prabhag

(i) 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 Indexes 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 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.

Indexes to English and Hindi versions of Debates and 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.

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". The first number under the Series was dedicated to the memory of Dr Ram Manohar Lohia. Since Dr Lohia spoke in Hindi, the Editorial and Translation Service was called upon to prepare English version of his select speeches in Lok Sabha taking care to retain the cut and thrust of his unique style. An enlarged version of this Monograph in a book form is also being published.

Statement 61 gives the details of items dealt with in Editorial and Translation Service during the Ninth Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 61

(1) Debates (Original version)	109 issues of Debates comprising 59,735 pages edited.	(c) Corrigenda to the Lists of questions	112 pages
(2) Debates (Hindi version)	109 issues of Debates comprising 71,961 pages of manuscript were edited and got printed.	(7) Preparation of Hindi Index to Questions (Member-wise)	640 Pages
(3) Debates (English version)	109 issues of Debates comprising 61,161 pages of manuscripts were edited and got printed.	(8) (a) Number of Reports of Parliamentary Committees translated	134 Reports running into 6,374 pages
(4) Synopsis of Debates	109 issues of daily Synopsis comprising 2,972 printed pages in English and 2,421 printed pages in Hindi were brought out.	(b) Translation of other publications connected with Reports of Parliamentary Committees	10,938 pages
(5) (a) Index to Lok Sabha Debates (Hindi version)	Indexes pertaining to debates of fifth, sixth and seventh sessions of Eighth Lok Sabha were brought out.	(9) Translation into Hindi of (a) Number of Private Member's Bills	1,259 pages
(b) Index to Lok Sabha Debates (English version)	Indexes to all the Debates pertaining to tenth, eleventh and twelfth sessions of Eighth Lok Sabha were brought out.	(b) Number of amendments to Govt. as well as Private members' Bills	6,530 pages
(6) Number of questions translated		(c) Lists of Business	2,912 pages
(a) From English into Hindi	27,485 pages	(d) Bulletins Part I & II	6,092 pages
(b) From Hindi into English	15,452 pages	(e) Cut Motions	1,718 pages
		(f) Number of amendments to motions etc.	694 pages
		(g) Notices of Adjournment motions	3,865 pages
		(h) Speeches	642 pages
		(i) Press Releases Memoranda etc.	55 pages
		(j) Other Miscellaneous items of work	21,806 pages

(ii) 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, a 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 placed under Editorial and Translation Service. Over the years its functions and responsibilities 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 following regular and ad hoc items of work -

(a) Publication of the following five periodicals produced independently based on material prepared/contributed in Hindi :

(i) *Sansadiya Patrika* - Quarterly (Its English counterpart is *Journal of Parliamentary Information*). It contains mainly original contributions on Constitutional and Parliamentary subjects and also serves as an authentic recorders of Parliamentary events and activities at home and abroad.

(ii) *Saransh Seva* - Quarterly (Its counterpart in English is *Abstract of Books, Reports & Articles*). It contains abstracts of important books, articles and reports published in Hindi.

(iii) *Kendriya Adhinyamsar* - Quarterly (Its counterpart in English is *Digest of Central Acts*) Synopsis of all Bills passed by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President during the quarter.

(iv) *Samachar Manjusha* – Monthly – (Its counterpart in English is *Diary of Political Events*). A digest of important news from Hindi newspapers & periodicals.

(v) *Sarkari Upakram – Samachar Aur Abhimat Sar* – Monthly (Its counterpart in English is *News & Views on Public Undertakings*). It contains summaries of news and comments on the performance of public undertakings appearing in Hindi newspapers & periodicals.

(b) Promotion of use of Hindi in office work and monitoring the progress made in this direction.

(c) Collection of reference material in Hindi for use of Honourable Speaker/Hon. Deputy Speaker/Secretary General.

Statement 62 indicates the work done in Hindi by Rajbhasha Prabhag during the Ninth Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 62
Summary of Work Done

	Nos.
(a) Periodicals brought out :	
(i) <i>Sansadtiya Patrika</i> (Quarterly)	05
(ii) <i>Saransh Seva</i> (Quarterly)	05
(iii) <i>Kendriya Adhiniyam Sar</i> (Quarterly)	05
(iv) <i>Samachar Manjusha</i> (Monthly)	14
(v) <i>Sarkari Upakram – Samachar Aur Abhimat Sar</i> (Monthly)	14
(b) Arranged training courses through B.P.S.T. for noting and drafting in Hindi for the Officers and the Staff of Lok Sabha Secretariat.	
(c) Reference material in Hindi for use of Hon. Speaker/Hon. Deputy Speaker/Secretary General. 96 Approx. No. of pages.	

(C) Sale of Parliamentary Publications

With a view to provide facilities to the public to purchase Bills, Debates, Reports of the Committees and other Parliamentary publications, Sales Counter functions at the Reception Office of Parliament House. All priced parliamentary publications and some important publications of Government of India can be bought at the Sales Counter.

Statement 63 indicates details of the sale of parliamentary publications during the Ninth Lok Sabha.

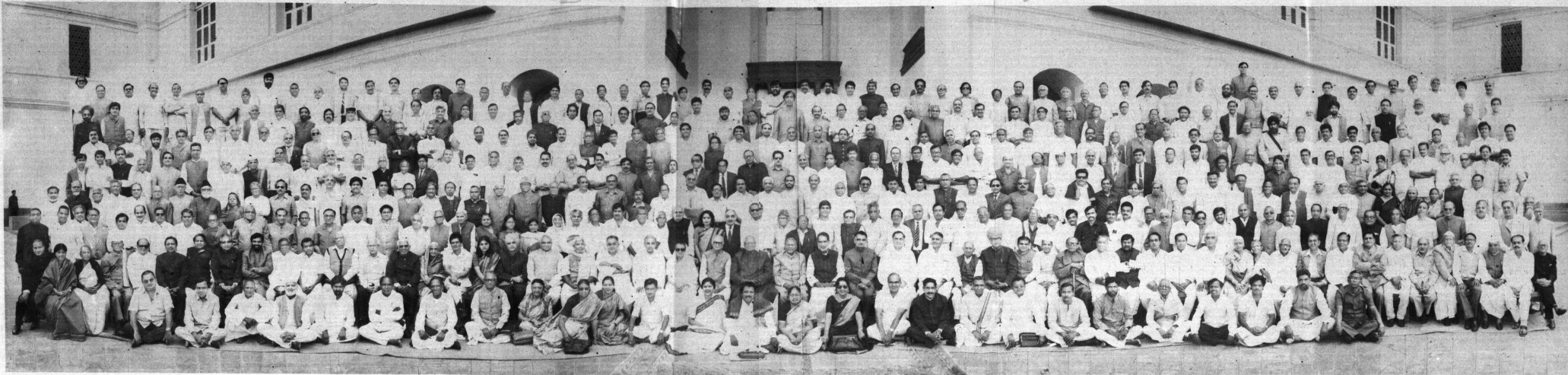
STATEMENT 63

Statement of Sale proceeds and Sale of Parliamentary Publications/Periodicals/Papers and Budget Sets during the Ninth Lok Sabha

Year	Parliamentary Publications/Periodicals/Papers, etc	No. of Copies	Amount	Total
1989 (Nov.–Dec.)	Publications	2,387	Rs. 1,23,203.00	Rs. 1,23,203.00
	Periodicals	775	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00
	Papers	655	£ 63.00	£ 63.00
	Budget Sets	Nil		
1990 (Jan.–Dec.)	Publications	27,164	Rs. 11,47,828.00	
	Periodicals	4,258	\$ 258.00	\$ 258.00
	Papers	50,372	£ 142.00	£ 142.00
	Budget Sets	3,500	Rs. 4,37,500.00	Rs. 15,85,328.00
1991 (Jan.–Mar.13)	Publications	3,767	Rs. 2,53,250.00	
	Periodicals	460		
	Papers	6,706		
	Budget Sets (Interim)	485	Rs. 72,750.00	Rs. 3,26,000.00

APPENDIX

MEMBERS OF NINTH LOK SABHA (12 March, 1991)



Standing 1st Row (Left to Right)

S.D.N. Wadga, Muri Doora, Ram Awadh, Haj G.M. Khan, Hiet Ram, Piyus Trikey, Rudra Sen Choudhary, Bhogendra Jha, Smt Shikha Kaul, Smt Sumati Oron, Smt Sumita Mahajan, Giridhar Gomango, Smt Uma Gaekpatti Raju, Kanchi Pannier Selvam, Smt Chennurappi Vidya, Smt J. Jamuna, Banwarlal Purohit, Janki Rai Gupta, J. Shah, S.B. Thotat, Mangaraj Malik, Shalendra Mahato, A. Senagapathi Coudner, Dr. Raja Ravi Varma, M.G. Sekhar, Jai Parkash, Dr. Debi Prasad Pal

Sitting on Chairs (Left to Right)

C.K. Jain (Acting Secretary), Smt Lisha Singh, Smt M. Chandrasekhar, Prof. N.G. Rang, H.K.L. Bhagat, B. Shankaranand, Kalp Nath Rai, Punuhottam Kaulshik, Ram Vissa Pasawan, A.C. Das, R. Mulhan, Sornath Chatterjee, Nirmal Kant Chatterjee, Veekom Purohottaman, Smt Prameela Chavan, Hemochan Phawan, Smt Manika Dandhi, Rao Brendra Singh, Manubhai Kotadia, Hukumdo Narayan Yadav, Anishwar Mastra, Subramanian Swamy, Smt Vijaya Raju Sreedala, L.K. Advani, Devi Lal, Rabi Ray (Speaker), Chandra Shekhar, Shivraj V. Patil, Rajiv Gandhi, Yashwant Sinha, Rajmangal Pende, Kalyan Singh Kaul, Babarao Dhakare, Daulat Ram Saran, Anshu Kumar Sen, Sitya Prakash Mehta, Sharda Yadav, Dr. Sanjay Singh, Dr. Thambi Durai, Jasswant Singh, Dr. (Smt) Rajendra Kumar Bagai, Smt Geeta Mukherjee, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Indrajit Gupta, Lokanath Choudhury, Sombhu Mohan Dev, Samarendra Kumbh, P.V. Narasimha Rao, Balasubrah Vihle Patil, Basudeb Acharya, Mahabir Prasad, Prakashbabu V. Patil, K.C. Neotop (Secretary-General)

Standing 2nd Row (Left to Right)

Malikarjun T.V. Chandrasekharappa, Prof. P.J. Kurian, Gumanlal Lodhi, S.B. Suman, G. Krishna, G. Devaraya Naik, B. Dewaraj, Hari Bhattacharya, Yashendra Dutt, Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, Sree Sharan Verma, Arsal Dutt, G. Venkat Swamy, Dilip Singh Bhutia, Vijaydhar Gokhale, Ch. Ram Prakash, Kapil Dev Shastri, Smt Jayawanti N. Mehta, Smt Vasundhara Raja, Kumari Megawati, Smt Rajinder Kaur Butera, K. Pradhani, Vamanam Mahadek, Ram Prasad Choudhary, P. Shanmugam, Heera Bhai, Chiranjee Lal Sharma, Smt Vijayarajmal Bai, Indjerji R.S. Prasad, Yusuf Beg, Govindachandra Munda, Ch. Jagdish Chankhar, Shantlal Purohottamasdas Patel, Nandji Yellash, Kusuma Krishnaswamy, Kamaluddin Ahmed, N. Sunderaraj, S. Singarasivelu, T. Balu Goud Hari Damve Pundlik, Marjari Lal, Kadambur M.R. Janarthanan, Kasi Krishna Reddy, Y.S. Rajasekhari Reddy, S. Gangadhar, A. Dari Sai Prasad, B.P. Singam, Narsingh Rao Dixit, S. Benjamin, Ram Sewak Dasia, Gulati Chand, Kataria, Giridharlal Bhargava, Prof. Raza Singh Rawat, Dr. Sudhir Ray, Eduardo Faleiro, Janardan Tawat, Dharampal Singh Gupta, Ramashray Prasad Singh, C.M.S. Neogi, D.D. Khanolkar, Harshwardhan, L.V. Singh, Bansi Lal

Standing 3rd Row (Left to Right)

Dharmesh Prasad Verma, I.K. Gujral, Rajmangal Mishra, G.S. Basavraj, V. Krishna Rao, D.M. Mujaid, M.G. Banarwala, Ibrahim Sulaiman Sali, Smt Usha Verma, Chandanash Odoyar, Anbarasa Nayyar, C.P. Mudalagiriappa, Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Dr. K.P. Bopcho, Surya Narain Yadav, Prof. Mahadeo Shivankar, Udal Pratap Singh, N. Tombo Singh, Brij Bhushan Tiwari, K.S. Chavda, Y. Ramakrishna, Venkatesh Reddy, P.A. Jintony, Raghavi, Purna Chandra Malik, Palesi Barmati, Shobal Singh Maikar, Suresh Kumar Mendal, K.V. Thomas, G.K. Shukhade, N.J. Rathwa, Prabhutarsi H. Chauhan, Raja Devlinha J. Taidole, S. Krishna Kumar, Rajamohana Reddy, Ramji Rathi, Parasaram Bharathi, Prof. Goolraj Mayekar, Harish Thapas, A.N. Singh Deo, Mohan Lal Jhikram, R. Gunoo Rao, P.M. Sayeed, A.R. Antulay, Ramji Lal Yadav, P.G. Narayanan, Dr. R. Rama Dass, D. Pandian, A. Aokaraj, Keshari Lal, Anwar Ahmad, Manikrao Hodya Gawi, Dnam Pij Sharma, Smt T. Manamma, Smt Basavareddywar, Kri. Kamala Karedada, P. Narsa Reddy, M. Baga Reddy, Lal Baboo Rai, Bagun Sumburu

Standing 4th Row (Left to Right)

Shankar Chand Das, Naku Nityarak, Subodh Kant Sahay, R.L.P. Verma, D.M. Pute Gowda, Yashwantrao Gadakh Patil, B.K. Guadriani, D.K. Nalkar, B.N. Reddy, Uttam Rathod, Dr. B.G. Jawali, Ram Sharan Yadav, Than Singh Jatta, Rasham Lal Jangde, Shikho Sena, E. Bojja Venkata Reddy, M. Arunachalam, Ram Saiwan Hariwasi Prasad, Prof. Yadiyudhan Pandey, Dr. Laxminarayana Pandey, Dr. Daulat Sonu Aher, S.N. Jaitiya, Kallika Dasa, Prof. M. Kamran, Dr. C. Silivera, Dr. Gopin Yadav, B.S. Vaghela, Prof. J. Sanku-On Son, Dr. A.K. Patel, Somabhai Patil, Mohanbhai Sanghvi Dekkar, Arjunbhai Patel, Peter G. Mearbanjan, Arvind Netam, P.R.C. Venkatesan, K. Dr. P. Valli Peruman, R. Jeevarajinam, Momeswar Siva, Chen Chun Prasad Yyavast, R.M. Broyle, N. Dorasa, Jose Fernandez, Paul R. Mantosh, Mahendra Bhalithra, V. Sreenivasa Prasad, M. Seivasasu, Prataprao B. Bhoske, D.B. Bhingdo, Ullattamrao Patil, Manoranjan Bhakta, K. Muralidharan, Prof. Swathi, Lakshmanan, P. Pasi K.M. Mathew, T. Bashaer, V.N. Gadgil, Prof. Ram Ganesh Kapse, Gopi N. Nam Gaekpatti, Vijayaram S. Raju

Standing 5th Row (Left to Right)

A.G.S. Bambaibu, Tasamuddin, D.P. Yadav, Ramendra Kumar, Ravi Yadav, Bal Gopal Mishra, R. Surender Reddy, L. Balaram, Abdul Samad, Chand Ram, Ramana Rai, Janardhana Poorya, Baburao Parange, Pratap Singh, Manikaram Sodhi, Subhodo Nandaji Kato, Bnaro Sahab Phundkar, Santal Singh, Chivawani Argal, Mitrasen Yadav, Ram Sagar (Barabarki), Ram Singh Shukya, Chhote Singh Yadav, Jagpal Singh, Chitta Mahata, Kodikunni Suresh, M.M. Pallam Raju, J. Chokka Rao, Ramesh Bala, Lokendra Singh, Mahendra Singh Mewar, Dato Singh Judko, Somjibhai Damor, Dhanraj Singh, P.R. Kumararamangalam, Tej Narain Singh, S.T. Patel, Khashim Rana, A.K. Roy, Janardan Yadav, Shivaji Patnaik, Rajendra Agrahoni, Santosh Kumar Gangwar, Rajeev Singh, Shantaram Potlunhe, Rajeev Singh, Bh. Vijaya Kumar Raja, K. Ramamohan Rao, Mulapally Ramachandran, A. Charles, H.C. Srikantiah, Sarju Prasad Saroj, Zainul Abedin, R. Dhannodi Athihari, C. Sriwawan

Standing 6th Row (Left to Right)

T.S. Ahluwalia (Director), Nathu Singh, Yuvraj, Dau Dayal Joshi, Situ Sohan, Ramesh Chennithala, K.D. Sullarpur, Madan Lal Khurana, Dr. Asim Bala, Arvind Kamble, Sukhdeo Paswan, Anok Anandras Deshmukh, Karpasinh Sonkar, K.R. Narayan, Kamal Nath, Laxta Umrey, V. Rajeshwarar, Hari Kishore Singh, Dalpat Singh Parasta, Chhedi Pawan, Nish Kumar, Radhika Rajan Pramesh, Rastai Kalides Verma, Nanasaheb Udaynagar Gaikwad, Sushanta Chakraborty, Shantaram Patil, Ram Pujan Patel, Ram Naik, Prof. Prem Kumar Dhumal, Kamal Choudhry, Anantaro Deshmukh, Chandubhai Deshmukh, Jagannath Singh, Sukhendra Singh, Karla Munda, Anil Baga, Mahadeopak Singh Shukya, Mohd. Pataik, Rajendra Agrahoni, Santosh Kumar Gangwar, Rajeev Singh, Shantaram Potlunhe, Rajeev Singh, Bh. Vijaya Kumar Raja, K. Ramamohan Rao, Mulapally Ramachandran, A. Charles, H.C. Srikantiah, Sarju Prasad Saroj, Zainul Abedin, R. Dhannodi Athihari, C. Sriwawan

Standing 7th Row (Left to Right)

Ishwar Choudhary, Rameshwar Patidar, Amrit Lal Tarwala, Phool Chand Verma, Pyarelal Khandelwal, Hannan Mollah, Mohammad Shah Bhatt, S.C. Verma, Pratlad Singh Patel, Nand Kumar Sai, Dr. Vahwardhan Karim, Korathala Ramakrishna Ghata Mohan, M.G. Reddy, D.M. Sahu, P.K. Thungar, K.L. Meera, Gopal Pachherwal, G.M. Thekore, Subodh Prasad Singh, Harish Pal, Prof. Dr. S.P. Yadav, Sukhendu Khan, Harsharan Roy, Anil Dasu, Ganga Charan Rajput, Ram Prasad Singh, Balaswar Yadav, J.S. Kulkarni, Lanang Sai, Prakash Koko Brahm Bhatt, Srikanth Jena, Santosh Bhartiya, M. S. Pal, Maheshwar Singh, J.P. Agarwal, Rashtra Mohan Singh, Amer Roypradhan, Dr. Bipad Das Gupta, Manoranjan Sur, Prof. S.N. Shivastava, Ramdas Singh, Prem Prasad, Ram Narain Singh, K. Ramamurthy, Harsh Rawat, Sankudin Choudhary, Harpal Singh Panwar, C.K. Kuppuswamy, A. Jayamohan, Harin Pathak, Babubhai Megh Singh, S.N. Vekaria, Nathubhai M. Patel, P.L. Handoo, Dr. Bhagwat Das Rathor, Chandresh Patel, K.C. Tyagi, Jyoti Singh, George Fernandes, Ajit Singh, M.J. Akbar

