

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA



**The Eighth Lok Sabha
1985-89**

The study provides analytical information about the work done by the Eighth Lok Sabha (15 January 1985 to 27 November 1989), during its 14 sessions. The work of Parliament is not only varied in nature but also tremendous in volume. The image of Parliament and its credibility as a representative institution largely depends on the role and functions of its Members. The present study, *inter alia*, depicts the socio-economic background of members of the Eighth Lok Sabha and their participation in the activities of the House, its Committees, etc. Some of the noteworthy features of the Eighth Lok Sabha were the passing of as many as 333 Bills (including two important constitutional amendments relating to banning defections by legislators and reduction in the voting age from 21 to 18 years) and answering of a staggering number of 98,390 Questions in the House.

There were also several important procedural developments during the term of the Eighth Lok Sabha. Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, adopted in 1952, were subjected to a comprehensive review for the first time to bring them in conformity with the actual practice that had been evolved over the years through rulings from the Chair, precedents, conventions, etc. Certain consequential amendments to 'Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha' were made. From the angle of strengthening administrative accountability to Parliament, the most historic procedural development was the setting up of three new standing Subject Committees – one each on Agriculture, Science & Technology and Environment & Forests. These parliamentary committees would ensure a constant, concurrent and in-depth examination of the working of concerned Ministries/Departments/ allied organisations. Distinguished members of Parliament and other experts have contributed articles on these and several other aspects based on their rich and long experience.

The publication will be of great value to researchers, parliamentarians and all those interested in the working of parliamentary institutions.

First Published : 1991

Pages : xii + 252 + 28 Plates

Price : Rs 600.00

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA
The Eighth Lok Sabha
1985–1989

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA
THE EIGHTH
LOK SABHA

1985-89

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 81-86119-06-3

© 1991, 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. (Sixth Edition)

Published for Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi 110001 by Northern Book Centre, New Delhi 110 002 and
Printed at Swatantra Bharat Press, Delhi 110006.

PREFACE

This study attempts to analyse information regarding socio-economic background of the members of the Eighth Lok Sabha and their participation in the work of Parliament and varied activities of the House, its Committees, etc. This is sought to be done by means of articles by 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 Eighth Lok Sabha, which held 14 sessions consisting of 485 sittings lasting over 3220 hours, was the enactment of as many as 10 Constitutional Amendments, including the Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Act, 1985 banning defections of legislators and the Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, 1989 reducing the voting age from 21 to 18 years. The House devoted 508 hours 34 minutes or 15.77 per cent of its total time to discussions on important topical matters.

The highlights of the procedural developments during the Eighth Lok Sabha were the amendments to the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha – first adopted in 1952 – as a result of the first ever comprehensive review to bring them in conformity with the actual practice that had evolved and developed over the years through rulings from the Chair, precedents, conventions, etc. Certain consequential amendments to 'Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha' were also made. A major leap forward in strengthening the Parliamentary Committee System was the setting up of three new Subject Committees – one each on Agriculture, Science and Technology and Environment and Forests.

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

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Giani Zail Singh
President (25.7.1982 to 25.7.1987)



Shri R. Venkataraman
President (25.7.1987-)



Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma
Vice President (3.9.1987-)

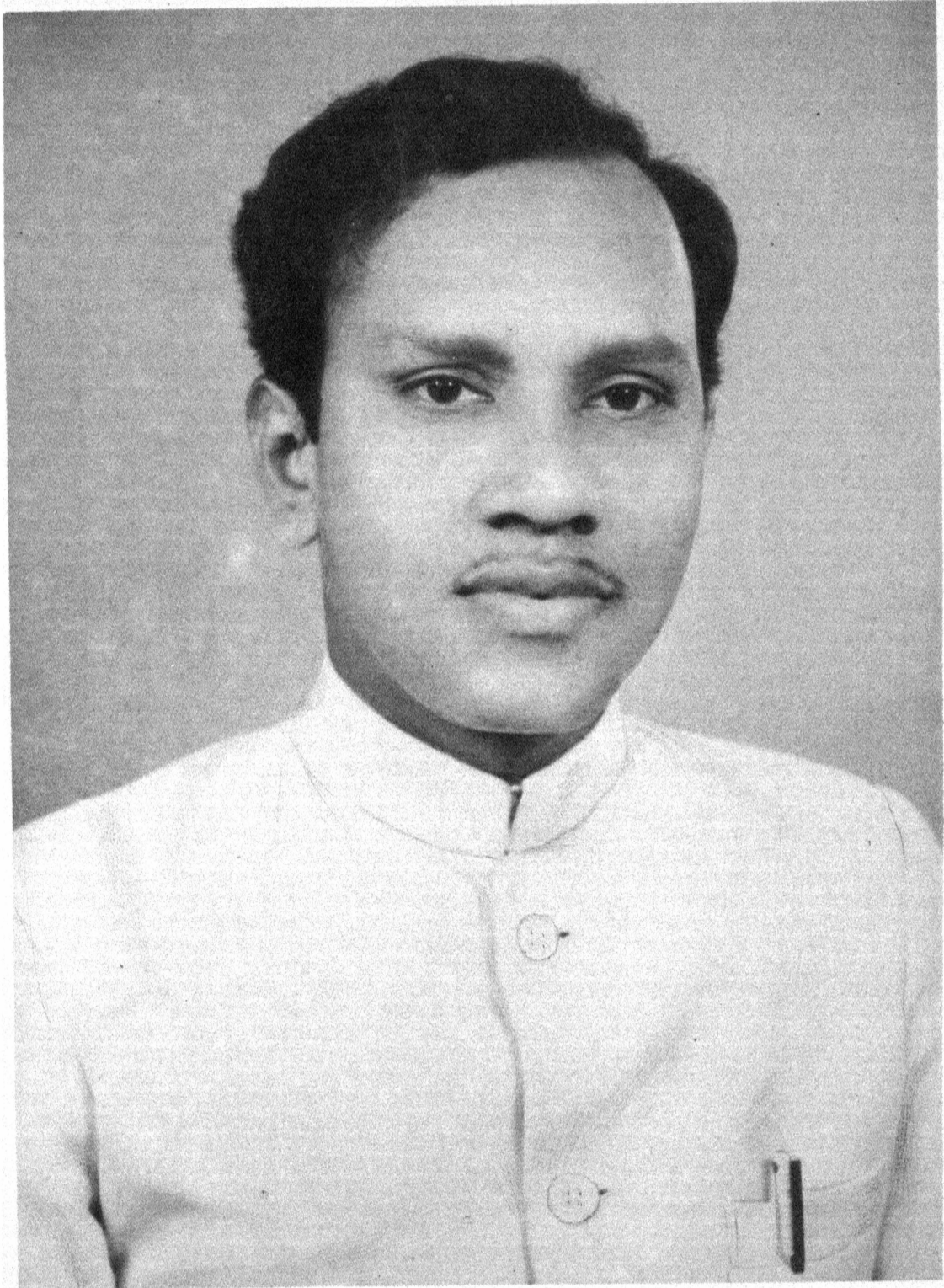


Shri Rajiv Gandhi

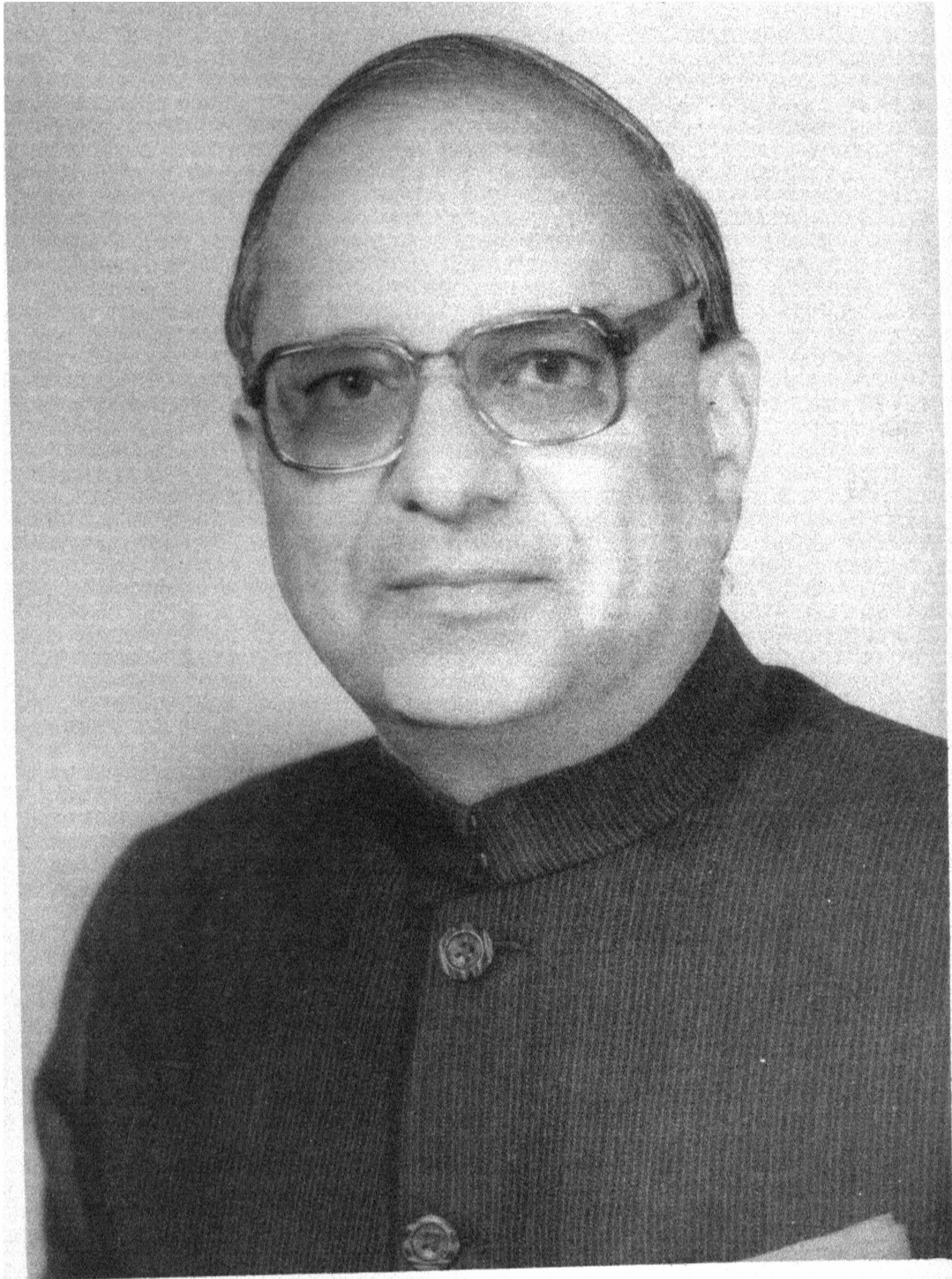
Prime Minister (31.10.1984 to 2.12.1989)



Dr Bal Ram Jakhar
Speaker, Lok Sabha



Dr M. Thambi Durai
Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha



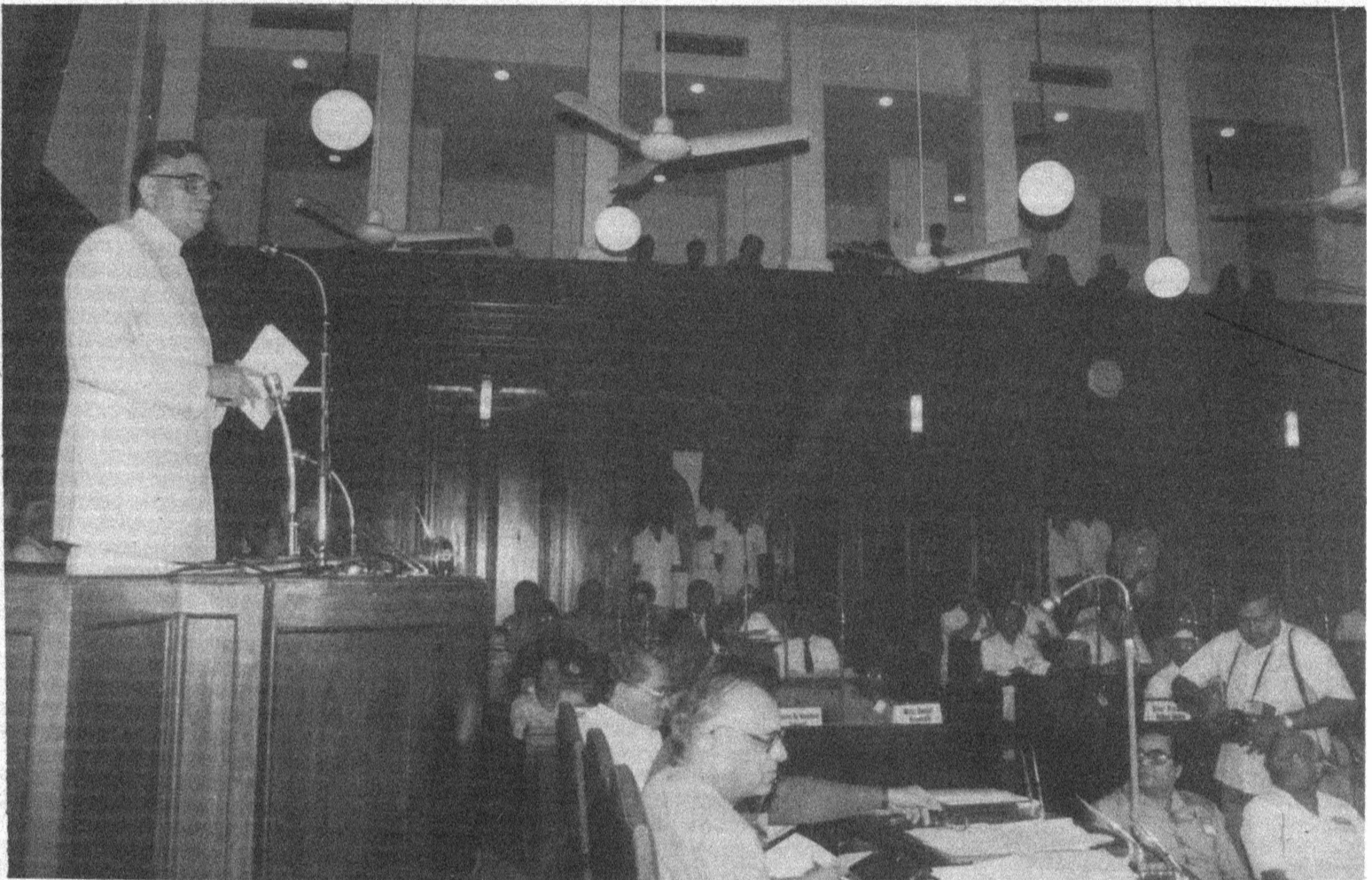
Dr Subhash C. Kashyap
Secretary General (31.12.83 to 20.8.90)



Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, with the leaders of opposition groups, on July 16, 1986



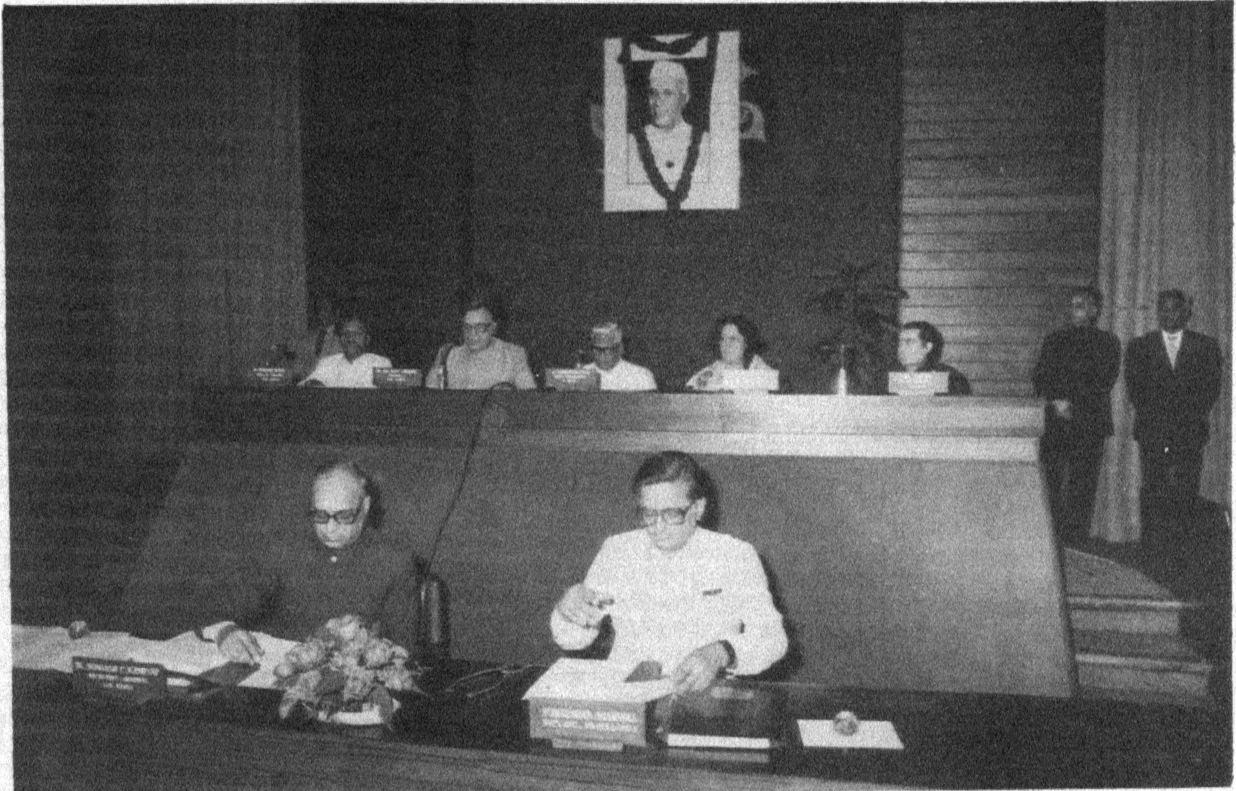
Danish Parliamentary Delegation with Speaker, Lok Sabha on March 28, 1988



Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr Bal Ram Jakhar, inaugurating the Presiding Officers Conference held in Delhi on October 21, 1986



Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr Bal Ram Jakhar, with leaders of Parties/Groups in Lok Sabha before the commencement of the Parliament session on January 18, 1985



Seminar on 'Nehru and Parliament' held on November 14, 1985 to commemorate his birth anniversary



President, Shri R. Venkataraman, arriving at the Central Hall of Parliament House to inaugurate the Budget Session of Parliament on 21.2.1989



HE Mr Mikhail S. Gorbachev, General Secretary, CPSU, addressing the Members of Parliament in the Central Hall on November 27, 1986

HE Mr Mikhail S. Gorbachev, General Secretary, CPSU addressing the Members of Parliament in the Central Hall on November 27, 1986

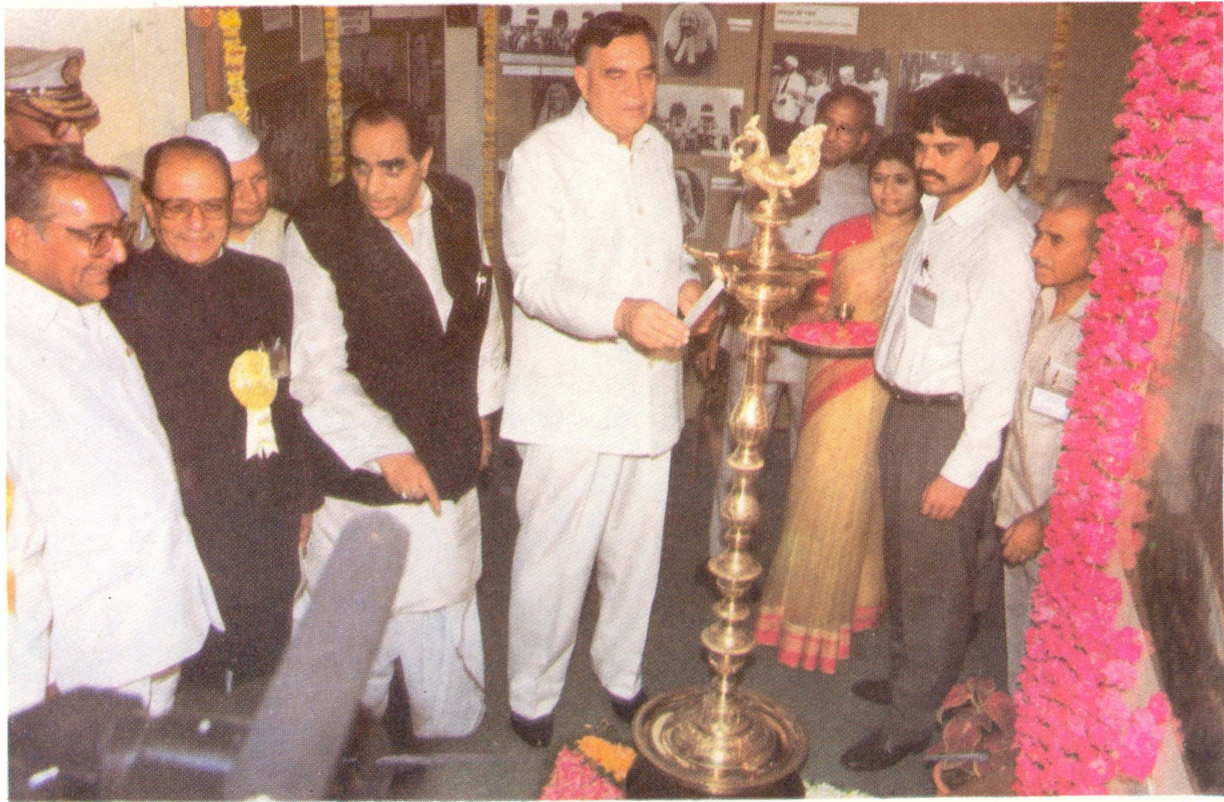




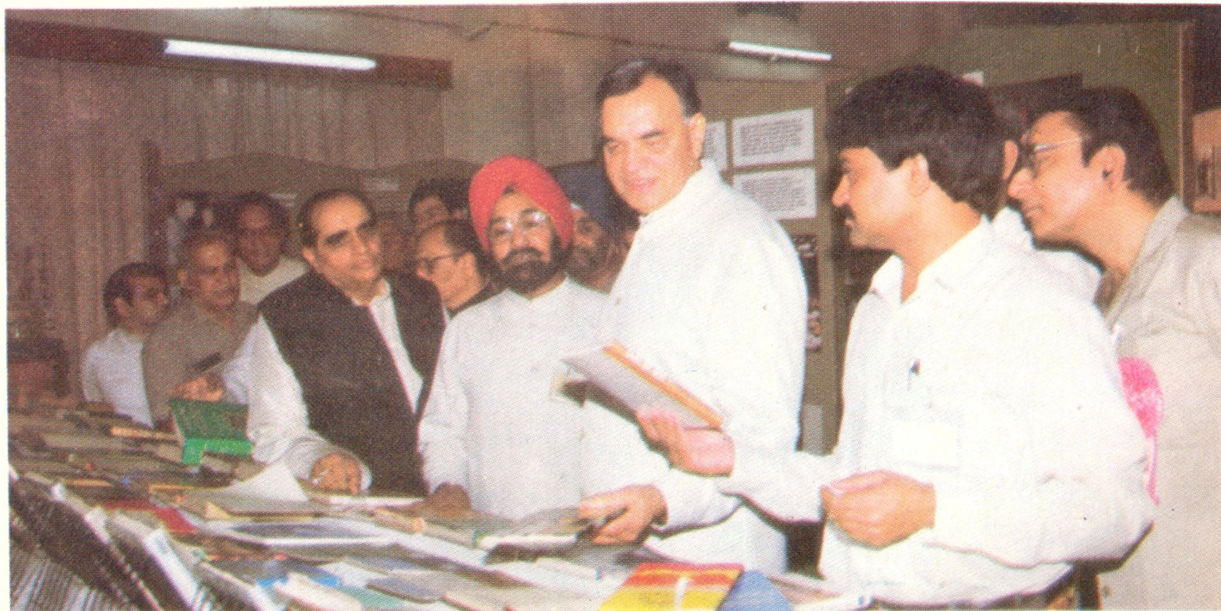
Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr Bal Ram Jakhar, inaugurating the Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India held at Bhopal, September 20-21, 1989



Secretary General, Lok Sabha, Dr Subhash C. Kashyap, presiding the Conference of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India at Bhopal, September 19, 1989



Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr Bal Ram Jakhar, inaugurating the exhibition on "Parliament and State Legislatures" at Bhopal organised during the Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India at Bhopal, September 20-21, 1989



Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr Bal Ram Jakhar, having a look at the books displayed at the exhibition on "Parliament and State Legislatures" held during the Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India at Bhopal, September 20-21, 1989



Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr Bal Ram Jakhar, presiding over the Conference of Presiding Officers of the Legislative Bodies in India, Srinagar, September 16-17, 1987



Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr Bal Ram Jakhar, inaugurating the three newly constituted Subject Committees on September 17, 1989



Eighth Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held in New Delhi between January 6-8, 1986



Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr Bal Ram Jakhar, leading the Indian Delegation at the 76th Conference of Inter Parliamentary Union at Buenos Aires October 6-11, 1986



Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr Bal Ram Jakhar, with a team of Members of the Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea led by HE Mr Hyun Wook Kim, Chairman of the Committee on September 28, 1989



Banquet Party given by the Speaker, Lok Sabha Dr Bal Ram Jakhar, in honour of visiting British Parliamentary Delegates led by HE Mr Bernard Weatherill, Speaker, House of Commons on August 16, 1989



Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, looking at the model of the Sansadiya Gyanpeeth after laying foundation of the building on August 15, 1987



Inauguration of exhibition on 'GV Mavalankar Centenary' and 'Diamond Jubilee of Lok Sabha Secretariat' by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri HKL Bhagat on November 25, 1988



Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr Bal Ram Jakhar, addressing the Members of Parliament on the occasion of the Birth Centenary of Shri G.V. Mavalankar, First Speaker of Lok Sabha on November 26, 1988

PART-I

Eighth Lok Sabha – A General Survey

After the Eighth General Elections held in December, 1984 under article 81 of the Constitution, the first sitting of the Eighth Lok Sabha was held on January 15, 1985. The five year term of the Lok Sabha was to expire on January 14, 1990. It was, however, dissolved on November 27, 1989. There were in all 14 sessions of the House covering a period of 746 days; the number of days on which the House actually sat was 485.

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 1951 to 1989 the average annual duration of the sittings was 110.35 days as against 70.36 days between the years 1929 and 1950.

During its span, the Eighth Lok Sabha held 485 sittings with a duration of 3,223 hours and 52 minutes as against 464 sittings with a duration of 3,324 hours 1 minute during the Seventh Lok Sabha, 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 Eighth Lok Sabha comes to 7 hours and 4 minutes as compared to 7 hours and 9 minutes of the Seventh Lok Sabha, 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.

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 Eighth Lok Sabha, Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Leader of the House from January 15, 1985 to November 27, 1989.

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"

There was no Leader of the Opposition in the Eighth Lok Sabha as no group in the Opposition had the requisite minimum strength to be accorded the recognition as a party.

President's Address

Under article 87(1) of the Constitution, the President addressed the two Houses of Parliament five times, viz., at the commencement of the first, fifth, eighth (Part I), tenth and thirteenth sessions of the Eighth 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 77 hours 6 minutes or 2.40 per cent of the total time taken.

Time Taken on Various Kinds of Business

Of the total time, 3223 hours 52 minutes taken by the House, legislative business (excluding Budget) claimed the maximum, i.e. 806 hours 59 minutes or 25.05 per cent as against 23.99 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha, 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 Eighth Lok Sabha was 21.74 per cent of the total time as against 20.84 per cent of the total in the Seventh Lok Sabha, 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 Eighth Lok Sabha was 12.80 as compared to 12.20 in the Seventh Lok Sabha, 13.70 in the Sixth, 12.61 in the Fifth, 15.94 in the Fourth, 15.1 in the Third and Second and 14.6 in the First Lok Sabha.

The percentage of time taken on Resolutions in the Eighth Lok Sabha was 5.47 as compared to 3.96 in the Seventh Lok Sabha, 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 Eighth Lok Sabha was 3.66 per cent of the total time as against 6.35 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha, 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 Eighth Lok Sabha as regards the time devoted to various kinds of business was that a total of 508 hours 34 minutes, accounting for as much as 15.77 per cent of the total time, was devoted to discussions under Rule 193 and Rule 55.

Questions

A total of 2,50,098 notices of Questions were received from Members during the Eighth Lok Sabha as against 2,69,221 during the Seventh Lok Sabha, 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 98,390 Questions representing 39.34 per cent of the total were admitted during the Eighth Lok Sabha. The corresponding figures for the Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, Fourth, Third, Second and First Lok Sabhas were 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 89,256 or 90.72 per cent were unstarred; 9,115 or 9.26 per cent were starred; and only 19 or 0.02 per cent were Short Notice Questions.

The Ministers to whom the largest number of Questions were addressed were those of Finance (8,816); Agriculture (7,461); Industry (7,417) and Human Resource Development (4,814).

Legislative Work

During the Eighth 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 333 of which 92 related to financial subjects. The Constitution was amended 10 times. The Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Act, 1985 (popularly known as the Anti-defection Act) and The Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, 1988 (dealing with electoral reforms) were the important ones. Two other important Constitution Amendment Bills, namely the Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1989 and the Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1989, popularly known as The Panchayati Raj Bill and Nagarpalika Bill, respectively were passed by the Lok Sabha. However, both these Bills were negatived by the Rajya Sabha.

Among the laws enacted in the social sphere, mention may be made of The Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1986; The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986; The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986; The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 and The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

Adjournment Motions

During the span of the Eighth Lok Sabha, notices of as many as 1801 adjournment motions were received. Of these, 80 notices on four subjects were admitted and discussed for a total time of 18 hours and 27 minutes.

The matters discussed through these adjournment motions related to the steep rise in prices of fertilisers and petroleum products, failure of the Government to ensure strict security arrangements at the Rajghat on October 2, 1986, serious situation arising out of an accident involving Indian Airlines aircraft, situation

arising out of increasing terrorist activities in Punjab and Delhi.

No-confidence Motions

During the Eighth Lok Sabha, notices of two motions of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers were received, of which one was negatived and the other standing in the name of Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan was not taken up as the member was not present in the House to ask for leave.

Calling Attention Notices

As many as 24,037 Calling Attention Notices, under rule 197, were received during the Eighth Lok Sabha. Of these, 1252 were admitted representing 5.17 per cent of the total. In response to the notices admitted, 110 statements were made in the House by the Ministers concerned.

Motions

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

Ninetyfour short duration discussions under rule 193 were held and twentyfour motions under rule 191 and rule 342 were discussed. The number of Half-an-hour discussions held under rule 55 was sixty.

Some of the important discussions raised under rule 193 related to the National Transport Policy; Judicial reforms in the country; New Textile Policy; Communal disturbances in various parts of the country; the situation in Punjab; Economic situation in the country; Dismal performance of the Indian sportsmen at the Seoul Olympics; Need to preserve the sanctity and dignity of the National symbols; Drought situation in the country; Continuing price rise; Atrocities on Harijans, Adivasis and Women; Joint Committee to enquire into Bofors contract; Flood situation in the country and relief measures undertaken by the Government; the successful testing of 'Agni' and the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

Resolutions

In all 83 resolutions were discussed during the Eighth Lok Sabha as against 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 83 resolutions taken up by the Eighth Lok Sabha, 11 were Government Resolutions; 48 were statutory resolutions moved in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution; 15 were Private Members' resolutions; one related to removal of the Speaker from the office and 8 were proposed by the Speaker. While all the Government resolutions and those proposed by the Speaker were adopted, all the 15 resolutions moved by Private Members were negatived. The resolution for the removal of the Speaker from the office was also negatived. Twenty of the 48 statutory resolutions were adopted.

The resolutions proposed by the Speaker related to: Condemnation of the inhuman policy of apartheid of the racist regime of South Africa; Execution of Benjamin Moloise; Appeal to the leaders of the USA and the USSR to work for substantial reduction in the stockpiles of nuclear warheads; Grief and sorrow at the enormous loss of human lives and property on account of cyclonic storm in Tamil Nadu; Sympathies with the people of Columbia who were victims of the fury of nature; Shock and indignation at the bombing raids by the USA on the territory of Lybia; Demand for immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela, the great and noble freedom fighter of South Africa; and for intensification of international campaign against apartheid in South Africa.

Points of Order

During the Eighth Lok Sabha, 194 points of order were raised out of which 34 were upheld by the Speaker taking 11 hours and 14 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 shall 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 Eighth Lok Sabha, 112 members who sought permission to remain absent from the sittings of the House were granted leave of absence by Lok Sabha on the recommendations of the Committee.

Procedural Developments *

The Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, adopted in 1952, were for the first time subjected to comprehensive review by the Rules Committee in 1988-89 to bring the same in conformity with the actual practice that had evolved and developed over the years through the rulings from the chair, precedents, conventions, etc. The Reports containing recommendations of the Committee, which came into force w.e.f. May 9, 1989, were laid on the Table of the House on May 2 & 3, 1989. The highlights of the amendments to the Rules are as follows:

As far as notices of Adjournment Motions are concerned, a member should not give more than one notice of Adjournment Motion for a sitting.

It is a very rare occasion when two Calling Attention Notices are taken up on the same day. The Rules have been amended to provide that the fixation of time for taking up the second Calling Attention Notice be left to the discretion of the Speaker.

Regarding *suo motu* statements by Ministers, a Minister can make a statement pertaining to a subject for which he is responsible, to explain Government's policy in regard to a specific matter of public importance or topical interest.

On the issue of removal of Speaker or Deputy Speaker, it has been decided that a resolution for removal of the Speaker/Deputy Speaker should satisfy the following conditions:

- (i) it shall be specific with respect to the charges;
- (ii) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed;
- (iii) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements.

As far as raising of matters under rule 377 is concerned, rules 377A to 377C have been added to the Rules of Procedure of the House laying down the conditions of admissibility, the procedure to be followed for tabling notices and their validity. It has also been decided that Ministries should furnish, within a month, their replies to points raised under rule 377.

*For a detailed survey of the various procedural developments that have taken place during the tenure of the Eighth Lok Sabha see Article entitled "Procedural Initiatives, Innovations and Developments-the Eighth Lok Sabha (1985-1989)".

Certain consequential amendments to Directions by the Speaker and issue of new directions, as recommended by the Committee, were approved by the Speaker, Lok Sabha and laid on the Table of the House on May 10, 1989.

Subject Committees

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Rules Committee, the Eighth Lok Sabha took a major step forward in strengthening the Parliamentary Committee System by setting up three new 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 will *inter alia* examine the activities of the concerned Ministries and allied departments/organisations. They would report as to what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reforms consistent with the policy approved by Parliament could be effected.

Activities of Parliamentary Committees

During the Eighth Lok Sabha, various Standing Committees of Parliament held a total of 1385 sittings. The three Financial Committees accounted for as many as 541 sittings.

The Committee on Public Accounts held 226 sittings of 468 hours' duration. The Committee constituted 52 Sub-Committees/Study Groups and visited 143 offices during their tours. The Committee presented 186 reports.

The Committee on Estimates held 83 sittings of 282.15 hours' duration. The Committee constituted 30 Sub-Committees/Study Groups and presented 150 reports. The Committee visited 251 establishments/organisations during their tours.

The Committee on Public Undertakings held 232 sittings of 448.35 hours' duration. The Committee constituted 29 Sub-Committees/Study Groups and visited 143 establishments/organisations during their tours. The Committee presented 70 reports.

Of the other Committees, the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes held 124 sittings of about 311 hours' duration. The Committee constituted 25 Sub-Committees/Study Groups and visited 123 places during their tours. The Committee presented 50 reports.

Two Bills were referred to the Joint Committees which held 55 sittings and presented 2 reports. The Joint Committee on The Lok Pal Bill, 1985 held 19 sittings, while the Joint Committees on the Indian Railways Bill, 1986 held 36 sittings. Both the Joint Committees presented one report each.

Services to Members

As in the previous Lok Sabhas, the members of the Eighth 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 record number of publications – books, brochures, monographs, information bulletins, etc. – showing an increase of more than four times as compared to the Seventh Lok Sabha.

The publications brought out during the Eighth Lok Sabha include Nehru and Parliament, SAARC, Parliaments of the Commonwealth, Dada Saheb Mavalankar: Father of Lok Sabha, Constitution Amendment in India, Political Events Annual, 1987 and 1988, South Africa and Apartheid, President's Rule in States and Presidential Elections, besides a large number of publications under the Policy Studies Series like Foreign Policy, Agricultural Policy, Health Policy, Industrial Policy, Labour Policy and so on.

From time to time, well documented and exhaustive Backgrounders on subjects before the House, like the Union-State Relations, Panchayati Raj Bill, Public Sector, Indian Railways, Indo-Nepalese Relations, Decentralisation of Planning, etc., were also brought out and made available to members to facilitate purposeful debate. Besides, relevant information was supplied in response to as many 20,768* references/requests from Members.

The sale proceeds of various parliamentary publications touched an all time high figure of Rs. 11 lakhs in one year. In addition, an amount of over Rs.1 lakh was realised from the sale of parliamentary souvenirs which were devised for the first time during the Eighth Lok Sabha.

Sansadiya Gyanpeeth, C.C.T.V. and Computer Centre

Among the notable initiatives during the Eighth Lok Sabha were the laying of foundation stone of "Sansadiya Gyanpeeth"—a new functionally viable building for Parliament Library and other institutions like the Parliamentary Museum and Archives; installation of close circuit T.V. system with monitors at 90 vantage points in the Parliament House Complex, establishment of a Computer Centre and a Microfilm Unit in the Parliament Library, to mention only a few.

In January, 1985, Parliament Library Information System (PARLIS) made a beginning in the field of Computerised Information Services with the assistance of the National Informatics Centre (NIC) of the Planning Commission. The information stored in the Computers and data available for online retrieval, *inter alia*, related to: Selected Questions and Answers (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) with abstracts from 1985; Debates (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) from 1985; Government and Private Members' Bills from 1985;

Presidential and Vice Presidential Elections from 1952; Statistical Tables on different areas of economy, etc.

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 Eighth Lok Sabha, the Bureau arranged 1 Seminar; 14 Orientation Programmes for new members of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies; conducted 164 Training Courses and Programmes covering 7170 officers and made arrangements for study visits of members of State Legislatures Officers/Probationers of All India/Central Services, State Governments and State Legislature Secretariats, foreign administrators and students of various Universities/institutions. Five Parliamentary Internship Programmes and four 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 yet another 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 institution 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. Sixteen exhibitions were organised during the Eighth Lok Sabha. Parliamentary Museum was also enriched by various types of collection which included 20 models, 118 photographs, films and video recordings and commemorative stamps during this period.

Hall of National Achievements

The General Purposes Committee of the Lok Sabha on August 1, 1984, approved a proposal for the establishment of a Hall of National Achievements (HNA) which would seek to present an overall picture of the progress the nation has achieved in diverse fields, particularly since independence.

HNA would present, through exhibitions, models, photographs and other visual material, a panoramic view of India's post independence achievements. The underlying idea is to project, through audio-visual means, an integrated and healthy image of the country to members of foreign parliamentary delegations, visiting dignitaries, students, tourists and others coming to Delhi.

* Upto November 27, 1989.

Socio-Economic Background of Lok Sabha Members *

Following the general elections, the Eighth Lok Sabha (House of the People) was constituted on December 31, 1984. The House met for the first time on January 15, 1985. The late Shri Jagjivan Ram, the then senior most member of the Lok Sabha, who was appointed Speaker *pro-tem* by the President, administered the oath of office to the new members. Dr Bal Ram Jakhar was unanimously elected the Speaker of the Eighth Lok Sabha.

The Constitution of India provides that subject to the provision for nomination by the President of two members for representation of the Anglo-Indian community, the House of the People shall consist of not more than five hundred and thirty[†] members chosen from territorial constituencies in the States and not more than twenty members to represent the Union Territories. The actual strength of the Eighth Lok Sabha at the time of its constitution was, however, less; elections had not been held in Assam and Punjab along with the general elections. Subsequently, elections for the 13 constituencies in Punjab and 14 constituencies in Assam were held on September 15 and December 16, 1985, respectively.

An analysis of the background of the Eighth Lok Sabha members provides interesting insights into the representative dimension of our legislative leadership. The members belonged to different age-groups, were drawn from diverse educational and occupational backgrounds and had varied experience. An attempt has been made here to highlight their age profile, level of educational achievement, occupational background, marital status and previous legislative experience. The level of women representation in the Eighth Lok Sabha has also been analysed.

Age Profile

The Constitution lays down no age limit for membership of Parliament. But, it prescribes a minimum

age of 25 years to contest elections for membership of the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and 30 years for membership of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha). In the Eighth Lok Sabha, as had been the case in previous Lok Sabhas, middle-aged members in the age range of 41–55 had the largest representation (See Table 1). They constituted 42.1 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha compared to 44.2 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha. In fact, representation was the highest in the Fifth Lok Sabha—53.2 per cent—and was the lowest in the Eighth Lok Sabha. Young members who were either 40 or below account for 19.4 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha compared to 23.7 per cent in the previous House. The representation of this group was the highest in the Second Lok Sabha with 33.6 per cent and the lowest in the Eighth Lok Sabha. There had been, however, a marginal decline in the representation of the very young members in the age group of 25–30 from 1.7 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha to 1.3 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha. Members in this age group had the largest ever representation in the First Lok Sabha with 6 per cent. Old members who were 56 years of age or above had the highest ever representation of 38.5 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha compared to 32.1 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha and 18.5 per cent in the First Lok Sabha. An interesting development again was the enhanced representation of the very old members in the age group of 81–85 in the Eighth Lok Sabha. Their representation was 0.6 per cent compared to 0.1 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha. In the first two Lok Sabhas, they had no representation. There had also been an increase in the average age of members in the Eighth Lok Sabha. It was 51.4 as against 49.9 in the Seventh Lok Sabha. Corresponding figures for the Lok Sabhas from the First to the Sixth were, 46.5, 46.7, 49.4, 48.7, 49.2, and 52.1, respectively.

Perhaps one of the most outstanding features of the Eighth Lok Sabha was that the Leader of the House (The Prime Minister), Shri Rajiv Gandhi himself was the youngest ever person to occupy this position. In fact, he was one of the youngest Prime Ministers anywhere in the history of the democratic world.

* Contributed by Press and Public Relations Wing (LARRDI Service), Lok Sabha Secretariat.

† The Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act, 1987 substituted the words "five hundred and twenty-five members" by the words "five hundred and thirty members"

TABLE 1
Distribution of Members from First to Eighth Lok Sabhas by Age Groups

Age Groups in years	1st Lok Sabha		2nd Lok Sabha		3rd Lok Sabha		4th Lok Sabha		5th Lok Sabha		6th Lok Sabha		7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha	
	In Nos.	In %	In Nos.	In %	In Nos.	In %	In Nos.	In %	In Nos.	In %	In Nos.	In %	In Nos.	In %	In Nos.	In %
	25-30	28	6.0	13	2.6	11	2.3	22	4.4	16	3.1	18	3.5	9	1.7	7	1.3
31-35	54	11.6	60	12.3	34	7.1	37	7.5	28	5.5	26	5.0	43	8.3	36	6.8
36-40	58	12.5	91	18.7	64	13.5	68	13.7	62	12.3	62	11.9	71	13.7	60	11.3
41-45	68	14.7	71	14.6	79	16.6	84	17.0	76	15.0	69	13.3	75	14.5	73	13.7
46-50	74	16.0	64	13.1	73	15.4	85	17.0	99	19.6	94	18.1	70	13.5	77	14.5
51-55	93	20.3	76	15.6	69	14.5	69	14.0	94	18.6	94	18.1	84	16.2	74	13.9
56-60	47	10.1	70	14.4	58	12.2	55	11.0	57	11.3	66	12.7	87	16.8	80	15.1
61-65	29	6.2	25	5.1	58	12.2	39	7.9	35	6.9	41	8.0	41	7.9	74	13.9
66-70	10	2.0	12	2.4	21	4.4	25	5.0	25	4.9	33	6.4	24	4.6	30	5.7
71-75	1	0.2	4	1.0	6	1.2	10	2.0	9	1.7	11	2.1	11	2.1	11	2.1
76-80	..	..	..	..	1	0.2	1	0.2	2	0.4	4	0.7	3	0.6	6	1.1
81-85	..	..	..	..	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.1	3	0.6
Total	462		486		475		496		504		519		519		531	
Total Number of seats	499		500		503		523		521		544		544		544	

Occupational Background

Quite in tune with the pattern of representation in six of the seven preceding Lok Sabhas, agriculturists and lawyers constituted a majority of the membership in the Eighth Lok Sabha as well (See Table 2). Together they accounted for more than 57 per cent. Categorywise, agriculturists constituted the single largest group in the new House—38.3 per cent compared to 39.3 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha and 22.5 per cent in the First Lok Sabha. A significant development was the decline in the representation of full-time political and social workers. Their representation had decreased from 17.2 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha to 16 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha. They had no representation at all in the first two Lok Sabhas. Lawyers too, experienced a decline in their representation. They constituted 19.1 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha compared to 22.2 per cent in the previous Lok Sabha. In fact, they constituted the single largest group in the first two Lok Sabhas—35.6 per cent and 30.5 per cent, respectively.

Traders and industrialists had improved their position, their representation being 6.8 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha compared to 6.3 per cent in the previous House. However, they constituted 12 per cent in the First Lok Sabha. Similarly, the representation of teachers and educationists had increased from 6.7 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha to 7.7 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha. This group had the largest representation in the Second Lok Sabha with 11.3 per

cent. However, the representation of 'journalists and writers' declined in the Eighth Lok Sabha. They constituted just 1.3 per cent compared to 2.9 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha and 10.4 per cent in the First Lok Sabha. Those who were either in the civil or military service have registered an increase in their representation from 0.9 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha to 3.0 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha. The largest ever representation of this group was in the Second Lok Sabha—(4.0 per cent).

There has also been a significant improvement in the pattern of representation of medical practitioners from 1.9 per cent in the previous Lok Sabha to 4 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha. This was the highest, next only to the First Lok Sabha figure of 4.9 per cent. The representation of engineers and technologists had decreased from 1.1 per cent in the earlier House to 0.8 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha. This group had no representation in the first two Lok Sabhas.

Former rulers had also an enhanced representation—0.6 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha compared to 0.2 per cent in the previous Lok Sabha. They had the maximum representation of 2.1 per cent in the Third Lok Sabha. A development worthy of notice was the increase in the representation of industrial workers from 0.8 per cent in the previous House to 1.3 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha. In the first two Lok Sabhas, there were no industrial workers. Religious missionaries had of course, the same representation of 0.2 per cent in the Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabhas.

TABLE 2

Occupational Background of Members from First to Eighth Lok Sabhas

Prior Occupations	1st Lok Sabha		2nd Lok Sabha		3rd Lok Sabha		4th Lok Sabha		5th Lok Sabha		6th Lok Sabha		7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha	
	In Nos.	In %	In Nos.	In %	In Nos.	In %	In Nos.	In %	In Nos.	In %	In Nos.	In %	In Nos.	In %	In Nos.	In %
	Agriculturists	97	22.5	141	29.1	129	27.4	154	30.6	168	33.2	189	36.0	206	39.3	20	38.3
Political & Social workers	..	..	..	..	88	18.7	115	22.9	96	19.0	105	20.0	90	17.2	85	16.0
Lawyers	153	35.6	147	30.5	115	24.5	88	17.5	103	20.5	123	23.4	116	22.2	101	19.1
Traders & Industrialists	52	12.0	50	10.2	50	10.3	39	7.5	35	6.8	17	3.3	33	6.3	36	6.8
Teachers & Educationists	43	9.9	55	11.3	27	5.8	33	6.5	36	7.1	44	8.4	35	6.7	41	7.7
Journalists and writers	45	10.4	50	10.2	27	5.8	24	4.8	32	6.3	11	2.7	15	2.9	7	1.3
Civil and Military Service	16	3.7	19	4.0	4	0.9	16	3.2	17	3.4	9	1.7	5	0.9	16	3.0
Medical Practitioners	21	4.9	17	3.5	14	3.0	14	2.8	9	1.7	10	1.9	10	1.9	21	4.0
Engineers and Technologists	..	..	..	..	4	0.9	7	1.4	6	1.2	5	0.9	6	1.1	4	0.8
Former Rulers	5	1.1	7	1.4	10	2.1	7	1.4	2	0.4	3	0.6	1	0.2	3	0.6
Industrial Workers	..	..	..	..	1	0.2	1	0.2	..	..	9	1.7	4	0.8	7	1.3
Religious Missionaries	..	..	..	..	1	0.2	4	0.8	2	0.4	..	..	1	0.2	1	0.2
Artists	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.2	..	..	..	..	1	0.2	5	0.9
Total	432		486		470		503		506		525		523		530	
Total number of seats	499		500		503		523		521		544		544		544	

TABLE 3

Educational Background of Members from First to Eighth Lok Sabhas

Educational Background	1st Lok Sabha		2nd Lok Sabha		3rd Lok Sabha		4th Lok Sabha		5th Lok Sabha		6th Lok Sabha		7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha	
	In Nos.	In %	In Nos.	In %	In Nos.	In %	In Nos.	In %	In Nos.	In %	In Nos.	In %	In Nos.	In %	In Nos.	In %
	Under Matriculates	112	23.2	120	25.4	141	28.7	54	11.5	119	23.1	52	9.8	53	10.0	42	7.9
Matriculates/Higher Secondary or Intermediate Certificate holders	88	18.4	90	19.1	87	17.7	101	22.1	82	16.0	132	24.9	118	22.3	112	21.0
Graduates	177	37.1	160	33.9	157	32.0	172	35.4	178	34.6	205	38.7	213	40.3	238	44.6
Post-Graduates (including technical qualifications)	85	17.8	92	19.5	98	20.0	113	24.7	127	24.7	132	24.9	136	25.8	131	24.6
Doctoral Degree or other high academic qualification holders	15	3.5	9	2.1	7	1.6	17	6.3	8	1.5	9	1.7	8	1.5	10	1.9
Total	477		471		490		457		514		530		528		533	
Total number of seats	499		500		503		523		521		544		544		544	

Artists had improved their position, their representation having been 0.9 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha compared to 0.2 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha. Religious missionaries and artists had no representation in the first two Lok Sabhas.

Educational Background

The Constitution does not prescribe any educational qualification for membership of Parliament. Despite this, however, educational levels of members of the Lok Sabha have all along remained reasonably high. The Eighth Lok Sabha, in fact, had the distinction of having the highest proportion of educated members (see Table 3).

More than 71 per cent were graduates or those, with higher academic accomplishments. This was an improvement upon the all-time record of 67.6 per cent for the Seventh Lok Sabha members. Going by any single category, graduates accounted for the largest representation in the Eighth Lok Sabha - 44.6 per cent compared to 40.3 per cent in the previous House. This was the highest so far in any of the Lok Sabhas. The representation of graduates was the lowest in the Third Lok Sabha - 32 per cent. There had been a slight decline in the representation of post-graduates in the Eighth Lok Sabha. It had come down from the all-time record of 25.8 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha to 24.6 per cent. The

lowest ever representation of post-graduates was in the First Lok Sabha—17.8 per cent. Those with doctoral degrees and other higher academic qualifications had a slightly enhanced representation in the Eighth Lok Sabha. They constituted 1.9 per cent compared to 1.5 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha. They had the maximum representation of 6.3 per cent in the Fourth Lok Sabha. As in the case of post-graduates, there had also been a slight decline in the representation of matriculates, higher secondary and intermediate certificate holders in the Eighth Lok Sabha. It was 21.0 per cent compared to 22.3 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha. Their lowest ever representation of 16 per cent was in the Fifth Lok Sabha. A welcome development was the decline in the representation of under-matriculats. It was just 7.9 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha compared to 10.9 per cent in the previous House. As a matter of fact, this was the lowest so far in any of the Lok Sabhas. The largest ever representation of under-matriculats was in the Third Lok Sabha with 28.7 per cent.

Marital Status

In the Eighth Lok Sabha, an overwhelming majority of the members were married. They constituted 96.6 per cent of the membership as compared to 93.1 per cent in the previous House. Unmarried members accounted for just 3.4 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha whereas they constituted 6.9 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha. The married members in the Eighth Lok Sabha included one couple as against three in the previous House.

Of the 18 unmarried members of the Eighth Lok Sabha, 5 (27.8 per cent) were from West Bengal, 3 each (16.7 per cent) from Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, 2 (11.1 per cent) from Tamil Nadu and 1 each (5.6 per cent) from Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and the Union Territory of Pondicherry. In the Seventh Lok Sabha, of the 36 unmarried members, 19 (52.8 per cent) were from West Bengal, 4 each (11.1 per cent) from Bihar and Tamil Nadu, 3 (8.3 per cent) from Madhya Pradesh and 1 each (2.8 per cent) from Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa and the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

With the exception of 28 members of the Seventh Lok Sabha (5.7 per cent) and 27 members of the Eighth Lok Sabha (5.3 per cent), all others had children. In the Eighth Lok Sabha, 106 members (20.7 per cent) had 3 children each followed by 101 members (19.7 per cent) with two each and 51 members (9.9 per cent) with only one child each. The remaining 228 members (44.4 per cent) had children ranging from 4 to 10. In comparison, in the Seventh Lok Sabha, 88 members (18.1 per cent) had three children each followed by 76 members (15.5 per cent) with 2 children each and 52 members (10.6 per cent) with only 1 child each. As many as 245 members (50.1 per cent) had children ranging from 4 to 12.

Women Members

The Eighth Lok Sabha had the unique distinction of having the largest ever representation of women members. There were 44 women members in that House. They constituted 8.1 per cent as compared to 4.4 per cent in the First Lok Sabha, 5.4 per cent in the Second Lok Sabha, 6.7 per cent in the Third Lok Sabha, 5.9 per cent in the Fourth Lok Sabha, 4.2 per cent in the Fifth Lok Sabha, 3.4 per cent in the Sixth Lok Sabha and 5.1 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha. This enhanced representation was indicative of the increasing participation of women in national politics.

Previous Legislative Experience

The most distinguishing characteristic of the Eighth Lok Sabha was that an unusually large number of its members were new members. If prior legislative experience is taken as the yardstick, as many as 48.5 per cent of the members of the Eighth Lok Sabha were new entrants. [See Table 4]. Of these, as many as 21.7 per cent were members of both Parliament and State Legislatures at one time or the other, 0.6 per cent were members of the Central Legislative Assembly and the Constituent Assembly, 1.3 per cent of the Provisional Parliament, 2.0 per cent of the First Lok Sabha, 3.1 per cent of the Second Lok Sabha, 4 per cent of the Third Lok Sabha, 7.2 per cent of the Fourth Lok Sabha, 13.4 per cent of the Fifth Lok Sabha, 11.6 per cent of the Sixth Lok Sabha and 43.6 per cent of the Seventh Lok Sabha. 1.8 per cent of the members of the present House were members of the Rajya Sabha at one time or the other. Members with some legislative experience in the Central Legislature, in fact, constituted a majority of 51.5 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha.

Veteran Parliamentarians

Among those with previous legislative experience, three veteran parliamentarians deserve special mention. They were the late Shri Jagjivan Ram, Professor N.G. Ranga and Shri Frank Anthony. All of them were members of the Central Legislative Assembly before Independence and the Constituent Assembly. Of them all, Professor Ranga had the longest Legislative innings at the Centre. He entered the Central Legislative Assembly in 1935. But for a break of membership during 1971–77, he had all along been a member of the national Legislature. Shri Jagjivan Ram, ever since his election to the Central Legislative Assembly in 1946 continued to be a member till his death without any interruption. He was a member of the Bihar Legislative Council for one year during 1936–37 and of the Bihar Legislative Assembly for 9 years during 1937–46. If this experience in the provincial legislature is also taken into account, Shri Jagjivan Ram had the longest legislative experience. Shri Frank Anthony

had the record experience of about 40 years as a member. After his first election to the Central Legislative Assembly in the year 1942, he continued to be a member of the popular House till 1977. In fact, from 1952 to 1977 he was a nominated member of the Lok Sabha. Since 1980, after a break of three years, he was again nominated as a member representing the Anglo-Indian Community.

TABLE 4

Previous Legislative Experience of Eighth Lok Sabha Members

Legislature	No. of Members	Percentage to Total
Central Legislative Assembly (1942-46)	3	0.6
Constituent Assembly (1946-50)	3	0.6
Provisional Parliament (1950-52)	7	1.3
First Lok Sabha (1952-57)	11	2.0
Second Lok Sabha (1957-62)	17	3.1
Third Lok Sabha (1962-67)	22	4.0
Fourth Lok Sabha (1967-70)	39	7.2
Fifth Lok Sabha (1971-77)	73	13.4
Sixth Lok Sabha (1977-80)	63	11.6
Seventh Lok Sabha (1980-84)	237	43.6
Council of States (Rajya Sabha)	10	1.8
New Entrants	264	48.5

Going by ministerial positions, Speakerships or Deputy Speakerships, prior to membership in the Eighth Lok Sabha, one finds an enhanced representation of members who have held such high offices. 10.5 per cent of the members of the Eighth Lok Sabha were Ministers in the Union Council of Ministers at one point of time or the other. In the Seventh Lok Sabha, such members constituted only 8.1 per cent. Members who held ministerial positions in State cabinets accounted for 22.6 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha. Such members constituted 19.3 per cent of the membership in the previous House. The percentage of members who held Speakership in the Central Legislature came to 0.6 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha compared to 0.2 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha. Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar who was unanimously elected as the Speaker of the Eighth Lok Sabha was also the Speaker in the previous House. It was incidentally

for the first time that any Speaker of the Lok Sabha after completing a full five-year term, was re-elected Speaker for a successive term. Shri B.R. Bhagat was a former Speaker and Professor G.G. Swell a former Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav was earlier Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. Members of the Eighth Lok Sabha who were Speakers or Deputy Speakers in State Legislatures constituted 3.3 per cent as compared to 1.7 per cent in the previous House. 2.6 per cent of the members of the Eighth Lok Sabha were Chief Ministers at one time or the other as compared to 3.9 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha. The late Shri Charan Singh, a former Prime Minister of India, was also a member of the Eighth Lok Sabha till his death in May, 1987.

Conclusion

The content of parliamentary representation occupies a key position in any scheme of democratic Government. The Lok Sabha, which is the popular House of Parliament, is the mirror and the microcosm of the nation. No political institution in the country is more reflective of the contemporary social structure and social forces at work than this House. The composition of the Eighth Lok Sabha, like the previous ones, revealed that middle-aged legislators were the most favoured group of the Indian electorate. Judged by their educational qualifications, the level of achievements of the members of that House was by far the highest. This incidentally also shows that the collective educational level of the Lok Sabha had been improving very consistently right from the First Lok Sabha to the Eighth Lok Sabha.

Female representation was the highest in the Eighth Lok Sabha in comparison to the earlier Lok Sabhas. A vast majority of the members had previous legislative experience in the Union or State Legislatures. Again, agriculturists constituted the single largest group in the occupational composition of the Eighth Lok Sabha—a trend set in motion right from the Third Lok Sabha and one that indicates how each successive Lok Sabha in its composition has been becoming more and more representative of the people at the grassroots—of those who live in villages and work on farms.

Eighth Lok Sabha : Speaker Jakhar's Rulings*

It is one of the important functions and responsibilities of the Speaker to interpret the Constitution and the Rules, so far as matters in or relating to the precincts of Parliament and business of the House and its proceedings are concerned and no one, including the Government, can enter into any argument or controversy with the Speaker over such interpretation. His rulings constitute precedents by which subsequent Speakers, Members and Officers are guided. Rulings of the Speaker cannot be questioned except on a substantive motion. Speaker's decision is final and he is not bound to give reasons. He does not enter into public or press controversies regarding his Rulings.

The present Speaker Dr Balram Jakhar who has adorned the Chair with distinction over the last decade was the ninth Speaker of Lok Sabha. First elected to the exalted office on 22 January, 1980, he was re-elected as Speaker of Eighth Lok Sabha on 16 January, 1985. During this period, he has had to face a turbulent House on many occasions and was called upon to give his rulings on a host of contentious issues on which the House itself was badly divided. The present article recapitulates some of the most important rulings given by Speaker Jakhar during the term of the Eighth Lok Sabha for the benefit of those interested in the functioning of the supreme legislative body in our country. The range, variety and depth of these rulings indeed makes a fascinating study. It is, therefore, only proper that in certain cases the entire text of the observations/rulings by the Speaker is reproduced in full for the benefit of the reader. The rulings themselves have been arranged subject-wise in an alphabetical order.

Budget

Budget can be presented to the House on such day as the President may direct and not necessarily on the last day of February

On 28 February, 1987 immediately after Speaker Jakhar called the Prime Minister (Shri Rajiv Gandhi) who was also holding the Finance portfolio, to present the General Budget for 1987-88, a member (Prof Madhu

Dandavate) on a point of order stated that it had been the convention of the House that Budget should be presented on the last working day of the month of February. Since 28 February, 1987 was a closed holiday being Saturday, that convention had not been honoured. Disallowing the member's contention, Speaker Jakhar referred to Rule 204(1) of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha which reads as under :

"The Annual Financial Statement or the Statement of the estimated Receipts and Expenditure of the Government of India in respect of each financial year (hereinafter referred to as 'the Budget') shall be presented to the House on such day as the President may direct."

Commission of Inquiry : Report of

Referring to the question raised by several members on 28 March, 1989, whether Government had laid the complete Report of the Thakkar Commission on the Table of the House, Speaker Jakhar in his ruling on 3rd April, 1989 observed that the complete Report of the Thakkar Commission had been laid on the Table. After considering the matter in all its aspects including the opinion given by the Attorney-General and the views expressed by members in the House during discussion on the question of privilege on the issue earlier on that day, it appeared that the Commission had used the words 'Report', 'Volumes', 'Parts', 'Materials' and 'Records' rather loosely. He added that having laid the Interim and Final Reports of the Thakkar Commission alongwith a statement of action taken thereon, on the Table of the House on 27 March, 1989, in terms of sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, Government had fulfilled the statutory requirement. Full text of the ruling is reproduced in Appendix I.

Courts

(i) *Speaker not to appear before a Court of Law*

On 6 November, 1987, Speaker Jakhar informed the House of a notice received on 20 October, 1987 from the Assistant Registrar of the Supreme Court requiring his appearance before the Court on 9 November, 1987 in connection with a transfer petition filed by

* Contributed by Table Office, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Sarvashri Ram Dhan and Satya Pal Malik, MPs, against the Union of India, Speaker Lok Sabha and Chairman Rajya Sabha challenging the validity and constitutionality of the Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Act, 1985, for transfer of the case from the High Court of Delhi to the Supreme Court of India. Speaker Jakhar observed that as per established practice and convention, he had decided not to respond to the notice and had passed on the relevant papers to the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice for taking such action, as he might deem fit, to apprise the Supreme Court of the correct constitutional position and well established conventions of the House.

Speaker Jakhar reiterated this ruling on 27 July, 1988, while disposing of two notices received from the Deputy Registrar, Bombay High Court (Appellate Side) on 11.7.1988, in connection with some alleged variance between the Bill (The Central Excise Tariff Bill, 1985), as passed and as gazetted with regard to the rate of excise duty on some goods.

Later, the Additional Registrar, Bombay High Court (Appellate Side) in his letter dated 6 August, 1988, addressed to Speaker, expressed his deep regrets and apologised for the letter addressed by his office "reproducing the language of the usual notice addressed to parties." He stated that keeping in view the averments of the petitioner in the two writ petitions, the office, through 'oversight' issued the letters in the usual form. He added that they (the summons) were not intended to encroach upon the privileges of the Speaker or those of the House and may be treated as cancelled.

(ii) *Application of the Rule of sub-judice*

On 17 November, 1987, Speaker Jakhar referring to a notice from a member (Prof Madhu Dandavate) regarding interpretation of *sub-judice* rule observed that the test of the *sub-judice* rule was that the matter sought to be raised in the House should be substantially identical with the one on which a court of law had to adjudicate. Drawing attention of the House to the Report of Committee of Presiding Officers (1968), he further observed that rule of *sub-judice* would apply only during the period when matter was under active consideration of a court of law or court-martial. That would mean *inter alia* :

- (a) In criminal cases—from the time charge sheet is filed till judgement is delivered;
- (b) In Civil suits—from the time issues are framed till judgement is delivered;
- (c) Injunction petitions—from the time they are admitted till orders are passed.

Ministers

Ministers should first announce important decisions in the House when it is in session

On 16 August, 1985, Speaker Jakhar while giving his ruling on a question of privilege given notice of by a

member (Prof Madhu Dandavate) against the Minister of Finance and Commerce (Shri Vishwa Nath Pratap Singh) for allegedly making policy announcements outside the House, observed that it was well established that no privilege of the House was involved if statements on matters of public importance were not first made in the House. It was, however, a matter of propriety that when the House was in session, so far as possible, important decisions should first be announced in the House. The Speaker further observed that although no breach of privilege was involved in the present case, it would have been more appropriate if the announcements were first made in the House, particularly, because these had financial implications. The Speaker urged the Ministers to take care that these aspects were kept in view in future.

On 7 March, 1988, Speaker Jakhar reiterated this ruling while disallowing notices of question of privilege tabled against the Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Buta Singh) for making announcement regarding the dissolution of the Punjab Legislative Assembly outside the House while the House was in session. He observed that proclamations under article 356 and orders thereunder could be issued even while Parliament was in session. The only requirement was that the Proclamation had to be laid on the Table of the House at the earliest opportunity. He further observed that the Constitution did not enjoin upon the President to consult Parliament when it was in session before issuing the Proclamation. Therefore, he ruled out any breach of privilege. However, he observed, it was well established that policy decisions must first be announced on the floor of the House if it was in session and it was a matter of judgement whether the present decision amounted to a policy decision.

Notices : Admissibility of

Admissibility of notices of questions etc. lies only in the jurisdiction of Speaker

Two Members (Sarvashri V. S. Krishna Iyer and Ram Pujan Patel) in whose name an Unstarred Question was admitted for 12 April, 1987 sought information, *inter alia* about the norms and rules followed for allotment of residential accommodation to the ESI doctors in Delhi and the circumstances under which out of turn allotment was allowed. In reply, the Minister of Labour stated that "these are matters of routine administration in the day-to-day working of the Corporation, and are dealt with under their delegated powers."

Later, the members represented to Speaker about withholding of information by the Minister. The representations of the members were forwarded to the concerned Ministry for complying with Direction 13A which enjoins that answers to questions shall be complete and as far as possible, each part thereof, shall be answered separately.

The Labour Secretary, instead of furnishing information, argued that the question related to day-to-day administration and should have, therefore, been disallowed. The Minister of Labour was informed that the admissibility of notices of questions lay in the jurisdiction of the Speaker and his decision could not be questioned. The Minister was further informed that any attempt to argue or raise a controversy about the admissibility of a question after it had been admitted might constitute a breach of privilege and contempt of the House. He was advised to lay the requisite information on the Table of the House. The Minister in reply explained that there was no intention on the part of Labour Secretary to cast any aspersion on the authority and judgement of the Speaker. As per direction of the Speaker, the Minister laid on the Table on 29 July, 1987 a statement giving the information as required in aforesaid question.

Parliamentary Committee : Appointment of Chairman

Speaker can appoint any member of a Parliamentary Committee as its Chairman

On 8 May, 1989, Speaker appointed Shri P. Kolan-
daivelu of AIADMK-II Group as Chairman of Public
Accounts Committee. On 9 May, Leader of Janata Dal
Group (Prof Madhu Dandavate) in a letter to Speaker
drew his attention to the convention of appointing a
member of Opposition Groups as Chairman of Public
Accounts Committee by rotation on the basis of their
respective strength and contended that the member
from Janata Dal Group should have been appointed as
Chairman. Same day, Prof Dandavate raised the matter
in the House after Question Hour whereupon Speaker
asked the member to meet him in his Chamber. As the
matter was again raised in the House on 10 and 15 May,
1989 by Prof Dandavate, Speaker Jakhar, before ad-
journing the House *sine die*, observed in a very
significant ruling that under rule 258 of the Rules of
Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the
Chairman of a Committee was to be appointed by the
Speaker from amongst the members of the Commit-
tee provided that if the Deputy Speaker was a member
of the Committee he should be appointed Chairman of
the Committee. The power vested in the Speaker in this
regard was unfettered and could not be challenged.
The Speaker could appoint anyone from among the
members of the Committee irrespective of party
affiliations. Public Accounts Committee was the oldest
committee of the Central Legislature and it was not
that it had always been chaired by a leader from the
Opposition. Before independence, the Finance Member
used to preside over the Committee on Public Accounts
of the Central Legislative Assembly and its secretarial
functions used to be discharged by the Department of
Finance. During the period 1950 to 1967, the Chairman

of the Public Accounts Committee had been appointed
from among the members of the ruling party. Since 1967
the practice developed by which the Speaker nominated
a member from the Opposition as the Chairman of the
Public Accounts Committee. There had, however, been
no consistent practice to appoint a member of the first,
second or third largest groups in the Opposition in a
strict rotational order. There had been instances where
smaller parties like the DMK and BJP, had been given
preference and the parties which had larger strength in
the House had been given opportunity in the third or
fourth year of the term of the Lok Sabha. In view of
the provisions of the Rules and Directions, the first and
foremost duty of the Speaker *vis-a-vis* the Public Ac-
counts Committee was to ensure that the Committee
functioned in a harmonious and non-partisan manner
and that its high traditions and prestige were maintained.
It might be a very salutary practice to appoint the Chair-
man of PAC from the Opposition. Also, it could not be
ignored that there was no recognised Opposition or
Opposition Party in Lok Sabha. In such a situation where
a recognised Opposition Party or Official Opposition
definitely did not exist, the Speaker had to be cautious
while thinking of some lofty parliamentary traditions in
regard to the rights and privileges of the Opposition. The
Speaker found it to be his foremost duty to ensure that
the new Public Accounts Committee functioned and
remained effective. He had, therefore, considered all
aspects of the matter, including the past practices and
conventions obtaining in India and elsewhere when he
had chosen Shri Kolan-
daivelu to be the Chairman of the
Committee. He did not find any reason to change
his decision in the matter and rejected the demand
to appoint a particular member as the Chairman of
the Public Accounts Committee for 1989-90.

The full text of the Observations/Ruling by the
Speaker in this case is reproduced in Appendix II.

President

(i) *Name of the President of India not to be brought
in controversial speeches/press interviews*

On 8 April, 1985, Speaker Jakhar associating him-
self with the feelings of the House, deprecated bringing
in the name of the President of India in controversial
speeches/press interviews by Giani Kripal Singh,
Head Granthi of Akal Takht and others.

(ii) *Relationship between the President and the
Council of Ministers can not be a matter for discussion
on the floor of the House*

On 19 March, 1987, disallowing the question of
privilege given notices of by several members against
the Prime Minister for allegedly violating article 74 of the
Constitution, Speaker Jakhar observed that the relation-
ship between the President and the Council of Ministers
was a matter entirely between them and could not be

discussed on the floor of the House. Also, such official correspondence and discussions at the highest level between the President and his advisers (the Ministers) were in their very nature, confidential, privileged and protected. Referring to Rule 352(v) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the Speaker observed that conduct of persons in high authority could not be discussed except on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms.

The Speaker further observed :

"The high institutions created by the Constitution including those of the President and the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as its head are embodiments of our national aspirations. I am absolutely clear in my mind that any debate on the floor of the House which brings in the name of the President into any controversy or which tends to discuss the relationship between the President and his Council of Ministers, must be avoided at all costs in the wider interests of the nation. We are still in the process of developing sound conventions and traditions. Let us not, in the heat of the moment, do something which might hamper this process."

Full text of the Ruling is reproduced in Appendix III.

Privileges

(i) *Right of the House to discuss all matters of public importance involving ministerial responsibility to the House*

On April, 6 1987, Speaker Jakhar referred *inter alia* to the notices of Privilege against the Minister of State for Finance for engaging the services of a foreign agency, namely, FAIRFAX GROUP of the United States and the alleged discrepancies between the Minister's statement and the press reports of an interview purported to have been given by the President of the Fairfax Group.

Disallowing the notices of Privilege Speaker Jakhar observed:

"Every Minister is a member of Parliament, is part of Parliament and responsible to this House. Once he makes a statement on the floor of the House, it is presumed that it is made with full sense of responsibility and it is to be accepted as such unless, incontrovertible evidence to the contrary is brought before the House. I find that in the present case the Minister's statement is sought to be controverted only on the basis of certain statements by certain individuals as published in the newspapers. In the absence of any authentic evidence, I have to rely on the Minister's statement on the floor of the House. There is nothing to prove that the Minister made an incorrect statement or one deliberately to mislead the House. As such, I rule out all notices of breach of privilege on the subject."

Full text of the Ruling is reproduced in Appendix IV.

(ii) *Discussion on certain paragraphs of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India*

Under the provisions of article 151 of the Constitution, reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India relating to the accounts of the Union are required to be submitted to the President who causes them to be laid before each House of Parliament. There is no time limit within which the said reports are required to be laid on the Table of each House.

The Audit Report relating to the Union Government-Defence services (Army and Ordnance Factories) for the year ending 31st March, 1988, was laid on the Table of the House on 18th July, 1989. Paras 11 and 12 of the Report dealt with the purchase and licensed production of 155 mm towed gun system and ammunition from M/s Bofors of Sweden and payment of commission to Indian agents respectively. A number of members both from the ruling party and the opposition gave notices under Rule 193 demanding a discussion on these two paragraphs of the Report.

Normally, the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General automatically stand referred to the Public Accounts Committee and are not discussed in the House. In fact, these reports form the basis of investigation by the Public Accounts Committee. The Committee in turn submits its report thereon to the Parliament. In view, however, of the demand from all sections of the House and the right of the House to discuss any matter of public importance, Speaker Jakhar departing from the established practice and as a very special case, permitted a short duration discussion under rule 193 on the aforesaid paragraphs.

However, most of the Opposition Members demanded resignation of the Prime Minister in view of revelations made in the C&AG's report which according to them, contradicted the stand taken by the Government during earlier discussions on the subject. Speaker Jakhar observed that he had already allowed a discussion on the subject and the members could express their views in the matter. Alternatively, they could bring a motion of No-confidence in the Council of Ministers. The Opposition members, however, persisted in their demand for resignation of the Prime Minister and interrupted the proceedings of the House. No official business could be transacted after conclusion of Question Hour on three consecutive days i.e. 19, 20 and 21 July, 1989. On 20 July, 1989, the House had to be adjourned 8 times for brief spells - a record number of adjournments on any single day.

When the House met on 24 July, 1989, a large number of members from the Opposition and some from Ruling party handed over their letters of resignation from the membership of Lok Sabha at the Table of the House. By the time House adjourned for the day, the number of

members who had tendered their resignations rose to 73 including 4 members of the Ruling Party. 30 more members from the Opposition Groups and 3 from the Ruling Party tendered their resignations during the period 25 July to 8 August, 1989. The resignations were accepted by the Speaker.

The discussion on the relevant paragraphs of the C&AG's Report commenced on 24 July, 1989 and concluded on 26 July, 1989.

(iii) *To constitute a breach of privilege or contempt of the House, a statement should not only be wrong or misleading but it must be made deliberately, knowingly and wilfully*

On 1 March, 1988, Speaker Jakhar, withholding his consent to the raising of a question of privilege given notice of by Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam against another member (Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan) for making an untrue statement deliberately to mislead the House during discussion on 'No-confidence Motion against the Council of Ministers' on 10 December, 1987, observed that an untrue or incorrect statement or an unfounded allegation made by a member on the floor of the House did not constitute a breach of privilege or contempt of the House. In order to constitute a breach of privilege or contempt of the House, it had to be proved that the statement was not only wrong or misleading but it was made wilfully, deliberately, knowing it to be false and with the intention of misleading the House. He also observed that Shri Unnikrishnan made a sweeping allegation which was immediately refuted by the Minister of State for Commerce Shri P.R. Das Munsri to correct the position.

The Speaker further observed :

"The question whether a matter complained of is actually a breach of privilege or contempt of the House is entirely for the House to decide but the Speaker before giving his consent to the matter being raised on the floor of the House or before making reference to the Committee has to be satisfied that the matter is fit for further enquiry or requires the intervention of the House. Successive Speakers have held that the Speaker, before he gives his consent, must be satisfied that a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege has been made out.

Even when the Speaker is satisfied of there being a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege, the normal thing is for him to allow the matter to be raised on the floor of the House and for the House to take a decision itself or refer the matter to the Committee. The Speaker's power under Rule 227 is an exceptional provision to be used by the Speaker in his discretion only sparingly and in very clear cases of breach of privilege on which there may appear to be unanimity in the House.

After careful consideration of the facts in the present case, rules, precedents and well-established parliamentary conventions, I am satisfied that no *prima facie* case of breach of privilege has been made out."

Speaker Jakhar, therefore, withheld his consent to the raising of the matter in the House as a question of privilege.

Full text of the ruling is reproduced in the Appendix V.

(iv) *Criticism by the Press vis-a-vis question of privilege*

On 3 December, 1985, disallowing the notices of question of privilege, given notice of by two members (Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan and Prof. Madhu Dandavate) against Shri R.N. Goenka for an article published in the *Indian Express* dated 30 November, 1985, Speaker Jakhar observed that the tone and tenor in which the article was written was not becoming of a person who had himself been a member of the House and was well aware of its rights and privileges. In a democracy, the Press had every right of fair criticism but it should not be used in a manner so as to put the institution of Parliament and its members into disrepute or lower their dignity in the eyes of the public. The Speaker added:

"As the supreme representative institution of the people, this House has always shown its magnanimity and broad vision, particularly to the Press by not taking notice of critical comments made by them, in order that Parliamentary privilege in no way fetters or discourages the free expression of opinion or fair comments on the proceedings of the House. I feel that it adds to the dignity of one and all if power in a democratic system is exercised with restraint and the more powerful a body or institution is, the greater restraint is called for particularly in exercising its penal jurisdiction.

In keeping with this approach and best traditions of the House, I am of the opinion that this House would best consult its own dignity by taking no further notice of the matter."

(v) *Alleged violation of a constitutional or statutory provision—no parliamentary privilege is involved*

On 30 January, 1986, a member (Prof. Madhu Dandavate) gave notice of a question of privilege against the then Minister of State in the Department of Power (Shri Arif Mohammad Khan) and the Minister of Environment and Forests (Shri Z.R. Ansari) for allegedly violating article 75(3) of the Constitution by expressing totally opposite views in a Private Member's Bill, 1985 viz. the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1985. Disallowing the notice of question of privilege, the

Speaker observed on 25 February 1986 as follows :

"A contempt of the House can generally arise only when something is done which directly or indirectly causes or tends to cause obstruction in the functioning of the House, members, officers or committees. I do not find any of the aforesaid ingredients in the speeches made by Shri Arif Mohammed Khan and Shri Z.R. Ansari. Moreover, alleged violation of any Constitutional or statutory provision is a matter to be decided by courts and no parliamentary privilege would arise in such cases."

Full text of the Ruling is reproduced in Appendix VI.

(vi) *Leakage of Budget proposals cannot form basis for a breach of privilege*

Disallowing the notices of question of privilege given notice of by several members against the Minister of Finance (Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh) for allegedly releasing to the press on 10 February, 1986, the estimates of the projected revenue and expenditure of Central Government for the year 1986-87, Speaker Jakhar ruled on 28 February, 1986 as follows :

"According to the categorical statement of the Finance Minister the newspaper report has no factual basis and there has been no release of the revenue estimates for 1986-87 to the press. Secondly, it is well established and repeatedly held by me and my distinguished predecessors that leakage of Budget proposals cannot form any basis for a breach of privilege. Until the financial proposals are placed before the House, they are an official secret."

(vii) *Announcement regarding exemption from customs duty on certain goods on the eve of the Budget*

On 28 February, 1986, while withholding his consent to the raising of question of privilege given notice of by Prof. Madhu Dandavate against the Minister of State for Finance (Shri Janardhana Poojary) for allegedly announcing exemptions from customs duty on certain luxury goods a week before the presentation of the budget by issuing certain notifications under the Customs Act, 1962, Speaker Jakhar observed that on a perusal of the notifications which were laid on the Table of the House on 21 February, 1986, he found that most of the notifications had been issued under sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 and the Central Government was empowered to do so in the public interest and therefore no irregularity was involved in it.

He further observed that as many as 25 of the notifications referred to by Prof Dandavate in his notice, were published in the Gazette of India on varying dates during the period 19 December, 1985 to 30 January, 1986 and one on 7 February, 1986, i.e. much before the commencement of the Budget Session. Speaker Jakhar, therefore ruled that it was not correct to say,

as contended by Prof Dandavate, that these exemptions were announced only a week before the presentation of the budget.

(viii) *Alleged attempt by Minister to malign members by mentioning their names in a charge sheet filed by the police in a Court of law*

On 19 March 1986, withholding his consent to the raising of the question of privilege against the Minister of Home Affairs (Shri S.B. Chavan) and the Minister of State in the Department of Internal Security (Shri Arun Nehru) for allegedly defaming some members of Parliament by insinuating that they had some association or links with the alleged spy Ram Swaroop as mentioned in the charge sheet filed by the police in the Court under the Official Secrets Act, Speaker Jakhar observed that in order to constitute a breach of privilege any libel or charge against a member of Parliament must concern his character or conduct in his capacity as a member of the House and must be based on matters arising in the actual transaction of the business of the House. He further observed that no charge had been made against any member of the House and mere mention of names of members in the charge sheet did not involve any breach of privilege or contempt of the House on the part of the Ministers.

The Speaker further observed:

"I must, however, add what I told the House on 5th March, 1986, and I reiterate that I am one with all the members of the House in upholding the honour, respect and dignity of the House and its members. As public men, Members of Parliament have got to meet a large number of people either individually or at public functions. It is obviously impossible for them to check the antecedents of every individual or organisation that they come into contact with. To impute motives of *mala fides* to any such casual meeting, without sufficient proof, is reprehensible. What is still more reprehensible is to give publicity to unfounded allegations. In the interest of clean public life, it is necessary that such tendencies are firmly curbed. As upholders of public causes, the Press are our best ally and we cherish their freedom as much as we are zealous of our own rights as Members of this august House. I have, therefore, every hope that the Press would function with caution and full sense of responsibility in such matters so that the prestige and dignity of this House and the Members as also of the Press itself are maintained."

Full text of the Ruling is reproduced in Appendix VII.
Security Arrangements

Police personnel posted in Parliament Estate to function under the overall control and supervision of Director Security

On 25 March, 1988, in a meeting with Leaders of Party and Groups in Lok Sabha, Speaker Jakhar while referring to complaints of misbehaviour by the police

personnel posted in Parliament Estate with Members of the House, observed that the Director, Security who functioned under him, was responsible for any misbehaviour by any police personnel within the precincts of Parliament House. He directed the Director, Security to bring to his notice immediately, if any problems arose.

Speaker Jakhar further directed that all inter-departmental meetings to discuss security arrangements in Parliament Estate, should be invariably held in Parliament House complex irrespective of the level at which they are held.

State Legislature

(i) *State Legislatures are autonomous bodies and incidents/happenings in those Houses should be raised and discussed there only*

On 28 February, 1989, referring to the submission by a member (Shri Ashutosh Law) that two members of West Bengal Legislative Assembly were beaten inside the Assembly Chamber during the Governor's Address, Speaker Jakhar observed :

"This forum is for discussion. ** ** I have always been pleading with all the Members of the State Legislatures as well as the Parliament Members that here is the forum where we have to safeguard each other and respect the House also. All the respective State Legislatures and the Parliament are autonomous bodies. ** ** It is better that these matters are taken up in the respective Houses ** ** *. This concerns future of democratic rights and democratic traditions. ** ** I can only say that better sense should prevail in all the Houses wherever they are - here as well as there. We should safeguard our own interests and with that you safeguard the future of democratic procedures, democratic traditions and the rights of the people as a whole"

The Speaker reiterated this ruling on 2 March, 1989, when another member (Shri Basudeb Acharia) submitted that the Governor (Prof. Nurul Hassan) while addressing the Assembly was assaulted by some Congress members and requested that the House should condemn the incident. When another member (Shri Somnath Chatterjee) requested the Speaker to make some observations since parliamentary democracy was threatened, the Speaker observed :

"I have not only been shouting at the top of my voice here but also in the Speaker's Conference, outside and inside the House, that it is not only a question of today but it is a question of tomorrow. You are cutting the very limbs on which this institution rests. ** ** I have never distinguished between one party and the other."

(ii) *Presiding Officers of State Legislatures are competent to look after the interests of respective Houses*

On 17 March 1989, immediately after Question Hour, a member (Km. Mamata Banerjee) submitted that

West Bengal Legislative Assembly had passed a resolution for laying the Thakkar Commission Report on circumstances leading to assassination of former Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. Another member (Shri Somnath Rath) submitted that since matters relating to State Legislatures were not allowed to be raised in Lok Sabha, matters pertaining to jurisdiction of Lok Sabha should also not be raised in State Legislatures. Speaker Jakhar thereupon, observed :

"It only depends on the good sense of the Speaker who presides over that House. ** ** They are to do as the rules permit them. It is good sense that should prevail. *** ** Every Speaker is responsible to the House and they are all autonomous bodies. They have to look after the interests of the Legislatures and the democratic institutions according to the rules and they should do it. If somebody has erred somewhere, it is upto him to correct it."

Appendix I

Mr Speaker : Hon'ble Members may kindly recall that on the 28 March, 1989, several members had raised the question whether Government had laid the complete report of the Thakkar Commission on the Table of the House or had withheld some portions thereof. As there was difference of opinion on what constituted the complete report of the Commission, it was decided to seek the advice of the Attorney-General.

I have since received the opinion of the Attorney-General. I have considered the matter in all its aspects including the opinion of the Attorney-General. I have also heard the views of hon. members as suggested by Shri Jaipal Reddy because I am very much... ** ** I have also heard the views of hon. members on this aspect of the matter during the discussion on the Privilege Notice today and am grateful for their lucid and learned expositions.

The Commission seems to have used the words, 'Report', 'Volumes', 'Parts', 'Materials', and 'Records', rather loosely. While in para 1.6.1 the Commission speaks of the final report being in two parts—Part I and Part IA—in para 1.6.3 Part IA is stated to contain 'material' on which 'report' is based. Again, in para 1.6.5 : Part IA is said to be part of 'records' which were not formally submitted to Government with the report but which were to be given to the secretary of the Ministry by the Secretary of the Commission later. What has not been laid on the Table of the House are these 'records'—sometimes referred to as "volumes" or "part" of the Report—sent by the Secretary to the Commission, to the Secretary, Ministry of Home, subsequent to the submission of the report.

I am of the view that they having laid the Interim and Final Reports of the Thakkar Commission as submitted by the Commission on 19 November, 1985 and 27

February, 1986 alongwith a statement of action taken thereon on the Table of the House on 27 March, 1989, in terms of sub-section (4) of Section (3) of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952, Government have fulfilled the statutory requirement. I rule that the complete Report of the Thakkar Commission, including the Interim and Final Reports as submitted to Government, has been laid on the Table.

Appendix II

Mr Speaker : Hon'ble Members, I wish to make some observations. I am sorry for their inordinate length.

The question of appointment of the Chairman, Public Accounts Committee, was raised by some Hon'ble Members on 9 May, 1989, after announcement was made in the Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 8 May, 1989, that Shri P. Kondaivelu had been appointed as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee 1989-90. The matter was followed up by Shri Dandavate in a written communication on the same day (9 May) wherein he drew my attention to the convention of appointing a member of the opposition as the Chairman of the PAC on the basis of the strength of opposition parties or groups in the House. According to him, the obvious choice should have been Shri Jaipal Reddy of the Janata Dal.

As Members are aware, under rule 258 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the Chairman of a Committee is to be appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee provided that if the Deputy Speaker is a member of the Committee he shall be appointed Chairman of the Committee. The power vested in the Speaker in this regard is unfettered and cannot be challenged. He can appoint anyone from among the members of the Committee irrespective of party affiliations.

Public Accounts Committee is the oldest committee of our central legislature and it is not as if it has always been chaired by a leader from the opposition. Before independence, the Finance Member used to preside over the Committee on Public Accounts of the Central Legislative Assembly and its secretarial functions were discharged by the Department of Finance. With the coming into force of the Constitution in the year 1950, the Finance Member/Minister ceased to act as the chairman of the Committee and the secretarial functions were also taken over by the Parliament (now the Lok Sabha) Secretariat. During the entire period 1950 to 1967, the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee was appointed from among the members of the ruling Party.

In the elections held in 1967, the ruling Congress Party lost majority in several States and was returned to Lok Sabha with a very much reduced majority. It was expected that a responsible legislature party with requisite strength for being recognised as official opposition would soon emerge and that whosoever was appointed by the Speaker to be the Chairman would not use the Committee's platform for party ends or for serving the interests either of the ruling party or of the opposi-

tion. In this background and with such hopes, it was decided that so far as possible the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee may be appointed from among the members belonging to the opposition. Thus, since 1967 the practice developed of the Speaker nominating a member from the opposition to be Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. There has, however, been no consistent practice to appoint a member of the first, second or third largest groups in the opposition in a strict rotational order. There have been instances when smaller parties like the DMK, and BJP, were given preference and the parties which had larger strength in the House were given opportunity in the third or fourth year of the term of the Lok Sabha. Speaker's right to nominate anyone from among the members of the Committee was never questioned or interfered with until 1988.

Last year, I had first selected Shri C. Madhav Reddy as the person who, according to my best judgement, appeared to be the most suited for taking over the responsibility of the office of the PAC Chairman. As the House is aware, a controversy was created and pressure built up for appointing another member – a particular person and none else – as Chairman. I had then also made the position very clear to the opposition members that it was the undisputed discretion of the Speaker to appoint any member of the Committee who in his judgement was the most suitable for presiding over the Committee and conducting its deliberations in a smooth and non-partisan manner. Leaders in the opposition like Prof. Madhu Dandavate, S/Shri C. Madhav Reddy, Dinesh Goswami and Basudeb Acharia, accepted this position when in their letter of 23 August, 1988, they observed:

"We fully concede your right as our Hon'ble Speaker to nominate the Chairman of the Committee... There could be no question of even remotely questioning your authority to take your own decision after considering all the relevant circumstances."

Shri Amal Datta in his letter dated 27 August 1988, observed as follows :

"I am fully aware of the right of the Speaker to appoint the Chairman of the Committee and that all committees of the House have to function under the direction of the Speaker in accordance with the rules of the House."

Following the resignation of Shri Madhav Reddy and in deference to these sentiments and assurances of the opposition members and in the fond hope that once appointed any Hon'ble Member would function in a non-partisan manner and in keeping with the lofty traditions of parliamentary committees, I had agreed to renominate Shri Amal Datta as the Chairman of the Committee for the year 1988-89.

In view of the provisions of the Rules and Directions, the first and foremost duty of the Speaker *vis-a-vis* the P.A.C. is to ensure that the Committee functions in a harmonious and non-partisan manner and that its high traditions and prestige are maintained. While the Council

of Ministers is responsible and answerable to the Lok Sabha, its committees cannot be competing centres of power with the Government. In fact, it has to be clearly understood and appreciated that in a parliamentary system, Parliament and Government are not in an adversary position. Government is part of Parliament, comes out of it and remains responsible to the whole. The two are inseparable partners or co-parceners in the business of Government. While it is a legitimate function of the opposition in Lok Sabha to criticize the Government of the day, it is not the function of any parliamentary committee to become a committee of inquisition against the Government. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Lok Sabha as a whole. While the Govt. is 'responsible' to this House, it is the officials of the Ministries who are 'accountable' to the committees for all acts of omission and commission. The committees oversee administration and not the Government. The Ministers as such are not 'responsible' to any parliamentary committee. Indeed, no Minister is a member of any Financial Committee and cannot be called to tender evidence before them.

It may be a very salutary practice to appoint the Chairman of PAC from the opposition. We cannot, however, ignore the fact that there is no recognised opposition or opposition party in Lok Sabha. The minimum number required to be eligible for recognition as a party in the legislature is one-tenth of the total membership of the House. Since none of the parties/groups in the opposition have in their respective folds even fifty members, none of them is recognised as a party and since there is no recognised party in the opposition, there is no official opposition either. The largest group in the House at present can claim a membership of only 28. In the House as at present constituted the ruling party has a three-fourth majority and the one-fourth of the membership that is on the opposition side is fragmented and segmented into small groups of 1 to 28. In such a situation where a recognised opposition party or official opposition definitely does not exist, one has to be cautious while thinking of some lofty parliamentary traditions in regard to the rights and privileges of the opposition.

The function of the parliamentary committees is to oversee the administration and to assist Parliament in securing its accountability to the Legislature. The Ministers function in Govt. on behalf of Parliament and supervise the administration. In an ideal situation, the committees of Parliament working in a non-partisan manner also seek to assist the Ministers in overseeing the administration and pointing out the deficiencies or irregularities so as to enable the Ministers to take corrective steps. It is a common task with a common objective of ensuring that the administration is carried on efficiently and the bureaucracy is kept within proper limits. It is because of their objectivity and non-partisan manner of functioning that the committees

have been able to make their mark in our parliamentary system. Naturally, it becomes my bounden duty to assist them in this task and not to allow anything to be said or done which would undermine their prestige and standing in our parliamentary life.

The Reports of the Financial Committees have always been unanimous and no Minutes of Dissent are permitted. Nothing can be more unfortunate than if the functioning of these committees becomes a matter of dispute between the ruling party and the opposition. The committees cannot and must not function as the mouth-piece of the ruling party but it is at least equally important that no effort is ever made to turn them into an instrument of the opposition. Once a person is elected as a member of a financial committee of Parliament, he has to function, so far as possible, objectively and in a non-partisan manner in the best interests of the parliamentary institutions and protect and uphold the dignity and traditions of Parliament.

Unfortunately, in the recent past, things came to such a pass that the prestigious Public Accounts Committee almost threatened to become dysfunctional. One of the Reports of the Committee could not be finalised because of serious differences between the Chairman on the one hand and a majority of members on the other. In fact, the situation deteriorated to such an extent that charges and counter-charges were levelled on the floor of the House - members accusing the Chairman of misusing his office and the Chairman charging the ruling party of issuing a whip. Nothing like this had ever happened in this House before.

In this context, I found it to be my foremost duty to ensure that the new Public Accounts Committee functions and remains effective. I had considered all aspects of the matter, including the past practices and conventions hitherto obtaining in India and elsewhere, when I chose Shri Kolandaivelu to be the Chairman of the Committee. I was surprised and pained to find that despite the oral and written assurances and commitments made by leading opposition members last year to the effect that they did not question the right and authority of the Speaker to take his own decision and appoint any member as the Chairman of the P.A.C., once again a controversy was being created and efforts were being made by the same opposition to question the Speaker's judgement, to render the Rules redundant and to dictate to the Speaker and compel him to appoint a particular Hon'ble Member and none else as the Chairman. If this is not questioning the right of the Speaker to take his own decision, what else is it? And, if the one-fourth minority seeks to do it today, what of the three-fourth majority tomorrow?

I understand that a press release was issued on behalf of the opposition parties on 11 May, 1989 where it was stated that at a meeting of the leaders of the

opposition parties of both the Houses of Parliament held that day, it was decided that in case the Speaker of Lok Sabha did not respect the time-honoured convention of appointing the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee from the opposition parties on the basis of their respective strength, the opposition members would resign from all Financial Committees as a first step of protest. This saddened me. Apart from the impropriety of rushing to press, in plain terms it amounted to pressure tactics on the Speaker which cannot but be deplored. It has also come to my notice that letters written to me by the opposition members have been published in the papers even while the matter is under my consideration. Correspondence even between two individuals cannot be published without the consent of the sender and the addressee. Correspondence between the Speaker and the Members is particularly privileged and protected. In the new anti-culture that has developed, there are cases in which even before the Speaker gets the letters from Members, these reach the press and get published. I must deprecate this tendency with all the emphasis at my command. It is most unfortunate that those who tend to bring down the prestige of parliamentary institutions are the loudest in shouting hoarse about the falling standards in Parliament.

I have no doubt that Shri Kolandaivelu will be able to provide the right leadership to the Committee and keep up the traditions of harmonious and non-partisan functioning of the P.A.C. setting aside all considerations of party or ideology. I am reassured to receive his letter of 11 May 1989 wherein he has stated :

"I will strive my best to uphold the highest traditions of the House and the Committee in as much as I shall ensure the functioning of the Committee in a non-partisan way. I also hope to allay the fears of the other opposition parties by the manner in which the Committee will function as envisaged by the Parliament in constituting this oldest financial committee."

I find no reason to change my decision in the matter and reject the demand to appoint a particular member as the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee for 1989-90

Appendix III

Mr Speaker : On 13 March, 1987, Prof Madhu Dandavate, Sarvashri Dinesh Goswami and C. Madhav Reddy gave notices of question of privilege against the Prime Minister for allegedly misleading the House on 2 March, 1987 during discussion on the motion of thanks on the President's Address. Prof Dandavate also enclosed the text of what was allegedly a letter from the President to the Prime Minister. It was published in the *Indian Express* dated 13 March, 1987. I refused my consent to the matter being raised in the House as I found that it was not in order as per Rules in this regard. The same day, when, after the Question Hour, the Members sought to raise the matter in the House, I ruled that

the President's name could not be dragged in any way on the floor of the House for influencing any debate.

2. Again, on 18 March, I received other notices from Sarvashri Salfuddin Chowdhary, Dinesh Goswami and C. Madhav Reddy seeking my permission to raise the matter in the House ; I have since further examined the matter very carefully in all its aspects and in accordance with the constitutional provisions, Rules of Procedure, precedents and earlier rulings. All these reinforce the correctness of the ruling given by me on 13 March, 1987.

3. A member can raise a question of privilege on the floor of the House "with the consent of the Speaker" (Rule 222). The Speaker "shall call the Member concerned" only if he has accorded his consent and holds that the matter "proposed to be discussed is in order" (Rule 225). Thus, unless specifically allowed and called by the Speaker, a Member cannot raise any privilege issue on the floor of the House. Mere giving of a notice of a privilege motion does not entitle a Member to raise it on the floor of the House. Also, Speaker's decision refusing consent to the raising of the matter cannot be questioned on the floor of the House. If a Member is dissatisfied and wants to seek any clarification, he can at best see the Speaker in his chamber.

4. Both on 13 March and on 18 March I refused my consent to the matter given notice of being raised on the floor of the House as a privilege issue or otherwise as I found that it was not in order. So far as the Rules go, that should have ended the matter but since some Members persisted in pressing the subject matter of their notices, I gave my observations on the merits of the notices and ruled that the name of the President could not be allowed to be used in any manner to influence discussions on the floor of the House. This was strictly in accordance with the Rules inasmuch as Rule 352 (vi) expressly prohibited "use of the President's name for the purpose of influencing the debate" Since the whole matter centred round a letter alleged to have been written by the President, any discussion on the matter either by way of a privilege issue or otherwise was bound to bring in the name of the President and as such it could not be allowed.

5. Earlier, on 2 March, 1987, while speaking on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, Shri Amal Dutta had raised the issue of the convention of the Prime Minister calling on the President and discussing matters of State with him. The Chair had at that time also immediately drawn attention *inter alia* to Rule 352 (vi) and objected to President's name being used to influence the debate. On Shri Dutta alleging that Article 74 of the Constitution had been brought to a nullity, the Prime Minister had intervened to deny the allegation and stated that he and other Ministers had been meeting the President. The Prime Minister had further said :

"We like to keep the President above our politics and we will not involve the President in our daily politics and I would request the Members to honour the institutions of this country and not drag them down into politics."

While replying to Shri Dutta the Chair had observed:

"I have already made it very very clear that you cannot, as per the Rule, drag the office of the resident. The Prime Minister has also made it very very clear."

6. When on 9 March, 1987, Shri Madhu Dandavate sought to raise the question on the basis of the proceedings of the House on 2 March, I did not allow him and nothing was allowed to go on record because he did not have my permission to raise the issue on the floor of the House. I categorically ruled :

"use of the President's name for the purpose of influencing the debate in any way whatsoever is not allowed.... even in the first place it was wrong and it should not have been done...I am not going to allow any wrong to be repeated...I say that I do not approve of the mention of the President's name by anybody in this House..."

Thus, the stand taken by the Chair on 2 March, 9 March, 13 March and 18 March was substantially the same and very consistent. On another occasion, as early as on 8 April, 1985, I had ruled that the name of the President could not be dragged in the debate. All the observations and the rulings from the Chair have been categorical to the effect that the President's name could not be used on the floor of the House in order to influence the debate.

7. Various notices received on the subject raise the question of the relationship between the President and his Ministers and that of the discharge of their constitutional functions. Under Article 53 of the Constitution, the executive power of the Union is vested in the President and all executive action is taken in his name. The executive power has to be exercised in accordance with the Constitution which *inter alia* ordains *vide* Article 74 that President has to discharge all his functions in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers, under Art. 75, has been made collectively responsible to Lok Sabha. Thus, for the exercise of all the executive power in the name of the President and for the discharge of all his functions, it is the Council of Ministers alone that is responsible to Lok Sabha.

8. The question whether any, and if so what advice was tendered by Ministers to the President cannot be enquired into in any Court of Law (*vide* Article 74). The relationship between the President and his Council of Ministers is a matter entirely between them and cannot under any circumstances be a fit subject for discussion on the floor of the House.

9. It has been held by earlier Speakers that Members cannot read even letters received by them from the President unless President's specific permission to do so has been obtained by them. Also, members are not allowed to refer to any private talks which they may have had with the President. So far as any talks between the Prime Minister or the Council of Ministers and the President or any letters exchanged between them are

concerned, they are entirely between them and not the concern of the House. Also, such official correspondence and discussions at the highest level—between the President and his advisers (the Ministers)—are in their very nature, confidential, privileged and protected.

10. I may also add that Rule 352(v) provides that conduct of persons in high authority cannot be discussed except on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms. Thus, in the case of Ministers, their conduct can be discussed only on a Motion of Censure or No-confidence. It should, however, be stressed that even during the discussion on a motion of censure or no confidence in the Ministers, the name of the President, the relationship between the President and the Prime Minister or the Council of Ministers including the advice tendered or received or correspondence, if any, exchanged between them cannot be allowed to be brought in to influence the debate.

11. In view of the express provisions of the Constitution, the Rules, the precedents and the earlier rulings, I do not consider that any case has been made out requiring me to reconsider the matter. Accordingly, I reiterate my ruling and withhold my consent to the matter being raised as a question of privilege or otherwise. No Member has my consent to raise this issue again on the floor of the House in any form.

12. The high institutions created by the Constitution including those of the President and the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at its head are embodiments of our national aspirations. I am absolutely clear in my mind that any debate on the floor of the House which brings in the name of the President into any controversy or which tends to discuss the relationship between the President and his Council of Ministers, must be avoided at all costs in the wider interests of the nation. We are still in the process of developing sound conventions and traditions. Let us not, in the heat of the moment, do something which might hamper this process.

Appendix IV

Mr Speaker : Hon'ble members, I have received several notices of privilege under rule 222 as well as under Direction 115 in regard to the statements made by the Minister of State for Finance on the question of engaging the services of a foreign agency, namely, FAIRFAX GROUP, of the United States. I have also received several notices under rules 184 and 193 demanding a discussion on the subject or/and on the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on 3 April.

Earlier, in response to the notices received under rule 193 from Prof Madhu Dandavate and Sarvashri Jaipal Reddy and Ram Bahadur Singh on 24 March, 1987, I allowed a discussion on the subject on 31 March, 1987 because I strongly felt that such a discussion could not be barred and Parliament was entitled to know the

full facts in the possession of Government. In reply to the discussion, the Minister of State for Finance had clarified the position and had tried to answer the various points raised by members.

Subsequently, the newspapers published reports of an interview purported to have been given by the President of the Fairfax Group. On 3 April, 1987, Sarvashri Jaipal Reddy and E. Ayyapu Reddy gave notices under Direction 115 pointing out what, according to them, were the discrepancies in the Minister's statement read in conjunction with the aforesaid interview. I also received notices of privilege from Prof Madhu Dandavate and Shri Madhav Reddy on the same subject. I referred all these notices to the Minister of State for Finance for comments. The Minister in his reply dated 3 April, 1987, pointed out that the only basis for the allegation was a news item published in a daily paper purporting to be a statement of a foreign national. The Minister has stated that whatever he had said in reply to the debate in the House was based on the information and on the records available with the Government and there was no attempt or intention on his part to conceal the facts or to mislead the House.

Every Minister is a member of Parliament, is part of Parliament and responsible to this House. Once he makes a statement on the floor of the House it is presumed and that it is made with full sense of responsibility and it is to be accepted as such unless, incontrovertible evidence to the contrary is brought before the House. I find that in the present case the Minister's statement is sought to be controverted only on the basis of certain statements by certain individuals as published in the newspapers. In the absence of any authentic evidence, I have to rely on the Minister's statement on the floor of the House. There is nothing to prove that the Minister made an incorrect statement or one deliberately to mislead the House. As such, I rule out all notices of breach of privilege on the subject.

Appendix V

Mr Speaker : On 15 December, 1987, Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam gave notice of a question of privilege against Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan for making allegations on the floor of the House against Shri P.R. Das Munsî, Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce by making an untrue statement deliberately to mislead the House during the discussion on, 'No-Confidence Motion' on 10 December 1987.

Shri Kumaramangalam referred to the proceedings of the House dated 10 December, 1987, when Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan made certain allegations against Shri P.R. Das Munsî which were refuted by him. While making the allegations, Shri Unnikrishnan had referred to the Kandla Free Trade Zone and stated that "between November, 1984 when our distinguished Prime Minister came into office on June, 1987, the Bachchan brothers in Kandla Free Trade Zone alone have cornered licences worth Rs.23.5 crores, and exported value-added for

Rs.33 crores....I am not talking now about the other licences they have cornered through certain corrupt elements in the Ministry of Commerce." Shri Unnikrishnan wanted the Prime Minister to have an enquiry made about the activities of the Bachchan brothers, not merely regarding FERA violations, but also what he called "import licence scandals."

Refuting the allegation, Shri Das Munsî said: "What he is stating is absolutely wrong, and he is trying to overwhelm us by using certain words. We have answered this question; he has himself but the question....He can quote the answer himself. This is not a fact.....All these norms of value-added or FERA have been maintained i.e. according to the norms of the licences. We have replied. No fault was there."

Shri Kumaramangalam contended that since the allegations made by Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan had been refuted on the floor of the House by Shri Das Munsî, Shri Unnikrishnan made an untrue statement deliberately to mislead the House and thereby committed contempt of the House.

As per established practice, I referred the notice to Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan for his comments. In his reply, Shri Unnikrishnan has stated as follows :

"I have not been able to understand what exactly is the breach of privilege....except that Shri Kumaramangalam accepting the Minister's version that what I said was wrong. Even if, for argument sake, it is admitted that what I said was wrong.... it does not constitute a question of privilege. A wrong statement cannot be construed to be a deliberately untrue statement knowingly and wilfully made to mislead the House—a condition precedent for a question of privilege."

Shri Unnikrishnan has also referred to the provisions contained in Article 105 of the Constitution and stated that "when the Constitution of India protects the right of members, such right of free speech as exercised by the member uninterrupted or unrestrained by the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker cannot be made subject matter of question of privilege."

Shri Unnikrishnan has not furnished any documentary or other conclusive evidence to prove the allegation made by him in the House. It is well established that the statement made by the Minister is considered final and accepted as the correct statement of the position in a matter unless proved otherwise.

It is also well established that an untrue or incorrect statement or an unfounded allegation made by a member on the floor of the House does not constitute a breach of privilege. The remedy and the procedure for pointing out mistake or inaccuracy in a statement by a Minister or a member is laid down in Direction 115. In order to constitute a breach of privilege or contempt of the House, it has to be proved that the statement was not only wrong or misleading but it was made wilfully,

deliberately, knowing it to be false and with the intention of misleading the House. Shri Unnikrishnan made a sweeping allegation which was immediately refuted by Shri Das Muni and the position stood corrected. This was, of course followed by a free exchange of challenges and counter challenges between opposition and ruling party members and offer, demand and agreement for reference of the matter to the Privileges Committee in which members of both sides of the House joined.

Matters of privilege are governed by Rules 222 to 228 which *inter alia* require as the first pre-requisite a notice in writing for a question of privilege being raised on the floor of the House. After such a notice is received, the matter can be raised on the floor of the House with the consent of the Speaker or referred by the speaker to the Committee of Privileges. In the instant case, when Shri Unnikrishnan made certain allegations which were categorically refuted by the Minister, the question of privilege was not at all before the House; no notice had been received and no consent to raise the matter as a matter of privilege had been given.

In view of this position, so far as the demand, offer and agreements in regard to the matter being referred to the Privileges Committee made on the floor of the House on that day are concerned, they would not be relevant for determining the matter of privilege.

The question whether a matter complained of is actually a breach of privilege or contempt of the House is entirely for the House to decide but the Speaker before giving his consent to the matter being raised on the floor of the House or before making reference to the Committee has to be satisfied that the matter is fit for further enquiry or requires the intervention of the House. Successive Speakers have held that the Speaker, before he gives his consent, must be satisfied that a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege has been made out.

Even when the Speaker is satisfied of there being a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege, the normal thing is for him to allow the matter to be raised on the floor of the House and for the House to take a decision itself or refer the matter to the Committee. The Speaker's power under Rule 227 is an exceptional provision to be used by the Speaker in his discretion only sparingly and in very clear cases of breach of privilege on which there may appear to be unanimity in the House. After careful consideration of the facts in the present case, rules, precedents and well-established parliamentary conventions, I am satisfied that no *prima facie* case of breach of privilege has been made out.

I, therefore, withhold my consent to the raising of the matter in the House as a question of privilege.

Appendix VI

Mr Speaker : On 30 January, 1986, Prof Madhu Dandavate gave notice of a question of privilege against

Shri Arif Mohammed Khan, Minister of State in the Department of Power and Shri Z.R. Ansari, Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests for violating Article 75(3) of the Constitution by expressing totally opposite views on a Private Member's Bill viz. the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1985 by Shri G.M. Banatwalla, M.P. The contention of Prof Dandavate is that while participating in the debate on the above Bill, Shri Arif Mohammed Khan and Shri Z.R. Ansari both members of Council of Ministers, vehemently expressed diametrically opposite views on the Supreme Court judgement in the 'Shah Bano Case', the former defended the judgement while the latter attacked it in no uncertain terms. Thus both the Ministers had violated the principle of collective responsibility and thereby committed a breach of privilege and contempt of the House.

As the House is aware, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill seeking to amend Sections 125 and 127 of the said Code dealing with maintenance allowance to wives, children and parents is a Private Member's Bill and is at the stage of general discussion. The concerned Minister who will spell out Government's considered views/decision in the matter has yet to reply to the debate. As such the policy decision of the Government on the Bill has not been placed before the House.

The Speaker, therefore ruled :

"A contempt of the House can generally arise only when something is done which directly or indirectly causes or tends to cause obstruction in the functioning of the House, members, officers or committees. I do not find any of the aforesaid ingredients in the speeches made by Shri Arif Mohammed Khan and Shri Z.R. Ansari. Moreover, alleged violation of any Constitutional or statutory provision is a matter to be decided by courts and no parliamentary privilege would arise in such cases.

Accordingly, I withhold my consent under rule 222 to the raising of the matter in the House as a question of privilege."

Appendix VII

Mr Speaker : On 13 February, 1986, I had received identical notices of question of privilege given by Sarvashri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao and S.M. Bhattam against the then Minister of Home Affairs, Shri S.B. Chavan, for allegedly defaming some members of Parliament by insinuating that they had some association or links with the alleged spy Ram Swaroop, in the charge-sheet filed by the police in the Court under the Official Secrets Act. They had also stated that a wide publicity was given in the Press to the names of Members of Parliament mentioned in the charge-sheet as was evident from the news reports published in the *Times of India* dated 28 January, 1986, and other national dailies of 29 January, 1986. The Members further

pointed out that according to the impugned news report, "Ram Swaroop mentioned to the police the names of some opposition leaders and Members of Parliament stating that they were "sympathetic to him at one stage or the other." It is well known that in public life Members of Parliament come in touch with many people on various occasions. To say that they were 'sympathetic' to Ram Swaroop, is, in members' words "a motivated and mischievous effort to malign them and to lower the dignity of Parliament"

Shri M. Raghuma Reddy gave an identical notice on 19 February 1986.

I appreciated the strong feelings of the members whose names had figured in newspaper reports in connection with the espionage case and, therefore, when on 25 February, 1986, Shri V.S. Rao sought to raise the matter in the House, I observed. "If the name of any Member from this House has been mentioned, I will allow him (to make personal explanations)"

On 5 March, S/Shri K.P. Singh Deo, D.P. Jadeja and Arvind Netam were afforded a special opportunity to make personal explanations in the House clarifying their position in the matter. They stated, *inter alia*, that their names had been mentioned in the charge-sheet neither as accused nor as witnesses. A similar statement was made by Shri Chandulal Chandrakar on 11 March, 1986.

On 13 March, 1986, Prof Madhu Dandavate gave a notice of question of privilege against the Minister of State in the Department of Internal Security, Shri Arun Nehru, for allegedly mentioning the names of Sarvashri K.P. Singh Deo, D.P. Jadeja, Arvind Netam and Chandulal Chandrakar in the charge-sheet filed against Ram Swaroop for his alleged espionage activities. Prof Dandavate contended that though the names of the said members were associated neither as witnesses nor as accused in the espionage case, "the manner in which their names were mentioned in the charge-sheet has sought to tarnish patriotic image of these members."

Another honourable member, Shri Jitendra Prasada, also wrote to me on 31 January, 1986, drawing my attention to a report appearing in the *Statesman* dated 29 January 1986 which falsely mentioned his name among those figuring in the charge-sheet filed by the Police in the Ram Swaroop case. The report claimed that the charge-sheet had mentioned his name as "the Chairman of the Indo-Federal Republic of Germany Parliamentary Body." His denial in this regard was published by the paper in its issue of 1 February 1986. Shri Jitendra Prasada has again written to me on 9 March, 1986, saying that the *Illustrated Weekly* in its issue of 2 March 1986, had carried an interview with the said Ram Swaroop in which he was quoted as saying

that he (Shri Jitendra Prasada) also was a Convenor of the Indo-German Parliamentary Group. Shri Jitendra Prasada has pointed out that it is impossible for any Member to keep track of all such news items and to issue contradictions in respect of each of them, Shri Jitendra Prasada has, however, enclosed a copy of the letter which he has sent to the Editor of the *Illustrated Weekly* denying that he had ever been Convenor of the said Indo-German Parliamentary Group or that he had ever attended any of its meetings. I regret very much that such reports should keep on appearing in the press even after they have been contradicted. I hope the press will be more cautious in this respect in future so that the names of Members of Parliament are not unnecessarily dragged into controversial matters.

It is well established that in order to constitute a breach of privilege any libel or charge against a member of Parliament must concern his character or conduct in his capacity as a member of this House and must be "based on matters arising in the actual transaction of the business of the House". Moreover, I understand that the only accused persons in the case are Shri Ram Swaroop Sabharwal and Shri Javed Siddiqui and no charges have been laid against any other person. I am, therefore, of the opinion that the mere mention of names of members in the charge-sheet does not involve any breach of privilege or contempt of the House either on the part of the then Minister of Home Affairs or the Minister of State in the Department of Internal Security. Accordingly, I withhold my consent of the raising of the matter in the House under rule 222.

I must, however, add what I told the House on 5 March, 1986, and I reiterate that I am one with all the members of the House in upholding the honour, respect and dignity of the House and its members. As public men, Members of Parliament have got to meet a large number of people either individually or at public functions. It is obviously impossible for them to check the antecedents of every individual or organisation that they come into contact with. To impute motives or *mala fides* to any such casual meeting, without sufficient proof, is reprehensible. What is still more reprehensible is to give publicity to unfounded allegations. In the interest of clean public life, it is necessary that such tendencies are firmly curbed. As upholders of public causes, the Press are our best ally and we cherish their freedom as much as we are zealous of our own rights as Members of this august House. I have, therefore, every hope that the press would function with caution and full sense of responsibility in such matters so that the prestige and dignity of this House and in Members as also of the Press itself are maintained.

Committee of Privileges – Eighth Lok Sabha

SOMNATH CHATTERJEE*

Upholding and maintaining the privileges of the Parliament and its Members and Committees is necessary to enable them to function properly, as without privileges, their functioning would be impeded. Privileges are not so much for the protection and vindication of the dignity of the Members personally, but are required for the efficient performance by the Members of their functions without interference and hindrance.

Members of Parliament do not enjoy any special rights or status except those which are necessary to enable them to discharge their obligations efficiently. Members enjoy freedom of speech in Parliament, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the two Houses. Further no Member of Parliament is liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament or any Committee thereof, and no person is so liable in respect of the publication by or under the authority of either House of Parliament of any report, paper, votes or proceedings. Although the privileges of the Members are not codified, yet some of the rights and privileges of the Members of Parliament are, apart from those provided in the Constitution, freedom from molestation, exemption from attending as a witness in a court in a civil case, immunity from arrest in civil cases during the session of the House and freedom from being interfered or obstructed while a Member of Parliament is on his way to attend a session of the Parliament or a meeting of any Parliamentary Committee. Parliament has the right to receive immediate information regarding the arrest, detention, conviction, imprisonment and release of a Member. Further, the House has also the power to take action against a Member or a non-member for breach of its privilege or contempt.

The Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha lay down the procedure for raising a question of Privilege. The essential requirement is to receive the consent of the Speaker to raise any question involving a breach of privilege.

The Committee of Privileges consisting of not more than 15 members, which is nominated by the Speaker

examines questions referred to it and determines with reference to the facts of each case, whether a breach of privilege is involved and if so, the nature of the privilege, the circumstances leading to it and make such recommendations as it may deem fit. The Report is presented to the House, whereupon, if necessary, the House takes action.

The Committee of Privileges of the Eighth Lok Sabha has submitted in all six reports, two to the House and four to the Speaker, some of which deal with interesting matters.

Shri S. Thangaraju, M.P., made a complaint to the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, that he was made to write two letters under duress by certain persons accused by him of indulging in such action and that the contents of the letters were not correct. A complaint was lodged with the Central Bureau of Investigation under Sections 120-B, 342, 365 and 384 of the Indian Penal Code.

A request was made by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Central Bureau of Investigation, New Delhi to the Lok Sabha Secretariat for handing over the original letters and telegrams addressed to the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha by Shri S. Thangaraju, M.P., and Miss J. Jayalalitha, M.P., Rajya Sabha. The Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination and to investigate and report on the matter. The Committee of Privileges deliberated over the matter and took note of the First Report of the Committee of Privileges of the Second Lok Sabha incorporating the procedure for production in court of documents connected with the Lok Sabha or its Committees. The Committee of Privileges found that in the case of Shri S. Thangaraju, M.P., one letter and one telegram had been received by the Speaker from him and one telegram from Miss J. Jayalalitha, M.P., had also been received by the Speaker and the same are available in the Lok Sabha records.

However, in conformity with the procedure laid down by the Committee of Privileges of the Second Lok Sabha, it was decided by the Committee that, as no communication was sent by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Central Bureau of Investigation stating that the documents were required to be produced in a court of law, there was no question of production of the documents in respect of any legal proceedings nor the

* Member, Eighth Lok Sabha.

original documents could be handed over to the authorities of the Central Bureau of Investigation. However, the Committee recommended that the concerned officer of the Central Bureau of Investigation may come and inspect the relevant documents and obtain photocopies thereof, if so desired. The Committee also reiterated the procedure namely that without the leave of the House being first obtained, no Member or officer of the House should give evidence in a court of law in respect of any proceedings of the House or any Committee thereof or any other documents connected with the proceedings of the House or in the custody of the Secretariat of the House. The procedure adopted by the House is that whenever a document relating to the proceedings of the House or any Committees thereof is required to be produced in a court of law, the court or the parties to the legal proceedings should request the House to produce precisely the documents required. While making such a request they should state the purpose and the date by which these documents are required. The Committee, therefore, decided that if at a later stage, the original documents are required by the Central Bureau of Investigation for production in a court of law, a proper request may be made in accordance with the procedure laid down in the First Report of the Committee of Privileges of the Second Lok Sabha.

After the above Report was presented in the Lok Sabha and was adopted by the House, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Central Bureau of Investigation inspected the documents in original and obtained photocopies of the three documents. Subsequently, he wanted the original letter written by Shri S. Thangaraju, M.P., to be handed over for the purpose of investigation. In a subsequent communication, the Superintendent of Police, Central Bureau of Investigation wanted the T.A. Bills along with air journey tickets of Sh. S. Thangaraju, M.P. in respect of journeys undertaken by him within the relevant period. He also wanted the T.A. Bills along with air journey tickets of several other Members of Lok Sabha for the said period. Apart from the said T.A. Bills, the CBI wanted some other documents and also to examine one or two officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat upon receipt of documents from several Members of Parliament in connection with the said investigation.

The Committee of Privileges in its Second Report reiterated its recommendation that the original documents may not be handed over unless the same are required to be produced in a court of law. Regarding the request for the production of the documents, the Committee emphasised that with a view not to hinder any investigation, the facility of inspection and examination of the original documents was available to the investigating agency and that if at a later stage, the original letter was required for production in a court of law and a proper request was made, the Committee

would consider the same. Regarding the T.A. Bills and air journey ticket counterfoils, the Committee was of the opinion that it would not be proper to show the original T.A. Bills and air journey counterfoils to any investigating agency. However, the Committee recommended that a statement showing the details of journeys undertaken by Shri S. Thangaraju and other Members of Parliament may be supplied to the investigating agency instead. The Committee, however, was of the opinion that any file relating to Shri S. Thangaraju's case which are maintained in the Secretariat may not be shown to the Central Bureau of Investigation. The Committee further refused to grant permission to examine one or two officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat by the Officers of the Central Bureau of Investigation.

The Committee expressed its displeasure over the presumptuous manner in which the concerned communication from the Superintendent of Police, Central Bureau of Investigation was worded. The Committee desired that the Ministry of Home Affairs should issue suitable instructions to all concerned that their communication should be couched in polite and courteous language.

The Third Report of the Committee of Privileges, Eighth Lok Sabha dealt with the question of alleged arrest/detention of Shri Vidyacharan Shukla, M.P., by the Police on November 16, 1987 and non-intimation of the fact of such arrest/detention to the Speaker. On the said date, at about 3.30 P.M., the matter was first raised by some Members in the House and the Speaker asked the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to ascertain the facts of the case, so that he could apprise the House of the correct position. At 17.14 hours on the same day, the Deputy Speaker, on the basis of information received from the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, informed the House that "it has been ascertained from the Police authorities that no arrest or detention of Shri V.C. Shukla, M.P., took place today i.e. November 16, 1987". On November 17, 1987 the Speaker while referring the matter to the Committee of Privileges observed, *inter-alia*, that on November 16, 1987 at 9.30 P.M. he received, at his residence, a communication from the Station House Officer, Police Station, Lodhi Colony, informing him that Shri V.C. Shukla, M.P., was detained from 12.30 P.M. After its deliberations, the Committee was of the view that Shri Shukla was actually detained on November 16, 1987 for 3½ hours and there was inordinate delay on the part of the SHO, Police Station, Lodhi Colony, in sending a proper intimation to the Speaker regarding the detention/release of Shri Shukla and the Deputy Commissioner of Police (South) had given wrong information to the Commissioner of Police for onward transmission to the Speaker, without checking the correct position. As the concerned police officer tendered unqualified apology, the Committee decided that no further action need be taken in the matter.

The Fourth Report of the Committee of Privileges dealt with the matter arising out of a publication in the *Indian Express* captioned "An M.P. and two Accounts" published in its issue of March 14, 1988 and also similar articles published in the *Financial Express* and *Jansatta* on the said date allegedly casting reflections on Shri Kamal Nath, M.P. Notices concerning breach of privileges were given by several Members of Parliament against the editors of the *Indian Express*, the *Financial Express* and *Jansatta* for the article which was alleged to be tendentious, misleading, false and derogatory. The matter was ultimately referred to the Committee of Privileges by the Speaker on March 22, 1988. Twenty one sittings of the Committees were held to consider the matter and ultimately it was held by the majority that the allegations made in the article that accounts maintained by the Company with which Shri Kamal Nath, M.P., was connected were opened with the prior permission of the Reserve Bank of India, as contended by Shri Kamal Nath, that the reputation of a Member of Parliament had been damaged by the impugned article and that if Shri Shourie's intention was not honest and straightforward, the proper course would have been to check up the facts with Shri Kamal Nath himself before publishing the article, that the objective of Shri Shourie was to bring down Shri Kamal Nath as a Member of Parliament in the eyes of the public and that the Member's image has suffered irreparably.

However, after studying the constitutional position, well-established precedents and rulings of Presiding Officers in both the Houses of Parliament, the Committee found that the position was quite well settled namely that the House may not invoke its penal powers unless a libel upon a Member of Parliament concerns his character or conduct in his capacity as a Member of the House and is based on matters arising in the actual transaction of the business of the House. "Where a Member's complaint is of such a nature that if justified, it could give rise to an action in the courts, it cannot form the subject of a request to the House to invoke its penal powers", and the Committee held that the impugned article "comes perilously close to criticising the conduct of Shri Kamal Nath, as a Member of Parliament with an intent to malign him. It does not, however, constitute a case of privilege in view of what has been said in the preceding paragraphs". The Committee by the majority took exception to Shri Shourie writing to individual Members of the Committee on the matter thereby "seeking to influence their collective judgements in the matter", and came to the finding that "the entire tone, tenor and style of the article definitely smacks of disrespect for Parliament and its members and Shri Shourie did not even have the decency of expressing regrets". Ultimately, however, the Committee held as follows:

"(a) While deprecating such behaviour on the part of a journalist in Shri Shourie's position, the Committee would, in the highest traditions of this august body, not like to deflect from the correct and judicious stand taken by them in similar cases in the past. The Committee are entirely in agreement with the observations made by a predecessor Committee that it adds to the dignity of one and all if power in a democratic system is exercised with restraint; the more powerful a body or institution is, the greater restraint is called for, particularly in exercising its penal jurisdiction. The Committee would, however, like to caution Shri Arun Shourie and writers of his like to be more careful and restrained in their writings particularly about those who are in public life and whose conduct is ever exposed in public gaze.

(b) The Committee would also like to observe that Sarvashri N.S. Jagannathan and Prabhash Joshi, Editors of *Financial Express* and *Jansatta* should be more discreet in future while publishing such articles in their newspapers.

(c) The Committee consider that the House would best consult its own dignity and in keeping with the lofty traditions of Parliament, choose not to take any further notice of the matter".

Three members of the Committee submitted a dissenting note in which they said that whether the two accounts referred to in the article were illegal or not i.e. they were opened with the prior permission of the Reserve Bank of India or not did not arise for consideration by the Committee nor it has anything to do with any question of breach of privilege and that "it cannot be the concern of the Committee of Privilege to consider whether a Member of Parliament in his capacity as a businessman, has violated any provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act or not nor such question has been referred to the Committee." The Minute of Dissent further observed that the contents of the article clearly do not cast any reflection on Shri Kamal Nath in the way of his discharge of duties as a Member of Parliament and the Committee has also so held. On that finding, it was not the function or the duty of the Committee to proceed any further, particularly to decide on the vexed question as to whether the accounts were illegal or not. The minority in the Committee stated that "in our view, the Committee should not have gone into the question, so as to certify the legality of the accounts, as the same did not call for an enquiry and even then, on a cursory investigation of the facts, Shri Arun Shourie never alleged on the basis of his own knowledge that the accounts were illegal; what he had written in the article was that the Government knew that the accounts were illegal and it was the Government which had stopped while action was being taken. What could be gone into by the Committee, if at all, was the action of the Government in

initiating proceedings against the Company of Shri Kamal Nath and stopping the same in the midstream, but the Committee, through the majority, did not choose to do so".

The Committee by the majority, however, considered the Minute of Dissent and came to the conclusion that no case has been made out by the three members necessitating any modifications in the report as already adopted by them.

Some of the reports of the Committee of Privileges of the Eighth Lok Sabha discussed in the preceding paragraphs give an indication of the nature

of issues that are considered by it. Having had the opportunity of being a Member of the Privileges Committee for a number of years, I can record unhesitatingly that the Committee generally conducts its affairs without any pre-conceived notion or bias; usually functions on a non-partisan basis; is not eager to add to list of privileges already enjoyed by Members of Parliament; and decides all questions with objectivity and detachment its only concern being to uphold and maintain the dignity and prestige of Parliament and to see that its proper functioning is not hindered.

Whipping Less

SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY*

"What is the use of sending members to the House of Commons who say just the popular things of the moment and merely endeavour to give satisfaction to the Government whips by cheering loudly every ministerial platitude and by walking through the lobbies oblivious of the criticisms they hear? People talk about our Parliamentary institutions and parliamentary democracy, but if these are to survive, it will not be because the constituencies return tame, docile, subservient members and try to stamp out every form of independent judgement."

Winston Churchill

The above words of Winston Churchill are very true and apt for the survival and meaningful functioning of Parliamentary democracy in any country. The experience of the Eighth Lok Sabha provides us with an opportunity to understand, in the above light, the importance and necessity of fearless and independent judgement of the Members of Parliament.

The Eighth Lok Sabha presented us momentous occasions when ethical approach to issues and policies brought members together, irrespective of party affiliations. The Eighth Lok Sabha had seen fearless debates on the burning issues of the country ranging from imperialist aided terrorism and communalism to the burning of women, the most poignant reflection of reactionary social practice. In many cases debates on such issues culminated into consensus adopted by the whole House.

Members doubtlessly tried their best to contribute to the debates and to keep the glorious banner of Parliament flying. Still a deeper insight would reveal that there was lack of institutional safeguards for these high qualities to develop further.

For taking a courageous stand and forming an independent judgement one would require all the guarantees and securities. There cannot be any precon-

dition for one's plunging into a life of bright ideals which is invariably full of thorns and pains at many stages. Still, in a democracy, it is imperative that institutions consciously try to encourage the above qualities unflinchingly.

In this context it is necessary to refer to the enactment of the anti-defection law and the incidence of issuing whips on each and every matter. Anti-defection law was brought to stop the unethical defections on the basis of allurements of office and money. This law was acclaimed by the people of the country. But the threat of its application in each and every case of violation of whip has defeated, in a way, the very purpose for which it was enacted *viz.* cultivating the value based politics. This particular threat undoubtedly created an atmosphere of fear and terror which acted as a deterrent to independent thinking and action.

It is right that when one is a member of a party, he or she has to abide by its decisions and directions. This is more true for those parties which are democratic in their style of functioning and decision making. Here an individual member gets enough opportunity to vent his/her feelings and opinions inside the party before a decision is arrived at. An individual may still very strongly feel on an issue and may want to vote against the party whip. He does so out of his uncompromising convictions and does not bother about the consequences. These people are the real embodiment of courage and selflessness.

But a most unacceptable situation in regard to whip arises when a large number of members of a party feel in a particular way about a specific item, and which is perceived in people's mind as right, but a whip is issued to suppress them. Such occasions arose sometimes in the Eighth Lok Sabha. One may lament the failure of few individual members to rise upto their own convictions. But at the same time issuing of party whips in such cases are flagrantly undemocratic and need to be restricted effectively.

* Member, Eighth Lok Sabha.

One, therefore, feels that there is a need to allow a little more liberty in Parliament so that on certain issues members are encouraged to rise fearlessly and Parliament, as a responsible institution, asserts itself. For this, political parties will have to bear greater responsibility. Political parties should have the right to issue whips and invoke anti-defection law in cases of money bill, no-confidence motion or other such items as are inseparably linked with its

policies and programmes. A ruling party will unquestionably issue whips on these matters where a defeat would mean the down-fall of the Government. But on all other matters where defeat does not mean downfall free debate and free voting should be allowed.

This will go a long way to encourage value based politics in the country and would bring further glory to the institution of Parliament.

Focus on the Need to Change

AMAL DATTA*

Not only for the man in the street but also for men of authority and knowledge in all walks of life, Parliament is an awe inspiring institution. The circular majestic edifice, the myriad procedural complexities, the chaotic cacophony of the Zero Hour, the Committees summoning high officials to explain and justify their conduct - all combine to inspire respectful admiration in the minds of the outsiders.

To the Members of Parliament, on the other hand, once they had become fairly familiar with the procedure contained in the sketchy rules, the realisation comes sooner or later that beyond the 19th century procedural heritage still being fondly preserved and maintained much of the main functions which the institution must discharge for the national weal are never even taken up for consideration in the only national forum under the Indian Constitution. And those subjects which are taken up, are seldom discussed in a meaningful way.

The question hour, usually the best attended part of the daily programme of Lok Sabha, is also surely the most interesting routine feature to the visitors, at least by the look of the crowded galleries. The purpose of questions are not only to elicit information but also often to influence and caution the Government that its activities in the area covered by the relevant question is being keenly watched. To the new Members, as also to the visitors, the spectacle of the ministers, having to humbly explain and justify the activities of their departments is not only novel but a fascinating experience. As members grow accustomed to the spectacle and as they grow discerning and discriminating they usually start feeling that precision and even relevance are lacking in quite a few replies. They find that even though ministers are pulled up by the Chair or heckled by members for being evasive or irrelevant not much improvement takes place. Disillusionment follows soon where questions framed and submitted by the members are not "admitted", some times without assigning any reason. Once I had asked why the reason should not be made known and was told that giving reason would amount to giving away top secret

information. I have no doubt that admission of question in Parliament is an area which requires reconsideration and that too by persons who are keen to ensure that Parliament keeps the Government under constant scrutiny.

Other than question hour and Zero Hour (which I would not discuss here) the rest of the proceedings of the House are usually dull and drab. This is also reflected by the attendance in the press and visitors' galleries. Quite often it is so because of the lack of topicality of the subjects discussed as the procedure often stands in the way of taking up for discussion events immediately upon their occurrence. There is also the fact that quite often the balloting system in vogue does not allow the most knowledgeable Members from speaking on the subject. Again the relevant information of events are not made available to members early enough to allow them opportunity for its verification which in turn would have made the debates more meaningful as well as lively. No rules compel the Government to make available information in advance for, say, a Call Attention though it could easily do so in practically every case. These are, therefore, areas on which the existing rules are inadequate and have to be changed.

Another area I would like to mention if only because something can and must be done in this sphere immediately. I have worked in the Parliamentary Committees including in a financial Committee for considerable period and have found that there is a great need for upgrading the Secretariat servicing such Committees. This is not due to any lack of appreciation of the work being presently done by the Secretariat, but only because it is necessary to keep pace with the developments in the functioning of the Government itself. Moreover, the Committee work suffers through lack of its own research personnel and in not having assistance of experts in various fields to make available relevant technical and other information to the Committees. Many legislatures including the British Parliament have come to realise that it is not possible to properly scrutinise the working of the Government which has become quite complex without a well developed Parliamentary Committee system. The departmentally

* Member, Eighth Lok Sabha.

related Select Committees set up since 1979 in the House of Commons of U.K. are by all accounts doing a good job of scrutiny of Government's work and policies. We should at least make a move on similar lines.

Traditionally the role of Parliament of the Westminster model have been to supply the personnel of highest executive body and to legitimise the actions proposed or carried out by that body, namely, the Council of Ministers. But another traditional role, in fact the one with which the whole concept of representative legislatures started, has been to monitor and control the Government's activities and expenditure and also to hold it accountable for its acts and omissions. In many Parliaments this role had taken a back seat during the first half of this century but are now

becoming more and more significant. The appreciation of the need for strengthening the Parliamentary monitoring, control and accountability apparatus is still to arrive in the Indian Parliamentary thoughts, debates and discussions. We have been and still are too engrossed with the details of day to day conflicts both inside and outside the Parliamentary forums to be able to take our bearing in the vast ocean of State functioning. However, being an optimist I hope that the realisation that the role which Parliament should and is capable of playing both in widening and deepening democracy and socialism as well as curbing the evils of bureaucratism, stagnation, waste, anti-social politics will dawn in the national consciousness soon and will be intense enough to bring forward the necessary institutional changes.

The Press, Parliament and Parliamentarian – Some Reflections

DINESH GOSWAMI*

The Parliamentarians and the Press have a love-hate relationship. The Parliamentarians are always happy to see in good light their names in print and as expected of normal human behaviour, become upset when negative projections are made of them. For the Press on the other hand, a negative projection has much greater news value for readership and this leads occasionally to friction between the Press and the Parliamentarians. However, in any system, more particularly in a democratic one, neither can ignore the other. The Press is a link between Parliamentarians and their constituents. It provides material to the Parliamentarians to raise issues in the House and feeds back to the people the activities of the chosen representatives. Politics being an important activity of interest to the common man the Press also cannot ignore the Parliament or the Parliamentarians. This is more true in India because the people of our country have unsatiated love for politics. Probably, in no other country politics occupies so much time in discussions and gossips of an average individual as in our country.

Today the Press all over the world gives extensive coverage to the proceedings of Parliaments, however, the situation was not always so. In the early developments of Parliamentary democracy, the Parliamentarians tried to keep the institution as a secluded preserve of their own keeping at distance the prying eyes of the people and the Press.

The mother of Parliaments, the British Parliament, had for a long time allowed sittings in private only and non-members were not permitted even to be present to witness the proceedings, much less to report. Later on special authorisations were given in exceptional cases to witness proceedings but publications of the proceedings of the House of Commons or Lords were considered a serious breach of privilege. In 1771 a poor London printer who in violation of this practice published certain news items of Parliamentary proceedings had to face court action. This action led to a serious public debate as the public wanted to know what their chosen representatives were doing for furtherance of the objectives for which they were elected. The Magistrates of London sensing the feeling of the

people challenged the decision of the Commons and proclaimed "no, this is not possible, you shall not prosecute. We will fight it". Seeing the public reaction, the House of Commons dropped the action, and the printer was set free. From that time onwards news items of what happened in the British Parliament began to appear in the print. The Law of Prevention of Publication of Parliamentary Proceedings, however, remained in the statute book till 1845 when for the first time in deference to the demand of the Press, a gallery was allotted, in the House of Commons for the people of the fourth Estate to witness Parliamentary proceedings.

In the United States, the Press is allowed to witness and report not only the proceedings of the Congress and the Senate but also of the Committees. In Poland verbatim reports of Committees are permitted to be published. In France, the Press is not permitted to witness Committee meetings but the matter is under review. Many countries place no restrictions on the Journalists either for their presence in Press Gallery of Parliament or on their reporting the proceedings of the House. In India there are two kinds of restrictions. First, only accredited journalists are permitted to sit in the Press Gallery and the Central Hall and secondly, the Committee meetings are kept out of bounds for the Press and the people. A debate is still going on in many countries whether parliamentary proceedings should be televised or telecast. In India camera is not a permissible item so far as parliamentary proceedings are concerned. In UK¹ the Radio was denied permission to broadcast the King's speech in 1923 and Budget Speech of Winston Churchill in 1926 but presently proceedings are covered by Radio since 1978. In Canada and Australia² proceedings are both televised and broadcast. In France, substantial proceedings are covered by audio-visual media:

In the United States, the Committee meetings are extensively televised and the sittings of the House

1 The House of Lords has already allowed TV coverage of its proceedings. The proceedings of the debates of the House of Commons are not due to be telecast/broadcast until a six month experiment, which officially begins on 21 November, 1989.

2 The Proceedings of Australian Parliament are telecast only on certain occasions.

* Member, Eighth Lok Sabha.

are also telecast under the control of the Presiding Officer. The convention followed since long has been that when the proceedings of the Houses are televised the camera is focussed on the Member who is on his legs and the entire House is not shown. An interesting event took place sometime back. A Member was criticising in strong terms the Speaker in the Congress. The Speaker in anger asked the television crew to so shift the focus of the cameras as to show to the audience that the Member was speaking to virtually an empty House. This led to an acrimonious debate. Interestingly, no radio broadcast is permitted in the United States.

In 1973 when I was attending the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference as an Indian delegate one of the subject on which I was called upon to speak was whether Parliamentary proceedings should be televised. The debate is going on not only in our country but in most of the countries where the important media of television has been kept out of precincts of the Parliament in Session.

It is also of interest to note that parliamentary proceedings occupy widely divergent percentage in news media compared to other news items in different countries. In France, for example, the prestigious *La Monde* used to devote two pages every day out of its sixteen pages for the parliamentary proceedings. But the other dailies with much larger circulation devoted much less space. In the United States also compared to the bulk of the *New York Times*, the proceedings of the Congress and the Senate occupy a relatively lesser amount of space. But in India, proceedings of the Parliament and the State Legislature not only get extensive coverage but also the headlines. In fact, there have been comments by observers that Indian Press is almost obsessed with the Parliament.

The rights and obligations of Press coverage also vary in different countries according to their laws and conventions. The Press has the responsibility to report and reflect public grievances and problems and also to inform the people about the acts of omissions and commissions of the Government. It acts as a constant vehicle of communication with the people to know as to what their chosen representatives do in the Parliament. To serve this dual objective the Press must have freedom of expression. Our Constitution expressly guarantees this freedom. Though earlier, the publication of the proceedings of Parliament were not subject to protection and immunities from legal proceedings, law has been enacted in our country under article 361 A of the Constitution providing immunity from the legal proceedings for correct publication of proceedings of either Houses of Parliament.

A general tendency has been noticeable in the recent times that the Press gives more prominence only to the

highly controversial issues of sensational disclosures and debates. It tends to ignore the legislative business and also debates which do not generate heat but cut across party lines. I myself had an interesting experience of this attitude of the media. I was called upon by the Delhi Doordarshan to appear in a discussion entitled "Issues before the Parliament" on the eve of a Parliament Session. On my list of priorities were the issues of price rise, havocs caused by natural calamities and the necessity of permanent remedies, distortions in our planning processes and electoral reforms. An experienced journalist who was to act as a moderator asked me before the discussion about the issues I was to highlight. When I referred to the above issues, his reply was "well it appears there are no issues before the opposition this time". All these issues were not highly controversial issues which could generate heat like the Bofors and the Fairfax and to my journalist friend these were not issues worth taking note of. This tendency of emphasising only on sensational or controversial items have affected the functioning of our Parliament. As debates on legislations and non-controversial but important public issues virtually go unnoticed in the media, many Members tend to be indifferent to parliamentary debates. This is one reason why the House is full during the Zero hour and there is a lack of quorum when serious business is taken up for discussion in the House. One other reason has been the total apathy of the Government to accept even valuable suggestions and amendments and not to make any changes once a subject is introduced in the House. A change of emphasis in the projection of parliamentary proceedings has become essential to make the Parliament more effective. The Parliament should be a forum for conciliation and consensus rather than of confrontation. The emphasis should be on light rather than on heat. A time has come when the Presiding Officers, the legislators and the mediemen should sit at constant intervals to discuss the pros and cons of these issues so that the Houses of Legislatures can be more effective and responsive to the people's needs and aspirations.

Another unhealthy trend seen in recent times is effort of the Government to curb the freedom of the media. Already the State controlled media of All India Radio and Doordarshan have lost much of their credibility. The Defamation Bill 1988 passed in the Lok Sabha and then withdrawn before introduction in the Rajya Sabha on public pressure was taken as an attempt to tutor the Press. The Government should remember that encouragement of the reporting rather than preventing it is the best way to safeguard the democratic values. Sir Erskine May's famous words in the Constitutional History of England that "no circumstances in the history of our country and not even Parliamentary reforms has done more for freedom and good Government than the unfettered liberty of

reporting..." reporting instead of being resented by the Parliament is now regarded as one of the main sources of its influence; while the people can justly esteem it as the surest safeguard of liberty holds true even today. The Government would do well to remember that "nothing add to man's hatred to Government than its refusal to let them talk". The Press also, however, should remember that while it should enjoy unfettered rights of expression it has the onerous responsibility not to encroach upon the right of privacy of an individual unless it has something to do with the public

good and not to undermine the reputation of an individual without sound basis for the accusations. The major task of the Press is not merely reporting but of educating the people about their rights and duties and thereby advancing the cause of the nation and the people. The objectives of the Parliamentarians, the Press and our democratic polity will prosper further if this is kept in mind and the Parliamentarians and the mediemen perform their allotted tasks with due recognition of each other's rights and obligations and with mutual respect for each other.

Procedural Initiatives, Innovations and Developments – The Eighth Lok Sabha (1985-1989)

Dr SUBHASH C. KASHYAP, SECRETARY GENERAL, LOK SABHA

Indian polity is essentially people-oriented. In our representative parliamentary democracy, the legislature has to play a very dynamic, responsive and responsible role. It has to be ever receptive to the problems, hopes, urges and aspirations of the people. Parliamentary practice and procedure are intended to regulate and facilitate debate and discussions on the issues of vital concern to the people at large from whom the members derive all their legitimacy and authority. While the basic principles and rules of procedure remain the same, parliamentary techniques, practices and devices are always in a state of evolution and keep growing to suit newer and newer emerging needs of the times. Inasmuch as no two situations confronting the Chair or the Parliament are exactly alike, parliamentary procedure may be said to be evolving or changing - howsoever imperceptibly - almost every moment when the House is sitting.

It is a general misconception that our parliamentary procedure is a replica of what obtains at the Westminster or that we implicitly follow the practices of the British House of Commons. The practice and procedure of the Houses of our Parliament have essentially grown on the Indian soil itself during the last nearly seven decades of the life of the Central Legislature. Even though initially modelled somewhat on the British House of Commons pattern, the rules of procedure and conduct of business had an organic growth here. In any case, after Independence and the commencement of the Constitution more particularly, Indian parliamentary practices have grown on their own, made substantial departures in many respects and, over the years, chartered our own course in evolving various procedures with a view to catering to our own needs.

The Parliament of India has introduced several innovations which have proved to be of immense value in the conduct of the proceedings of the House. Provisions for Half-an-Hour Discussions, Short Duration Discussions, Calling Attention Notices, Raising Matters under Rule 377 in Lok Sabha and Special Mentions in Rajya Sabha, the Business Advisory Committee, the Committee on Government Assurances and the

Committee on Papers laid on the Table of the House are essentially Indian innovations. The Eighth Lok Sabha also contributed in no small measure to the development of parliamentary practice and procedure.

The Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha were first adopted in 1952. During the term of the Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabhas, no amendments had been made to these Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business even though a number of changes had been effected in the procedure during this period with the approval of the Rules Committee and/or the Speaker. In many matters, the actual practice as it had developed over the years through rulings, decisions and precedents, was found to be at variance with the relevant Rules. After 1952, a comprehensive review was for the first time undertaken during 1989 to formally incorporate the changed practices and procedures in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. The recommendations of the Rules Committee, after approval by the House, amended several provisions of the Rules and these came into force with effect from 9 May 1989. The consequential amendments to the Directions by the Speaker were laid on the Table of the House on 10 May 1989. Some of the procedural changes brought about by the amendments are mentioned hereunder:

Subject Committees : The most important amendment in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha was for providing for the formation of the first-ever Departmentally related Subject Committees of the Indian Parliament. With the unprecedented growth in the range, magnitude and complexity of governmental activities, Legislatures the world over were finding themselves increasingly ill-equipped to perform their functions of debating policies, making laws and overseeing executive action in various fields of administration. There was a growing realisation that in order to carry out its responsibilities with efficiency and promptitude, Parliament needed an agency of its own in which the whole House could repose its confidence. Consequently, a search for better methods and techniques was on in recent years. The focus of attention was the suggestion to

reform and revitalise the committee system. The House as a whole was too large a body for any in-depth examination of proposals - whether legislative or budgetary. Committees had certain in-built advantages and offered a more searching technique of scrutinising complex subjects away from public gaze and as a compact group. Party differences got blurred in Committees, enabling collective wisdom and expertise to enrich discussions which took place in an atmosphere relatively free from partisan considerations and political strains. In this context, the setting up of the three departmentally-related, subject-based standing parliamentary committees on Agriculture, Science and Technology and Environment and Forests to enable an on-going study and scrutiny of the activities of the concerned Ministries and agencies working under them, on behalf of the House, was indeed a historic development of far-reaching importance in the growth of our parliamentary institutions. The step was long overdue and was reinforced by our experience during the Budget Session for 1989-90 when Demands for Grants of only three Ministries could be discussed in the House with the demands of as many as 33 Ministries/Departments guillotined; that is to say, the demands of these Ministries/Departments were passed without discussion. Time and again during the last few years, the issue of streamlining our committee system with a view to achieving a wider and more effective scrutiny of governmental activities on a continuing basis was raised before the Rules Committee and other fora. It was a matter of some satisfaction that a promising beginning had at last been made with the setting up of three committees with effect from 18 August 1989. It is hoped that during the term of the Ninth Lok Sabha, more such committees would be set up to cover the entire gamut of governmental activities. These committees could go a long way in securing the administrative accountability to Parliament in a far more effective and efficient manner. The details regarding the functions and composition of these Committees are dealt with in some depth in a separate paper elsewhere.

Disqualification of Members : The Constitution (Fifty-Second Amendment) Act provided for disqualification of members on ground of defection. The Members of Lok Sabha (Disqualification on Grounds of Defection) Rules, 1985 came into force with effect from 18 March 1986 in pursuance of the provisions contained in sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 8 of the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution.

Adjournment Motions : There were no restrictions as such on the number of notices of adjournment motions that could be given by a member often resulting in a large number of such notices, even on trivial matters. Rule 57 was, therefore, amended to ensure that

a member does not give more than one notice of adjournment motion for a sitting. Once the discussion on the motion "that the House do now adjourn" commences, it has to be concluded and decision arrived at without interrupting the debate. There is, however, no bar on taking up formal items like laying of papers or having a lunch-break during the discussion.

Calling Attention : Under the erstwhile proviso to Rule 197(3), in the event of two calling attention matters being admitted for the same sitting, the second matter used to be taken up at or immediately before the end of the sitting. As this left hardly any discretion to the Speaker to take up the second matter at an earlier hour, the relevant Rules were amended to provide that the fixation of time for taking up the second calling attention matter was left to the discretion of the Speaker. It was clarified that in case a second calling attention was taken up on a day, the Minister might reply to the clarificatory questions asked by members in the same manner as in the case of the first calling attention. Direction 47A was amended accordingly.

Statement by Minister : A Minister could make a *suo motu* statement in the House on matters of policy or public importance with the prior consent of the Speaker. No individual Minister could, however, express his/her personal views through such a statement. During the Eighth Lok Sabha, the Speaker did not permit a Minister to express his personal views with regard to certain matters of general national interest. To clarify the position, an explanation was added to Direction 119 clarifying that a Minister could make a statement pertaining to a subject for which he was responsible to explain Government's policy regarding a specific matter of public importance or topical interest.

Statement by Minister who has resigned : Thus far, the Speaker under Rule 199, could in his inherent powers, disallow a member who had resigned the office of Minister to make a statement in explanation of his resignation, if the same had been unduly delayed.

The Rule was amended to the effect that a member might make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation as Minister on any day during the session in which the resignation was accepted by the President and within seven days from the date of commencement of the session if the resignation was accepted when the House was not in session.

Removal of Speaker or Deputy Speaker : The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker could be removed from office only on a resolution of the House passed by majority of all the then members of the House. In order to ensure that any such resolution was expressed in clear and unambiguous terms and the charges were precise and specific, Rules 200 and 202 were amended. Thus, a resolution for the removal of the Speaker/Deputy Speaker would have to satisfy the following conditions:

- (i) it should be specific with respect to the charges;
- (ii) it should be clearly and precisely expressed;
- (iii) it should not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements.

Besides, the discussion should be confined to the charges referred to in the resolution.

Matters under Rule 377 : The procedure hitherto followed in raising matters under Rule 377 did not have the sanction of any rule. Rules 377A to 377C were, therefore, added to lay down the conditions of admissibility, the procedure to be followed for tabling notices and their validity, etc.

Submissions : Earlier, on days (usually Fridays) when the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs made a statement regarding Government Business for the following week, a maximum of ten members were allowed to suggest items of business to be taken up the next week. It was found that in practice such submissions were not different from matters raised under Rule 377. The Rules Committees, therefore, recommended and the House accepted that the practice of making submissions be dispensed with and matters under Rule 377 be allowed on all days of the week when the House sat.

Motions : As per extant practice, the priority of notices received under Rules 184 and 193 was determined on the basis of the date and time of their receipt as there was generally a short gap (21 days or less) between the date of issue of summons and the date of commencement of the Session.

With a view to ensuring that members outside Delhi at the time of the issue of summons were not put to a disadvantage, the Rules Committee decided that when the time gap between the issue of summons and the commencement of the session was more than 21 days, notices on the same subject received after the issue of summons should be deemed to have been received on the seventh day after the date of issue of summons for that session and their *inter se* priority determined on the basis of ballot. However, in case the time gap was 21 days or less, *inter se* priority would continue to be determined with reference to the date and time of the receipt of the notices.

The conditions of admissibility of motions laid down under Rule 186 were further elaborated in the light of established practices, conventions, precedents, etc. in order to make the Rule self-contained to the extent possible.

Private Members' right to quote from and lay Secret Documents on the Table : During the Ninth Session of the Eighth Lok Sabha, a member referred in his speech to a secret document pertaining to a defence matter and sought to lay it on the Table of the House. The Speaker observed that the member would have to authenticate the document and take responsibility for its correctness

adding that there had been several precedents when Private Members were permitted to refer to or quote from confidential documents in their possession. Subsequently, the member handed over a photostat copy of the document which was sent to the Ministry of Defence for comments to enable the Speaker to decide whether it could be treated as a paper laid on the Table. Subsequently, after the Ministry's reply was received, the Speaker, under Rule 369, read with Directions 117-118, decided not to allow the document to be laid on the Table or deemed to have been laid on the Table.

Direction 118 (2) (i) was amended to add : "If the Speaker does not accord the necessary permission, the member shall not quote from the document nor refer to its contents." After clause (2) so amended, clause (3) (i) was inserted to read: "A paper or document sought to be laid on Table by a private member may be considered for laying on the Table only if the member has quoted therefrom. The member seeking to lay the same may hand it over at the Table but it shall not be deemed to have been laid on the Table unless the Speaker, after examination, accords the necessary permission."

Financial Bills : Earlier, whenever the need arose to refer a financial Bill under art. 117 (i) of the Constitution to a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament, the practice had been to suspend the first proviso to Rule 74. During the tenure of the Sixth Lok Sabha, the Speaker, on 15 May 1978, ruled that the first proviso to Rule 74 was superfluous and in the case of financial Bills, its suspension was not necessary. The Rules Committee of the Sixth Lok Sabha recommended that the proviso should be made applicable to Money Bills only. The matter was examined by the Rules Committee of the Eighth Lok Sabha again and the proviso was amended so as to make it applicable only in the case of Money Bills.

Association of Members of Rajya Sabha with the Committees on Public Accounts, Public Undertakings and Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes : As per practice, members of Rajya Sabha are associated with the Committees on Public Accounts, Public Undertakings and Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For this purpose, a motion for nomination of members by Rajya Sabha was moved in Lok Sabha every year at the time of motion for election of members from Lok Sabha to these Committees by the Chairmen of the outgoing Committees. This practice of associating Rajya Sabha members with these Committees was, however, not reflected in the relevant rules. Rules 309 (i), 312B(1), and 331B(1) were, therefore, amended to truly reflect the association of the Rajya Sabha members with these three Committees.

Short Duration Discussions : Hitherto, under Rule 194(2), the Speaker could allot two sittings in a week for Short Duration Discussions admitted under Rule 193

and allow such time for discussion not exceeding one hour at or before the end of the sitting as he might consider appropriate under the circumstances. The Rules Committee of Eighth Lok Sabha recommended that the time limit of "not exceeding one hour" be amended to "not exceeding two hours." The Rule was accordingly amended.

Relative Precedence of Business : Direction 2 of the Directions by the Speaker was amended to effect certain changes in the relative precedence of different classes of business before the House.

Translation of Speeches : Under an amendment to Direction 115B, a member making a speech in any of the languages for which arrangements for simultaneous interpretation into Hindi or English existed was not any more required to furnish a translation of his/her speech into Hindi or English but the translation thereof prepared by the interpreter would be printed in the Debates.

Questions : Rule 41 and Direction 10 were further amended elaborating the conditions of admissibility of questions. Two more conditions were inserted in regard to the right to ask a question. These were : (i) it should be clearly and precisely expressed and should not be too general incapable of any specific answer or in the nature of a leading question; and (ii) it should not seek information about matters which were in their nature secret, such as composition of Cabinet Committees, Cabinet discussions, or advice given to the President in relation to any matter in respect of which there was a constitutional, statutory or conventional obligation not to disclose information.

Rule 39 was also amended to clarify the position regarding the answers to questions in case the sitting was cancelled and/or the Question Hour was dispensed with or suspended. Thus, if there was no Question Hour owing to the cancellation of a sitting or its adjournment without transacting any business, the answers to questions included in the lists of questions for oral as well as written answers were to be deemed to have been laid on the Table by the Ministers to whom such questions were addressed at the next sitting of the House after the Question Hour and to form part of the proceedings of that day. If the Question Hour on any day was dispensed with or suspended to devote more time on any other business or for any other reason, the answers to questions included in the lists of questions for oral as well as written answers for that day were to be deemed to have been laid on the Table by the Ministers to whom such questions were addressed and to form part of the proceedings of the day.

Under the proviso to the rule, if the House did not continue with its sitting after dispensing with or suspending the Question Hour, the answers to questions included in the lists of questions for oral as well as written answers for that day were to be deemed to have been laid on the

Table after the Question Hour at the next sitting of the House and to form part of the proceedings of that day. Further, if the Question Hour was interrupted after having taken up the list of questions for oral answer and the list was partly disposed of and the sitting continued, answers to remaining questions in the list of questions for oral answer and answers to questions in the list of questions for written answer should be deemed to have been laid on the Table after 12 O Clock and to form part of the proceedings of the day. A new sub-rule also clarified that if the last sitting of a session was cancelled, the questions in the lists of questions for oral as well as written answer for that day would lapse.

Besides, Rule 45 was fully substituted to deal with the limit of the number of unstarred questions. Thus, in the list of questions for written answer on any one day, not more than four questions by the same member if he had one question in the list of questions for oral answer, and not more than 230 questions in all, should be included with a proviso that these limits might be exceeded by the number of questions transferred or postponed from one list of questions for written answer to another. Another proviso to the Rule further clarified that the overall limit of 230 questions for written answer on any one day might exceed by the number of questions pertaining to a State or States under President's Rule subject to the maximum limit of 25.

Debates : A new clause (4) was added to Direction 115A to the effect that if a member spoke without being called by the Speaker to speak or continued to speak despite his directions to conclude the speech forthwith, the Speaker might direct that such speech or portions thereof, as the case may be, would not form part of the proceedings of the House.

Parliamentary Secretary : Rule 2(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha was provided with an explanation clarifying that a Parliamentary Secretary who was not a member of the House was not entitled to attend its sitting.

Important Procedural Developments

Some of the important procedural developments witnessed during the tenure of the Eighth Lok Sabha are discussed below :

Allegatory remarks by Members against persons in high authority : On 7 May 1985, immediately after the Question Hour, a member sought to refer to certain reported observations made by a Judge of the Supreme Court criticising the policy of the Government in regard to transfer of High Court Judges and stated that the same was politically motivated. Disallowing the member from making his submission, the Speaker, observed that he could not permit a debate on the subject as the reported observations also referred to certain persons in high authority who were likely to be brought into

discussion and their conduct could only be discussed on a substantive motion. The Speaker also did not allow remarks against the Judges to go on record.

Discussions on Supreme Court Judgement held inadmissible : On 25 July 1985, the Speaker withheld his consent to an adjournment motion given notice of by a member about the judgement of the Supreme Court delivered on 24 July 1985 regarding the Government's power to sack its employees without holding any inquiry and observed that "the wisdom of the judgement... cannot be questioned on the floor of the House. Courts only interpret the law passed by the Parliament and where members feel that the law is otherwise than what has been interpreted by the Courts, they can have the law amended."

Alleged casting of reflections on the members, the House and its Proceedings : On 2 December 1985, two members gave separate notices of questions of privilege against Shri R.N. Goenka for allegedly casting reflections on members, the House and its proceedings of 26 November 1985, in an article published in the *Indian Express* in its issue dated 30 November. Disallowing the notices, the Speaker observed on 3 December that in a democracy, the Press had every right of fair criticism but it should not be used in a manner so as to put the institution of Parliament and its members into disrepute or lower their dignity in the eyes of the public. He added :

I feel that it adds to the dignity of one and all if power in a democratic system is exercised with restraint and the more powerful a body or institution is, the greater restraint is called for particularly in exercising its penal jurisdiction. In keeping with this approach and best traditions of the House, I am of the opinion that this House would best consult its own dignity by taking no further notice of the matter.

Alleged misleading of the House by the Prime Minister : During the Eighth Session, on 13 March 1987, several members gave notices of a question of privilege against the Prime Minister for allegedly misleading the House during discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address by refuting on the floor of the House an allegation made by a member that art. 74 of the Constitution had been brought to a nullity, the same having been corroborated by the publication in a newspaper of a letter purported to have been written by the President to the Prime Minister.

Giving his ruling on 19 March 1987, the Speaker observed that the relationship between the President and the Council of Ministers was a matter entirely between them and could not be discussed on the floor of the House. Also, such official correspondence and discussions at the highest level—between the President and his advisers (the Ministers)—were in their very nature, confidential, privileged and protected. Observing

that conduct of persons in high authority could not be discussed except on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms, the Speaker added that any debate on the floor of the House which brought in the name of the President into any controversy or which tended to discuss the relationship between the President and his Council of Ministers must be avoided at all costs in the larger interests of the nation.

Rulings by the Chair : During the Eighth Session, on 21 April 1987, a member tried to say something about the ruling of the Speaker given earlier by him in the House on a question of privilege. Disallowing the member, the Speaker made it clear that his rulings could not be questioned except on a substantive motion. A member who protested against the rulings of the Speaker committed contempt of the House and the Speaker. He further observed that the Speaker's decision was equally binding whether given in the House or on a departmental file and that he was not bound to give reasons for his decisions. He ruled that members could not criticise directly or indirectly, inside the House or outside, any ruling given, opinion expressed or statement made by the Speaker.

Secretary-General can convey Speaker's directions : On 17 November 1987, owing to pandemonium, the Speaker adjourned the House at 1240 hours to meet at 1400 hours. When the House re-assembled at 1400 hours, the Secretary-General informed members that the Speaker had directed that the House would remain adjourned till 1430 hours. Accordingly, when the House met, a member, on a point of order, submitted that the announcement about the adjournment of the House till 1430 hours by the Secretary-General was a serious matter, particularly when the Deputy Speaker was in the House. Ruling out the point of order, the Speaker observed that the Secretary-General had acted according to procedure, precedents and conventions. [The sitting of the House is not duly constituted and cannot commence unless the Speaker/Deputy Speaker/Chairman takes the Chair and the Chair cannot be taken unless there is quorum. Therefore, in case at the beginning of a day's sitting or of an adjourned sitting during the day there is no quorum, orders regarding further adjournment are announced by the Secretary-General].

Alleged attempt by a Minister to intimidate members and suppress their freedom of speech by issuing a whip to them in the House : In Britain, receiving a whip is regarded as a privilege of party membership and a member is free to refuse the whip. In the House of Commons, issue of a whip is an internal party matter and the whip is issued always outside the House. Issue of a whip—oral or written—on the floor of the House is inconceivable. Issuance of such a whip and warning a member not to disobey the whip, might, in fact, amount to contempt of the House. The whip only seeks to

inform members of the business and ensure their attendance. One member trying to prevent another member from speaking or asking him not to proceed with his speech might amount to molestation of the member. Also, the whips cannot arrogate the functions of the Chair and a whip cannot be used for restraining members from challenging a ruling given by the Speaker in House. There has been no case in the long history of the British House of Commons when a whip was issued on the floor of the House or where the Chief Whip of a party issued any whip to only a selected few members of the party.

In the Constitution of India, the privileges of the Houses, Committees and members of Parliament were generally left to be determined by Parliament by law, and until so determined, were stated to be the same as those of the British House of Commons on the day of the commencement of the Constitution. Nevertheless, the founding fathers of India's Constitution attached supreme importance to two privileges which they deemed essential for the success of parliamentary democracy and therefore, they enshrined them specifically in the text of the Constitution in art. 105(1) and (2). These privileges of members of Parliament are those of freedom of speech and vote on the floor of the Houses and in Committees thereof and of full immunity from any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by a member in a House of Parliament or any Committee thereof.

For his speech and action in Parliament a member is subject only to the provisions of the Constitution and the Rules and discipline of the House. Absolute privilege has been given to him in respect of anything said or any vote given in Parliament or a Committee thereof. Members may speak and vote freely, without any fear or favour of apprehension of adverse consequences of any kind for speaking out their minds and expressing their views and voting as they liked.

After the coming into force of the Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Act, 1985 and the Anti-Defection Rules framed thereunder, political parties came to have constitutional recognition and legitimacy and the directives issued by party leadership came to have relevance in law. Disobedience of party directives or whips thereafter could result in disqualifying a member and losing his membership. It is, however, to be noted that in order to incur disqualification a member had to vote or abstain from "voting in such House contrary to any direction issued by the political party." It did not apply to acts other than voting, i.e. it did not interfere with a member's right of freedom of speech in the House.

On 14 December 1987, the Lok Sabha Speaker informed the House that he had received notices of question of privilege from Shri Ram Dhan and some other

members against Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, for allegedly intimidating Sarvashri Ram Dhan and Raj Kumar Rai and suppressing their freedom of speech in the House by issuing a whip to them in the House on 17 November 1987. The following points were raised by the members in their notices :

- (i) whether the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, as the Chief Whip of the Congress(I) Party, was within his rights when he issued a whip to two Members of his party on the floor of the House;
- (ii) whether the Minister could be held guilty of deliberately and wilfully intimidating and obstructing the two Members in the due discharge of their duties as Members of Parliament by issuing whip in the manner aforesaid;
- (iii) whether the Minister had, in any way, transgressed the jurisdiction of the Speaker;
- (iv) whether issue of a written or oral whip on the floor of the House constituted a contempt of the House; and
- (v) whether a whip could be issued directing the two Members to obey the ruling of the Speaker even when there was no motion before the House?

The Speaker observed on 14 December 1987 that having considered the points raised by members and comments of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, he had given his consent to the raising of the question of privilege in the House under Rule 222 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. Shri Ram Dhan then sought leave of the House. Leave having been granted by the House, Shri Ram Dhan raised the question of privilege.

While raising the matter, Shri Ram Dhan stated, *inter alia*, as follows :

- (i) There is nothing in the Constitution and the rules which gives a right to Chief Whips of parties to curb members' freedom of speech. On the contrary article 105 ensures members' right of freedom of speech.
- (ii) The 52nd Amendment and the Tenth Schedule which it added to the Constitution, define the word "Original whip" which speaks of any person or authority authorised by the Party in relation to issuing direction about voting or abstaining from voting. Their jurisdiction is limited to voting in a division and cannot be extended to an undefined power to encroach on rights conferred on members by the Constitution and Rules of Procedure.
- (iii) There was no motion before the House and no division in the offing. On matters of privileges, contempt and discipline, there are no whips.
- (iv) The power of disciplining members is vested in the Speaker. The Leader of the House or Chief

Whip cannot even move a motion for a member's suspension till the Speaker has named a member for disorderly behaviour.

- (v) Shri H.K.L. Bhagat has mentioned lists of members given by whips to the Chair to help him regulate the debate. This is for convenience only. This does not give the whips the right to shut out dissenting opinions.
- (vi) To issue whips to a few individuals on a matter, which does not involve vote or division, is to reduce the whips to mockery.

The Speaker then allowed 14 other members, including Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, to speak on the question of privilege raised by Shri Ram Dhan.

Shri Bhagat *inter alia* observed that he fully believed in the freedom of speech of members as enshrined in art. 105 of the Constitution and there was no question of intimidating them or obstructing them in the discharge of their duties as Members of Parliament.

At the end of the debate, the Speaker drew the attention of the House to rule 226 which provided that if leave under rule 225 was granted, the House could consider the question and come to a decision or refer it to the Committee of Privileges on a motion made either by the member who raised the question of privilege or by any other member. The Speaker observed:

It is thus for the House (a) to take a decision on the matter, or (b) refer the matter to the Committee of Privileges. (a) or (b) can be done on a motion made by any member. I would like to know if any member will like to move a motion.

None of the members, however, moved any motion either for the decision by the House or for reference of the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination and report. In the circumstances, the Speaker had no other alternative except to take up the next item on the agenda papers for the day.

Thus, the basic question of privilege of which notice was given by five members was merely talked out on the floor of the House. No motion was preferred on the floor of the House and no pronouncement was made nor was the matter referred to the Committee of Privileges. One could, however, hazard a guess that as a result thereof, it was extremely unlikely that such a whip would be issued in future. Some of the issues left open and undecided were:

- (i) Whether a whip - oral or written - could be issued
 - (a) on the floor of the House;
 - (b) to only a few members of the party;
 - (c) for the purpose of assisting the Chair to maintain discipline in the House and securing obedience to the ruling/orders of the Chair.

- (ii) Whether such a whip could be considered as being
 - (a) tantamount to interfering with the members' right to freedom of speech on the floor of the House, intimidating him and causing obstruction in the free discharge of his duties as a member;
 - (b) a breach of members' privilege and contempt of the House?

Matters of parliamentary privilege should not be raised lightly and when raised, ideally speaking, they should not be treated as party matters but as matters involving the prestige, position and rights of the entire House and all its members. It was obvious that on this question of privilege, opinion in the House was divided on party lines. It was, therefore, perhaps as well that a decision on important issues of privilege was not taken by majority vote and that the Speaker by his astute handling of the situation and the House in its wisdom left the questions open and undecided.

Merger of two legislature parties under the provisions of the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution : An event of considerable import in parliamentary history took place during the tenure of the Eighth Lok Sabha. On 10 March 1989, the Leader of the Janta Party in Parliament informed the Speaker, *inter alia*, that the Janta Party in Parliament and the Lok Dal Parliamentary Party had decided to merge and form the Janata Dal in Parliament and requested that the requisite recognition be accorded to them.

After obtaining necessary information/confirmation from the leaders of the concerned groups in the Lok Sabha and after satisfying himself that the conditions of merger stipulated in paragraph 4 of the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution had been fully met, the Speaker accorded recognition to the Janata Dal Legislature Party in Lok Sabha for the purpose of the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution and the Rules framed thereunder.

Discussions on the Thakkar Commission Report : Under section 3(4) of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, Report of a Commission appointed under section 3(1) of the said Act is required to be laid before Lok Sabha, together with a memorandum of action taken thereon, within a period of six months of the submission of the Report by the Commission.

The Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Act, 1986 added *inter alia*, sub-sections (5) and (6) to section 3 of the Act empowering the Union Government not to lay a Report or part thereof, if it was satisfied that it was in the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of the country, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or in the public interest, by issuing a notification in the Official Gazette to that effect and getting the same approved by Lok Sabha within a specified period.

On 30 July 1986, a Statutory Resolution approving the notification issued on 15 May 1986 that it was not

expedient in the interest of the security of the State and in the public interest to lay before Lok Sabha, the Reports submitted to the Union Government on 19 November 1985 and 27 February 1986 by Justice M.P. Thakkar, a sitting judge of the Supreme Court of India, on the assassination of the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi, was adopted by Lok Sabha. Accordingly, the Report of Thakkar Commission of Inquiry on the assassination of the late Prime Minister was not laid before Lok Sabha.

However, on 14 March 1989, certain portions of the Thakkar Commission Report were published in a section of the Press. Members thereafter demanded in the House that since portions of the Report had been published in a newspaper, the said Report was no longer secret and should be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Initially, the Government did not agree to lay the Report on the Table on the plea that it was not in the interest of the security of the State and in public interest to lay the same on the Table. However, on 17 March 1989 the Prime Minister informed the House that the Report would be laid on the Table when the House met after recess on 27 March 1989. Accordingly, on that day the Minister of Home Affairs laid on the Table a notification rescinding the notification of 15 May 1986 which was approved by the House and the Minister of Home Affairs thereafter laid on the Table the interim Report dated 19 November 1985 and the Final Report (with appendices) dated 27 February 1986 of the Justice Thakkar Commission of Inquiry on the assassination of Smt. Indira Gandhi along with a memorandum of action taken thereon.

On 28 March 1989, some members raised objections that the Report as laid on the Table was not a complete Report as, according to explanation under section 3(5) of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, as amended in 1986, Report included interim Report and all proceedings of a Commission.

The Speaker then referred the matter to the Attorney-General of India for his opinion on the point whether the Report as laid on the Table of the House was a complete Report or not. After considering the opinion of the Attorney-General, the Speaker gave his ruling on 3 April 1989, wherein he pointed out that the Commission had used the word 'Report', 'Volumes', 'Parts', 'Materials' and 'Records' rather loosely in the Report. What had not been laid on the Table were those 'records' - sometimes referred to as 'volumes' or 'parts' of the Report sent by the Secretary to the Commission, to the Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs subsequent to the submission of the report. He ruled that having laid the Interim and Final Reports of the Thakkar Commission as submitted by the Commission on 19 November 1985 and 27 February 1986 along with a statement of action taken thereon, on the Table of the House on 27

March 1989, Government had fulfilled the statutory requirement in terms of section 3(4) of the Act.

Discussion on certain Paragraphs of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India : Under the provisions of art. 151 of the Constitution, Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India relating to the accounts of the Union are required to be submitted to the President who causes them to be laid before each House of Parliament. There is no time limit within which the said Reports are required to be laid on the Table of each House. The Audit Report relating to the Union Government - Defence services (Army and Ordnance Factories) for the year ending 31 March 1988, was laid on the Table of the House on 18 July 1989. Paras 11 and 12 of the Report dealt with the purchase and licensed production of 155 mm towed gun system and ammunition from M/s. Bofors of Sweden and payment of commission to Indian agents, respectively. A number of members, both from the ruling party and the Opposition, gave notices under Rule 193 demanding a discussion on these two paragraphs of the Report.

Normally, the Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General automatically stand referred to the Public Accounts Committee and are not discussed in the House. In fact, these reports form the basis of investigation by the Public Accounts Committee. The Committee, in turn, submits its report thereon to the Parliament. However, in view of the demand from all sections of the House, the Speaker, departing from the established practice and as a very special case, permitted a short duration discussion under Rule 193 on the aforesaid paragraphs.

The discussion listed in the name of two Opposition members was scheduled to be taken up on 20 July 1989. However, on 19 July 1989, immediately after conclusion of the Question Hour, a majority of the Opposition members demanded resignation of the Prime Minister in view of the observations made in the CAG's Report which, according to them, contradicted the stand taken by the Government during earlier discussion on the subject. The Speaker observed that he had already allowed a discussion on the subject in view of the demand from all sections of the House, particularly of the Opposition members, and they were free to express their views on the matter. Alternatively, members could bring a motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers. The Opposition members, however, persisted in their demand for resignation of the Prime Minister. As the situation became uncontrollable, the Speaker had to adjourn the House a number of times. No official business could be transacted after conclusion of Question Hour on three consecutive days, i.e., 19, 20 and 21 July 1989. On 20 July 1989 the House had to be

adjourned eight times for brief spells – a record number of adjournments on any single day.

When the House met on 24 July 1989, a large number of members from the Opposition and a few from the ruling party handed over their letters of resignation from the membership of Lok Sabha at the Table of the House. By the time the House adjourned for the day, the number of members who had tendered their resignations rose to 73. The resignations were accepted by the Speaker.

The discussion on the relevant paragraphs of the CAG's Report, listed in the names of two members of the ruling party, commenced on 24 July 1989. Before the discussion was taken up, the Deputy Speaker, while upholding the right of members to discuss any matter of public importance in the House, cautioned them not to question the conduct of the Comptroller and Auditor General which, he observed, could be discussed in the House only on an appropriate substantive motion. Reading out a written ruling, he said:

As you are aware, the Reports of the C&AG automatically stand referred to the Public Accounts Committee and are not discussed on the floor of the House. In fact, they form the basis of investigation by the Committee. The Committee, in turn, submits its reports thereon to Parliament. In view of the demand from all sections of the House, however, the Hon. Speaker had, as a very special case, decided to do something unprecedented—although not barred by rules—and admitted the notice for a discussion under Rule 193 on paras 11 and 12 of the C &AG's Report on Defence Services for the year 1987-88.

The Hon. Speaker's only consideration in admitting a discussion on the subject was to uphold the rights of this House to discuss any

issue of public importance. The C&AG is an independent Constitutional authority. Under the Constitution, he sends his reports to the President who causes them to be laid on the Table of the House. These reports form the basis of PAC scrutiny of administration and reports thereon. The C&AG is also an aide to Parliament inasmuch as he functions as the friend, philosopher and guide of the PAC. The C&AG has been accorded by the Constitution and law, a position and status analogous to a Judge of the Supreme Court. His conduct can be discussed only on an appropriate motion drawn in a form approved by the Speaker. Therefore, while the House is certainly entitled to discuss the findings of audit as contained in the C&AG's Reports, the conduct of the C&AG cannot be brought into question during the debate. I would, therefore, advise the members to refrain from saying anything which might amount to a reflection on the conduct of the C&AG and to confine themselves to the paras of the Report.

The discussion concluded on 26 July 1989.

It would thus be seen that the Eighth Lok Sabha made a significant contribution in effecting procedural changes to bring the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in conformity with the actual practice that had evolved and developed over the years under rulings, precedents, conventions, etc. One can safely look forward to the Lok Sabha marching forward with renewed vigour and dynamism in the years ahead and during the Ninth Lok Sabha particularly in the area of evolving still more potent rules of procedure for enabling the House to function as the grand inquest of the nation, as the sheet anchor of our parliamentary democracy and as the most effective mechanism for redressal of the grievances of the people at large.

Committee System in Lok Sabha – Recent Developments*

Introduction

Parliamentary Committees play an important and useful role in the working of legislatures all over the world. Given the multifarious activities of modern Governments, legislatures are faced with many complex issues. Constituted as they are, they have neither the time for a thorough scrutiny of varied and complex details of modern administration nor the expertise needed for the task. Indeed their very size, is a handicap. In order to carry out their responsibilities with efficiency and speed, legislatures need an agency of their own in which the whole House has confidence. The most practical method devised for this purpose is the setting up of a number of Committees composed of a small number of members of the legislature to which matters may be referred for examination and report prior to consideration thereof by the House as a whole. A good deal of parliamentary business is thus conducted by these Committees. The system of Parliamentary Committees ensures effective Parliamentary control over the Executive.

The most significant development in the field of Parliamentary procedures in the post-Second World War period has been the appointment of subject-matter or Department/Ministry based committees of the legislature in many countries with parliamentary system of Government. Thus, we now have such Committees in countries like U.K., Australia, Canada, etc.

Position in India

In our Parliament there are 'ad hoc' Committees as well as 'Standing Committees'. While the useful work done by these Committees in enforcing Executive accountability to Parliament is acknowledged on all hands, the fact remains that constituted as the Committee system in our Parliament is at present, it can hardly be expected to keep effective surveillance over the entire area of governmental activity on a regular and continuing basis. In recent years, there has been considerable discussion on the question of the reform or re-organisation of the Committee system in Parliament (as well as in the State Legislatures) particularly with a view to achieve a wider and more effective scrutiny of governmental activities. One

view is that "more and more Committees" need to be set up "to control the functioning of the Executive"—either Standing Committees in respect of various Ministries "to review the working of the different Ministries" on a continuing basis or some new Standing Committees to be constituted exclusively to deal with certain important aspects of governmental activity, such as, public finance, planning, defence, transportation, etc. On the other hand, there are those who believe that too many Standing Committees may not only limit the initiative of the Executive but that the association of such "all-Party Committees" with formulation of policy "may prove detrimental to, or inconsistent with, the principle of ministerial responsibility."

With the ever increasing Governmental spending, the question of financial accountability has become one of the paramount importance. The three Financial Committees of Parliament, namely, the Committee on Public Accounts, the Committee on Estimates and the Committee on Public Undertakings, endeavour to undertake the task of detailed scrutiny of governmental spending and performance. The useful work done by them in maintaining a vigil over governmental spending and performance and that too on a continuing basis, has received general approbation.

Besides making a significant impact in effecting economy and efficiency and plugging various loopholes by streamlining administrative procedures, the Financial Committees have, from time to time, made various suggestions for improvements in the financial system. Yet the fact remains that despite their best efforts, these Committees together are not able to examine comprehensively the vast and growing expenditure and activities of the Government. For instance, it is unreal to expect the Estimates Committee to examine and report on the Budget as a whole before it is approved by the Legislature. The Public Accounts Committee cannot examine the accounts and audit Reports thereon in their entirety nor can the Committee on Public Undertakings examine the working of all the public undertakings in a year. Therefore, functions of the three existing surveillance committees, are largely post-mortem. They only conduct an *ex post facto* examination. They do not look into what the Government is doing today. They are not expected to interfere with the day-to-day administration.

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

Proposal for constitution of ad hoc Budget Committees

At present, in the Budget Session lasting for 10 to 12 weeks, the major part of the time of the House is devoted to the transaction of financial business. Moreover, the whole process of discussion and voting of the Demands for Grants and the passage of Appropriation and Finance Bills is required to be completed within a specified time. As a result, the Demands for Grants relating to a number of Ministries and Departments have to be guillotined. For example, in 1985 the Demands for Grants of 15 Ministries/Departments were discussed while the Demands of as many as 21 Ministries/Departments were guillotined; in 1986, 16 were discussed and 20 guillotined; in 1987, 10 were discussed and 27 guillotined; in 1988, again 10 were discussed and 26 guillotined and in 1989, only 3 were discussed and 34 guillotined.

Way back in 1956, the Estimates Committee of Lok Sabha tried to examine generally and survey briefly the Budget Estimates immediately after their presentation. They were aware that such examination would have necessarily to be of a character different from the searching examination that they conducted of a few selected Ministries each year. The Railway Budget for 1956-57 was examined and reported upon before the commencement of discussion and voting thereon in the House. As mentioned in their 23rd Report (1955-56), the object of the examination was more 'to focus attention on pertinent facts, figures and trends'. The Committee recognised that their normal duties of reporting on economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reform would not be covered by such examination. There was, however, no such examination thereafter.

The need for a detailed pre-voting scrutiny of the Demands for Grants has been felt in various parliamentary fora to secure better and more effective parliamentary control over the administration and its expenditure. The matter was first brought into sharp focus in the Third Regional Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Seminar held in New Delhi in January, 1984. The then Deputy-Speaker (Shri G. Lakshmanan) in his key-note Address on 'Financial Accountability to Parliament: How to make it effective?' stated :

"At present many Demands for Grants are guillotined without discussion.... Something has to be done to have a thorough consideration of all the Demands for Grants." He added : "Our Estimates Committee is not in a position to undertake a detailed scrutiny of all the estimates before they are taken up for voting by the House. How best this could be ensured is a matter for discussion."

The matter was also debated in the Presiding Officers' Conference held at Calcutta in October, 1984. Winding up the discussion on the subject, the Chairman of the Conference (Dr B.R. Jakhar) made the following observations :

"I find there is general agreement at this Conference on the desirability of considering the setting up of Budget Committees for indepth scrutiny of Demands for Grants on an experimental basis. If you agree, I would be happy to have the proposals worked out in the Lok Sabha in this regard and circulate it to all State Legislatures in India for the consideration of their respective Rules Committees or the Houses. The details and modalities could be considered by each State Legislatures in accordance with its own light, needs and perceptions. I think all of you agree to this."

Soon thereafter, the Hon. Speaker of Lok Sabha had a proposal prepared for the setting up of *ad hoc* Budget Committees for pre voting scrutiny of the Demands for Grants of all Ministries/Departments. The Rules Committee of 7th Lok Sabha which considered the Hon. Speaker's proposal felt that the matter could better be left for consideration of the 8th Lok Sabha. The salient features of the proposal were:

- (a) There may be about nine Committees to be set up by the Speaker by a Resolution of the House after the general discussion on the Budget is over;
- (b) The House may adjourn for a recess of three to four weeks after the general discussion on the Budget during which period the Committees might function;
- (c) The Committees may scrutinise the Demands for Grants in depth and report on changes in the Estimates without increasing the total amount of any Demand;
- (d) Provision for any policies/programmes and significant variations, specially increases over previous years, may receive particular attention with an overall eye on the need for economy and efficiency and relationship between expenditure and needs;
- (e) The number of members in each Committee may be between 50 and 55. Every member of the House (other than Ministers) may be a member of one or the other Committees. Minister's concerned may be associated as *ex-officio* members. Choice or priorities indicated by the members may be taken into consideration while allocating members to one or the other Committee. As far as possible, the party-wise complexion of the House may be reflected in the composition of the Committees.

Members and Chairmen of the Committees may be appointed by the Speaker;

- (f) The Committees may have three to four weeks' time for scrutiny and report to the House. The reports of the Committees may be precise and to the point;
- (g) The Committees may discuss brief background memoranda provided by the Ministries. Senior Government officials concerned may be present during the sitting to assist the Committees in their deliberations. Rules relating to the existing Financial Committees may apply to the Budget Committees.

After the reports of the Committees are presented to the House, the House might confine itself to discussing (i) specific points/recommendations made by these Committees; and (ii) cut motions in regard to certain selected Demands and voting on the Demands.

Subject Committees in Kerala

The Kerala Legislative Assembly was the first to embark upon an experiment of such Committees in March, 1980. In that Assembly, 10 Standing Subject Committees have been functioning since then. Each Committee has been assigned a fairly well-defined subject area. One of the functions of the Subject Committee is also to scrutinize the legislation. Thus every Bill, other than an Appropriation Bill, unless referred to a Select Committee, after its general principles are approved by the House, on a motion, stands referred to the appropriate Subject Committee for detailed examination.

The main functions of these Committees are to scrutinise the Demands for Grants, to examine legislation and to consider the draft of the rules to be framed by Government or other authorities in pursuance of the rule making powers delegated by an Act of the Legislature.

These Committees can also study and report on a specified area of governmental activity or a project, scheme or undertaking intended for the general welfare. The Government can at times consult these Committees on a question of policy or legislation. These Committees are also free to discuss generally and formulate views on (a) the State's five year programmes and their implementation; (b) Centre-State relations in so far as they concern the State; (c) Reports of Public Service Commission; (d) Reports of the Public Undertakings; (e) Reports of statutory or other bodies, including any Commission of inquiry, which are laid before the Assembly.

Pre-voting scrutiny of Budget proposals is in vogue in Australia, U.K., Federal Republic of Germany and Japan. The Budget is examined first by Committees and then by the House.

The proposal to set up *ad hoc* Committees for pre-voting scrutiny of the Demands for Grants was considered by the Rules Committee of 8th Lok Sabha, but no final decision could be reached.

Subject Committees

Even while the proposal to set up Budget Committees awaits finalisation, reform of a far reaching nature designed to strengthen the Committee system in Lok Sabha and to secure the accountability of the Executive in a far more effective manner than hitherto was introduced in the closing months of the life of the 8th Lok Sabha. A proposal to set up three departmentally related subject Committees to begin with on the pattern of similar Committees in the U.K. and elsewhere was mooted by the Rules Committee and accepted by the House. The Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha have accordingly been amended to make provision for three Standing Parliamentary Committees, namely:

- (a) Committee on Agriculture;
- (b) Committee on Environment and Forests; and
- (c) Committee on Science and Technology.

The constitution and functions of these Committees are as under :

Committee on Agriculture

The Rules now provide that there shall be a Committee on Agriculture to examine all matters connected with agriculture as are dealt with by the Ministry of Agriculture and allied Ministries and to report thereon from time to time.

≥ The Committee shall consist of not more than 22 members comprising 15 members to be nominated by the Speaker every year from amongst the members of Lok Sabha and not more than 7 members of Rajya Sabha to be nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha for being associated with the Committee. The term of office of the members of the Committee shall not exceed one year.

The functions of the committee shall be :

- (a) to examine such of the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture and allied Ministries as may seem fit to the Committee;
- (b) to report what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reform consistent with the policy approved by Parliament, may be effected;
- (c) to examine the Annual Reports of the Ministry of Agriculture and allied Ministries with a view to finding out whether the expenditure incurred was commensurate with the results achieved;
- (d) to examine such of the plan projects/activities of the Ministry of Agriculture and allied Ministries

as may seem fit to the Committee or are specially referred to it by the House or the Speaker; and

- (e) to evaluate and suggest measures for modernisation and overall development of agriculture and agricultural industries with a view to enhancing their contribution to economic growth through supplies of food, raw materials and products for exports, etc.

Committee on Environment and Forests

The Rules further provide that there shall be a Committee on Environment and Forests as are dealt with by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and allied Ministries and to report thereon from time to time.

The Committee shall consist of not more than 22 members comprising 15 members to be nominated by the Speaker every year from amongst the members of Lok Sabha and not more than 7 members of Rajya Sabha to be nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha for being associated with the Committee. The term of office of the members of the Committee shall not exceed one year.

The functions of the Committee shall be:

- (a) to examine such of the activities of the Ministry of Environment and Forests and allied Ministries as may seem fit to the Committee;
- (b) to report what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reform consistent with the policy approved by Parliament, may be effected;
- (c) to examine the Annual Reports of the Ministry of Environment and Forests and allied Ministries with a view to finding out whether the expenditure incurred was commensurate with the results achieved;
- (d) to examine such of the plan projects/activities of the Ministry of Environment and Forests and allied Ministries as may seem fit to the Committee or specially referred to it by the House or the Speaker; and
- (e) to evaluate and suggest measures for the survey and conservation of flora, fauna, forests and wildlife prevention and control of pollution, afforestation and regeneration of the degraded parts of the environment.

Committee on Science and Technology

Yet another Committee, namely, the Committee on Science and Technology shall examine all matters dealt with by the Ministry of Science and Technology and allied Ministries and to report thereon from time to time.

The Committee shall consist of not more than 22 members comprising 15 members who shall be nominated by the Speaker every year from amongst the members of Lok Sabha and not more than 7 members of Rajya Sabha to be nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha for being associated with the Committee. The term of office of the members of the Committee shall not exceed one year.

The functions of the Committee shall be:

- (a) to examine such of the activities of the Ministry of Science and Technology and allied Ministries as may seem fit to the Committee;
- (b) to report what economies improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reforms consistent with the policy approved by Parliament may be effected;
- (c) to examine the Annual Reports of the Ministry of Science and Technology and allied Ministries with a view to finding out whether the expenditure incurred was commensurate with the results achieved;
- (d) to examine such of the plan projects/activities of the Ministry of Science and Technology and allied Ministries as may seem fit to the Committee or are specially referred to it by the House or the Speaker;
- (e) to study the policies and programmes of Government in the field of science and technological development;
- (f) to examine and evaluate Government sponsored or aided activities for the promotion of research and development and their application to industry and agriculture as well as to the security of the nation;
- (g) to examine matters affecting scientific and technological institutions, e.g. financial, personnel, purchase and import policies and practices;
- (h) to examine the plans and programmes in biotechnology;
- (i) to examine measures for development and utilisation of scientific man-power; and
- (j) to suggest measures for promoting economic development through increased use of scientific and technological innovations.

These three Committees constituted in August, 1989 would supplement the efforts of the Estimates Committee. It is hoped that a full-fledged system of departmentally related subject Committees would come into existence soon after the new Lok Sabha is constituted. This much needed reform would secure better Parliamentary control over the expenditure of the Government as well as in better surveillance over its activities.

Public Accounts Committee*

Financial control and Executive administrative accountability is the very essence of parliamentary democracy. This is based on the fundamental principle that no taxation without people's consent and no expenditure without people's authority. In the 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 administration stems from the basic principle that Parliament embodies the will of the people and it must, therefore, be able to supervise the way and the manner in which public policy laid down by Parliament is carried out. However, due to the magnitude and complexity of State activities Parliament as a body cannot effectively scrutinise the working of the Government. In fact it has neither the time for thorough examination/scrutiny of varied complex details of modern administration nor because of its size is suited for such a task. Experience of Parliaments in all parts of the world shows that in enforcing administrative accountability the Committee system with adequate powers is the best suited system to scrutinize in detail the working of various departments. Under our Constitution, no money can be drawn or spent by the Union Government without prior sanction and authority of Parliament. Similarly, money can also not be drawn or spent by State Governments without the prior sanction and authority of the State Legislatures. The power of the purse lies with Legislature and no amount at all can be drawn from the coffers without its prior sanction. Union Government's proposals for expenditure are presented to Lok Sabha in the form of Demands for Grants at the commencement of each financial year. These are discussed, voted and approved by Parliament.

Among the Standing Committees of the Lok Sabha which have a significant role in the scheme of Parliamentary scrutiny and control are the three Financial Committees - (1) Committee on Estimates, (2) Committee on Public Accounts, and (3) Committee on Public Undertak-

ings. These Committees keep an unremitting vigil over governmental spendings and performance.

Evolution

It will be worthwhile and interesting to know the evolution of the Public Accounts Committee. The Committee was first set up in 1921 under Chelmsford Reforms of 1919. At that time the Public Accounts Committee consisted of 12 members out of which 8 were elected by the non-official members of the Central Legislative Assembly and 3 members were nominated by the Governor-General. The Finance Member was the Chairman of the Committee. Secretarial assistance to the Committee was rendered by the Finance Department. After the enforcement of our Constitution in 1950, the composition/constitution of the Public Accounts Committee underwent radical change. It became a statutory Parliamentary Committee. The Secretarial functions were also taken over by the Parliament Secretariat. The Chairman was appointed by the Speaker who was a non-official Chairman.

The Committee, at present, consists of 22 members - 15 members from Lok Sabha and 7 from Rajya Sabha. The members are elected according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. The term of the Committee is one year. The Chairman is appointed from amongst its members by the Speaker. It is by convention that the Chairman of the Committee is from the opposition. A new Committee is elected every year before the expiry of the term of the office of the outgoing Committee. But it enters 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 two consecutive terms.

Association of Members with Government Committees

A member on election to the PAC has to communicate to the Secretariat, the particulars of Committee appointed by Government with which he is associated for being placed before the Speaker. Where the Speaker considers it inappropriate that a Member should continue to serve on the Government Committee, the Member is required to resign the membership of the Committee constituted by Government. Where the Speaker permits a Member to continue to hold the

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

membership of Government Committee he may require that the report of the Government Committee shall be placed before the Committee on Public Accounts for such comments as the latter deems fit to make, before it is presented to Government. Whenever the Chairman or any Member of the Committee on Public Accounts is invited to accept membership of any Committee constituted by Government, the matter is likewise placed before the Speaker before the appointment is accepted.

Scope and Functions of the Committee

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

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

One of the functions of PAC 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 in 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 all have been rising continuously year after year. This had greatly added to the responsibilities of the Public Accounts Committee. With the growing volume of public expenditure and consequently, the greater need for Parliamen-

tary surveillance over governmental spending, the Public Accounts Committee have started looking beyond the "mere formality and legality" of expenditure to its "wisdom, faithfulness and economy". It also examines how far the Government is adequately discharging its financial responsibilities in regard to various schemes and ascertain whether the schemes are being executed and their operations conducted efficiently and economically and whether they are producing the desired results. While dealing with individual cases of lapses, the Committee try to identify loopholes or lacunae in systems and procedures and make suitable recommendations to rectify the same. To this end, the Committee have evolved the following procedure.

At the beginning of its term every year, the Committee divides the Audit paragraphs included in the various Reports of Comptroller and Auditor General laid on the Table in the following three categories :

- (i) Category 'A' paragraphs - These are the most important paragraphs which the Committee selects for indepth examination. The Committee takes oral evidence on these paragraphs.
- (ii) Category 'B' paragraphs - Important paragraphs: The Committee calls for written information in respect of these paragraphs and generally finalises its reports on these paragraphs on the basis of only written information.
- (iii) Non-selected paragraphs - Paragraphs other than those included in categories 'A' and 'B'.

The Committee calls for detailed advance information only in respect of category 'A' and 'B' paragraphs.

In regard to Non-selected paragraphs, the Ministries/Departments are required to intimate to the Committee through the Ministry of Finance corrective action taken or proposed to be taken within a period of three months from the dates the relevant Audit Reports are laid on the Table of the House.

This system ensures that though about 40 paragraphs are taken by the Committee for indepth study, action is taken by Government on all the Audit paragraphs. It ensures administrative accountability on the issues dealt within Audit Reports.

Calling of material / Information from Ministries Departments and non-official Organisations

The Committee is empowered to send for persons, papers and records. In case a question arises whether the evidence of a person or production of a document is relevant for the purpose of the Committee, the question will be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final. To assist the Committee in examination of

subjects dealt with in the Audit Reports, the Comptroller and Auditor General furnishes to the Committee a Memorandum of Important Points (MIP) arising out of each Audit Paragraph selected by the Committee for detailed examination.

The Memorandum contains the relevant Audit Paragraphs, additional information, if any available with the Audit and the points that arise out of the available information. As soon as copies of Memorandum on Important Points (MIP) are received, a questionnaire based on the points contained in Audit Para and supplemented on the basis of other information available with the Secretariat is prepared. In this process, debates in the House, parliamentary questions, previous recommendations of the Committee on the subject if any, tour notes, press reports, Government Committee/Commission report if any, and any other information available is relied upon. The members might also suggest some points on the bases of their personal knowledge and on the spot study visit. The questionnaire include points which seek to elicit detailed/statistical information. The Ministries/Departments are asked to furnish replies to the points contained in the questionnaire within a specified time. The information required by the Committee is furnished by the Ministries/Departments concerned in the form of Notes/Memoranda.

Intensive Examination of Subject Matter

While examining an Audit paragraph, the Committee does not necessarily confine itself to the limited issues raised therein. The enquiry usually extends far beyond and examines the entire gamut of the problem area. In the 167th Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1988-89) on Import and Distribution of Fertilizers the relevant Audit paragraph dealt with excessive imports and abnormally high handling and service charges. It also covered storage losses, disposal of sub-standard fertilizers and non-adjustment of 'on account' payment/advances, etc. However, the Committee probed in depth the reasons leading to excessive imports of fertilizers, level of indigenous production, selection of technology for indigenous production, continuation of foreign collaboration, cost of production and relative merits of big, medium and small size plants, subsidy on fertilizers etc. The findings of the Committee were revealing. It was discovered that main reasons for excessive imports were due to unrealistic consumption estimates arrived at by applying too simplistic methodology particularly at a time when consumption level was falling due to persistent drought conditions in various parts of the country. Indigenous production could not be raised to the projected level of consumption as there were delays and frequent changes in the process of selection of new technology for upcoming of new fertilizer

plants. The Committee recommended inter alia assessing the consumption requirements on the basis of reliable data collected and analysed scientifically, investigation into reasons for non-implementation of a policy decision taken earlier to have more than one technology for setting up of fertilizer plants and also circumstances responsible for the preference to Haldar Topse technology, a comparative study on cost effectiveness of small, medium and big size plants, to conduct study of effecting reduction in cost of production by adjustment of levies on administered inputs with a view to deflate the imports cost. There are other reports also where the indepth examination by the Committee has gone far beyond the scope of Audit paragraphs under examination.

Action Taken on Recommendations

A report has value if it is properly followed up. Initially, the Committee watched the action taken by Government on its recommendations through action taken statements which were appended to the Committee's main Reports. To an original Report on any particular accounts, say, Civil Accounts, a statement setting forth Government replies to all the outstanding recommendations of the Committee on these accounts made in the various earlier Reports, was appended. However, in the sixties, the practice of presenting separate Action Taken Report on each main Report set in.

Government's responsibility does not cease with the presentation of the Action Taken Report. As in the case of original report, Government is required to intimate to the Committee normally within six months of the presentation of a report, the action taken or proposed to be taken by it on the recommendations contained in the Action Taken Report. The action taken reported by the Government is laid on the Table of the House in the form of statement without any further comments by the Committee. This system not only ensures administrative accountability to Parliament but also enables Parliament and the general public to appraise Government's final replies to the Committees' recommendations. This completes the examination of a subject by the Committee.

Policy Matters

The Committee is not concerned with questions of policy as such. However, where the Committee find on 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 the policy is called for. The Reports of the Committee presented during the Eighth Lok Sabha period contain a number of such instances.

Examination of Matters not included in Audit Reports

The Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India mainly form subject matter of the deliberations of the Committee. Nonetheless, scrutiny by the Committee is not confined to matters dealt with in the Audit Reports only. The Committee have, on its own, at several occasions initiated enquiries into various irregularities/issues which have become public even though there was no formal Audit Report presented to the House on the subject.

Examination of some key sectors of economy

The Committee have broken new grounds in some other fields as well. In recent years, it has examined some of the key sectors of the economy in a broad overall context of nation wide developmental and poverty alleviation programmes. The Committee have carefully selected the issues that covered a great deal of governmental activities and at the same time matters of vital 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 Committee have during the Eighth Lok Sabha period presented some very important Reports on such programmes. In this regard mention may be made of the Committee's Reports on (i) Supply of Drinking Water to Problem Villages, (ii) Integrated Rural Development Programme, (iii) National Rural Employment Programme, (iv) National Project on Bio-gas Development, (v) Universal Elementary Education in the age group 6-14, (vi) Family Welfare Programme, (vii) Metropolitan Transport Project, Calcutta. The findings of the Committee in regard to shortfall in performance and suggestions to improve financial and administrative systems are quite significant.

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 excess expenditure over Voted Grants. If money has been spent on a service in excess of the amount granted by the House for that purpose, the Committee examines, with reference to the facts of each case, the circumstances leading to such an excess and makes such recommendations as it deems fit. Such cases, are, thereafter, required to be brought before the House by Government for regularisation in the manner envisaged by article 115 of the Constitution. While emphasising that excess expenditure is "unauthorised expenditure" which betrays a lack of financial discipline, the Committee had 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 no 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.

Savings

The Committee looks upon savings arising from incorrect estimating or other defects of procedure no more leniently than it does upon the excesses. It regards estimating on the safe side to be as faulty as estimating on the low side. In the words of the Committee, "from one point of view 'safe' estimating might be regarded as even more objectionable as it might easily lead to extravagance, waste or worse". Yet another objection against savings is that they are an index of shortfall in performance. The Committee in their 57th and 121st Reports (7th Lok Sabha) and 17th Report (8th Lok Sabha) deprecated the tendency of under utilisation of funds earmarked for some of the vital sectors of the economy. The Committee observed that it not only slowed down development in those sectors but also deprived other important sectors of much needed resources. The total savings during the year 1983-84 as disclosed by the Appropriation Accounts (Civil) was of the order of Rs.6501.04 crores which constituted 4.48% of the total sanctioned provision of Rs. 1,45,188.68 crores.

Apart from excess expenditure and saving, the Committee in their 164th Report had deprecated rush of expenditure at the closing months of a year. As it vitiates the budgetary control and often leads to excess expenditure, the Committee desired that efforts be made to reduce time-lag between the incurring of expenditure and its booking.

Examination of Revenue Receipts

Traditionally, Parliamentary Control over revenue has been equated with Parliament's prerogative to vote taxes proposed by the Government 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 annually, Audit Reports on Revenue Receipts. Accordingly, the Committee have 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 sizeable shortfalls in collection with all their grave implications and must, therefore, be detected and rectified promptly. In time with this thinking, it devotes

considerable time to examine. Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General on Revenue Receipts on Direct Taxes and Indirect Taxes. While examining the Reports on Revenue Receipts, the Committee sees 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 sees whether the various tax concessions/exemptions given by Government - 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.

Examination of Audit Paragraphs relating to Scientific Departments

Another notable feature of the working of the Committee is detailed examination of Audit paragraphs on Scientific Departments. Since 1988 the Comptroller and Auditor General of India had started presentation of a separate Report on subjects which are in the domain of Scientific Departments. The Committee realising the importance of emerging new fields of governmental activities, have taken increasing interest in these subjects and selected a number of paragraphs on subjects relating to Scientific Departments for their examination.

Non-Party Approach

A remarkable feature of Committee's functioning is the non-party approach of its members in all their deliberations. The Committee, representing all shades of opinion in proportion to their strength in the House and its recommendations being invariably unanimous, commands greater respectability and its recommendations are treated as the recommendations of the Parliament as such. No wonder, recommendations of the Committee are by and large accepted by the Government.

Seventh Conference of Chairmen of Public Accounts Committees

Another milestone in the working of Public Accounts Committee was achieved during the Seventh Conference of the Chairmen of Public Accounts Committee of Lok Sabha and State Legislatures held in New Delhi on 9-10 September 1986. The Prime Minister graced the occasion by inaugurating the Conference. The Prime Minister in his inaugural address laid stress on the point that our system in the course of time has become such

that it has become increasingly harder to find out where the actual failing was and therefore the PAC should not only find out the person responsible for wrong doing but also at the same time try to go deeper to the root of the problem and improve the system so that the recurrence of failure could be avoided. He informed the Conference that in past projects were taken up on the basis of very sketchy reports and the target evaluation was based on such reports. The project management was now being groomed in a very different way and the targets were fixed on very precise reports and with this end in view Zero Based budgeting was being introduced. The Finance Minister who was also present on the occasion, evinced keen interest in the working of the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament at the Central level and wished it to be more intimately involved in its decision making procedures. In pursuance of the suggestions of the Prime Minister a Sub-Committee was constituted to deliberate the issues relating to enforcing accountability in administration. The Sub-Committee finalised the Report relating to 'Accountability in Administration' and presented its report to the Prime Minister on 27, February 1987.

Notifications having Revenue Implications

On 4, March 1986, the Hon'ble Chairman, Rajya Sabha, made a reference to the Public Accounts Committee to examine the propriety of Government issuing and laying certain notifications seeking exemption from levy of Customs and Central Excise Duties on the eve of the Budget, 1986. The Committee examined the issue in depth and furnished a reply to the Rajya Sabha giving their comments on the reference. In their reply the Committee expressed their view that 15 out of the 49 notifications laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the eve of the Budget ought to have been held back until Parliament had an opportunity to consider them. The Committee particularly observed that it must always be borne in mind that post-notification approval by Parliament was no substitute for a prior debate and discussion of taxation proposal especially when they depart from the approved budget. While announcing the comments of the Committee on November 11, 1986 in Rajya Sabha, the Hon'ble Chairman, Rajya Sabha expressed hope that Government would take due note and endeavour to ensure that resort to issuing notifications having revenue implications would be minimal.

Reports presented by the Committee during the Eighth Lok Sabha

During the Eighth Lok Sabha, the Committee on Public Accounts held 226 sittings of 473 hours duration. The Committee constituted 52 Sub-Committee/Working Groups/Study Groups and visited 133 Institutions on tour. Since 1950 the Committee has presented 1072

Reports. Some of the important recommendations made by the Committee during the Eighth Lok Sabha are given in Annexure.

Impact of Committee's Reports

Though ex-post factor in nature, the Committee's scrutiny of expenditure and administrative lapses is highly effective and often full of considerable insight. The awareness of the administration that there is a representative parliamentary body, which will scrutinise what has been done, acts as a serious deterrent against any undesirable tendency towards slackness, negligence, arbitrariness and other failings on the part of the Government while incurring expenditure from the public funds. The detailed examination of accounts by the PAC, thus largely achieves a significant aim of enforcing accountability in the transactions of government business and makes its contribution towards the maintenance of reasonable standard of efficiency and financial propriety in the running of the administration. Through its constant vigilance and alertness, the Committee has sought to ensure financial discipline in expenditure as well as revenue.

ANNEXURE

Important Recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee during the Eighth Lok Sabha

A. Fiscal Administration

1. In its 23rd Report on Union Excise Duties the Committee pointed out that licensed/installed capacity of Modi Rubber Ltd. was grossly understated as the firm's production of tyres and tubes was double the licensed capacity and the company consequently reaped the benefit of concessional duty amounting to Rs.3.92 crores on the total clearances inclusive of the allowance of the concession in duty on clearance beyond the limit of 75 per cent of licenced capacity amounting to Rs.81.26 lakhs. The Committee desired that the Ministry should review the procedure to plug loopholes and lacunae which enables companies to produce in excess of licenced capacity without informing the Government or taking their prior approval.

2. In the 28th Report on Delay in Remittance of Collections by Public Sector Banks the Committee expressed concern over the delay in remittance of Government dues by Public Sector Banks and opined that difficulties like staff agitations, delay in the postal transmission of credit devices etc. should be easily surmounted. The Committee desired that a suitable mechanism for monitoring remittance of Government revenues and their accounting should be set up without delay and the Government Directors should provide a useful channel for Government's interests in this behalf.

3. In its 71st Report on Working of Film Circle the Committee expressed dissatisfaction with the meagre revenue collected by the film circles even though the turnover of the film industry was fairly high and special circles were specifically created at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore and Hyderabad for centralising the assessments of film personalities. The Committee noticed that statutory statements required to be furnished by film producers under the newly introduced provision of section 285B w.e.f. 1.4.76 were not filed and default was as high as 92 per cent and no watch was kept to obtain them and take penal action. The Committee recommended that entrustment of responsibility to a set of officials must be specific so that they could be held responsible and accountable. The Committee recommended that intentions of legislation should be made clear and unambiguous through suitable amendments as the provisions of Section 285 B of the Income Tax Act relating to persons connected with film industry were not being followed as these were construed in a very restrictive manner. The Committee also desired that some methodology be evolved to ensure that income from incomplete/abandoned films do not go unassessed for lack of information. The Committee also suggested adoption of a uniform accounting year for film producers, artists and others connected with the film industry.

4. In its 78th Report on relief and refunds, the Committee recommended that officers held directly responsible for delaying issue of refund orders should be suitably penalised and annual appraisal reports of Income-tax Commissioners should specifically mention about performance regarding prompt issue of refund orders. The Committee also expressed their displeasure over the lackadaisical approach of the Department of Revenue to eliminate delay in disposal of refund cases and desired that the instructions of the CBDT envisaging disciplinary action should be indicated in all cases where refund vouchers were not generally issued within seven days of passing of the order.

5. In the 116th report on Functioning of Valuation Cells and Valuation of Immovable properties the Committee emphasised the need for undertaking a review of the functioning of the cell so as to remedy its weakness and deficiencies. The Committee felt that there were still a large number of people or class of people like professionals and small businessmen/traders/shopkeepers who in spite of earning income which may be liable to be taxed are not assessed for income-tax. The Committee desired the Ministry of Finance to intensify the tempo of survey so that such persons who have taxable income are brought under the tax net.

6. In its 155th Report on Union Excise the Committee pointed out that M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd., availed of irregular credit of central excise duty to the tune of Rs.1.17 crores on base yarn. The offence was com-

mitted in July 1983 and detected in May 1987. The Committee recommended stern action against the guilty and desired that facts of the case including complicity of the officers, if any, should be thoroughly analysed and effective steps taken to check recurrence of such cases in future. In 122 cases of alleged invasion of duty involving more than Rs.1 crore and above detected during 1986, 1987 and 1988 (upto August) the Committee recommended that Ministry of Finance should deal with those alleged cases of major evasion of excise duty sternly, expeditiously and with more zeal.

B. Railway

1. In its 50th Report on Complete loss of a parcel containing 8 kgs of gold bars valuing at Rs.14.08 lakhs from Railways, the Committee deprecated the apathy shown by the State Bank of India in discharging their agency function by not paying percentage charges on the declared value of the consignment towards its insurance and endorsing on the forwarding Note to the effect "Not insured with Railways". The Committee observed that no doubt the claim was recouped by United India Insurance Company, yet the compulsory insurance of these articles by the consignors and the provision of armed guards by Railway is a safeguard against theft/pilferage, and desired that the Ministry of Finance should review the procedure for transport of gold and other valuable articles by Banks to ensure their safe custody during their despatch transit and receipt at destination.

2. In its 123rd Report on Railway Electrification the Committee observed that though there may be a number of benefits of electrification and there is need to reduce consumption of imported diesel oil and to use the energy thermal plants, yet the fact that this was most capital intensive would not be easily ignored. The Committee observed that the Ministry have not been able to prove that the electric traction is the cheapest of the three modes of traction, viz. steam, diesel and electric as was initially claimed by them. The Committee also noticed that there was no control on the tariff charged by State Electricity Boards for supply of electricity for railway traction and recommended that the Department of Power should render all possible help to the Railways in seeking cooperation of the State Electricity Boards in this regard.

The Committee also found that even after spending almost the entire plan outlays and Budget Allocations, there was considerable shortfall in the achievements of targets envisaged for electrification during Fifth and Sixth Plan periods. The Committee concluded that Railways have failed to exercise proper control over the timely execution of the projects in these periods leading to considerable cost escalation and resultant increase in cost electrification per RKM. The Committee also

adversely commented upon the Railways' policy to spread the available resources on far too many projects leading to patchy electrification of sections/routes.

Another disquieting feature about the execution of various projects, according to the Committee, had been the failure of the Railways to complete the spillover works during the following plan periods. The Committee expressed the hope that Railways would ensure that in no circumstances the spill-over works were allowed to again spill over and suggested that Railways should strengthen their planning implementation and monitoring machinery so that there were no time and cost overruns.

The Committee also observed that the Railways failed to adopt technological upgradation in technology though these had been taking place abroad since long and expressed the view that it was necessary to keep track of the proven technological changes relevant to Indian environment and adopt them at the earliest so that research and development being done abroad could be advantageously utilised with a view to increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of Railway electrification.

3. In its 142nd Report on Metropolitan Transport Project, Calcutta, the Committee pointed out inordinate delay and cost escalation in implementation of Phase I of the project. Apprehending further delays and cost escalation the Committee desired Government to draw realistic estimates and expedite completion of the remaining parts of the project. The Committee expressed surprise that a final decision to set up separate metropolitan transport authority for Calcutta was not taken though it was recommended by the Cabinet in 1972. Concluding that Railways lacked an adequate system for reception, scrutiny for application and absorption and implementation of new technology, the Committee recommended that the present system be analysed for its defects and shortcomings and appropriate steps be taken to rectify the situation.

C. Civil

1. The Committee in its 85th Report on supply of Drinking Water to Problem villages had pointed out that serious efforts should be made to solve the problem of drinking water more particularly in drought prone areas by identifying these areas for a permanent solution. The Committee had also urged the Government to prevent pollution of water sources. The Committee had pointed out that the funds provided in the Seventh Plan for the supply of drinking water to problem villages in accordance with the prescribed norms were totally insufficient and, therefore, urged the Government to allocate more funds for the purpose.

2. In its 91st Report on National rural Employment Programme the Committee pointed out serious deficiencies in the formulation and execution of the scheme with the result that full benefit of a scheme was not passed on to rural unemployed and recommended that no programme of such a large magnitude should be undertaken without taking proper preparatory measures and that there should be some sort of specialised treatment for National Rural Employment Programme which was so vital for lifting the poverty level of person. The Committee also desired that any breach or misuse or mis-appropriation of funds in the implementation of NRE Programme should be treated as severely as in the case of economic offences.

3. In the case of 97th Report (8th Lok Sabha) relating in Construction of 1296 dwelling units at Kishangarh by the DDA, the Committee, besides examining the various irregularities of construction of dwelling units pointed out in the Audit Paragraph, examined the overall structure of the DDA and observed that it was the quality of staff working in DDA rather than inadequacy of staff strength which was responsible for the present messy state of affairs in the DDA and suggested its total restructuring and rationalisation. The Committee also observed that it would be desirable to compare the staffing pattern of DDA with those of reputed companies. The Committee observed that as the DDA grew in size and capability to meet the public demand for large scale housing and other infrastructural needs, its ability to control development continued to diminish and its attempt to undertake implementation of plans on such a large scale, without proper gearing up of its capabilities resulted in present managerial crisis and total failure of system. There was, thus, an urgent need for revamping and restructuring of the organisation to take up the challenge posed.

The Committee observed "the DDA today finds itself in an environment far beyond its original precepts. Building of houses for economically weaker sections should be the direct responsibility of the State and its agencies. In view of this and also in view of the fact that DDA finds it increasingly difficult to squarely meet the housing need of the ever increasing population of Delhi, the Committee consider that functions of DDA should be redefined. Out of the 1.72 lakh registered applicants since 1979, only 51 thousands could be provided houses so far. In view of the resource constraint, it is not at all possible for DDA to clear this backlog even in the distant future. Even if financial support is made available by Government, the DDA at the most can be expected to build 15000 units in a year. This is not at all an encouraging proportion. It would be appropriate if individuals, cooperatives, corporation and private agencies are increasingly associated in this endeavour as the DDA has failed to meet the growing challenge"

4. In its 134th Report on Universal Elementary Education in the Age-Group 6-14 the Committee analysed the reasons relating to drop outs in the school going children and suggested positive measures like improving the relevance of the contents of courses to existing realities of life, the methodology and the organisation of the education programme, improvement in physical conditions of schools and location within walking distance of the students, etc. to tackle the problem. With a view to assessing the incidence of drop outs among the school going children the Committee desired that efforts be made to bring a change in the parental attitude of such children apart from taking other suitable steps to reduce the incidence of drop-outs among these children as a large number of them opt for odd jobs in the absence of any proper guidance. The Committee also felt that the Ministry of Labour should enforce the relevant Acts to safeguard the rights, welfare and working of children strictly and asked for exemplary punishment to be imposed on persons violating the laws.

5. In its 143rd Report on Crash Housing Programme for construction of general pool accommodation the Committee observed that the programme was not implemented with a degree of seriousness or urgency with the result that it failed to achieve its objectives of meeting the shortage of accommodation for government employees. The Committee analysed that casual manner of planning and the consequential delays led to alarming cost escalation besides hampering completion of construction on schedule. The Committee also observed that delays in getting clearances and approvals from various authorities for construction plans cause considerable hardship to general public as well. It has, therefore, recommended that a single window approach be evolved in according and granting clearances for construction plans.

6. In its 167th Report, the Committee pointed out that there were excessive import of fertilisers due to over-estimation of demand during 1981-83 resulting in accumulation of stocks valued at Rs.392 crores. The Committee deplored the demand assessment technique employed by the Ministry of Agriculture and pointed out that this assessment was based on unreliable data. In view of the ever increasing burden of subsidies on State exchequer, the Committee recommended that application of retention price formula and correctness of subsidy paid to each fertiliser manufacturer should be subjected to audit check by the C&AG of India. The Committee also recommended that feasibility of effecting reduction in cost of production by adjusting levels on administered inputs may be conducted so that cost of production does not get unduly inflated resulting in higher subsidies. On choice of Hal-dar Topse technology for indigenous production of

fertilisers, the Committee recommended that reasons for non-implementation of policy decision to have more than one technology and circumstances responsible for preference to Haldrar Topse technology should be investigated.

Posts and Telecommunications

In the 100th Report on the working of Calcutta Telephones, the Committee took a serious note of

the hardship faced by the subscribers due to inefficient working of Calcutta Telephones and observed that public should not be forced to pay for the inefficiency of the department of telecommunications and suggested that Government should amend the rules authorising *suo motu* refund of rent subscribers in case of telephones remaining out of order continuously for one week or more.

Activities of Public Accounts Committee During Eighth Lok Sabha

Items	Years				
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 upto 16.10.89
No. of sittings held	56	60	46	49	15
Duration of Sittings in House	134 hrs.	111 hrs.	105 hrs	103 hrs.	20 hrs.
No. of Sub-Committees/Study Groups constituted					
(i) Sub-Committee/Working Groups	7	7	7	7	7
(ii) Study Groups	4	3	4	4	2
No. of pages of material studied	6006	6004	10664	7351	4050
No. of Reports presented	48	57	33	29	19
No. of Institutions visited on tour	25	31	32	25	20

Estimates Committee*

The Estimates Committee was first constituted in 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 have been achieved. This involves in-depth examination of estimates presented to the House which includes a critical appraisal of the plans and programmes of the Government as well as its performance in the field. The detailed scrutiny of the estimates has been entrusted to the Committee on Estimates.

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 then Speaker, Shri G.V. Mavalankar while addressing the first Estimates Committee on 18 April, 1950 made the following observations delineating the principal objectives, role and functions of the Estimates Committees :

- (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 grasp both the purpose

as well as the machinery of executing the plan, the estimates of which are before 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."

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 to be that since the Constitution of India vests all financial powers almost entirely in the Lok Sabha, it is the Lok Sabha alone which should 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.

An important provision in the Rules of Procedure is that a Minister cannot be elected as a Member of the Committee and if a Member, after his election 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 and the Committee is thus enabled to arrive at conclusions, on the basis of facts which come to their notice, objectively without fear or favour.

The Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst the Members of the Com-

* Contributed by Estimates Committee Branch, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

mittee. The Chairmen so far appointed by the Speaker have been only from the Ruling Party. The Committee has had the privilege of being chaired by eminent political luminaries like Sarvashri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar who was its first Chairman, Balwantray Gopalji Mehta, H.C. Dasappa, A.C. Guha, P. Venkatasubhaiah, M. Thirumala Rao, Kamal Nath Tewari, R.K. Sinha, Bhagwat Jha Azad, Satyendra Narayan Sinha, Dr. Baldev Parkash, Sarvashri S.B.P. Pattabhi Rama Rao, Bansilal, Chintamani Panigrahi and Smt. Chandra Tripathi. Presently, Shri Asutosh Law is the Chairman of the Committee.

The term of the Committee is one year starting from 1 May to 30 April. However, when a new Lok Sabha is constituted and the Estimates Committee is appointed later than 1 May, its term expires on 30 April, irrespective of the fact that it does not complete a term of full one year during that year. According to a convention, some of the 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 or even for the third term. These conventions add to continuity in the functioning of the Committee.

A healthy practice established under the Speaker's direction is that no member should continue his membership if he is already a member or accepts membership, after his election to the Estimates Committee, or any Committee appointed by Government without Speaker's approval. This practice also aids in independent functioning of the Estimates Committee.

The functions of the Committee which have been laid down in Rule 310 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha are as follows :

- “(a) to report what 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 with the Speaker. After the discussion with the Speaker on 1 September, 1958, the then Chairman, Estimates Committee, Shri B. G. Mehta, spelled out the scope of examination as follows, with which the Speaker agreed:

“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 needs 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.”

As would be noted from the functions assigned to the Committee by the Rules of Procedure, although intimately concerned with the 'Budget Estimates' of the Government of India annually presented, and passed by,

the Lok Sabha, the functions of the Committee are not confined to the examination of "estimates" alone. The scope of examination is all pervasive 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 finalisation before their presentation to Lok Sabha. The Committee also does not examine the "Budget Estimates" presented to Lok Sabha as such, before these Demands for Grants are finally voted.

The Estimates Committee has been authorised under the Rules of Procedure to make detailed rules regulating its working and in exercise of this powers, the Committee has framed Rules of Procedure for its internal working. The procedures of work 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 here become so vast and extensive involving expenditure on such scale that it is almost impossible for the Estimates Committee to examine all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India in one year. The Committee, circumscribed as it is in the matter of time and resources at its command, is, therefore, obliged to select a few subjects for detailed inquiry during its term of office i.e. one year. It is not incumbent on the Committee to examine the entire estimates of any one year.

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. Of late, the Committee has been taking up for examination subjects which are of importance to the common man or are of topical nature.

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 wishes of the Members to serve on them. The system of the Study Groups enables the Members to apply themselves intensively to the study of subjects according to their aptitudes and also encourages specialization among Members.

Fortified by the powers 'to send for persons, papers and records', the Committee has an elaborate system of collecting material and information not only from the Government but also from non-official organisations, institutions and experts on the subjects under examination. This is done by floating questionnaires to institutions.

After the subjects are selected by the Committee for examination, the Ministries/Departments concerned are asked to furnish preliminary material on the subjects within a specified time. For this purpose a questionnaire on each subject is drawn up and supplied to the Ministry/Department concerned. After going through the preliminary material, the Members may suggest points on which further information is required by them. All the important points emerging as a result of an independent 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 its approval by the Chairman the questionnaire is sent to the concerned Ministry/Department for furnishing replies in writing. The Committee has the 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 subjects 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.

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. The representatives of the Ministries concerned with the subjects, usually the Secretaries of the Ministries/Heads of Departments, are 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 a deep 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 the reply subsequently in writing.

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

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 Ministry with which the Committee does not fully agree, and (b) any matters of secret and confidential nature which the Committee would not like to bring on record in its report.

The draft report is divided into Chapters and the Chapters into Sections, each dealing with the related matters. The report generally consists of a narrative portion which summarises the material and evidence before the Committee and 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, without recommendations 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.

After the presentation of the report, a copy of it is sent to the Ministry concerned for taking follow-up action on the observations/recommendations of the Committee. The Ministries are expected to furnish the action taken replies within a period of six months. The action taken replies, when received, are examined by the Committee and a report containing the views and recommendations of the Committee on the action taken reported 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 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.

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 report which is deemed to be a report of the whole Committee, if approved by the latter.

A feature of the Committee of a far reaching importance is the non-party approach of its members in their deliberations and conclusions. This, in fact, is an essential requirement for effective functioning of the Committee. Once the party divisions begin to show themselves, the Committee would turn into a mere debating body and not a scrutinising and controlling one. 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 varying views on different issues coming before the Committee are synthesised to find a maximum area of agreement. 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 measure, accounts for the respect in which recommendations/observations of the Committee are held by the Government. No wonder that majority of the recommendations of the Committee find ready acceptance by the Government.

Since its inception in April 1950 and upto the year 1988-89, the Committee had presented more than 800 Reports (original as well as Action Taken Reports) covering almost all the Ministries/Departments of Government of India.

An idea of the quantum of work handled by the Estimates Committee each year during the Eighth Lok Sabha (from 1985-86 to 1988-89) can be had from the following Table.

TABLE

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
No. of Sittings held	46	32	37	27
No. of hrs. spent				
a) Hrs	82	55	70	56
b) Minutes	30	55	55	50
Volume of material received				
a) No. of memo. received from non-officials				
i) No.	34	6	44	44
ii) Pages	286	61	664	664
b) Preliminary material from Ministries (Pages)	1831	1622	5029	5031
Reports presented				
a) Original	9	8	8	10
b) Action Taken	24	7	9	8

Further, the Conference of the Chairman of the Estimates Committees of Parliament and State Legislatures was also held in New Delhi on 17 and 18

December, 1988 to exchange views and experiences regarding the functioning of Estimates Committees of Parliament and State Legislatures. The Conference discussed important topics like Scope, Functions and Powers of the Estimates Committee; Examination of the development schemes by the Estimates Committee; Powers and Authority of Chairman of the Committee, particularly in regard to examination of records, files; Forms and Contents of Budget estimates; and implementation of the recommendations of the Committee.

As mentioned earlier, the Committee has been selecting and reporting on subjects which are of topical nature or intimately concern the common man. For example, among the numerous reports presented by the Committee during the last 4 years were the reports on Congestion in Ports (28th, 1985-86), System and Procedure for appraisal of Plan schemes (44th, 1986-87), Revenue Leakages (48th, 1986-87), Passenger Amenities in Railways (60th, 1987-88), Customer Services and Security System in Nationalised Banks (64th, 1987-88), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (79th, 1988-89) and All India Radio and Doordarshan (82nd, 1988-89).

To illustrate, some of the more important recommendations contained in some of the reports presented by the Committee to the Eighth Lok Sabha are given in Annexure.

A reference to some of these reports would reveal that the Committee has always been having positive and constructive approach in dealing with the subjects examined by it. All along the endeavour has been to improve the organisation and working of the Ministries/Departments of the Government. In a democracy Government and Parliament are inspired by the same objective, to serve the country and the cause of the common man. 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 Govt. Departments.

The Committee has been an effective instrument of Parliamentary control over government expenditure by keeping an unremitting vigil over and scrutinising, governmental spending and performance, examining propriety of expenditure bringing to light and criticising shortcomings, inefficiencies, wastes and indiscretions in the implementation of policies and programmes approved by Parliament; tendering advice and making suggestions with a view to toning up the administration for economic, efficient and speedy execution of these policies and programmes; and generally casting a beneficial influence on the organisation and working of

the Government. The Committee has in 39 years of its existence built up a wholesome reputation for its fair, but fearless and constructive, appraisal of the functioning of the various government departments and by its objective and non-partisan approach. Its vigilant watch on governmental spending and timely reports and constructive suggestions to plug the loopholes in the existing systems and policies has 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 in both directions. 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 a trusting regard in the public mind.

ANNEXURE

Some of the more important recommendations contained in a few reports of the Estimates Committee presented to the Eighth Lok Sabha

Congestion in Ports (28th Report)

In this Report while observing that the existing system of management of major ports was costlier, cumbersome and far from satisfactory the Committee strongly recommended the establishment of a Central Port Authority for better coordination and administering the ports on the lines of commercial and result-oriented enterprises. The Committee also urged the Government to seriously consider whether the setting up of an All-India Ports Service was feasible so that the experience and expertise in handling of ports could be pooled together and uniformity of approach in the administration of Ports could be achieved. While noting that some of the factors causing congestion in ports were lack of adequate mechanisation of cargo handling facilities, inadequate berthing capacity, complicated and time taking port and customs procedures, high sea sale of cargo, strained labour relations, inadequate storage and transport facilities, the Committee suggested the Government to analyse this problem in all its ramifications and take necessary corrective steps for reducing the waiting period for ships to the barest minimum. The Committee, while expressing growing concern over the payment of demurrage to the ship-owners, suggested the Government to immediately appoint an expert body to go into the reasons for payment of such heavy demurrage/compensation to the ship owners year after year and to suggest necessary corrective measures in this regard. The Committee also suggested that each Port Trust should gradually build up its own dredging fleet for day-to-day operations and look forward to the Dredging

Corporation of India only for large scale dredging operations at periodic intervals. The Committee also desired the Government to review the industrial relations machinery in each port with a view to make them more disciplined, efficient and productive. While noting that the continuance of metre-gauge railway track from Tuticorin Port to Tirunelveli was a serious bottleneck involving transshipment of cargoes to and from these Ports, the Committee urged the Government that the gauge conversion work of this track should be speeded up by allocation of more funds so as to complete the project during the current plan period. It recommended the Departments of Surface Transport, Railways and Port Trust Authorities should draw a time-bound plan frame for equipping all the ports chosen as container terminals with full berthing and handling equipment as also with the requisite infrastructural back-up.

System and Procedure for Appraisal of Plan Scheme (44th Report)

The Committee in this Report suggested that the Planning Commission should prepare and issue comprehensive guidelines in regard to the participation of people's representatives in the planning process from the initial stages itself so that the Approach Paper could be more broad-based and correctly reflect the aspirations of the people. The Committee expressed unhappiness that the Ministries did not classify the schemes submitted by them to the Planning Commission under the heads "Vital", "Essential" and "Desirable", as directed by the Planning Commission and urged the Planning Commission to issue guidelines to the Ministries in unambiguous terms about the criteria which should be followed for classification of the schemes before the work on the formulation of a plan was initiated. The Committee also deprecated that the time lag between the inclusion of a scheme in the Plan and decision about final investment was too large and desired the Planning Commission to streamline the procedure and initiate necessary corrective measures in this regard. The Committee also expressed unhappiness that out of 264 projects which were under implementation at the beginning of the year 1986-87, 134 were delayed and as a result thereof the anticipated capital cost escalated from the original approved cost of Rs.26,802 crores to Rs.43,890 crores i.e. by as much as 64% as on 31 March, 1986 and recommended that the Planning Commission should make all-out efforts by taking up the matter with concerned agencies for the removal of causes responsible for delays and cost-over-runs to ensure completion of projects on time. It also desired that constant vigil should be exercised for identifying factors causing delay, fixing responsibility and taking requisite remedial

measures expeditiously. It also recommended that the practice of diversion of funds earmarked for implementation of certain schemes for some other purposes should be strictly curbed and scrupulously discouraged and funds invariably utilised for the schemes for which they were allocated. The Committee also desired that the Planning Commission should have an effective monitoring system at its disposal to keep a close and continuous watch on the execution of projects so that timely corrective measures could be taken, wherever any problem arose.

Revenue Leakages (48th Report)

Scheme in this Report the Committee felt that there was considerable scope for unearthing unaccounted income in the self-employed sectors consisting of lawyers, doctors, chartered accountants, tailors, architects, etc. and desired the Government to ensure that the element of subjectivity was scrupulously obviated so that there was no scope for discrimination in the matter of taking decision about conducting raids and the consequent follow-up action.

It took note of the fact that as and when new measures were incorporated in the tax laws, ways were simultaneously discovered by the legal experts to avoid taxes by detecting lacunae and loopholes therein and accordingly suggested that the tax laws should be simple and clear to an average assessee and incapable of having varied interpretations.

While expressing concern over the large scale pendency in the finalisation of returns filed under the Summary Assessment Scheme, the Committee hoped that proposed simplification and rationalisation of the summary assessment scheme will go a long way in liquidating pending cases. The Committee took a serious view of the existence of black money in the country and felt that for liquidating black money, a vigorous and *multi-pronged* action on the part of functionaries at all levels could only bring about tangible results. It also desired that the Ministry of Finance should evolve a machinery to exclusively deal with this matter and coordinate with concerned Ministries for monitoring progress in implementation of various recommendations contained in the Report on Aspects of Black Economy so as to achieve the desired results underlying these recommendations.

The Committee took a serious view of the attempts by importers to import prohibited/restricted goods and emphasised that intelligence and other arrangements should be strengthened and made foolproof so as to check all types of malpractices. It suggested that in cases where importers resorted to malpractices repeatedly, appropriate punitive action including can-

cellation of Import licences should be taken against them in consultation with the Controller of Imports and Exports.

Passenger Amenities (60th Report)

The Committee in this Report suggested that an in-built mechanism for a periodic review should be created in the Railway Board as well as in the Zonal Railways to keep a constant watch over the requirement of basic facilities and passenger amenities at each station. While welcoming plans to develop 67 model stations in the country, the Committee cautioned the Government that equal emphasis should be laid on capital works required to be executed in modernising stations and on the basic facilities and amenities that should be available for the travelling public as a model station must provide to passengers' basic amenities and facilities of a requisite standard. In the view of the Committee, 2% of the total passenger earnings was a reasonable amount which should be spent on passenger amenities and other works related thereto. It took a serious view of the occupation of reserved accommodation by unreserved persons and MST (Monthly Season Ticket) holders at the starting station itself and desired that steps should be taken to implement the relevant instructions in the interest of convenience of passengers.

Customer Services and Security System in Nationalised Banks (64th Report)

In this Report the Committee emphasised that urgent steps should be taken to appoint workman directors in the remaining six Nationalised Banks. It regretted that the Reserve Bank of India and public sector banks had not taken any policy decision for pruning, relocating and restructuring branches in the metropolitan/urban areas, where there were a number of over-banked pockets and suggested that such areas should be identified to improve efficiency as well as customer services in such banks. It also recommended that the public sector banks which topped the productivity scale in relation to industry level average should be honoured suitably through, say, a prestigious bank award as a motivation for better performance and emulation by others. The Committee noted that in spite of instructions issued by Reserve Bank of India to public sector banks for not insisting on succession certificates in cases where the amount to the credit of the deceased depositor did not exceed Rs.25,000 these instructions were being followed more in breach than in practice. The Committee desired that as a social service to the family of the deceased, the Banks must intimate the legal heirs at the earliest opportunity with a view to move them to initiate legal measures to get the accounts of the deceased settled. This suggestion was made on account of the fact that there were large amounts of deposits made by account holders who had made no nominations and these were being held up in banks as dormant accounts

which ultimately went to Government resulting in loss to the legal heirs of depositors. The Committee also expressed concern at the enormity of frauds being committed year after year in connivance with the bank employees with impunity, and suggested the government to finalise the departmental enquiries without any further loss of time and to take up the follow-up action on a priority basis.

All India Institute of Medical Sciences(79th Report)

In this Report the Committee felt that for a country of India's size it was important to have institutes similar to AIIMS which should be capable of attending to patients with the best and most modern medicines and equipments, dispersed so that specialised medical assistance was available at reasonable cost to the vast multitude of population which was poor and could not afford to travel to far off places to seek medical treatment. It accordingly suggested to open either the branches of AIIMS in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras or similar central institutes of excellence in these places so as to mitigate the hardships of poor citizens who were in woeful conditions due to lack of resources. It also expressed concern over the charging of capitation fees by a number of medical colleges which was viewed as a national disgrace. The Committee desired that a National Medical and Health Education Commission should be established with adequate financial powers to properly monitor the quality of education in Medical Colleges and Institutes. The Committee took a serious view over the over-crowding of patients in the OPD of AIIMS and noted that while the Hospital was equipped to handle 2000 patients per day, it had to handle 1030568 patients during the year 1987-88 giving an average of 3,440 patients per day. It felt that an integrated approach and preparation of a master plan was imperative to solve the problem. The Committee also suggested the opening of a specialised drug de-addiction centre taking into account the havoc which the drug menace had started playing in big cities.

All India Radio and Doordarshan (82nd Report)

In this Report the Committee felt that it was imperative to set up a high level independent agency to investigate the allegations of being biased and timid levelled frequently against AIR and Doordarshan and suggested the establishment of a watch-dog equipped to pronounce impartially on the complaints of bias in the programmes of AIR and Doordarshan. It also desired that the Government should take concrete steps to impart objectivity and professionalism in giving news coverage and suggested that tendency to ignore news having social and economic consequences should be strictly curbed. The Committee also viewed that as far as administratively feasible, a professionalist rather than

a generalist should be appointed to man the post of D.G., A.I.R./Doordarshan. The Committee felt that the Government, with so many development projects suffering due to lack of funds, could not go on providing heavy monetary support to the media units for all times to come and suggested that both AIR and Doordarshan should try to devise ways and means to raise revenues to cover their expenses. However, there should be a judicious balancing of commercial interest and

promotion of social objectives to make both the media units viable and self-supporting. For the selection of subjects for serials on Doordarshan, the Committee suggested that the guiding principle should be not only entertainment but entertainment with education as the country was in the process of socio-economic transformation. It also deprecated the showing of poor quality films on Doordarshan frequently and suggested commissioning production of good tele-films.

Committee on Public Undertakings*

The character and functioning of Government underwent a radical change in our country after independence. With the increasing participation of the State in industry and trade, a large number of public undertakings have come into being. Public undertakings are important instruments of planned development. In 1989, there are 221 public undertakings with an investment of about Rs. 80,000 crore. Since public enterprises are financed from public funds, it is essential that they must function within the confines of public accountability. The essential feature of this accountability in a democracy is direction and surveillance by Parliament. There is, however, no regular programme with a specific time schedule for discussion and review of the performance of public undertakings by the Parliament. The most effective form of Parliamentary surveillance over public sector is the examination by a Committee of Members of Parliament which is designated as the Committee on Public Undertakings.

The Committee on Public Undertakings, set up for the first time in 1964, is the youngest of the three Financial Committees of Parliament. During its existence of twenty-five years, the Committee has significant achievements to its credit. Since the inception of the Committee in 1964, the Committee has presented 420 Reports (213 Original Reports and 207 Action Taken Reports). Out of 213 original reports 28 were Horizontal Studies. During the Eighth Lok Sabha, the Committee on Public Undertakings held 230 sittings of 452 hours and 30 minutes duration. The Committee constituted 25 Sub-Committees/Study Groups and visited as many as 222 establishments/organisations for on the spot study. The Committee presented 64 Reports in all during the Eighth Lok Sabha.

Constitution of the Committee

The Committee on Public Undertakings is constituted each year. It consists of 22 Members - fifteen elected by the Lok Sabha and seven by the Rajya Sabha, from amongst their Members, according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. Thus, the membership of this Committee is drawn from almost all parties in Parliament roughly in

the proportion to their respective strength and the system of election by proportional representation ensured this. So, 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 the 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

* Contributed by Public Undertaking Branch, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

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 which have been specified in Part I of the Fourth Schedule to the Rules could 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. At present, 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, takes up a horizontal study of one or more common aspects or problems of all the undertakings. During the Eighth Lok Sabha the Committee took up horizontal study in respect of Accountability and Autonomy of Public Undertakings.

The Committee has covered a wide spectrum of public undertakings in the field of Steel Minerals & Metals, Coal, Petroleum, Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals, Heavy Engineerings, Medium and Light Engineering including Electronics, Transportation Equipments, Trading & Marketing, Transport Services

Contracts and Construction Services and Tourist Services etc. Some of the important public undertakings examined were Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Bharat Electronic Limited, Indian Petrochemicals Limited, Air India, Shipping Corporation of India, Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, India Tourism Development Corporation, Trade Fair Authority of India and State Trading Corporation of India Limited etc. In addition to conducting horizontal and comprehensive examination of the undertakings, the Committee has further broadened the scope of its coverage by taking up a few selective aspects of the functioning of public undertakings such as Air India - Working Results and Traffic Growth, Indian Airlines - Fare and Cost aspects etc. The Committee has also enfolded in its ambit for the first time since its inception, the examination of a few limited aspects of the undertakings based on Audit Paras contained in the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India relating to 'Audit Observations on Individual Topics'. To illustrate, the Indian Oil Corporation Limited - Installation of two LPG Bottling Plants at Bangalore, ONGC - Undue benefit of Rs.5.10 crores to a contractor, Food Corporation of India - Despatches of Sub-standard Wheat are but some of the subjects which were taken up for examination by the Committee.

Committee at Work

The Committee on Public Undertakings has acted as the eyes and ears of Parliament as far as the public sector undertakings are concerned. The Reports of the Committee which cover a wide range of national activities reveal the manner in which public undertakings are functioning and that there is tremendous scope for effecting improvement in the interest of rendering better service to the people.

The distinctive feature of the Committee's Reports is that they are concise and comprehensive and bring out in sharp focus the accountability of not only the public undertakings but also of the administrative ministries for the efficient functioning of the undertakings. The Committee has tried to establish the nexus between the Plans and the Public Undertakings and highlighted the shortfalls in physical, economic and financial terms.

The Committee's appraisal is not only confined to the financial performance of the undertakings but includes wide gamut of important aspects which are crucial for the health of the undertakings. For instance, the Committee has in its report on India Tourism Development Corporation, not only commented on the dismal performance of some of its hotels and units but has also advocated declaration of tourism as an industry throughout the country. Project formulation and implementation has been perpetually a weak area in the management of Public Undertakings on which attention has been focussed by the Committee from time to time.

The Committee have been recommending a vigilant control both by the Management as well as the Government over the factors causing time and cost over runs in the implementation of various projects.

The Committee's Reports have been unanimous and the exposures of weaknesses and shortcomings have always been made in a constructive manner. The Committee not only criticises the undertakings for their deficiencies but also suggests corrective measures side by side. For instance, the Committee's Report on Indian Airlines - Passenger Services would reveal that there was no arrangement at airports particularly at the international airports whereby a passenger could contact an Officer and get an answer to all his problems. The Committee have, therefore, suggested that there should be a 'Single Window' at each airport where responsible officers equipped with all the information pertaining to their department should be available for attending to the complaints/queries of the passengers.

The Committee in their Report on Shipping Corporation of India have expressed unhappiness on SCI's placing orders for acquisition of ships from foreign shipyards especially when our own shipyards were starving for orders and felt that by placing orders on foreign shipyards we are indirectly helping the foreign shipbuilding industry at the cost of our own shipyards. The Committee, therefore, recommended that SCI should place orders for acquisition of ships on indigenous shipyards as far as possible and orders on foreign shipyards should be placed only in very exceptional circumstances.

In their Report on the working of Food Corporation of India, the Committee have noted that there is utter disregard of procedures prescribed for periodical checking of foodgrains stored in the FCI godowns resulting in deterioration of quality. Foodgrains are despatched to different stations without verifying their quality and quantity. Shortages are simply written off as storage and transit losses. The matters relating to negligence of officers are deliberately allowed to linger on for years together without anybody being held responsible for the delays and lapses. The Committee have recommended that suitable steps be taken immediately by FCI to plug all the loopholes so that not only proper quality is ensured in so far as supply of foodgrains is concerned but the heavy losses are also minimised considerably.

The Committee also appreciate the difficulties and constraints faced by the public undertakings and recommend suitable remedial action to be taken at the Government level. To illustrate, the Committee's Report on STC would reveal that there had been frequent changes in incumbent for the post of Chairman, STC during the last five years, hampering thereby formulation of long term planning and healthy growth of the Company in the

future. The Committee, therefore, recommended that Government should appoint the Chief Executive of the Undertaking for at least a term of five years so that uncertainty is removed and the goals targets could be delineated more precisely.

Besides, the Committee have always appreciated that since public enterprises are to be judged by their overall performance, a certain degree of operational autonomy should always be allowed to them in order to enable them to work in an open and free atmosphere and their freedom be scrupulously honoured so long as they function economically and efficiently. Since autonomy inherent in any form of public enterprises, does not mean abdication of Government responsibility and authority nor does it mean abrogation of parliamentary superintendence, the Committee in their Report on 'Accountability and Autonomy of Public Undertakings' have recommended that a proper balance be struck between their accountability to the Parliament and their need for freedom in day to day administration in order to enable them to function prudently in accordance with sound commercial practices. They have further suggested that the areas of powers and authority be clearly demarcated between the public undertakings and the administrative Ministries. In this connection, the Committee have expressed their concern over the growing tendency on the part of the Ministries to interfere into the working of the enterprises. They have desired that necessary ground rules should be laid down to restrict the Government directions only to matters of policy without transgressing into the spheres of detailed administration.

In their above Report, the Committee have appreciated the concept of the Memorandum of Understanding (Annual Performance Plan) as in the Committee's view, it would result in better efficiency of the concerned Undertaking. The Committee have hoped that earnest efforts would be made to achieve the objectives set forth in the Memorandum of Understanding and the Government would introduce expeditiously this concept in other public sector enterprises also. The Committee have desired that the performance in relation to Memorandum of Understanding should be fully evaluated at the end of the year and also reflected in the Annual Report of the concerned undertaking. They have also recommended that non-fulfilment of the performance targets contained in the MOU should be probed into and responsibility fixed therefor.

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 statements from the Govern-

ment 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 statements and prepare. Action Taken Report which, after approval by the main Committee is presented to the 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 their earlier recommendations and offer their remarks / observations as 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 could 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 provide 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 opportunity to explain their problems and difficulties not only in management but vis-a-vis Government. But for this mechanism their point of view would 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.

Activities of Committee on Public Undertakings during the Eighth Lok Sabha

Items	Years				
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
No. of sittings held	67	77	35	37	14
Duration of sittings	157 hrs. 10 mts.	160 hrs. 30 mts.	62 hrs. 55 mts.	56 hrs. 30 mts.	15 hrs. 25 mts.
No of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	5	6	4	5	5
No. of pages of material studied	3174	10548	5628	5062	2050
No. of Reports presented	11	20	15	12	6

Committee on Subordinate Legislation*

The Committee on Subordinate Legislation is a Standing Committee set up under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. The Committee consists of 15 members nominated by the Speaker. A Minister is expressly prohibited under the Rules from being a member of the Committee. The term of office of the Committee is one year from the date of its appointment.

The Committee scrutinizes all rules, regulations etc. made in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution or an Act of Parliament, whether laid on the Table of the House or not. In this task, the Lok Sabha Secretariat renders assistance to the Committee by conducting preliminary examination of all subordinate legislation.

Under Rule 320, the Committee on Subordinate Legislation examines each rule, regulation made under an Act from the following angles:

- (i) Whether it is in accord with the general object of the Constitution or the Act pursuant to which it is made;
- (ii) Whether it contains matters, which in the opinion of the Committee, should more properly be dealt with in an Act of Parliament;
- (iii) Whether it contains imposition of any tax;
- (iv) Whether it directly or indirectly bars the jurisdiction of courts;
- (v) Whether it gives retrospective effect to any of the provisions in respect of which the Constitution or the Act does not expressly give any such power;
- (vi) Whether it involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India or the public revenues;
- (vii) Whether it appears to make some unusual or unexpected use of the powers conferred by the Constitution or the Act pursuant to which it is made;
- (viii) Whether there appears to have been unjustifiable delay in its publication or in laying it before Parliament; and
- (ix) Whether for any reason its form or purport calls for any elucidation.

The root cause of abuse of subordinate legislation lies in unfettered, unguided discretionary powers conferred on the executive. One of the primary duties of the Committee is to ensure that adequate built-in safeguards are provided against the possible abuse of such powers. Some of the broad principles underlying the recommendations of the Committee in this regard are summed up as follows:

- (1) As far as possible, guidelines/criteria to be followed by the authority vested with the discretionary powers should be laid down in the rules.
- (2) In cases where the authority concerned deviates from a norm, it should be required to record in writing the reasons for such deviation.
- (3) In order that the persons similarly placed are not treated differently, the power of exemption/relaxation should be exercisable in respect of 'categories or classes of persons', as contradistinguished from individuals.
- (4) Before taking any adverse action, the party concerned should be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard, and after a decision adversely affecting a party has been taken, that party should have the right of appeal or representation, as the case may be.
- (5) In case where an authority is vested with the power to suspend a licence or supplies, pending institution of regular proceedings, a maximum time-limit for suspension should be laid down in the rules.
- (6) The provisions of rules which may make a citizen liable to a penalty should be well-defined, and not vaguely worded.
- (7) In case of rules relating to disciplinary proceedings, not only the punishing powers of the competent authority should be precisely defined but the procedure to be followed by the competent authority should also be laid down in the rules.

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

- (8) The conditions of service should be determined through statutory rules and not through executive orders for the executive orders are not published in the Gazette and, therefore, do not come to the notice of the Committee.

One of the functions of the Committee, as laid down in Rule 320, is to see whether an instrument of subordinate legislation gives retrospective effect to any of the provisions in respect of which the Constitution or the Act does not specifically give any such power. Cases have come to the notice of the Committee where an Order or some of its provisions have been given retrospective effect without an express authorisation to that effect in the parent law. As is well understood, Parliament in its wisdom may empower subordinate legislation to be operative retrospectively. Without such a law, no subordinate legislation can have any retrospective effect. The Committee has, however, emphasized that even in cases where Government has power to give retrospective effect to subordinate legislation, such power should be exercised only in unavoidable circumstances and should in each case be accompanied by an explanatory note affirming that no one is likely to be affected adversely as a result of retrospective effect.

The Committee has been critical of inordinate delay in framing of rules under the Acts. As far back as May, 1959, the Committee, in paragraph 34 of their Fifth Report (Second Lok Sabha), had desired that when an Act provided for rule-making power, the rules should ordinarily be framed as soon as possible after the commencement of the Act and in no case this period should exceed six months. This recommendation has been reiterated by the Committee time and again.

The Committee has also deprecated delays in laying the orders on the Table of the House. According to the Committee, apart from being against the spirit of the parent statutes which provide that every rule made by Government "shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made", before each House of Parliament, such delays preclude Parliament from exercising its statutory right of modification or annulment of rules for unduly long periods. The Committee has recommended that the rules framed by Government should be laid before Parliament within 15 days after they are made if the House is in session and within 15 days from the commencement of the next session if the House is not then in session.

The Committee on Subordinate Legislation of Lok Sabha also examines Bills as introduced in, or laid before the House to see whether the provisions requiring the rules, regulations, etc., made thereunder to be laid on the Table of each House, have been made. In case a Bill does not contain a suitable provision for laying of the rules before each House, a suitable amendment to the Bill is sponsored by the members of the Committee. Such amendment is generally accepted by Government. The decisions of the Committee are unanimous

and party considerations are not allowed to effect its deliberations.

During the term of Eighth Lok Sabha, the Committee on Subordinate Legislation held 83 sittings and presented 25 Reports. Since the Committee started functioning from December 1, 1953, it has presented 125 Reports.

Besides the regular scrutiny of a large number of notifications containing the statutory rules and amendments thereto as are published in the gazettes from time to time, the Committee has also undertaken detailed scrutiny of rules/regulations framed by public institutions/organisations like the Air India, Life Insurance Corporation, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation, International Airports Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Delhi Development Authority and the like. For this purpose, each year at the commencement of its term, the Committee makes a random selection of certain important organisations and examines all rules/regulations connected therewith. Of late, the Committee has also started entertaining representations from the service associations and members of general public who are adversely affected by the operation of certain rules framed by the executive and approach the Parliament for redressal of their grievances. With the intervention of the Committee, Government often acts quickly and provides measures of instant relief to the affected persons. To mention a couple of instances :

- (1) In June, 1988, a citizen from Bombay made a representation to the Committee that the Post Office Savings Bank had not accepted a cheque as it involved an amount of 38 paise. Further, Postal authorities were also not accepting 'Dividend Warrants' in Savings Bank. On inquiry, the Ministry of Finance confirmed that action of Post Office in not accepting cheque of Rs.2873.38 and also a Dividend Warrant was in accord with the rules as they stood then. However, on intervention by the Committee, the Ministry amended the rules so as to permit the acceptance of cheques involving an amount in between integers of 5 paise involving an amount in between integers of 5 paise as also Dividend Warrants in the Post Office Savings Bank for facility of the general public. [24R(BLS)]
- (2) In a resolution dated 30 April, 1986, the Ministry of Finance announced that accumulations in the General Provident Fund and 11 other Funds shall carry interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum. It also provided that in cases where withdrawals were made during the year an amount equivalent to one per cent of the amount withdrawn would be deducted from the interest creditable to the subscriber. The matter was referred to the Ministry for clarifying whether imposition of penalty in the form of

deduction of 1 per cent from the interest through an executive order was proper. The Government re-considered the matter and decided to delete the provisions for deduction proposed earlier. [11R(8LS)]

The range and variety of subjects dealt with by the Committee can best be illustrated by recounting some of the important recommendations contained in the Reports presented by the Committee during the term of Eighth Lok Sabha. These are :

- (i) *The Social Security Certificates Rules, 1982*
Rule 26 provided that the post office shall not be responsible for any loss caused to a holder of the social security certificate by any person obtaining possession of a certificate and fraudulently encashing it. The Committee felt that absolving the Post Office of the entire responsibility of any loss to any genuine holder of the social security certificate was of a substantive nature and should more appropriately be provided for in the parent Act. For further facilitating the process of encashment on maturity, the Committee suggested introduction of a system of marking visible identification marks of the purchaser of the certificate on the face of the certificate itself so as to obviate any difficulty in its encashment at a later stage or on maturity. [Paras 21-22,6R(8LS)]
- (ii) *The Exports (Control) Order, 1977*
Definitions of the terms 'Chief Controller' and 'Deputy Chief Controller' as given in the Exports (Control) Order, 1977 were at variance with the definitions of these terms in the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947. When the matter was brought to the notice of the Ministry of Commerce by the Committee, the Secretary (Commerce) agreed that it would have been better and more elegant to have amended the Act itself instead of putting a different definition in the Order. The Committee recommended to the Government to bring forth necessary amending legislation before Parliament if the definitions were required to be enlarged or otherwise altered in any manner and make consequential changes in the Exports (Control) Order. [Para 22, 7R(8LS)]
- (iii) *Non-exercise of rule-making power under the Indian Forest Act, 1927*
The Central Government did not exercise rule-making power conferred upon it under the Indian Forest Act, 1927. In fact, the rule-making power was conferred on the Central Government through an amendment in 1937 to provide for regulation of movement of timber or other forest-produce into or from the ter-

ritories within the country and across the customs barriers but the underlying purpose of the legislature in conferment of such a power was allowed to remain unfulfilled for half a century. The Committee were very critical of the Government for not framing any rule for so long a time and exhorted it not to allow the matter to be prolonged indefinitely. [Paras 11-12,13R(8LS)]

- (iv) *The Cochin Port and Dock Regulations, 1975*
Regulation 135 conferred absolute discretionary powers on the Cochin Dock Labour Board not to accept any goods for storage either in its godowns or in the open. The Committee recommended that with a view to avoid any misuse of the discretionary powers, the Ministry of Transport might lay down broadly the circumstances under which the Board could refuse to accept any goods for storage. The Committee also recommended that the words 'goods for storage' should be clearly defined to obviate any ambiguity in interpretation. [Para 35,16R(8LS)]
- (v) *The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Rules, 1962*
The enabling Act viz. the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 empowered the Union Government to frame rules regarding quorum for the meetings of the Dock Labour Board whereas Rule 7(2) left it to be determined by the Board itself. The Committee held that delegation of these powers to the Board was tantamount to sub-delegation of legislative powers. The Committee, therefore, recommended that proper rules be framed by the Union Government itself in compliance with the provision of the Act. [Para 28, 18R(8LS)]
- (vi) *The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952*
In terms of paragraph 60 of the Scheme, interest used to be credited to the subscriber's account on the opening balance standing to the credit of an employee in his Provident Fund Account only once on the first day of relevant accounting year. Thus, no interest was allowed on the amount of subsequent subscriptions credited to the account nor was there any loss of interest on account of withdrawals made during the year. The Committee did not see any justification whatsoever in depriving a large section of industrial employees of their legitimate earnings in the form of interest on their monthly contributions. The Committee considered the system of calculation of interest on Government side as more scientific and

just and, therefore, recommended that urgent steps might be taken to switchover to the new system of calculating interest on the running monthly balances. [Paras 5-7, 19R(8LS)]

(vii) *The Merchant Shipping (Continuous Discharge Certificate) Rules, 1960*

By an amendment to Rule 12(2), the fee for obtaining a duplicate copy of the Continuous Discharge Certificate was enhanced from Rs.2 to Rs.4 whereas the parent Act viz. the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 did not expressly authorise the Government to levy any fee for the issue of such certificate. The Committee, therefore, held that the levy of fee was without any legal authority and, as a consequence, no fee for issue of original certificate or a duplicate certificate should be levied until and unless necessary authorisation was obtained by means of an amendment of the parent Act. The Committee recommended that the provisions providing for levy of a fee of Rs.4 should be deleted forthwith. [Paras 49-50, 19R(8LS)]

(viii) *The Life Insurance Corporation (Staff Regulations) 1960*

Regulation 36 provided that where the penalty of dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement imposed upon an employee was set aside by a court of law and the disciplinary authority decided to hold further inquiry, the employee shall continue to remain under suspension. The Committee pointed out that no such further enquiry should be held unless it was intended to meet a situation where the Court had passed an order purely on technical grounds without going into the merits of the case. The Ministry of Finance agreed to amend the regulations to the desired effect. [Para 76, 22R(8LS)]

(ix) *The Railway Protection Force Rules, 1987*

In terms of Railway Protection Force Regulations, 1966, 50 per cent of the posts of Senior Security Officers used to be reserved for departmental candidates and the remaining 50 per cent were filled by Officers on deputation from the State Police or the Army. Under the revised Railway Protection Force Rules of 1987, 80 per cent of the posts of the Chief Security Commissioners were reserved for being filled by deputation of Officers from other services, with the result that only 20 per cent of these

posts would be filled by promotion from the permanent cadres of Railway Protection Force. The Committee observed that the career prospects of the senior Officers borne on the permanent cadre were adversely affected and to that extent the change in the Rules appeared to be arbitrary and unreasonable. The Committee recommended that the rules might be amended suitably to provide adequate opportunities to the R.P.F. personnel for promotion to the higher posts in the interest of maintaining their morale and high standard of efficiency. [Paras 1.20-1.21, 23R(8LS)]

While scrutinizing the Railway Protection Force Rules, 1987, the Committee came across certain provisions which had been changed or modified without adequate justification. One such glaring case pertained to the changes made in the requirement of educational qualifications and age of recruitment of Sub-Inspectors and Rakshaks. The minimum qualification for Sub-Inspectors was raised from "Intermediate Examination" to "Bachelor's degree". Likewise, in the case of Rakshaks, educational qualification was raised to "High School Examination" instead of "ability to read and write". The Committee expressed the view that while making changes, the realities of the situation on ground had been ignored. With the level of literacy being what it was, the requirement of matriculation certificate for the post of Rakshak appeared to be totally unjustified. The Committee were afraid that it could only debar persons belonging to poorer and weaker sections of the society from seeking entry into the Force. The Committee recommended that the qualifications as laid down in 1959 be restored and in-service facilities be provided to enable the new recruits to acquire the requisite educational standards alongwith other training. [Paras 1.32-1.33, 23R(8LS)]

The recommendations of the Committee are normally implemented by the Government. In cases where any Ministry is not in a position to implement, or feels any difficulty in giving effect to a recommendation made by the Committee, the Ministry places its views before the Committee which may, if it thinks fit, either drop the recommendation or modify it or insist on its implementation and make a further report to the House accordingly. Finally, it is for the House to take a view on the matter and any member is free to ask for a discussion thereon under the relevant Rules. →

Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*

Under the provisions 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 report 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 28 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 in the Rules of 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 and Conduct of Business in 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 Eighth Lok Sabha in December, 1984 a motion was moved in Lok Sabha on 26 March, 1985 for holding elections for constituting the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1985-86. The Committee was constituted on 10 May, 1985 and Shri Krishan Datt Sultanpuri was appointed its Chairman by the Speaker on 21 May, 1985. The term of this Committee was upto 30 April, 1986. The Committee for the year 1986-87 was constituted on 16 May, 1986 for the term ending on 30 April, 1987 and Shri Krishan Datt Sultanpuri was re-appointed as Chairman.

The Committee for the year 1987-88 was constituted on 26 May, 1987 and Shri Ram Ratan Ram was appointed as its Chairman. The Committee for the year 1988-89 was constituted on 13 May, 1988 and Shri Arvind Netam was appointed as its Chairman. The Committee for the year 1989-90 was constituted on 9 May, 1989 and Shri Arvind Netam was re-appointed as its Chairman.

The Committee held 124 sittings during Eighth Lok Sabha which lasted for 226 hours. At the beginning of each term, 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 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; benefits to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans; working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects; implementation of Special Com-

* Contributed by SCTC Branch, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

ponent Plan for Scheduled Castes : Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territories; educational facilities provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by University Grants Commission and in Central Universities under the control of, or aided by Central Government; Public Sector Oil and Fertiliser Companies and awarding of contracts to outer agencies and catering services by Indian Railways.

During the tenure of Eighth Lok Sabha the Committee presented 22 reports on original subjects as per details given in Annexure. Some of the important matters dealt with in these reports are mentioned below. Apart from this, the Committee also presented 27 Action Taken Reports.

As a step towards providing social justice, Committee had impressed upon the State Governments to take all possible measures to protect Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of society against all types of crimes, exploitation and social injustices. The Committee emphasised the need to give land ownership right to tribal population in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, provide mid-day meals at highly subsidised rates to the poor tribal students in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Education plays a key role in the tribal development. The Committee had therefore, recommended enhancement in the rates of scholarships to the poor Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe children and desired that the problems of illiteracy should be tackled on a priority basis.

For the expeditious filling up of backlog of vacancies of SCs/STs in various categories of posts, the Committee had stressed that wide publicity be given to vacancies through various mass media including regional newspapers. All India Radio broadcasts and Rozgar Samachar by Doordarshan and special recruitment centres should be set up in tribal populated areas.

For all round development of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe communities the Committee recommended that the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries should be encouraged to start their own small scale industries/small business and to take up non-caste based professions. For this purpose all nationalised Banks were advised to provide necessary assistance in formulating viable schemes and granting of loans liberally to the maximum limit admissible to SC/ST beneficiaries so that they are able to stand on their own feet.

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 issued under Article 341 specifies the Scheduled Castes in various States/Union Territories. Similarly the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 issued under Article 342 specifies the Scheduled Tribes in various States/Union Territories. Scheduled Caste/Scheduled

Tribe persons are required to produce caste/tribe certificates from the competent authorities for getting various facilities like scholarships, employment on the basis of reservations, loan at concessional rate of interest etc. The Committee recommended that to curb the menace of false Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe certificates produced by non-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe people for the purpose of getting employment against reserved vacancies and also other benefits, strictest scrutiny of such certificates should be made by concerned District Magistrates/appropriate authorities.

During the Eighth Lok Sabha, the Committee laid on the Table of the two Houses of Parliament 28 Tour Reports on Study Tours performed in different parts of the country for understanding the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

With a view to tackling the problems faced by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, State Legislatures of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, West Bengal and Punjab have set up their own Committees on the lines of the Parliamentary Committee.

Over the years the Committee has developed into an effective instrument for safeguarding the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Committee has made considerable impact on the Government and the Public Sector Undertakings, Nationalised Banks insofar as the Socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned. An awareness has been created that there is a watchdog Committee of Parliament to exercise surveillance on the implementation of the constitutional safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. By virtue of its terms of reference, the Committee has taken special care to elicit information or clarification from the Government as to the action taken on the recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with particular reference to the subjects selected by the Committee for examination. In many reports, the Committee has taken the Executive to task for their failure to implement the statutory recommendations of the Commissioner. The Committee has also reiterated the recommendations of the Commissioner and reinforced them by making its own suggestions for amelioration of the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

In the words of late Shri Bholu Paswan Shastri, who was the first Chairman of Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Committee has played a unique role in assessing the progress of the schemes being implemented for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as also various safeguards provided to them in the Constitution and

have recommended to the Governments at the Centre and in the States to implement various programmes/safeguards along right lines.

The Speaker of Lok Sabha, Dr Bal Ram Jakhar in his valedictory address in May, 1987 appreciated the

commendable work done by the Committee and stated that the Committee had made many important recommendations in their reports which would go a long way in transforming the socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

ANNEXURE

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

Sl. No.	No of Reports	Subject	Date of presentation
1.	2nd Report	Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in National Aluminium Company Limited.	23.8.85
2.	4th Report	Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.	18.3.86
3.	9th Report	Problem of Drinking Water Supply for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in States and Union Territories	17.4.86
4.	10th Report	Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Shipping Corporation of India Limited.	28.4.86
5.	11th Report	Atrocities on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	25.4.86
6.	12th Report	Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh.	28.4.86
7.	13th Report	Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Andhra Pradesh.	29.4.86
8.	14th Report	Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Canara Bank and credit facilities provided by the Bank to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	30.4.86
9.	21st Report	Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Life Insurance Corporation of India.	20.4.87
10.	22nd Report	Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in the State of Himachal Pradesh.	21.4.87
11.	23rd Report	Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Western Railway.	27.4.87
12.	24th Report	Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in UCO Bank and credit facilities provided by the Bank to SCs/STs	28.4.87
13.	29th Report	Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Air India.	12.11.87
14.	30th Report	Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Andaman and Nicobar of Lakshadweep.	2.3.88
15.	35th Report	Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.	26.4.88
16.	36th Report	Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Bank of Baroda and credit facilities provided by the Bank to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	26.4.88
17.	37th Report	Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Steel Authority of India Limited.	29.4.88
18.	38th Report	Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in University Grants Commission and Central Universities and admission and other facilities provided to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students.	29.4.88
19.	46th Report	Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Indian Tourism Development Corporation.	25.4.89
20.	47th Report	Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Eastern Railway.	25.4.89
21.	48th Report	Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in State Trading Corporation of India Limited.	26.4.89
22.	49th Report	Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Dena Bank and credit facilities provided by the Bank to them.	27.4.89

Committee on Papers Laid on the Table*

During the Sessions of Parliament, a large number of papers are laid on the Table of the House every day. In view of the volume and variety of these papers, the House, by itself, is not in a position to give a closer scrutiny to all these papers and to become aware of their importance and significance. As there is no prior circulation of these papers, the members also are not in a position to raise objections, if any, as and when these are laid. Only in those cases where there was an apparent delay in laying the papers objections used to be raised on the floor of the House and the Minister used to explain the reasons for delay. Anticipating such objections, it became the practice on the part of the Minister to annex where necessary, an explanatory note to those papers explaining the reasons for delay. Later on, it was found that even the explanatory memorandum given by the Minister setting out reasons for delay was inadequate and often unsatisfactory. Sometimes papers laid on the Table by a Minister were objected to on the ground of unconstitutionality and impropriety also. The House, in fact, as a whole, did not have the time to go into all these matters. These considerations necessitated the constitution of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table.

The functions of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table, as laid down in Rule 305B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, are to examine all papers laid on the Table of the House by Ministers and to report to the House on (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 any unreasonable delay in laying the paper; (c) 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 those reasons are satisfactory; (d) whether both the Hindi and English versions of the paper have been laid on the Table; and (e) whether a statement explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version has been given and whether such reasons are satisfactory. [Rule 305B(1) of the Rules of Procedure] Besides, the Committee on Papers laid on the Table performs such other functions in respect of the papers laid on the Table as

may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time. [Rule 305B(2) of the Rules of Procedure]

After the papers are laid on the Table of Lok Sabha, the Secretariat takes up for examination only those papers which involve delay. Where the reasons for delay have not been adequately explained in the explanatory memorandum or it is found that the constitutional, statutory or conventional requirements have not been complied with, the matter, is referred to the concerned Ministry to furnish necessary clarification. On receipt of the reply from the Ministry, the matter is placed before the Committee in the form of a memorandum for consideration. If it is felt that the matter requires further examination and if the Committee so decide, the representatives of the concerned Ministry/Ministries are called to appear before the Committee to explain the delay. Thereafter, a draft report reflecting the decisions of the Committee is prepared and placed before the Committee for consideration and approval. After it is adopted by the Committee, the report is presented to the House.

After great deal of consideration, the Committee have laid down a time limit of 9 months after the close of the accounting year for laying on the Table of the House the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the Organisations and Undertakings in which Government have spent or invested huge sum of moneys. The idea behind laying down this time limit is to ensure proper and timely accountability of the Organisations and Undertakings to Parliament. Since the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts are the only media through which the Members of Parliament can have an idea of the day-to-day activities, achievements, future programmes, policies, financial health etc. of the Organisations, it is but imperative that these are laid on the Table of the House within a reasonable time so that the Members may, at the time when Demands for Grants are discussed in the House, draw the attention of the House and Minister concerned to any shortcomings which they might have come across while going through the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of such Organisations.

Apart from laying down the time limit, the Committee have also laid down certain guidelines for being followed by various Ministries and Departments of the

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

Government of India. The main guidelines are: (i) both the English and Hindi versions of the papers should be laid on the Table of the House simultaneously; (ii) the administrative Ministry should prepare and lay alongwith the Annual Report and Audited Accounts, their own 'Review' on the working of the organisations bringing out clearly the achievements or shortcomings of those organisations; and (iii) in case of delay in laying a paper, the concerned Ministry should invariably indicate in the statement the reasons for delay at various stages through which the paper passed so that the House may identify the stage and extent of delay and suggest remedial measures.

During the Eighth Lok Sabha, the Committee on Papers laid presented 25 Reports (including 9 Action Taken Reports) to the House, after examining about 130 cases relating to the delays in presentation of Reports and Accounts.

The Committee have been at pains to stress the need of presentation of the Annual Reports, Audited

Accounts and Audit Reports thereon of the various organisations funded by the Government within the prescribed time limit of nine months from the close of the accounting year. The Committee have also impressed upon various Ministries of the Government of India to prepare their own assessment of the activities and performance of the organisations under them in the form of 'Review' reports and lay them on the Table alongwith the Reports, Accounts etc. of the organisations concerned to enable the Members of Parliament to make use of the material while the demands for grants in respect of those organisations are discussed in the House.

The recommendations made by the Committee from time to time have had great impact on the Ministries/Departments of Government of India. It is a matter of satisfaction that as a result of the Committee's labours, the element of delay involved in laying of Annual Reports etc. has been greatly reduced over the years.

Select/Joint Committees on Bills*

Origin

Referring of Bills to Select or Joint Committees has been in vogue since 1854 and has proved very useful. The Bill is better considered by a small number of Members than by the whole House as the Members appointed to the Committee are quite knowledgeable if not experts, in the field. The Committee system saves the time of the House from getting lost in details and losing hold on matters of policy and basic principles. The Committee considers all the pros and cons of the proposed legislation and improves the form and content of the Bill within the framework of the policy outlined in the Bill. The Committee also offers an opportunity to have a second thought on the controversial and delicate provisions of the Bill.

A Select Committee is a Committee of Members of only one House of the Parliament, appointed on a motion adopted in that House to consider a Bill and other matters connected therewith and to submit its Report thereon to that House. A Joint Committee is a Committee of Members of both Houses of Parliament appointed on a motion adopted in one House and concurred in by the other House to consider a Bill and other matters connected therewith and to submit its Report thereon to the House in which the motion for reference was adopted and a copy of the report is simultaneously laid on the Table of the other House.

Composition

The names of Members proposed to be appointed on a Select Committee are set out, in the motion of reference itself. The membership of the Select Committee is not fixed. It may vary from Committee to Committee, but the normal membership is between 30 and 35.

The motion for reference of a Bill to a Joint Committee gives the number and names of the Members of Lok Sabha to be appointed to the Committee and also the number of Members from Rajya Sabha who are invited to join the Committee. The proportion of Members of a Joint Committee from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha is 2: 1. The actual membership of a Joint Committee is not fixed. It varies from Committee to Committee, the most usual number being 30 or 45.

Only names of such Members are proposed to a Select or Joint Committee as are willing to serve on it. The mover obtains their consent before proposing their names in the House.

The Minister in charge of the Bill or dealing with the subject-matter of the Bill is invariably included as a member of the Committee as his presence is necessary for explaining the Government's point of view in the Committee. The mover of the motion (or amendment) for reference of a Bill to a Select or Joint Committee is normally appointed a member of the Committee, although his exclusion from the Committee does not render the motion invalid.

The composition of a Select or a Joint Committee reflects the strength of the various parties and groups in the House and in this sense the Committee is a microcosm of House or the Houses.

Term

The term of Joint/Select Committees is set out in the motion of reference itself. These are ad-hoc Committees and they cease to exist, as soon as they complete their work and submit their reports.

Scope and Functions of the Committee

When a Bill is referred to a Committee, the Motion defines the scope of the Committee's powers. A Committee can take into consideration certain amendments consistent with the principle and scope of the Bill touching upon the clauses of the Bill. But a Committee cannot amend or revise the Bill so as to render it obstructive to, or destructive of, the principle of the Bill as referred to the Committee. It is not open to the Committee to alter the main concept of the Bill. The whole Bill has to be taken into consideration in ascertaining the principles or scope of the Bill. Therefore, all amendments or modifications must be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject-matter of the clauses or schedules to which they relate. They should also be in conformity with the principle of the Bill to which the House has already agreed. It follows, therefore, that a Committee may amend and re-draft a Bill completely including the long title and the short title without chang-

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

ing its principle. Likewise, a Committee may insert new provisions in the Bill, restrict the scope of the Bill or even vary the incidence of taxation proposal after obtaining the prior recommendation of the President. Hence, every Committee has to work within the ambit of powers endowed on it by the House and no Committee can overstep the bounds of authority conferred on it.

The functions of the Committee are to see that the subject matter of the Bill brings out clearly the idea contained in the various clauses, that there is no defect in its implementation after having been enacted and that it does not clash with any other existing law.

Before the Committee arrives at a final decision on a Bill, it may invite written memoranda, representations or notes from associations, organisations, experts or individuals interested in the subject matter of the Bill. It may hear oral evidence from experts or interested parties and also from Government officials concerned with the Bill to understand in detail the policy outlined in the Bill. The Committee may have on-the-spot study visits to institutions/production units/organisations/offices etc. to see the likely effect on implementation of the clauses of the Bill.

After going through these procedures, the Committee members form their opinion on the Bill and then they take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill and the report is prepared on the decisions formulated by them.

The number of the Bills referred to Select/Joint Committee during each Lok Sabha is shown below:

	No. of Bills
First Lok Sabha	46
Second Lok Sabha	35
Third Lok Sabha	21
Fourth Lok Sabha	25
Fifth Lok Sabha	21
Sixth Lok Sabha	7
Seventh Lok Sabha	5
Eighth Lok Sabha	2
Total	162

The Lokpal Bill and the Railways Bill

During the Eighth Lok Sabha, Joint Committees were constituted to examine the Lokpal Bill, 1985 and the Railways Bill, 1986. The Committees after examining the numerous memoranda/representations and replies to questionnaires issued by them on the subject pertaining to each Bill, held their sittings in Delhi and other State capitals to hear the official and non-official witnesses who wished to appear before them for placing their views on the concerned Bills before the Committee.

The Lokpal Bill, 1985 sought to appoint a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against Union Ministers and for matters connected therewith. As a number of witnesses told the Committee that the Bill was defective because it did not provide for the redressal of the grievances of the citizens but only provided for a pre-trial enquiry into the cases of corruption, the Minister-in-charge of the Bill felt that it would be desirable to re-examine the entire issue relating to the establishment of Lokpal, his powers and jurisdiction. On 15 November, 1988, the Minister proposed to the Committee that he might be permitted to withdraw the Bill and bring forward a more comprehensive legislation for redressal of public grievances and the institutional arrangements required therefor. The Committee considered the notice of the motion for the withdrawal of Bill on 29 November, 1988 and recommended in their Report presented on 6 December, 1988 that leave to withdraw the Bill be granted.

The 45 member Joint Committee on the Railways Bill, 1986 was constituted to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways as the Indian Railways Act, 1890 had undergone changes a number of times since its enactment in 1890. The Bill while giving effect to the changes that were necessary due to the change of circumstances, provided among other things, for the constitution of railway zones, abolition of existing zones, appointment of General Managers as heads of these zones, revision of limits of the monetary liability of railway administration in respect of payment of compensation for loss, damage etc. of goods, power to the Union Government to fix the rates for the carriage of passengers and goods over the railways and more stringent punishments for the offences under the Act. Apart from suggesting a host of amendments to the 211 Clauses of the Bill, the Committee in their report presented on 21 February, 1989 desired that statutory rules carrying out the purposes of different provisions of the Act should be framed expeditiously and published alongwith the new Railways Act at one place for the guidance of the railway users. The Committee also recommended that proper arrangements be made for expeditious payments, wherever refund of fares was due, and, as far as possible, this should be arranged on the spot. The Committee also urged the Railway administration to attach great importance to public grievances and impressed upon them the need to ensure that some senior supervisor or official was present at a conspicuous place on the platform at the time of arrival and departure of trains to guide the passengers and solve their problems on the spot. The Committee also felt that in case of an accident it should be possible for the Railways to make direct payment as per schedule of compensation already laid down in the Rule and recommended that Railways should set up necessary machinery for the purpose.

Private Members' Business in The Eighth Lok Sabha*

Members of Parliament whether belonging to the ruling party or the opposition, have an important role to play in shaping the destiny of the nation. No doubt the luckier ones who are appointed Ministers participate more actively in shaping the policies of the Government. This does not mean that those who do not become Ministers and are in Parliamentary parlance known as Private Members, have no initiative or role to play. Parliamentary rules and procedures in India provide enough elbow room to Private Members to initiate legislation or move resolutions to project their ideas in the form of Private Members' Bills or Resolutions on various topical issues concerning the common man. Discussions on such Bills and resolutions provide yet another opportunity to the House to come to grips with current problems, to suggest appropriate solutions therefor or at least to generate and set in motion serious thinking on the subject by the Government of the day. The opinions expressed on such occasions oblige the Government to take initiative by either accepting the Bill or resolution or alternatively to give an assurance to the member-in-charge, that the matter would be followed up by Government through suitable legislation on the subject or through appropriate administrative measures as might be called for.

The interest evinced by Private Members in the Eighth Lok Sabha can be gauged from the fact that as many as 417 Bills were introduced by them during its term. Besides, notices of 115 resolutions on a variety of subjects were received seeking discussion thereon in the House.

Of the Bills which gained priority in the ballot, only 23 could come up for discussion. Of these 16 were withdrawn, 6 negatived and one remained part-discussed.

A Private Member's Bill has to cross many hurdles before it can come up for discussion in the House.

First, if it is a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, it has to be recommended for introduction by the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions, who satisfy themselves that the measure has not been brought up light-heartedly.

Secondly, after the Bills have been introduced these are classified into two categories, so as to place more important Bills in category 'A' and less important in category 'B'. Thus, a Bill put in category 'B' hardly has a chance to see the light of the day.

Thirdly and most importantly, a Bill has to be lucky at the ballot to be included in the agenda for discussion. According to practice, only four Bills (apart from the part-discussed Bill, if any) which gain priority in the ballot, are included in agenda for discussion. Even these four Bills do not always come up for discussion as a ballot is valid only for two consecutive sittings devoted to such Bills.

Normally, the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions allots two hours for discussion of each Bill. In actual practice, it has been observed that Bills on important subjects have taken even more than 12 hours, repeated extensions having been sought for and granted by the House, with the result that other Bills included in the agenda could not come up for discussion.

The range and variety of Bills sought to be placed before the House by Private Members is truly amazing. Some of the important Bills introduced by Members were as under :

- (a) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1985 (*Amendment of article 326*) by Shri Satyagopal Misra; the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1985 (*Amendment of article 326*) by Shri Purna Chandra Malik; and the Constitution (*Amendment*) Bill, 1987 (*Amendment of articles 19 and 326*) by Prof. Madhu Dandavate seeking reduction in voting age to eighteen years;
- (b) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1985 (*Amendment of article 200 and 201*) by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee seeking to impose a time limit for Governor's assent to the Bills passed by a State Legislature;
- (c) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1985 (*Amendment of article 155, etc.*) by Shri Sudhir Roy to provide for direct election to the office of Governor of State, by the people;

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

- (d) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1985 (*Amendment of article 130*) by Prof. P. J. Kurien for the establishment of a Bench of Supreme Court at Bangalore;
- (e) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1985 (*Insertion of new article 326A*) by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee for elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies by a system of proportional representation;
- (f) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1985 (*Insertion of new article 342A*) by Shri G.M. Banatwalla for appointment of a Commission for the welfare of women;
- (g) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1986 (*Amendment of article 101*) by Shri Anoopchand Shah to make provision for the recall of an elected member of the House of the People on certain grounds;
- (h) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1986 (*Omission of article 370*) by Shri H.N. Nanje Gowda seeking to put to end to the special status of the State of Jammu & Kashmir;
- (i) The one-Family One-Job Norm Bill, 1985 by Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan for provision of at least one-job to each family;
- (j) The Public and Private Schools (Abolition) Bill, 1985 by Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz seeking to abolish all public and private schools;
- (k) The Construction Workers (Regulations of Employment and Conditions of Service) Bill, 1986 by Shri Indrajit Gupta for regulating the employment and conditions of work of the Construction Workers;
- (l) The Doctors and Engineers (Regulation of Migration to Foreign Countries) Bill, 1987 by Dr. P. Vallal Peruman for regulating the migration of Doctors and Engineers to foreign countries;
- (m) The Prohibition of Tests for Pre-birth Sex Determination Bill, 1987 by Shrimati Meira Kumar for prohibiting the tests for pre-birth sex determination;
- (n) The abolition of Begging Bill, 1988 by Shrimati Basavarajeswari for the abolition of begging.

Unfortunately, none of these Bills could gain high enough priority in the ballot to be taken up for consideration by the House.

Of the Bills which did come up for discussion in the House, the debate on the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1985 by Shri G. M. Banatwalla which *inter alia* sought to provide that a divorced woman shall not be entitled to maintenance allowance if she had been offered and had refused

or if she had received the sum so payable under any customary or personal law, generated a good deal of interest in the House as also in the public. The discussion on the Bill lasted over 12 hours and was spread over eight days allotted to Private Members' Bills. Twenty-four members participated in the debate on the Bill. The debate on the Bill took an interesting turn in the wake of the judgement delivered by the Supreme Court in the case of Mohd. Ahmed Khan versus *Shah Banu Begum* and others wherein it was held that in case of any conflict between the Muslim Personal Law and the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure as regards maintenance allowance, the latter would prevail. Two Ministers (Sarvashri Arif Mohd. Khan and Z.R. Ansari) who participated in the debate in their capacity as members, expressed contradictory views on the provisions of the Bill. The Bill was finally withdrawn by Shri Banatwalla on the assurance of the Government that it would bring forward a comprehensive legislation on the subject. The Minister of Home Affairs while intervening in the debate on the Bill, *inter alia*, stated that:

"...so far as the rights of the women and their entitlement to maintenance are concerned, I do not think that there is a substantial difference of opinion on the main issue We have seen in different parts of the country how much the people were agitated, how the sentiments have been roused by the kind of statements which have been made ... when the Government Bill is introduced and brought forward in this House for consideration, hon'ble Members will have adequate opportunities to express their views as to whether it provides for all the things which we had contemplated or there are some shortcomings..."

Needless to say the Member's efforts did not go in vain.

Even though a Private Member's Bill may not come up for discussion, it is published in the Gazette of India - Extraordinary, after introduction and attracts the attention only of the press and the public at large but of the Government as well. In many a case, Government decide to bring forward legislation based on such Bills. Some of the Private members bills which acted as a catalyst and prompted the government to bring forward its own Bills on the same subjects, albeit in a more comprehensive manner, were the following:

- (a) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1985, (*Amendment of article 102, etc.*) by Prof Madhu Dandavate; and the Anti-defection Bill, 1985 by Prof Saif-ud-din Soz seeking to disqualify a Member of Parliament or state Legislature from continuing as such member on grounds of defection;

- (b) The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council (Abolition) Bill, 1985 by Shri G. Bhoopathy for the abolition of the Legislative Council of the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1986 (*Insertion of new article 394A*) by Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi for authoritative text of the Constitution of India in English and Hindi languages;
- (d) The Prohibition of Use of religious, Communal Regional and Sectoral Nomenclatures for Political Parties and Prevention of Misuse of Religious Places Bill, 1987 by Shrimati Basavarajeswari; and the Prevention of Misuse of Religious Places Bill, 1987 by Shri Vishnu Modi for prevention of misuse of religious places;
- (e) The State of Goa, Daman and Diu Bill, 1987 by Shri Shantaram Naik providing for the establishment of the State of Goa, Daman and Diu;
- (f) The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1987 (*Substitution of new section for section 306*) by Prof. Madhu Dandavate; the Prohibition of Sati Bill, 1987 by Shrimati Basavarajeswari; and the Sati Prevention Bill, 1987 by Shri Ram Bahadur Singh seeking to prohibit the practice of sati and to make abetment to sati a crime;
- (g) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1988 (*Amendment of article 276*) by Shri Syed Shahabuddin and the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1988 (*Amendment of article 276*) by Shri Anoopchand Shah for raising the ceiling of professional taxes on trades, callings, etc.; and
- (h) The Representation of the people (Amendment) Bill, 1988 (*Amendment of sections 59 and 61*) by Shri Sharad Dighe / providing for the use of voting machines in elections.

Some other important Bills, which came up for discussion in the House were:

- (a) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1985 (*Insertion of new article 16A, etc.*) by Shri G.M. Banatwalla providing for the inclusion of right to guaranteed employment in the fundamental rights and for payment of unemployment allowance;
- (b) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1985 (*Amendment of article 311*) by Shri C. Janga Reddy and the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1986 (*Amendment of article 311*) by Shri Suresh Kurup sought to omit provisions relating to dismissal, removal or reduction in rank of persons employed in the civil capacity under the Union or State without holding an inquiry;
- (c) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1986 (*Amendment of article 315*) by Shri Shantaram Naik provided for the establishment of Public Service Commission in the Union Territories;
- (d) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1985 (*Insertion of new article 15A*) by Shri Thampan Thomas provided for making the right to employment a fundamental right;
- (e) The Indian Tobacco Company Limited (Taking Over of Management) Bill, 1985 by Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan provided for the taking over of the management of the Undertaking of the Indian Tobacco Company Limited;
- (f) The Working Women Welfare Bill, 1985 by Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami provided for the welfare of the women employed in various industries and establishments;
- (g) The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment Amendment Bill, 1985 (*Amendment of section 2, etc.*) by Shri Ajit Kumar Saha sought to cover the loopholes in the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act so as to help the workers working in the industry manufacturing Beedi, Cigar or both;
- (h) The Agro-based Industries Reserved for the Producers and workers Cooperatives Bill, 1986 by Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil provided for the reservation of agro-based industries for the producers and workers cooperatives and for financial assistance to such cooperatives in setting up agro-based industries;
- (i) The Widows' Pension Bill, 1985 by Shri Virddhi Chander Jain provided for payment of pension to destitute widows;
- (j) The Flood Control Authority of India Bill, 1986 by Dr. Chandra Shekhar Verma provided for the setting up of a Flood Control Authority of India to control floods;
- (k) The Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Bill, 1986 (*Amendment of section 2, etc.*) by Shri H.N. Nanje Gowda provided for more stringent punishment for showing disrespect to the national flag or the national anthem;
- (l) The Eradication of Unemployment Bill, 1985 by Shri G.M. Banatwalla provided for a scheme for eradication of unemployment from the country and also for the payment of unemployment allowance and starting of an unemployment insurance scheme;

- (m) The Reservation of Posts in Government Services and Seats in Educational Institutions (for Economically Weaker Section of People) Bill, 1985 by Shri Ram Nagina Misra provided for reservation of posts in Government services and seats in educational institutions for persons belonging to economically weaker sections of people; and
- (n) The Unorganised Labour Welfare Fund Bill, 1985 by Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil provided for setting up a fund for the welfare of unorganised labour.

As far as Private Members' Resolutions are concerned, out of 115 resolutions admitted and listed for discussion, only 15 could be taken up. Out of these, 7 were withdrawn, an equal number were negatived and one remained part-discussed.

The wide ranging issues raised by these Resolutions were measures to eradicate poverty; desert development programme; setting up of uniform Civil Code; relief to farmers affected by droughts; prohibition; electoral reforms; measures for upliftment of tribal people; measures to save forests; Union-State Relations; 'Right to Work' as fundamental right; guidelines for appointment and transfer of Governors; and measures to control population explosion.

For regulating the Private Members' Business, there is a Committee known as the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions. The Committee performs the following functions in regard to the 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 the Eighth Lok Sabha, the Committee held sixty-eight sittings which lasted for nearly 34 hours. The Committee presented 68 reports to the House. The Committee examined 138 Constitution (Amendment) Bills and after screening the same recommended that in the case of all those Bills, except two, the members giving notices thereof might be permitted to move for leave to introduce the Bills. The Committee refused to give permission for introduction to the following Bills :

- (1) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1989 (*Amendment of article 87*) by Shri Shan-

taram Naik proposing that the address by President to both Houses of Parliament assembled together should be held in an open space where general public could attend.

- (2) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1989 (*Amendment of article 118*) by Shri Shantaram Naik providing that the Rules of Procedure of both Houses of Parliament framed under article 118 of the Constitution should be completely uniform.

In the former case, the Committee felt that it would not serve any specific purpose as the President's address to both Houses of Parliament was already being given wide publicity by the Radio, T.V. and Newspapers, etc. Moreover it was not necessary to amend the Constitution to provide for the place of address, which could be arranged at any place decided by the Government.

In the latter case the Committee was of the view that the two Houses of Parliament were independent of each other as far as the power to make rules for regulating their business was concerned. It was the exclusive power of a House of Parliament to decide on the Rules of Procedure for conducting its business in a smooth manner. It would be difficult to have uniform rules particularly in view of special powers guaranteed to the Lok Sabha in certain matters, e.g. , financial business, introduction of Money Bills, right to move adjournment motions, motions of no-confidence in Council of Ministers, etc. If at any time, a member felt that certain rules in the Rules of Procedure of the House required change, he could suggest amendments to the existing rules for consideration of the Rules Committee.

The Committee also considered 406 Bills for classification. Out of 406 Bills, the Committee classified 105 Bills in category 'A' according to their nature, urgency and importance. From time to time requests for upgradation of Bills from category 'B' to category 'A' were received from the members. The Committee reconsidered the classification of 25 Bills and changed the original classification of 8 Bills.

The Committee also allotted time to 406 Bills and 97 Private Members' Resolutions. Generally 2 hours were allotted by the Committee for discussion of Bills/Resolutions in the House.

The interest evinced by Private Members in the matter of tabling Bills and Resolutions for discussion in the House has been commendable. The zeal and conviction with which they pursued matters close to their hearts and the contribution that they made to the proceedings of the Eighth Lok Sabha will no doubt provide the beacon light to our parliamentarians for years to come.

Joint Committee on Offices of Profit*

Origin

The concept of disqualifying the holder of an office of Profit under the Government for being chosen as, and for being, a member of the Legislature originated from the need in democratic Governments to limit the control and influence of the Executive over the legislature by means of an undue proportion of office holders being members of the Legislature.

In all democracies, including the United Kingdom and U.S.A., office holders under the Government, as a rule, are disqualified for being members of Legislatures. In India, this principle is embodied in articles 102(1)(a) and 191(1)(a) of the Constitution in regard to the Members of Parliament and State Legislatures respectively. Article 102(1)(a) of the Constitution reads as under :

"102 (1) A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament—

- (a) if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State, or other than an office declared by Parliament, by law not to disqualify its holder."

Parliament has passed a law, namely the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 laying down which offices would not disqualify holders thereof from the membership of Parliament. Briefly, this Act provides that if a member/director of a statutory or non-statutory body/company is not entitled to any remuneration other than the compensatory allowance, he would not incur disqualification for receiving those allowances. Under Section 2(a) of the said Act, "compensatory allowance" has been defined as any sum of money payable to the holder of an office by way of daily allowance (such allowance not exceeding the amount of daily allowance to which a Member of Parliament is entitled under the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954), any conveyance allowance, house-rent allowance or travelling allowance for the purpose of enabling him

to recoup any expenditure incurred by him in performing the functions of that office".

The expression "holds any office of profit under the Government" occurring in Articles 102(1)(a) and 191(1)(a) has nowhere been defined precisely. Its scope has, therefore, to be gathered from the pronouncements on the subject made from time to time by Courts, Election Commission, etc.

As the position in this regard was not clear, upon representation from some members the then Speaker Shri G.V. Mavalankar in consultation with the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, appointed on 24 August 1954, a Committee on Offices of Profit under the Chairmanship of Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava, M.P. to study various matters connected with disqualification of members and to make recommendations in order to enable Government to consider the lines along which a comprehensive legislation could be brought before the House. This Committee known as Bhargava Committee, among other things, recommended that a standing Parliamentary Committee composed of Members of Parliament of both the Houses might be constituted to undertake the work of continuous scrutiny in respect of Offices of Profit.

Thus, a Parliamentary Joint Committee on Offices of Profit was first constituted for the duration of the remaining period of Second Lok Sabha on a motion moved in Lok Sabha by Shri R.M. Hajarnavis, Deputy Minister of Law, on August, 1959. It was constituted again in 1962, 1967, 1971 and 1980 for the duration of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Lok Sabha respectively. This Committee was, however, not constituted during the Sixth Lok Sabha. For the term of the Eighth Lok Sabha, the Committee was constituted on a motion moved and adopted by Lok Sabha on 2 April 1985 and concurred in by Rajya Sabha on 6 May 1989.

Scope and Functions

The functions of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit are:-

- (i) to examine the composition and character of all existing 'committees' and all 'committees'

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

that may hereafter be constituted, membership of which may disqualify a person for being chosen as, and for being a member of either House of Parliament under article 102 of the Constitution;

- (ii) to recommend in relation to the 'committees' examined by it what offices should disqualify and what offices should not disqualify;
- (iii) to scrutinise from time to time the Schedule to the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959, and to recommend any amendments in the said Schedule, whether by way of addition, omission or otherwise.

The Committee also examines any queries relating to 'Offices of Profit', received from Members of Parliament, Ministries of Government of India, State Governments or other Institutions and sends replies in appropriate cases.

Approach of the Committee

The Joint Committee on Offices of Profit has been following the undermentioned criteria for determining whether an office ought or ought not to disqualify the holder thereof for being chosen as, and for being a Member of Parliament—

- (i) Whether Government exercises control over the appointment to and removal from the office and over the performance and functions of the office;
- (ii) Whether the holder draws any remuneration other than the 'compensatory allowance' as defined in Section 2(a) of the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959;
- (iii) Whether the body in which an office is held, exercises executive, legislative or judicial powers or confers powers of disbursement of funds, allotment of lands, issue of licences, etc., or gives powers of appointment, grant of scholarships, etc; and
- (iv) Whether the body in which an office is held enables the holder to wield influence or power by way of patronage.

Achievements

During the Eighth Lok Sabha, the Committee scrutinised particulars of about one thousand bodies and examined in detail the composition and character of 254 'Committees/bodies' for determining whether the membership/directorship thereof ought to disqualify the

holder for being chosen as and for being a member of Parliament. The Committee presented nine reports to Parliament. Some of the important recommendations of the Committee are given below:

- (i) Non-official Chairmen or Directors in Limited Companies set up under Companies Act, 1956, have not been exempted from disqualification as the Boards of Limited Companies run on commercial lines and exercise executive and financial powers on behalf of the Companies;
- (ii) The Committee have reiterated their earlier recommendation made in the Ninth Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) presented on 27 April, 1984 emphasising the need for evolving uniform principles in regard to disqualification for membership under Articles 102(1)(a) and 191(1)(a) of the Constitution of India for which the only feasible method could be to amend the Constitution and make it obligatory for the State Legislatures to be guided by such principles as Parliament may by law provide in regard to the matter;
- (iii) The Committee have recommended that the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 should be amended so as to allow Members of Parliament being associated with various Committees appointed by the Union and the State Governments, if the membership of such Committees would be of help to M.Ps. in discharging their duties towards their constituencies/States more effectively; In this context the Committee have observed that if MLAs are allowed to associate with such Committees appointed by the State Governments, MPs should not be debarred on account of existing provisions under the Act of 1959. The Committee have, therefore, once again urged upon the Ministry of Law and Justice to take necessary steps for bringing legislation to evolve uniform principles in regard to disqualification for holding office of profit in the light of the recommendations made in various Reports of the Committee;
- (iv) Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury, M.P. (RS) wanted to know whether holding of the membership of the Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad constituted an office of profit under the Government. The Committee

- recommended that although the functions of the Corporation included *inter alia* the powers of allotment of lands, disbursement of approved funds, issue of licences, powers of appointment to certain posts etc. yet Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury, M.P. would not be holding any office under the Government in view of the following facts;
- (a) Municipal councillor is elected by the citizens and election is final and does not require the approval or concurrence of the Government;
 - (b) There is no provision in the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act under which Government could remove an elected Member of the Corporation; and
 - (c) The conveyance allowance of Rs. 250/- p.m. is not paid by the Government but is paid from out of the revenue of the Corporation.
- (v) On a reference received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, regarding the proposed nomination of Shri K. J. Abbasi, M.P. as Director/Chairman of UP Waqf Vikas Nigam Ltd., the Committee recommended that as the Corporation exercised executive and financial powers, the Member of Parliament should not be allowed to be associated with that body;
 - (vi) The Committee agreed to the proposal of the Government of Rajasthan for nomination of two MPs (Shri Shanti Dhariwal and Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat) to the Chambal Irrigated Area Development Authority as the functions of that body were advisory in nature and no remuneration was paid to the members of the said Development Authority;
 - (vii) The Committee considered a query from Prof. (Smt.) Chandra Bhanu Devi, M.P. as to whether a Member of Parliament would incur disqualification by continuing simultaneously as a lecturer of a Co-operative Evening College and recommended that an M.P. will not be holding an 'office of profit under the Government' by continuing as a lecturer of a non-government College as the Vice-Chancellor/Senate is the competent authority to appoint and remove a lecturer and the government has nothing to do with it;
- (viii) While considering the case of Prof. N.C. Parashar, MP who had been nominated as member of the General Council and Executive Board of the Sahitya Akademi, the Committee observed that the criteria laid down by the Committee in the past for judging whether an office constituted an office of profit, though sound and relevant, had been applied in a very mechanical manner so much so that even the membership of a small village library, which could be considered to be exercising executive and financial powers, was held to be an office of profit. The Committee also pointed out that in the present context, Members of Parliament had to be increasingly involved in the implementation of various socio-economic development schemes and hence the criteria of executive and financial powers exercised by a body or Committee should be interpreted in such a way that Members of Parliament are not deprived of the membership of such bodies purely on technical considerations. The Committee felt that when judged in the light of the above criteria, ordinary membership of bodies like Sahitya Akademi and such other bodies concerned with cultural and literary activities should not be subjected to disqualification. The Committee accordingly recommended that as Prof. N.C. Parashar was not an officer of the Akademi who exercised executive and financial powers, but was only a member of the General Council/Executive Board his association with the Sahitya Akademi should not be considered as holding an office of profit in terms of Article 102(1) of the Constitution;
 - (ix) The Committee have recommended that all the Ministries of the Government of India and the State Governments should take prior approval of the Speaker, Lok Sabha or the Chairman, Rajya Sabha before nominating any Member of Parliament to any Government Committee, unless the Act under which such Committee had been set up provided for appointment of an M.P. or where Members of Parliament were saved from incurring disqualification by the provisions in the relevant Acts as was the case with the Rubber Board, Coffee Board, Tea Board, etc.;
 - (x) Dealing with the case of Members of Parliament associated with Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, the Committee have observed

that as no remuneration or allowances were payable to the non-official members and the functions of the Samiti were primarily to carry out activities for the promotion of Mahatma Gandhi's ideals the non-official members of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti should be exempted from disqualification for being chosen as or for being a Member of Parliament;

In the case of Karma Tenzing Topden, Member of Rajya Sabha, whose nomination as Tourism Adviser to the Government of Sikkim, had been proposed, the Committee felt that the facilities being offered to Shri Topden would give him a status and prestige which was not ordinarily enjoyed by a Member of Parliament. As Adviser Tourism, he would be performing various functions on behalf of the State Government and the office would be directly under the control of the State Government. The Committee further observed that ethically also it would not be desirable that Shri Topden, who was holding

the post as an IAS Officer, should be allowed to hold the same post as an M.P. even though in an honorary capacity. The Committee, therefore, recommended that Shri Topden should not be allowed to accept the post of Tourism Adviser under the Government of Sikkim;

- (xii) in the case of Shri Syed Sibte Razi, M.P. who had been nominated as Vice-Chairman of the State Level Advisory Committee on Institutional Finance, Uttar Pradesh, the Committee observed that since the functions of the said Committee were to discuss and sort out problems in the availability of funds through institutional finance resources, it was a purely advisory body. The Committee accordingly recommended that the association of Shri Razi with the Advisory Committee on Institutional Finance, U.P. should not be considered as holding of an office of profit in terms of article 102(1)(a) of the Constitution.

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 22 English and 12 Hindi Reporters, is headed by the Chief Parliamentary Reporter 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 the Chief Parliamentary Reporter 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/she has to supply to the Secretariat in advance, an authentic English or Hindi translation of the speech he/she 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/she 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 the Chief Parliamentary Reporter with the assistance of two Senior Parliamentary Reporters. At this stage, the various procedural requirements about the moving and disposal of amendments to the various clauses in a Bill, the headings for different items of business taken up for discussion etc., 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 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 by Members.

* Contributed by Reporters' Branch, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Two copies of the speech delivered by each Member are sent to his/her residence early next morning for confirmation and correction of inaccuracies, if any, with the request that one copy after correction may be returned to the Secretariat by 1500 hrs 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 good general knowledge and to keep abreast of current affairs not only in India but also in other countries. 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 longest sitting of the Eighth Lok Sabha was on 5 May, 1986 from 1100 hrs till 0248 hrs on the next day, i.e., for a total duration of 14 hrs and 48 minutes continuously, which is almost two and a half times the duration of a normal sitting for a day. This marathon sitting was held to pass the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Bill.

The Eighth Lok Sabha held sittings on 463 days, for a total duration of 3086 hours and 55 minutes. There were in all 346 cases of expunctions/non-recording of remarks of an unparliamentary or allegatory nature. The cyclostyled debates of the Eighth Lok Sabha covered a total of more than 2.4 lakh pages.

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. 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 Eighth Lok Sabha was 2626 hours and the typed proceedings of the meetings covered more than 77000 pages.

Simultaneous Interpretation in Lok Sabha*

The Simultaneous Interpretation Service of Lok Sabha has completed a quarter century in September, 1989. It was introduced in the same month in 1964, on the first day of the 9th Session of 3rd Lok Sabha to be exact. The introduction of this service signifies an important landmark in the history of Lok Sabha as it has enabled the members belonging to different linguistic groups to effectively communicate with each other in the House. The idea of simultaneous interpretation of the proceedings of the House was mooted to fulfil a longfelt need of the Members who were not bilingual and who could not follow much of the proceedings which were carried out largely in English or Hindi. It has enabled the members to understand each other fully and ensured their meaningful participation in the debates.

Simultaneous interpretation from Indian languages into English or *vice versa* is a very difficult job as there are basic differences between English and the Indian languages in respect of syntax, idiom, expressions and so on. The difficulty caused by this structural divergence of languages gets aggravated when a member of Parliament speaks very fast or uses purely local imageries and idioms. An Interpreter has not merely to translate, but has to convey the same flavour which the original speech has. Indian languages have a vast reservoir of very powerful local idioms and expressions which defy instant translation into English. Yet, the Interpreter is called upon to do so as otherwise the listener would miss much of the impact of the original speech, and interpretation would become a lifeless exercise.

There has been widespread appreciation by members of interpretation done in the Lok Sabha. As a matter of fact, the initial reaction to the proposal for simultaneous interpretation of proceedings in the House was one of scepticism as it was generally believed that it was not a workable proposition. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, in whose period the proposal was first mooted, himself had reservations about the workability of simultaneous interpretation and he is reported to have said that if ever it became possible it would be a great achievement. It became a reality during his life-time itself.

The Interpreters of Lok Sabha have proved that this extremely challenging job can be done with great finesse.

This is borne out by the laudatory comments made by Parliamentarians of all hues and others. While speaking in a seminar on the working of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, Shri Indrajit Gupta, a senior Member of the House, said, "When I first came to the House, and for some time afterwards, there were arrangements for simultaneous translation of members' speeches into only Hindi and English. That is radically changed now, in keeping with the multi-lingual character of our vast country. The translators are excellent."

Speaking on the same occasion, Shri S.L. Shakhder, the former Secretary - General, said, "In order to encourage our staff, Shri Kaul made a system that for new work, people from the existing staff would only be taken. When simultaneous interpretation was first introduced in the Lok Sabha, he said that instead of taking people from outside, we should first see whether we have people of calibre in the Secretariat. For one year, we trained our own people who had shown interest in the job and had volunteered and they did the job in the finest way possible. It might not have been such a success if outsiders were brought."

Needless to say, such complimentary remarks made by members have boosted the morale of the interpreters and inspired them to reach greater heights.

Simultaneous interpretation is continuously done in English and Hindi in the Lok Sabha. When the system was introduced for the first time in 1964, it was confined to these two languages only. Many years later this facility was extended to more and more Indian languages. Today, simultaneous interpretation facility exists in as many as eight languages, namely, Assamese, Bengali, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Tamil and Telugu. Besides, if any member wants to speak in Urdu or Punjabi or Sanskrit, arrangement is made for simultaneous interpretation of such speeches into English and Hindi. Simultaneous Interpretation from either of these languages into English or Hindi is done at present by the existing Interpreters who have knowledge of these languages. A noteworthy point about the interpretation in regional languages is that after interpretation in the House, a verbatim translation of the speech is prepared by the concerned Interpreter and the same is included in the day's debates. Thus an Interpreter in a regional language has to interpret the speech in the House as well as

* Contributed by Interpreters Branch, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

translate it later for inclusion in the debates. The Interpreter will take atleast 3 hrs. to prepare verbatim translation of a speech of ten minutes duration, which means 18 minutes for one minute of speech. Thus, although the number of speeches in regional languages may be far less than those in Hindi or English, the Interpreters in regional languages have to put in many more hours of work than what is generally believed.

The Interpreters of Lok Sabha have displayed their skill not only in interpretation, but also in other intellectual exercises like lexicography, research etc. The Interpreters have been lending a helping hand to the LARRDIS by doing research work for the preparation of brochures on various important topics as and when called upon to do so. A glossary of idioms and phrases (English-Hindi) prepared by them was acclaimed by the press and has become such a popular publication that the second edition has almost been sold out. Another glossary (Hindi-English) of idioms and phrases is under preparation. Another important and voluminous work undertaken by the Interpreters is the Dictionary of Constitutional and Parliamentary Terms. When completed, this will be a unique dictionary in the sense that it would give in brief a comparative study of the procedures and practices followed in Indian Parliament and the British and other Commonwealth Parliaments. The work calls for lot of effort including study of authoritative books on various Parliaments as well as Constitutional law.

Over the years, the work of Parliamentary Committees has increased manifold and it has naturally increased the work-load of the Interpreters. Simultaneous interpretation is done in almost all the Parliamentary Committees when the meetings are held in Delhi. Interpretation is also provided during the visits of foreign dignitaries and parliamentary delegations as well as seminars organised by BPST. There is a standing instruction from the Prime Minister that simultaneous interpretation should be provided in all meetings of the Consultative Committees attached to various Ministries, meetings of the Ministers from various States, meetings of the National Development Council etc. This practice was started by the late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi. Sometimes, the services of the Interpreters of Lok Sabha are requisitioned for important International Conferences. One such Conference was held last year on Ramayana in which delegates from different parts of the world recorded their appreciation of the excellent interpretation services provided by the Interpreters of Lok Sabha. Indira Gandhi Award Function, 7th Congress of Afro-Asian Peoples'

Solidarity Organisation and Conference regarding "Towards Nuclear Weapon-Free and Non-violent World" were some of the other International Conferences covered by our Interpreters.

The excellence in the performance of Interpreters of Lok Sabha is in no small measure due to the constant practice which they do to keep themselves in trim. During every inter-session period, a whole day schedule is drawn up for undertaking rigorous practice in interpretation in a room specially equipped for this purpose. Apart from interpretation, the practice includes exercises in speech making, group discussions on contemporary issues etc. An Interpreter is described as a moving encyclopaedia. He has to have basic knowledge about almost every subject and he can acquire it only by incessant reading. In the daily schedule of practice, some time is set apart for reading newspapers, periodicals and books on various subjects.

An Interpreter's task is unenviable in as much as there is a natural tendency to put the blame on the Interpreter for any misunderstanding that may be caused by the use of a particular expression by a member. The members may feel free to use strong expressions which may be unparliamentary. In such a situation the Interpreter has no freedom to interpret them differently and that might well lead to misunderstandings or even unpleasant situations. This is certainly a risk, but a part of his job and hence an acceptable risk. Every Member has his own style of expression and level of perception. An Interpreter has to act as his *alter ego* and faithfully convey his feelings and ideas without sacrificing the special quality of his expressions. For this purpose, an Interpreter has to master the style of each Member and has to familiarise himself with his thought processes and background.

A quarter century of its existence has lent an inner stability to the system of simultaneous interpretation and greater confidence to the Interpreters, this has enabled them to cope with the stresses and strains of their work. Interpretation, in a larger sense, is an essential tool used by man to understand and come closer to others. It is at once a product of civilization and a tool for expanding its horizons. In the context of the Indian Parliament, interpretation has been used to facilitate mutual understanding among our legislators. It has enabled them to make meaningful contributions to the deliberations in Parliament and express the hopes and aspirations of the people they represent in this forum untrammelled by the constraints of an alien language which cripples their self-expression.

Parliament Library, 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 and with the country becoming a Sovereign Democratic Republic in 1950, need was felt for expanding the Library to meet the growing needs of a larger legislature for the Union—The Parliament. 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. 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).

In order to be able to judge each issue on its merits and to articulate their views effectively in Parliament, members of Parliament need strictly factual, objective and unbiased information. Such information it has been felt, can be provided only by an independent body 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 LARRDIS in our Parliament.

LARRDIS has not only to reckon with the problem of increasing the flow of good and useful information material 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 in achieving its distinct objective of supplying authentic,

essential and timely information to members. Working under the overall direction of Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, LARRDIS, headed by a Joint Secretary, is manned by experienced and professionally qualified staff at various levels.

LARRDIS has at present four functional Divisions, namely, Library Division, Reference and Press and Public Relations Division, Research and Information Division and Computer and Documentation Division.

I. Library Division

The Library Division comprises three Sections viz. (i) Acquisition Section (ii) Processing Section, and (iii) Administration and Preservation Section, located on the second floor of Parliament House.

Parliament Library, the backbone of LARRDIS, is stocked with up-to-date encyclopaedias, year-books and other reference material, books on almost all disciplines, periodicals and newspapers (national as well as foreign), governmental and non-governmental reports, proceedings of foreign Parliaments, Union Parliament and State Legislatures and international organisations etc.

The present holdings of Parliament Library are about 8,75,000. The books have been arranged according to the Dewey Decimal System of Classification. 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 279 Indian and foreign newspapers and 866 periodicals in English and Indian languages.

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, who are nominated by the Presiding Officers of the respec-

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

tive Houses. The Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha is the ex-officio Chairman of the Committee. During the term of the Eighth Lok Sabha, a total of 73,879 (till October 1989) publications were issued from the Library.

Details of growth of Parliament Library during the period of Eighth Lok Sabha is reflected in the following Table.

TABLE I

S. No.	Items	1985	1986	1987	1988 (Upto October)	1989
1.	Newspapers	277	277	278	279	279
2.	Journals and Periodicals	1078	1100	1079	1080	886
3.	Books and Reports	8523	9851	9799	9613	7132
4.	Debates and Gazettes	2971	2417	2417	3725	4028
5.	Publications issued	12985	14386	12624	22058	11826

A part from receiving and issuing of books and other publications, Parliament Library has ventured into other fields like holding exhibitions of books on various themes coinciding with Conferences, Symposia and pictorial exhibitions. During Eighth Lok Sabha, the details of book exhibitions held are given in Table II.

TABLE II

1.	1985	-	(i) 'Nehru and his Legacy : Independence and Democracy' to mark the 96th Birth Anniversary of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. (ii) 'Parliament and Commonwealth'.
2.	1986	-	(i) 'Parliament and Commonwealth' at the Eighth Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers. (ii) 'Nehru and Parliament' to mark the 22nd Death Anniversary of Nehru. (iii) 'Parliament and State Legislatures.' (iv) 'Nehru and Parliament' to mark the 97th Birth Anniversary of Pt Jawaharlal Nehru.
3.	1987	-	(i) 'Glimpses of Nehru'. (ii) 'Role of Nehru in the Freedom Struggle.'
4.	1988	-	(i) 'G.V. Mavlankar Centenary' and 'Diamond Jubilee of Lok Sabha Secretariat.'
5.	1989	-	(i) 'Dr Zakir Hussain's 92nd Birth Anniversary His Life and Works.' (ii) Books on and by Jawaharlal Nehru. (iii) 'Parliament and Constitution' at the Conference of Presiding Officers at Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) in September, 1989.

II. Reference and Press and Public Relations Division

Members' Reference Service

Over the years, Members' Reference Service has been found quite useful by members as it has been able to supply to them all the desired information in an easily digestible and readily usable form and within the time stipulated by them. Members often need such information at a very short notice not only for debates scheduled to take place at a later date 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 are also free to convey their information 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 current affairs likely to be discussed in the two Houses. All books, reports and other documents relevant to a particular Bill or subject 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 period of Eighth Lok Sabha, the Members' Reference Service prepared 508 Reference Notes, 7 bibliographical series, 8 Fact Sheets, 8 Information Bulletins, 9 Select Bibliographies, 21 Compilations, 16 Background Notes, 4 study boxes and brought out 7 *ad hoc* publications. Background Notes covered subjects like Drought and its Impact on Indian Economy, Dimensions of Unemployment and Employment policy, Indian Railways, Pre-Budget Hikes In Administered Prices, Union-State Relations, Emerging Inflationary Trends, Public Sector, Indo-Nepalese Relations, Agni-Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Information Bulletins were prepared on Railway Budget, General Budget, Sarkaria Commission's Report, First Report of Ninth Finance Commission, etc.

Some of the important and interesting subjects on which information was asked for were 'Who called Gandhiji Mahatma first'; Name of the person holding the rope of Indian flag for unfurling at Parliament House during mid-night session of Parliament (14-15 August, 1947) at the time of transfer of power; Dialogue between Prime Minister Gladstone and Queen Victoria; Duties, powers and position of CAGs in foreign countries; extracts from Mahabharata on democracy; expenditure per second on Parliament session; exact time, date and place of Shri Rajiv Gandhi's birth; Prime Ministers' visit abroad during Parliament sessions since 1952; Cartoons that appeared in various newspapers on AIR & TV; Frauds and tricks in statistics; Civil List since 1945; Persons killed during Indo-Pak wars since 1948; Names and tenures of all Chief Ministers of Bihar, Gujarat and Maharashtra; and List of coastal Parliamentary Constituencies.

Time given for the disposal of references during the period of Eighth Lok Sabha indicates that 40 per cent references were required on the same day, 45 per cent within 2-3 days, 12 per cent within 4-7 days whereas only 3 per cent of references were required after more than 7 days' interval.

The following Table gives a broad idea of the volume of references and time specified by members for collection and compilation of reference material during each year of Eighth Lok Sabha:

TABLE III

Disposal time	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989*
a) References required on the same day	1594	1894	1446	1460	1340
b) References required within 2-3 days	1827	2389	1860	2296	1754
c) References required within 4-7 days	311	389	579	492	221
d) References required after more than 7 days	155	195	248	223	71
Total	3887	4867	4133	4471	3386

*Upto November 27, 1989.

The popularity and usefulness of Members' Reference Service can be gauged from the marked increase in the number of references received and handled since independence. 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 mark for the first time and stood at 1,120. The total number of references handled by Members' Reference Service from 1950 till November 27, 1989 comes to 52,972.

References from Members flow during session as well as inter-session periods. Out of 20,744 references attended to during the period of Eighth Lok Sabha (upto November 27, 1989), 15306 and 5438 references were received and disposed of during session and inter-session periods, respectively.

The references received and disposed of during the span of Eighth Lok Sabha, both during the session as well as inter-session periods, are as given in the Table IV below :

TABLE IV

Years	During Session with percentage of total	During inter-Session with percentage of total	Total
1985	3171 (81.58)	716 (18.42)	3887
1986	3656 (75.12)	1211 (24.88)	4867
1987	2891 (69.95)	1242 (28.05)	4133
1988	3217 (71.95)	1254 (28.05)	4471
1989	2371 (70.02)	1015 (29.98)	3386
Total	15306 (73.91)	5438 (26.09)	20,744

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

TABLE V

S. Subject No.	Years									
	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
1. National (Political and Social) Affairs	972	25	1703	35	1736	42	1788	40	1361	40
2. Economic Affairs	1905	49	2239	46	1570	38	1788	40	1515	45
3. Legal, Constitutional and Parliamentary matters	349	9	584	12	248	6	134	3	105	3
4. Science, Technology & Defence	583	15	195	4	372	9	313	7	337	10
5. International issues	78	2	146	3	207	5	447	10	68	2
Total	3887	100%	4867	100%	4133	100%	4771	100%	3386	100%

Note : References for the year 1989 have been taken into account upto 27.11.89.

The Members' Reference Service is also compiling, updating, revising and publishing regularly the following *ad hoc* publications which have been of immense 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*.
- (iii) *Council of Ministers since 1947* : (Updated and revised edition was brought out in 1985. The 1989 edition of the publication is under print).

A new publication *Information Services in Legislatures*, which contains details about Library, Research and Reference Services in Parliament and State Legislatures was brought out recently and has been found to be quite informative.

Press and Public Relations Wing

This Wing maintains liaison with the Press and various Government publicity organisations and communication media. It also handles all matters concerning the Press Gallery of Lok Sabha, including issue of Press Gallery passes, provision of facilities to Press correspondents covering the proceedings of Lok Sabha, dissemination of information to Press and general public on business transacted by Lok Sabha and allied matters.

Facilities provided to Indian and foreign Press Correspondents during fourteenth Session of Eighth Lok Sabha is given in Table VI.

TABLE VI

S. No.	Nos.
A. Press Gallery of the Lok Sabha	
1. Total number of Press Correspondents admitted	320
2. Press Correspondents representing Indian Newspapers	140
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	67 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	10

With a view to keeping the members informed about the latest news, national as well as international, English and Hindi teleprinter machines have been installed in the Parliament House. When Parliament is in session, important news items are displayed on notice/display boards outside the Parliament Library (Ground Floor). 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 (C.C.T.V.) System was installed in the Parliament House Complex in February 1986. About 100 television monitors have been placed at various strategic spots to let members, officials and the public to have an idea, through visual strips, about the on-going business in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha at a given time. In the Central Hall of Parliament House, a large screen of Hotline Projection Television has been installed to display/information, for 10 seconds each, on business going on in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

The Press Gallery in 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 the 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 are provided for Correspondents or news agencies and leading newspapers to work and prepare their reports.

To help the correspondents in preparing their despatches on the reports presented to the House by various Parliamentary Committees, such as the Committee on Estimates, the Committee on Public Undertakings, the Committee on Public Accounts, Press Releases are issued by the Lok Sabha Secretariat highlighting the salient points in the recommendations/observations contained in the reports. 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.

III. 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 five self-contained specialised functional wings viz. (i) Political Affairs Wing; (ii) Educational, Scientific and Social Affairs Wing; (iii) Economic and Financial Affairs Wing; (iv) Legal and Constitutional Affairs Wing; and (v) Parliamentary Affairs Wing.

The aim of the Research and Information Division is to assess 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 to bring 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.

The Research and Information Division, brought out several publications including books¹ titled 'Nehru and

Parliament', 'Dada Saheb Mavalankar - Father of Lok Sabha', and 'Political Events Annual 1987 and 1988'. The Division was also entrusted with the job of revising and updating several important publications like the well-known treatise 'Practice and Procedure of Parliament'. The revised edition of this monumental work will hereafter be published as an official publication of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, under the title 'Kaul, Shakhder and Kashyap's Practice and Procedure of Parliament'. Its 4th revised edition is under print. A revised edition of 'Parliaments of the Commonwealth', which had been brought out on the occasion of Eighth Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officer held in New Delhi in 1986, was also published, making the coverage of Commonwealth Parliaments more comprehensive.

Forty brochures² including twelve National Policy Studies including 'National Agricultural Policy', 'National Energy Policy', 'National Electronic Policy', 'National Industrial Policy', 'National Textile Policy', 'Foreign Policy of India', and 'Tourism Policy of Government of India' were also published. Brochures on important national issues included those on 'Drug Menace', 'Labour and Labour Welfare', 'Transport in India', 'Lok Pal', 'National Nuclear Energy Programme', 'Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes', etc. Brochures on important international subjects like 'South Africa and Apartheid', 'Namibian Question', 'Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace', 'Non-aligned Movement', 'Disarmament and Development', 'World Environment', and 'SAARC' were also brought out.

A number of other publications on parliamentary and constitutional subjects like 'Legislative Councils in the States-their Creation and Abolition', 'Broadcasting and Telecasting of Parliamentary Proceedings', 'Question Hour in Lok Sabha', 'Members of Lok Sabha 1952-84: A study of their Socio-Economic Background', 'Parliamentary Committees', 'Presidential Elections: Law, Practice and Procedure (1952-1987)', 'Presidential Ordinances (1950-1984)', and 'Electing the President', were brought out. A series of monographs³ on various important parliamentary and procedural matters have also been published.

Apart from issuing information quickies for members of Parliament for use in their day-to-day parliamentary activities, Research and Information Division also prepared a large number of Briefs and Background Notes for several parliamentary delegations which went abroad on good-will visits and for participating in international parliamentary conferences held under the auspices of the Inter-parliamentary Union and the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Research and information Division prepared Background Notes for use at the Seminars and Symposia held on the occasion of the annual Presiding Officers'

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

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

3. See Annexure 'C' for the list of Monographs.

Conferences and also those organised by the Indian Parliamentary Group and the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, in which members of Parliament and State Legislatures took part. Some of the important subjects on which such Background Notes were prepared during the period under review, included those on 'Legislators: Their Duties, Conduct and Responsibilities', 'Parliamentary Devices to Ensure Implementation of Government Assurances', 'Role of Members of Parliament in Contemporary Society', 'Role of Legislators in National Integration', 'Parliament and the Press in Democratic Society', 'Budget Committees in Parliament and State Legislatures' and 'Erosion of the Parliamentary System in India'. Detailed Background Notes were also brought out on 'Union-State Relations: Recent Developments' and 'Panchayati Raj Institutions in India'.

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 brings out a number of periodicals both in English and Hindi. These are:

- (i) *The Journal of Parliamentary Information* (Quarterly), containing 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), containing 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), containing 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), a chronology of important national and international political developments with important news summaries linked to the related items in earlier issues by previous references and cross references; and
- (vi) *Public Undertakings : Digest of News and Views* (Monthly), containing abstracts of important news items and comments about the performances of various public sector undertakings appearing in daily newspapers and periodicals. Number of issues of various periodicals both in English and Hindi, brought out during this period are listed in Annexure 'A'.

A new periodical '*IPG Newsletter*' (Quarterly), both in English and Hindi, has been started since April, 1986. It 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. During the period under review, more than a dozen issues of this Newsletter have appeared.

All the above-mentioned periodicals have been registered with the Registrar of Newspapers.

IV. Computer and Documentation Division

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 absolutely 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 and research and reference personnel. The information stored in the Computers and data available for online retrieval, as in September, 1989, *inter alia*, related to 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 Lok Sabha;

- (vi) Bio-data profiles of Members of Rajya Sabha, based on information contained in the Rajya Sabha Who's Who 1986.
- (vii) Socio-Economic background data in respect of members of Lok Sabha from 1st Lok Sabha;
- (viii) Time taken on various kinds of business in Lok Sabha from March, 1977;
- (ix) Presidential Elections from 1952;
- (x) Vice-Presidential elections from 1952;
- (xi) Statistical Tables on different areas of economy;
- (xii) Parliamentary Documentation from January, 1986; Parliament Library's Serials Control; and
- (xiii) Microfilms.

Popularity of the Computerised Information Services has shown increasing trend as indicated in the details of references attended to in PARLIS during Eighth Lok Sabha in Table VII below:

TABLE VII

Year	No. of References attended to
1985	202
1986	308
1987	512
1988	526
1989 (up to November 27)	641

Expansion of the computerisation activities of PARLIS is envisaged in the near future to cover the following areas :

- (a) Parliamentary activities like Papers Laid on the Table, Decisions and Observations from the Chair, Parliamentary Committees, etc.;
- (b) Other Library functions including catalogues;
- (c) Rare Collections of Parliamentary Museum & Archives;
- (d) Documents of 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 above, the data relating to some parliamentary activities and contained in the database of PARLIS are now accessible to State Legislatures for their optimal use as and when required through linkage of their Computer NEC S-1000 of NIC through NICNET.

A beginning in this direction has already been made by the linkage of the Computer Centre of Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly with PARLIS database.

Microfilming Service

Micrographics is now indispensable part of information technology for better management of library and information centres. In order to utilise the existing space in the Parliament Library and also for preservation and future usage, the Microfilming Unit was set up in 1987, equipped with the latest available models of microfilming equipments. The Unit provides facilities for Computer-assisted retrieval of information from the microfilms.

Number of documents microfilmed till October, 1989 are given in Table VIII below :

TABLE VIII

Year	Number of Documents Microfilmed
1988 (from June)	1,43,371
1989 (upto October)	1,49,815
Total	2,93,186

Documentation Service

The Service is mainly responsible for locating, collecting and subject-classifying/cataloguing all records such as books, reports, periodicals, press clippings and documents of all other 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. The documentation work done in the Service is brought out in the form of periodical publications/documentation lists. Documentation cards are also prepared on all important subjects and filed in card catalogue cabinets and fed in the computer 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 subjectwise. 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 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

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

The Reprographic 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 Eighth Lok Sabha is given in Table IX below :

TABLE IX

Year	No. of impressions taken
1985	2,40,090
1986	4,01,199
1987	3,91,936
1988	4,52,431
1989 (upto October)	3,98,594

Press Clippings Service

As an important aid to reference and research work, the 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 Eighth Lok Sabha, number of Press Clippings added and number of references attended to are indicated in Table X below :

TABLE X

Year	No. of Press Clippings classified and added	No. of References attended to
1985	1,92,779	13,572
1986	2,10,175	12,939
1987	2,24,166	12,320
1988	2,33,138	13,110
1989 (Upto Oct.89)	1,92,101	7,196
Total	10,52,359	59,137

ANNEXURE 'A'

Number of Publications brought out during Eighth Lok Sabha by Research and Information Division (upto October, 1989)

S.No.	Name of the Publication	No. of issues brought out
Periodicals		
1.	Abstracts of Books, Reports & Articles (Quarterly)	20
2.	Digest of Central Acts (Quarterly)	18
3.	Digest of Legislative and Constitutional Cases (Quarterly)	18
4.	Journal of Parliamentary Information (Quarterly)	18
5.	Diary of Political Events (Monthly)	56
6.	Public Undertaking; Digest of News & Views (Monthly)	57
7.	Sansadiya Patrika (Quarterly)*	19
8.	Saransh Seva (Quarterly)*	20
9.	Samachar Manjusha (Monthly)*	58
10.	Sarkari Upkram; Samachar Aur Abhimat Sar (Monthly)*	58
11.	Kendriya Adhiniyam Sar (Quarterly)* (Being brought out since Jan. 85)	19
12.	IPG Newsletter (Quarterly) (Being brought out since April, 86)	86 13
Other Publications		
1.	Brochures (including revised editns)	65
2.	Monographs	27
3.	Background Notes	29
4.	Information Bulletins	6

* Periodicals published by Rajbhasha Prabhag.

ANNEXURE 'B'

Brochures brought out during Eighth Lok Sabha

1.	Background to Evolving a National Information Policy
2.	Broadcasting and Telecasting of Parliamentary Proceedings.
3.	Constitution Amendment in India (Rev. Edn.)
4.	Drug Menace
5.	Disarmament and Development
6.	Expunctions from Parliamentary Proceedings
7.	Electing the President
8.	Foreign Policy of India (Rev. Edn.)
9.	Introductory Guide for Model Parliaments of University Students
10.	Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace
11.	Labour and Labour Welfare
12.	Lok Pal
13.	Legislative Councils in the State - Their Creation and Abolition
14.	Legislators in India : Salaries and other Facilities (Rev. Edn.)
15.	Members of Lok Sabha 1951-84 - A study in their Socio-economic Background.
16.	National Electronics Policy
17.	National Textile Policy
18.	National Education Policy
19.	National Health Policy
20.	National Industrial Policy
21.	National Forest Policy

22. National Science and Technology Policy	13. Presidential Election - 1987	By Dr Subhah C. Kashyap
23. National Nuclear Energy Programme	14. Information Service in the Parliament of India	-do-
24. Namibian Question	15. The Legislative Manager	-do-
25. Non-Aligned Movement	16. Party Whips, Parliamentary Privilege and Anti Defection Law	-do-
26. National Agriculture Policy	17. Private Members' Right to Quote from and Lay Secret Documents on the Table of the House	-do-
27. National Energy Policy	18. Sixty Years of Servicing the Central Legislature	-do-
28. Parliament Library, Reference, Research and Information Services : A Brief Survey	19. Speaker's Right to Resign	-do-
29. Presidential Ordinances, 1950-84	20. The Office of the Secretary-General	-do-
30. Pensionary Benefits to Members of Parliament	21. Anti-Defection Law; Premises, Provisions and Problems	-do-
31. Presidential elections : Law, Practice and Procedure (1952-1987)	22. Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation	-do-
32. Parliamentary Committees	23. Working of the Lok Sabha Secretariat	-do-
33. Question Hour in Lok Sabha	24. Nehru - A true Democrat	By Shri R. Venkataraman
34. Research and Reference Publications 1950-87 (Rev. Edn)	25. Jawaharlal Nehru : The Maker of Modern Commonwealth	By Dr S.D. Sharma
35. South Africa and Apartheid	26. Jawaharlal Nehru : As External Affairs Minister in Parliament	By Shri N.D. Tiwari
36. SAARC	27. Jawaharlal Nehru and Planning in India	By Shri Vasant Sathe
37. Tourism Policy of Government of India		
38. Transport in India		
39. World Environment		
40. Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes		

ANNEXURE 'C'

Monographs brought out during Eighth Lok Sabha

1. The Parliament and the Executive in India	By Dr Subhash C. Kashyap
2. Parliamentary Museum and Archives	-do-
3. Vice-Presidential Election in India 1984	-do-
4. Parliaments and Information Dissemination	-do-
5. The Parliament of India	-do-
6. Parliament and Humour	-do-
7. Eighth Conference of Commonwealth Speakers	-do-
8. Servicing Parliament-Staffing the Legislatures and Training in Parliamentary Institutions and Procedures	-do-
9. Parliament in the Indian Polity	-do-
10. Socio-Economic Background of Lok Sabha Members	-do-
11. Parliament as a Multifunctional Institution	-do-
12. Parliamentary Privileges	-do-

ANNEXURE 'D'

Books brought out during Eighth Lok Sabha

Books	Edited by
1. Nehru and Parliament	By Dr Subhash C. Kashyap
2. Parliament of the Commonwealth	-do-
3. Dada Saheb Malankar - Father of Lok Sabha	-do-
4. Political Events Annual 1987	-do-
5. Political Events Annual 1988 (under print)	-do-
6. Foreign Policy of India : A Documentary Study-1947-1988 (3 Vols.) (under print.)	
7. Practice and Procedure of Parliament by Kaul, Shaktiher & Kashyap (4th Rev. Edn.) (under print)	-do-
8. National Policy Studies. (under print)	-do-
9. 'Jawaharlal Nehru - His Life, Work and Legacy (under print)	-do-
10. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (under print)	-do-

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 in regard to 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 Eighth General Elections to the Lok Sabha held in December 1984, 78 and 38 seats were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively.

Statement 1 shows State-wise number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Eighth General Elections.

Since the commencement of the Constitution, India has held, till October, 1989, eight 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 and the seventh in December–January 1980. General Elections to the Eighth Lok Sabha were held on December 24 and 27, 1984. Polling was held in respect of 513 Constituencies out of 544. The results were available for the 513 seats by December 31, 1984, and the House was duly constituted on that date. The first sitting of the House was held on January 15, 1985. There was no polling for 27 Constituencies in Assam and Punjab and election to one Constituency (Mandi) in Himachal Pradesh was partially held.

Statement 2 indicates the programme of the Eighth General Elections.

Political parties

In the Eighth General Elections to the Lok Sabha, candidates of seven national parties, twenty seven State parties and thirteen 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 Eighth Lok Sabha was constituted on December 31, 1984. It comprised 513 Members elected from different parliamentary Constituencies. Two Members were nominated under Article 331 of the Constitution. Of the 506 Members who made the oath or affirmation under Article 99 of the Constitution, during the First Session, 219 did so in Hindi, 161 in English, 30 in Telugu, 28 in Bengali, 26 in Tamil, 13 in Urdu, 12 in Kannada, 5 in Marathi, 3 each in Gujarati and Kashmiri and 2 each in Malayalam, Oriya and Sanskrit.

Statement 4 indicates the Composition of the Eighth Lok Sabha and Statement 5 the language used by the Members for subscribing to the oath or affirmation.

Bye-elections

During the Eighth Lok Sabha, in all 25 bye-elections were held. Elections were held for 11 seats in 1985, 2 seats in 1986, 5 seats in 1987, and 7 seats in 1988.

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

Party Position

Polling was held in respect of 513 Constituencies out of 542. Two Members were nominated by the President under Article 331 of the Constitution.

Statement 7 provides the Party-wise position as on February 15, 1985.

Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Panel of Chairmen

The Eighth Lok Sabha was convened for the first time on January 15, 1985. Shri Jagjivan Ram who was nominated as Speaker *Pro-tem* presided on January 15 and 16, 1985. On January 16, 1985, Dr Bal Ram Jakhar was elected Speaker of the Eighth Lok Sabha. On January 22, 1985, Shri Thambi Durai was elected Deputy Speaker.

Statement 8 indicates 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	1984 General Elections			States / Union Territories	1984 General Elections		
	Total Seats	SC	ST		Total Seats	SC	ST
Andhra Pradesh	42	6	2	Rajasthan	25	4	3
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	Sikkim	1	0	0
Assam	14	1	2	Tamil Nadu	39	7	0
Bihar	54	8	5	Tripura	2	0	1
Goa	2	0	0	Uttar Pradesh	85	18	0
Gujarat	26	2	4	West Bengal	42	8	2
Haryana	10	2	0				
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	0	Union Territories			
Jammu and Kashmir	6	0	0	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	0	0
Karnataka	28	4	0	Chandigarh	1	0	0
Kerala	20	2	0	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	40	6	9	Delhi	7	1	0
Maharashtra	48	3	4	Daman & Diu*	1	0	0
Manipur	2	0	1	Lakshadweep	1	0	1
Meghalaya	2	0	0	Pondicherry	1	0	0
Mizoram	1	0	1				
Nagaland	1	0	0	TOTAL	543	79	41
Orissa	21	3	5				
Punjab	13	3	0				

* Allocated after enactment of the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act, 1987, w.e.f. May 30, 1987.

STATEMENT 2

Programme of Eighth General Elections

Sl.No.	Programme	Date
1.	Date of issue of notification	20.11.1984
2.	Last date for making nominations	27.11.1984
3.	Date of scrutiny of nomination	28.11.1984
4.	Last date for withdrawal of candidatures	30.11.1984
5.	Dates on which poll was held	24.12.1984 27.12.1984 28.12.1984
6.	Date on which Eighth Lok Sabha was constituted	31.12.1984

STATEMENT 3

General Elections to the Lok Sabha 1984—List of Parties and Symbols

Sl.No.	National Parties	Symbols Reserved
1.	Indian National Congress	Hand
2.	Indian Congress (Socialist)	Charkha
3.	Communist Party of India	Ears of corn & sickle
4.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	Hammer, sickle and star
5.	Bharatiya Janata Party	Lotus
6.	Janata Party	Haldhar within wheel (Chakra Haldhar)
7.	Lok Dal	Farmer ploughing the field (Khet Jotata Hua Kisan)

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 3 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	State Parties	Symbols reserved	States in which recognised
1.	Telugu Desam	Bicycle	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Plains Tribals Council of Assam	Cultivator Cutting crop	Assam
3.	Jammu & Kashmir National Conference	Plough	Jammu & Kashmir
4.	Jammu & Kashmir People's Conference	Lion	Jammu & Kashmir
5.	All India Muslim League	Boat	Kerala
6.	Muslim League	Ladder	Kerala
7.	Kerala Congress	Horse	Kerala
8.	Kerala Congress (J)	Elephant	Kerala
9.	Revolutionary Socialist Party	Spade and Stoker	Kerala & West Bengal
10.	Peasant's & Workers' Party	Cart	Maharashtra
11.	Kuki National Assembly	Two leaves	Manipur
12.	Manipur Peoples' Party	Bicycle	Manipur
13.	All Party Hill Leaders' Conference	Flower	Meghalaya
14.	Hill State People's Democratic Party	Lion	Meghalaya
15.	Public Demands Implementation Convention	Spade	Meghalaya
16.	Naga National Democratic Party	Cock	Nagaland
17.	Shiromani Akali Dal	Scales	Punjab
18.	Sikkim Congress (R)	Rising Sun	Sikkim
19.	Sikkim Prajatantra Congress	Ladder	Sikkim
20.	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Two leaves	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry
21.	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Rising Sun	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry
22.	Tripura Upejati Juba Samiti	Two leaves	Tripura
23.	All India Forward Block	Lion	West Bengal
24.	People's Party of Arunachal	Mithun	Arunachal Pradesh
25.	Maharashtrawadi Gomantak	Lion	Goa, Daman & Diu
26.	People's Congress	Scales	Mizoram
27.	Indian Congress (J)	Scales	-

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 3 - Concl'd.

Name of the unrecognised political parties registered with the Commission

1. Backward & Depressed People's Protection Fund
2. Doordarshi Party
3. Gandhi Kamaraj National Congress
4. Jharkhand Mukti Morcha
5. Jharkhand Party
6. Naga National Party
7. National Democratic Party
8. Republican Party of India
9. Republican Party of India (Kohbragade)
10. Socialist Unity Centre of India
11. Tamil Nadu Congress (K)
12. Tripura State Congress for Democracy
13. People's Panther Party

STATEMENT 4

Number of Members Elected Initially/nominated to the Eighth Lok Sabha

(i) Members elected	513
(ii) Members nominated under Article 331 of the Constitution	2
TOTAL	515

STATEMENT 5

Language-wise break up of the number of members who made and subscribed the oath affirmation during the first session*

Language	Number of Members
Hindi	219
English	161
Telugu	30
Bengali	28
Tamil	26
Urdu	13
Kannada	12
Marathi	5
Gujarati	3
Kashmiri	3
Malayalam	2
Oriya	2
Sanskrit	2
TOTAL	506

* The Speaker Pro-tem Shri Jagjivan Ram made affirmation before the President on January 14, 1985 and signed the Roll of Members at the commencement of the sitting on January 15, 1985.

STATEMENT 6

Bye-elections held during Eighth Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Name of Member	Constituency & State	Date of oath/affirmation/ Taking seat in the House
1.	Shri Salauddin	Godda (Bihar)	13.3.1985
2.	Smt Dilkumari Bhandari	Sikkim	12.4.1985
3.	Shri Kakade Sambhajirao Sahebrao	Beramati (Maharashtra)	29.4.1985
4.	Shri R. Dhanuskodi Athithan	Tiruchendur (Tamil Nadu)	2.5.1985
5.	Shri Arjun Singh	South Delhi (Delhi)	18.12.1985
6.	Smt Meera Kumar	Bijnor (SC) Uttar Pradesh	18.12.1985
7.	Shri Somnath Chatterjee	Bolpur (West Bengal)	19.12.1985
8.	Shri Sarat Kumar Deb	Kendrapara (Orissa)	19.12.1985
9.	Shri Narendra Budnia	Churu (Rajasthan)	19.12.1985
10.	Shri Syed Shahabuddin	Kshanganj (Bihar)	19.12.1985
11.	Shri Chandrashekhar Singh	Banka (Bihar)	19.12.1985
12.	Shri M. Y. Ghorpade	Raichur (Karnataka)	4.12.1986
13.	Smt. Manorama Singh	Banka (Bihar)	28.11.1986
14.	Shri Ashok Shankarrao Chavan	Nanded (Maharashtra)	30.3.1987
15.	Shri Ram Singh	Haridwar (Uttar Pradesh)	27.3.1987
16.	Shrimati T. Manemma	Secunderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	9.4.1987
17.	Shri Hardwari Lal	Rohtak (Haryana)	27.7.1987
18.	Shri Ram Narain Singh	Bhiwani (Haryana)	29.7.1987
19.	Shri Tendel Gopalbhai Kalanbai	Daman & Diu (Daman & Diu)	11.11.1987
20.	Shri Shantilal Purushottam Bhai Patel	Godhra (Gujarat)	27.7.1988
21.	Shri Het Ram	Sirsa (SC) (Haryana)	27.7.1988
22.	Shri Shankar Lal	Pali (Rajasthan)	27.7.1988
23.	Shri Williamson A. Sangma	Tura (Meghalaya)	27.7.1988
24.	Shri V.P. Singh	Aliahabad (U.P.)	27.7.1988
25.	Shri Khurshid Ahmed Chaudhry	Faridabad (Haryana)	27.7.1988
26.	Mohd. Ayub Khan	Udhampur (J & K)	27.7.1988

STATEMENT 7
Party position (As on February 15, 1965)

S.No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Seats	Cong (I)	Telugu Desam	CPI(M)	AIADMK	Janata	CPI	Cong(S)	Lok Dal	BJP	RSP	Other	Un-attached	Total Vacancies		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	6	30	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	42	-	
2.	Assam (vacant)	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
3.	Bihar	54	47	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	53	1	
4.	Gujarat	26	24	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	26	-	
5.	Haryana	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(a)	-	5	1	
8.	Karnataka	28	24	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	
9.	Kerala	20	13	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4(b)	-	20	-	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	
11.	Maharashtra	48	43	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	48	-	
12.	Manipur	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
13.	Meghalaya	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
14.	Nagaland	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
15.	Orissa	21	20	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	
16.	Punjab (vacant)	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
17.	Rajasthan	25	25*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	
18.	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19.	Tamil Nadu	39	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(c)	1	38	1	
20.	Tripura	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	85	83	1	-	12	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	85	-	
22.	West Bengal	42	16	-	18	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	2(d)	-	42	-	
UNION TERRITORIES																	
23.	Andaman & Nicobar																
	Islands	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
24.	Arunchal Pradesh	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
25.	Chandigarh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
27.	Delhi	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
29.	Lakshadweep	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
30.	Mizoram	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
31.	Pondicherry	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
32.	Nominated (Anglo Indian)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
		544	401	30	22	12	10	6	4	3	2	3	11	9	513	31	

Note : *Including Speaker

(a) National Conference - 3

(b) Muslim League-2
Kerala Congress (J) -2

(c) DMK-2

(d) Forward Block-2

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

	From	To		From	To
Pro-tem Speaker			Shri G.G. Swell	15.1.1985	18.1.1985
Shri Jagjivan Ram	15.1.1985	16.1.1985	Shri Nissankara Rao Venkataratnam	15.1.1985	27.7.1989
Speaker			Smt. Basavarajeswari	18.1.1985	
Dr Bai Ram Jakhar	16.1.1985	Till the commencement, of the first sitting of the Ninth Lok Sabha	Shri Zainul Basheer	18.1.1985	
			Shri Sharad S. Dighe	18.1.1985	
Deputy Speaker			Shri Vakkom Purushothaman	18.1.1985	
Dr Thambi Durai	22.1.1985		Shri Somnath Rath	18.1.1985	
Panel of Chairmen			Shri Narain Chand Parashar	1.8.1989	
Shri Jagannath Rao	15.1.1985	18.1.1985			

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 the 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.

¹ The life of Sixth Lok Sabha was only two years, four months and twenty-eight days.

The Sixth Lok Sabha met for the first time on March 25, 1977 after the Sixth General Elections. The normal term of 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.

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

During its span, the Eighth Lok Sabha devoted 3,223 hours and 52 minutes to various kinds of business transacted by it in 485 sittings. In comparison, the Seventh Lok Sabha devoted 3324 hours and 1 minute to various kinds of business transacted by it in 465 sittings. The Sixth Lok Sabha held 267¹ sittings of 1753 hours and 6 minutes duration, the Fifth Lok Sabha, 613 sittings of about 4,071 hours' duration; the Fourth Lok Sabha 467 sittings of about 3029 hours' duration; the Third Lok Sabha 578 sittings of about 3,733 hours' duration; the Second Lok Sabha 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 Seventh Lok Sabha was 7 hours and 9 minutes as compared to 6 hours and 33 minutes of the Sixth Lok Sabha; 6 hours and 38 minutes of the Fifth Lok Sabha; 6 hours and 15 minutes of the Fourth Lok Sabha; 6 hours and 27 minutes of the Third Lok Sabha; 6 hours and 26 minutes of the Second Lok Sabha 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. Thus from 1951 to 1989, the average annual duration of the sittings was 110.35 days as against 70.36 days between the years 1929 and 1950.

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

Time taken by various kinds of business

Statement 11 gives, in a chronological order, the important items of business transacted by the Eighth Lok Sabha. Statement 12 gives the time involved on various kinds of business. Of the total time of 3,223 hours and 52 minutes taken by the House, Legislative business (excluding Budget) claimed the maximum of 806 hours and 59 minutes or 25.05 per cent as against 797 hours and 48 minutes or 23.99 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha, 23.51 per cent in the Sixth Lok Sabha, 27.55 per cent in the Fifth Lok Sabha, 22.08 per cent in the Fourth Lok Sabha, 23 per cent in the Third Lok Sabha, 28.2 per cent in the Second Lok Sabha and 48.8 per cent in the First Lok Sabha.

The time involved in discussion on Budgets was 21.74 per cent of the total in the Eighth Lok Sabha as against 20.84 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha 23.26 per cent in the Sixth Lok Sabha, 21.64 per cent in the Fifth Lok Sabha, 19.13 per cent in the Fourth Lok Sabha, 25 per cent in the Third Lok Sabha, 20.9 per cent in the Second Lok Sabha and 18.5 per cent in the First Lok Sabha.

The percentage of the time taken on questions during the Eighth Lok Sabha was 12.80 compared with 12.20 in the Seventh Lok Sabha, 13.70 in the Sixth Lok Sabha, 12.61 in the Fifth Lok Sabha, 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 Eighth Lok Sabha was 5.47 of the total as against 3.96 in the Seventh Lok Sabha, 3.72 in the Sixth Lok Sabha, 5.17 in the Fifth Lok Sabha, it was 6.45 per cent in the Fourth Lok Sabha while in the Third Lok Sabha it was 5.9, in the Second Lok Sabha 5.5 and in the First Lok Sabha 6.3 per cent.

The time taken on Motions in the Eighth Lok Sabha was 3.66 per cent of the total time as against 6.35 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha, 10.70 per cent in the Sixth Lok Sabha, 6.55 per cent in the Fifth Lok Sabha, 9.22 per cent in the Fourth Lok Sabha, 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 Eighth Lok Sabha as regards the time devoted to various kinds of business was that a total of 508 hours and 34 minutes constituting 15.72 per cent of the total time was devoted for Half-an-hour and Short-duration discussions. Whereas the Seventh Lok Sabha devoted 303 hours and 53 minutes accounting for 9.09 per cent for discussions under the two categories mentioned above.

The remaining time was taken on Adjournment Motions, Calling Attention Notices, Debates on President's Addresses, Statements by Ministers, Points of Order and miscellaneous items.

STATEMENT 9
Dates of Commencement and terminations of the Sessions of the Eighth Lok Sabha

Sessions	Date of Commencement	Date of Termination	Total No. of days on which sittings were held	Total No. of days on which the House sat for the year
1	2	3	4	5
First	15.1.1985	30.1.1985	11	109
Second	13.3.1985	20.5.1985	48	
Third	23.7.1985	29.8.1985	26	
Fourth	18.11.1985	20.12.1985	24	
Fifth	20.2.1986	8.5.1986	48	98
Sixth	17.7.1986	22.8.1986	24	
Seventh	4.11.1986	9.12.1986	26	
Eighth (Part - I)	23.2.1987	12.5.1987	50	102
Eighth (Part - II)	27.7.1987	28.8.1987	24	
Ninth	6.11.1987	15.12.1987	28	
Tenth	22.2.1988	13.5.1988	53	102
Eleventh	27.7.1988	5.9.1988	25	
Twelfth	2.11.1988	16.12.1988	24	
Thirteenth	21.2.1989	15.5.1989	49	74
Fourteenth (Part - I)	18.7.1989	18.8.1989	22	
Fourteenth (Part - II)	11.10.1989	13.10.1989	3	

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

Year	No. of sittings	Duration of Sittings (in hours)
1	2	3
1929	62	295.00
1930	55	261.00
1931	83	394.00
1932	68	396.00
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	74	480.13

*Figures relate to Lok Sabha from 13th May, 1952 onwards. In respect of the earlier period, these relate to either the Central Legislative Assembly (from 1929 to the 3rd February 1947), or the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) (from the 17th November, 1947 to the 28th November, 1949) or the Provisional Parliament (from the 28th January 1950, to the 5th February, 1952).

STATEMENT 11
Chronology of Important Events

1985	
16.1.1985	The Prime Minister's motion for election of the Speaker (Dr Bal Ram Jajhar) adopted unanimously.
17.1.1985	The President's Address to both Houses of Parliament. Obituary references made to the passing away of Smt Indira Gandhi, the late Prime Minister. The Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers made a statement on the tragic accident in the Pesticides plant of Union Carbide (India) Ltd. at Bhopal.
18.1.1985	} Discussion on Motion of thanks on the President's Address.
21.1.1985	
22.1.1985	
22.1.1985	Shri M. Thambi Durai elected as the Deputy Speaker.
30.1.1985	The Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Bill, 1985 passed (By Rajya Sabha : 31.1.85, President's Assent : 15.2.1985)
30.1.1985	Motion regarding Six Nation Summit on Nuclear Disarmament (held in New Delhi on 28 Jan., 1985) adopted.
14.3.1985	Railway Budget 1985-86 presented.
16.3.1985	General Budget 1985-86 presented.
18.3.1985	} General Discussion on the Railway Budget 1985-86.
19.3.1985	
20.3.1985	
21.3.1985	} General Discussion on General Budget 1985-86.
22.3.1985	
23.3.1985	
25.3.1985	
12.4.1985	The Minister of Commerce made a statement regarding New Import and Export Policy.
25.4.1985	The Prime Minister made a statement on the situation in Sri Lanka.
6.5.1985	House adjourned for the day due to passing away of Dr Saradish Roy, a sitting member and Shri Ram Narain Sharma, a member of the Fifth Lok Sabha.
8.5.1985	Motion moved for consideration of the Finance Bill, 1985.
8.5.1985	} Discussion on the Finance Bill, 1985.
9.5.1985	
10.5.1985	
13.5.1985	Discussion under rule 193 on the situation arising out of the series of bomb explosions in Delhi and other parts of Northern India and failure of intelligence agencies in the country.
23.7.1985	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding his foreign visit.
24.7.1985	The Prime Minister made a statement on Punjab and also laid on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Settlement.

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 11 - Contd.

25.7.1985	Discussion under rule 193 on the natural calamities in various parts of the country.	28.2.1986	General Budget 1986-87 presented.
31.7.1985	House adjourned for the day after obituary references were made to the passing away of Shri Lalit Makan, a sitting Member of Lok Sabha.	3.3.1986	House adjourned for the day after obituary references were made to the assassination of Mr Olaf Palme, Prime Minister of Sweden.
1.8.1985 } 2.8.1985 }	Discussion under rule 193 on the steep rise in prices and the urgent steps to check inflation.	4.3.1986 } 5.3.1986 } 6.3.1986 } 7.3.1986 }	General Discussion on Railway Budget 1986-87.
16.8.1985		The Minister of Home Affairs made a statement on Assam Agreement and also laid on the Table a copy of Memorandum of Settlement.		10.3.1986 } 11.3.1986 } 12.3.1986 } 13.3.1986 }	General Discussion on General Budget 1986-87.
21.8.1985	House adjourned for the day after obituary references were made to the passing away of Shri Harcharan Singh Longowal, President of Shiromani Akali Dal.	2.4.1986	Discussion under rule 193 on the growing threat of terrorism and its implications.
23.8.1985	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding Elections in Punjab.	24.4.1986 } 25.4.1986 } 28.4.1986 }	Discussion on the Finance Bill, 1986.
28.8.1985	The Lok Pal Bill 1985 introduced.	6.5.1986		The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Bill, 1986 discussed and passed. (By Rajya Sabha: 8.5.86, President's Assent : 19.5.1986).
28.8.1985	Motion for Reference of the Lok Pal Bill, 1985 to a Joint Committee adopted.		
9.12.1985	The Minister of External Affairs moved a Motion to consider the present international situation and policy of the Government of India in relation thereto. The Motion was adopted. The Minister also laid on the Table a copy each of the Chapter, the Declaration and the Joint Press Statement issued at the conclusion of the Summit Conference of SAARC held at Dhaka on 7-8 December, 1985.	6.5.1986 } 7.5.1986 } 8.5.1986 }	Discussion on Resolution on Draft National Policy on Education - 1986 (laid on the Table of the House on 2.5.1986).
10.12.1985	The Minister for Human Resource Development moved a Motion on status paper entitled Challenge of Education - a policy perspective (laid on the Table of the House on 20th Aug., 1985).	17.7.1986		House adjourned for the day after obituary references were made to the passing away of Shri Jagjivan Ram and Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh, sitting members of Lok Sabha.
16.12.1985	The Minister for Planning moved the Motion to consider the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 (laid on the Table of the House on 4th Dec., 1985). Discussed on 18th, 19th and 20th December, 1985.	21.7.1986	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs made a statement regarding the Memorandum of Settlement on Mizoram. A copy of the Memorandum laid on the Table of the House.
17.12.1985	The Minister of External Affairs made a statement on the Summit meeting between the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India in New Delhi.	21.7.1986 } 22.7.1986 } 23.7.1986 } 24.7.1986 }	Discussion under rule 193 on the Communal situation in various parts of the country.
19.12.1985	The Minister for Finance made a statement regarding 'Long Term Fiscal Policy' and laid on the Table a copy of the document.	28.7.1986 } 29.7.1986 }		Discussion under rule 193 on the situation of Punjab.
	1986	4.8.1986	The Minister of Finance made a statement regarding 'Administered Price Policy'
20.2.1986	The President's Address to both Houses of Parliament.		The Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Bill, 1986 introduced, passed on 5.8.1986 (By Rajya Sabha: 7.8.86, President's Assent 14.8.1986).
21.2.1986	Adjournment Motion regarding the steep rise in prices of fertilizers and Petroleum products, announced on the eve of the Budget Session of Parliament thereby destroying the sanctity of the budgetary process and causing grave hardship to common man, taken up and negated.	8.8.1986	The Constitution (Fifty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1986 introduced, passed on 12.8.1986. (By Rajya Sabha 14.8.86, President's Assent awaited)
		11.8.1986	House adjourned for the day due to passing away of General A.S. Vaidya, former Chief of the Army Staff.
		14.8.1986	The Prime Minister made a statement on his visit to London and Mexico.
		21.8.1986	Discussion on Resolution on the Programme of Action on the National Policy on Education, 1986 (laid on the Table on August 8, 1986).
25.2.1986 } 26.2.1986 } 27.2.1986 }	Discussion on Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.	4.11.1986	Adjournment Motion regarding "serious lapses of security arrangements on 2nd October 1986 at Rajghat" discussed and negated.
26.2.1986		Railway Budget 1986-87 presented.	

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 11 - Contd.

5.11.1986	Motion for Reference of the Railway Bill, 1986 to a Joint Committee adopted.	29.4.1987	Motion for consideration of the Finance Bill, 1987 moved. Discussed on April 29 and 30 and May 4, 1987.
13.11.1986	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding his visit to (i) Harare and (ii) Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand and Thailand.	8.5.1987	The Constitution (Fifty-sixth Amendment) Bill, 1987 introduced and passed on 24.11.1987. (By Rajya Sabha 12.8.86, President's Assent 23.5.87).
19.11.1986	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding the second Conference of the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) held on November 16 and 17, 1986 at Bangalore.	27.7.1987	House adjourned for the day after obituary references were made to the passing away of Shri Charan Singh, a sitting Member and a few other Members of the previous Lok Sabhas.
25.11.1986	Discussion under rule 193 on the situation arising out of floods and drought in different parts of the country.	29.7.1987	Motion for Appointment of a Joint Committee to enquire into the various issues arising from the Report of the Swedish National Audit Bureau on the Bofors Contract moved. Motion adopted on 6.8.1987.
2.12.1986	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding the visit to India of Mr Gorbachev General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from November 25 to 28, 1986.	30.7.1987	The Minister of Defence made a statement regarding the assault on the Prime Minister in Colombo while inspecting a guard of honour before his departure to India.
5.12.1986	The Constitution (Fifty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1986 introduced, passed on 8.12.1986. (By Rajya Sabha: 9.12.1986, President's Assent: 23.12.1986).		The Prime Minister made a statement regarding the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement to establish peace and normalcy in Sri Lanka.
1987			
23.2.1987	The President's Address to both Houses of Parliament.		
24.2.1987	The Minister of Home Affairs made a statement regarding situation in Punjab.	6.8.1987	The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs made a statement regarding the progress achieved so far in the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement to establish peace and normalcy in Sri Lanka.
25.2.1987	Railway Budget (1987-88) presented.		
25.2.1987	Discussion on Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.	10.8.1987	Discussions under rule 193 on drought situation in the country.
27.2.1987		11.8.1987	
2.3.1987		12.8.1987	
3.3.1987		13.8.1987	
28.2.1987	General Budget 1987-88 presented.	14.8.1987	
3.3.1987	General Discussion on the Railway Budget 1987-88.	17.8.1987	
4.3.1987		12.8.1987	The Minister of State for Labour made a statement regarding National Policy on Child Labour.
5.3.1987		26.8.1987	The Constitution (Fifty-seventh Amendment) Bill, 1987 introduced and passed on 28.8.1987 (By Rajya Sabha: 31.8.87, President's Assent 15.9.87)
9.3.1987	General Discussion on the General Budget 1987-88.	27.8.1987	Motion for consideration of the Constitution (Fifty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 1987 moved and adopted. Passed on 24.11.1987. (By Rajya Sabha: 26.11.1987, President's Assent 9.12.1987).
10.3.1987			
12.3.1987			
13.3.1987			
11.3.1987	House adjourned for the day after obituary references were made to the passing away of Shri Mool Chand Daga, a sitting Member.		
31.3.1987	Discussion under rule 193 on the engaging of the US economic intelligence agency Fairfax Group by the Minister of Finance for investigation of cases of Indians having huge illegal funds abroad.	9.11.1987	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding the situation in Sri Lanka.
3.4.1987	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding appointment of a sitting judge of the Supreme Court to enquire into the issues connected with the question of utilising the Fairfax Group of the United States of America.	11.11.1987	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding his foreign visit.
		12.11.1987	Discussion under rule 193 on the situation arising out of incident of 'Sati' at Deorala village in Rajasthan and the steps proposed to prevent such incidents in future.
		13.11.1987	
		16.11.1987	
15.4.1987	Resolution regarding Removal of the Speaker from office negatived.	27.11.1987	House adjourned for the day after obituary references were made to the passing away of Shri G.L. Dogra, a sitting Member of Lok Sabha, Shri Narain Din, a Member of Second Lok Sabha, Shri Ram Avtar Sharma, a Member of Fourth Lok Sabha and Shri Sheo Narain, a Member of Third, Fourth and Sixth Lok Sabhas.
15.4.1987	Discussion under rule 193 on the inquiry ordered by the former Minister of Defence into payment of Commission by the supplier to an Indian agent in a defence deal.		
16.4.1987			

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 11 - Contd.

10.12.1987	Motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers.	26.4.1988	Presentation of Report of the Joint Committee, to enquire into the Bofors Contract, presented.
	Motion taken up for discussion	27.4.1988	Discussion and passing of the Finance Bill, 1988.
11.12.1987	Further discussion on Motion of no-confidence, Motion negatived.	28.4.1988	
		29.4.1988	
24.11.1987	The Constitution (Fifty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 1987 passed. (By Rajya Sabha 26.11.1987, President's Assent: 9.12.1987)	3.5.1988	House adjourned for the day due to the passing away of Shri Vasudeva Panickar, a sitting Member of Rajya Sabha.
	1988		
22.2.1988	The President's Address to both Houses of Parliament.	4.5.1988	Discussion under rule 193 on the Report of the Joint Committee to enquire into Bofors Contract.
		5.5.1988	
24.2.1988	Discussion on Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.	27.7.1988	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Railways made a statement regarding the accident to 26 DN Bangalore - Trivandrum Express between Sastantola and Perinad Station of Southern Railway on July 8, 1988.
25.2.1988			
26.2.1988			
29.2.1988			
1.3.1988			
2.3.1988			
24.2.1988	Railway Budget 1988-89 presented.	29.7.1988	The Minister of External Affairs made a statement regarding Prime Minister's visit abroad during June and July, 1988.
25.2.1988	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding successful test firing of 'Prithvi' surface-to-surface missile on February 25, 1988.	22.8.1988	The Constitution (Sixtieth Amendment) Bill, 1988 introduced and Passed on 30.11.1988.
29.2.1988	General Budget 1988-89 presented.	4.11.1988	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding the recent development in Maldives.
7.3.1988	The Minister of State for Home Affairs made a statement regarding dissolution of Punjab Legislative Assembly.	15.11.1988	Discussion under Rule 193 regarding Commission reported to have been paid by Bofors in the Howitzer gun deal.
		16.11.1988	
8.3.1988	General discussion on Railway Budget 1988-89.	16.11.1988	The Minister of External Affairs made a statement regarding recognition of the newly declared State of Palestine.
9.3.1988			
10.3.1988			
11.3.1988			
14.3.1988	General discussion on General Budget 1988-89.	24.11.1988	Shri Lalduhoma, an elected Member of Lok Sabha from Mizoram disqualified on ground of defection.
14.3.1988			
15.3.1988			
16.3.1988			
17.3.1988			
18.3.1988		25.11.1988	The Deputy Speaker paid tribute to Shri G.V. Mavalankar on his birth centenary.
17.3.1988	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding launching of Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRSIA) from Baikounour USSR.	30.11.1988	(i) Adjournment motion regarding serious situation arising out of the recent accidents involving Indian Airlines aircraft, Motion was withdrawn by leave of the House after discussion. (ii) The Constitution (Sixtieth Amendment) Bill, 1988 Passed. (By Rajya Sabha : 6.12.1988, President's Assent : 20.12.1988)
	The Minister of External Affairs made a statement on Sri Lanka.	2.12.1988	References on the working of Lok Sabha Secretariat with reference to the Seminar held on December 1, 1989 in connection with its Diamond Jubilee Celebrations.
22.3.1988	Discussion and passing of The Constitution (Fifty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1988, introduced on 14.3.1987. (By Rajya Sabha : 15.3.88, President's Assent: 30.3.88)	6.12.1988	Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lok Pal to inquire into allegations of corruptions against Union Ministers and for the matters connected therewith.
23.3.1988			
25.3.1988	House adjourned for the day after obituary references were made to the passing away of sitting Member Shri Sarat Kumar Deb, Shri Harish Chander Sharma, a Member of Second Lok Sabha and Shri Pitamber Sinha, a Member of Seventh Lok Sabha.	12.12.1988	House adjourned for the day after the Speaker made a reference to the passing away of Dr Nagendra Singh, who was a sitting judge of the International Court of Justice and was also a Member of the Constituent Assembly from July 1947 to February, 1948.
6.4.1988	The Minister of State for External Affairs made a statement on Sri Lanka.		
19.4.1988	The Minister of State for External Affairs made a statement regarding Prime Minister's visit to Japan and Vietnam.		
21.4.1988	The Minister of Defence made a statement regarding the allegation of payment of Commission to Indian agents in the purchase of Submarines from M/s HDW of Federal Republic of Germany.		

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 11 - Contd.

13.12.1988	The Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Bill, 1988 introduced and passed on 15.12.1988 (By Rajya Sabha : 20.12.1988, President's Assent : 28.3.1989)	21.4.1989	The Minister of Home Affairs made a statement regarding dissolution of Karnataka Legislative Assembly.
	1989	27.4.1989 28.4.1989 2.5.1989	Discussion on the Finance Bill, 1989.
21.2.1989	The President's Address to both Houses of Parliament.	28.4.1989	
23.2.1989	Railway Budget 1989-90 presented.	2.5.1989	The Constitution (Sixty-third Amendment) Bill, 1989 introduced. Passed on 10 August, 1989 (negated By Rajya Sabha).
23.2.1989 24.2.1989 27.2.1989 28.2.1989 1.3.1989 2.3.1989 3.3.1989	Discussion on Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.	18.7.1989	The Speaker made references to the passing away of Shri Bir Bahadur Singh, Union Minister for Communications and a sitting member of Rajya Sabha alongwith Five other Members of previous Lok Sabhas.
28.2.1989		General Budget 1989-90 presented.		18.7.1989
3.3.1989 7.3.1989 8.3.1989 9.3.1989 10.3.1989	General discussion on Railway Budget 1989-90.	24.7.1989	Discussion on Adjournment Motion regarding situation arising out of increasing terrorist activities in Punjab and Delhi.
13.3.1989 15.3.1989 16.3.1989 17.3.1989		25.7.1989	
15.3.1989	General discussion on Railway Budget 1989-90.	26.7.1989	Seventythree Members resigned from the Membership of Lok Sabha.
17.3.1989	Suspension of Members from the Service of the House for misbehaviour/quite unbecoming of Members on the floor of the House on March 1, 1989 for the remaining days of the week.	27.7.1989	Nine Members resigned from the Membership of Lok Sabha.
17.3.1989	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding the Report of the Thakkar Commission.	28.7.1989	Ten Members resigned from the Membership of Lok Sabha.
27.3.1989	Interim and Final Reports and Memorandum of Action taken on the Reports of Justice Thakkar Commission of Inquiry on the Assassination of the late Prime Minister Smt Indira Gandhi, laid on the Table.	31.7.1989 1.8.1989 2.8.1989	A Member resigned from the Membership of Lok Sabha.
28.3.1989	Announcement of Deputy Speaker of Speaker's decision to seek the advice of Attorney General on the question of complete report of Thakkar Commission before giving his final ruling.	28.7.1989	Three Members resigned from the Membership of Lok Sabha.
30.3.1989 31.3.1989 4.4.1989 5.4.1989	Discussion on the Motion to consider the Report of the Commission on Centre-State Relations. (Justice Sarkaria Commission)	31.7.1989	Discussion under Rule 193 on Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.
3.4.1989		1.8.1989	
4.4.1989	The Speaker ruled that the Complete Report of the Thakkar Commission had been laid on the Table.	2.8.1989	Three Members resigned from the Membership of Lok Sabha.
4.4.1989	Motion regarding summoning the Attorney General negated.	3.8.1989	Three Members resigned from the Membership of Lok Sabha.
11.4.1989	Announcement by the Speaker regarding formation of "Janata Dal Legislative Party in Lok Sabha".	7.8.1989	Two Members resigned from the Membership of Lok Sabha.
10.4.1989 11.4.1989	Discussion on Government Motion to consider the Interim and Final Reports of the Thakkar Commission.	8.8.1989 9.8.1989 10.8.1989	A Member resigned from the Membership of Lok Sabha.
19.4.1989		8.8.1989	
	The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways made a statement regarding the accident involving No. 927 Down Bangalore - New Delhi Karnataka Express on 18.4.1989. Members stood in silence for a short while in memory of the deceased.	9.8.1989	Discussion* on the Constitution (Sixty-Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1989 and The Constitution (Sixty-Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1989. Bills passed on 10.8.1989. (Negated by Rajya Sabha on 13.10.1989).
		11.10.1989	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs made a statement regarding the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth Interim Reports and Final Report of Kudal Commission of Inquiry.
		12.10.1989	A Member resigns from the Membership of Lok Sabha.
			The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs made a Statement regarding Bodo Agitation.
			The Prime Minister made a statement regarding Nehru Rozgar Yojana, the Urban, counterpart of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.
			The Prime Minister made a statement regarding 'Agricultural Package'.

* Discussed together.

STATEMENT 12
Time Taken by Eighth Lok Sabha on various kinds of business

S. No.	Type of Business	Time Taken		Percentage of total time	S. No.	Type of Business	Time Taken		Percentage of total time
1	2	3		4	1	2	3		4
		Hrs	Mts				Hrs	Mts	
1.	Adjournment Motions	18	27	0.56	7.	Motions			
2.	Bills				(a)	Motions (Rules 191 and 342)	102	29	3.19
	(a) Government Bills	684	51	21.26	(b)	Motions of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers	12	45	0.38
	(b) Private Member's Bills	122	08	3.79	(c)	Motions for modification of Rules laid down on the Table	2	30	0.06
3.	Budget				(d)	Motions under Rule 388	1	38	0.03
	(a) Railway Budget	119	45	3.74	8.	Debates on President's Address	77	06	2.40
	(b) General Budget	546	39	16.94	9.	Questions	412	16	12.80
	(c) Budget in respect of States/UTs under President's Rule	34	03	1.06	10.	Resolutions			
4.	Calling Attention Notices (Rule 197)	123	58	3.85	(a)	Government Resolutions	22	03	0.69
5.	Discussion				(b)	Statutory Resolutions	50	51	1.56
	(a) Half-an-hour discussion (Rule 55)	53	45	1.65	(c)	Private Members Resolutions	102	53	3.22
	(b) Short duration discussion (Rule 193)	454	40	14.12	11.	Statements (Rules 357,372)	36	59	1.15
6.	Matters under Rule 377	79	32	2.46	12.	Other matters	164	25	5.09
						TOTAL	3223	52	100.00

Members and Ministers

Membership of Lok Sabha

Article 81 of the Constitution provides that the Lok Sabha shall consist of not more than 525 members chosen by direct election from the territorial constituencies in the States and not more than 20 members to represent the Union Territories. The President of India is empowered under article 331 of the Constitution to nominate two members of the Anglo-Indian Community to the Lok Sabha if he is of the opinion that that community is not adequately represented in the House. In pursuance of this provision, two members of this community have been nominated to all the Lok Sabhas so far.

Article 82 of the Constitution as amended by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976 provides that the number of seats as allocated and the territorial extent of constituencies as determined by the Delimitations of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order 1976, are unalterable until publication of the population figures of the first census following the year 2000. In other words till the population figures taken in the 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 Eighth Lok Sabha to the various States and Union Territories is indicated in Statement 13.

The Eighth Lok Sabha as constituted on December 31, 1984 comprised 513 Members elected from various Parliamentary Constituencies. Two persons from the Anglo-Indian community were nominated by the President on January 15, 1985 in terms of article 331 of the Constitution. General Elections to the Lok Sabha from Punjab and Assam were delinked from Eighth General Elections all over the country due to disturbed conditions prevailing there at that time. These two States together account for 27 seats in Lok Sabha. General Elections to one constituency (Ladakh) in Jammu and Kashmir were also not held at that time and Mandi Constituency in

Himachal Pradesh went to partial polling, due to weather conditions of these areas at that time. There were in all 29 vacancies in the Eighth Lok Sabha at the time of its constitution as well as its first sitting held on January 15, 1985.

Age Distribution of Members

On the day of first sitting of Eighth Lok Sabha Shri Mukul B. Wasnik was its youngest member being 25 years and 3 months old and Professor N. G. Ranga was the oldest on being 85 years of age. The average age for the whole House was 51.4 years. As regards earlier Lok Sabhas, the average age was as indicated below :

Lok Sabha	Average Age	
	Years	Months
First	45	8
Second	46	4
Third	48	10
Fourth	48	7
Fifth	49	2
Sixth	52	1
Seventh	49	9

In the Eighth Lok Sabha maximum number of members were in the age group of 55-60 years while in the Seventh Lok Sabha, the maximum number of members (87 or 16.8 per cent) were in the age group 56-60 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.

Statement 14 provides, details of age distribution of Members.

Occupational Pattern

In the Eighth Lok Sabha agriculturists including cultivators and landlords constituted the largest group accounting for 38.3 per cent of the total membership. In the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabhas also percentage-wise representation of this category was 27.4, 30.6, 33.2, 36 and 39.3, respectively, while in the First and Second Lok Sabhas this was the second largest with 22.4, 29.1 per cent of total membership, respectively.

After agriculturists, the second largest category of members in the Eighth Lok Sabha was that of lawyers who had 19 per cent representation in the House. In the Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, Fourth, Third, Second and First Lok Sabhas this percentage was 22.2, 23.4, 20.5, 17.5, 24.5, 30.5 and 35.6, respectively. Thus while in the First and Second Lok Sabhas lawyers constituted the largest group, in all other Lok Sabhas it occupied second or third position.

The third largest group in the Eighth Lok Sabha was that of Political and Social Workers with 16 per cent representation. In the Seventh, Sixth and Fifth and Fourth Lok Sabhas this group held the position with 17.2, 20, 19 and 22.9 per cent representation, respectively.

Other categories which had sizable representation in the Eighth Lok Sabha were (i) teachers and educationists (7.7 per cent), (ii) traders and industrialists (6.8 per cent), (iii) medical practitioners (4 per cent), and (iv) civil and military service personnel (3 per cent).

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

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 Eighth 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. As none of the groups in the opposition had the requisite total membership needed for recognition as a Party there was no Leader of the Opposition in the Eighth Lok Sabha. For facility of reference Statement 18 shows the names and other details of the Leaders of the Opposition in the Sixth Lok Sabha, after the above enactment came into force.

Leave of Absence

During the span of Eighth Lok Sabha 112 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 124 Members resigned their seats in the House during the term of the Eighth Lok Sabha. Of them 107 Members resigned during the Fourteenth Session (Part-I) alone and out of these 73 Members tendered their resignations on a single day i.e. on July 24, 1989.

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

Obituary References

The Eighth Lok Sabha made in all 243 obituary references. Details of obituary references are contained in Statement 21.

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

	Name of the State/Union Territory	No. of seats
I. States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3.	Assam	14
4.	Bihar	54
5.	Goa	2
6.	Gujarat	26
7.	Haryana	10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6
10.	Karnataka	28
11.	Kerala	20
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40
13.	Maharashtra	48
14.	Manipur	2
15.	Meghalaya	2
16.	Mizoram	1
17.	Nagaland	1
18.	Orissa	21
19.	Punjab	13
20.	Rajasthan	25
21.	Sikkim	1
22.	Tamil Nadu	39
23.	Tripura	2
24.	Uttar Pradesh	85
25.	West Bengal	42
II. Union Territories		
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1
27.	Chandigarh	1
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
29.	Delhi	7
30.	Daman & Diu*	1
31.	Lakshadweep	1
32.	Pondicherry	1

* Allocated after enactment of the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act 1987 w.e.f. May 30, 1987.

STATEMENT 14

Distribution of Members from First to Eighth Lok Sabha by age groups (In numbers)

Age Groups	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
25-30 Years	28	13	11	22	16	18	9	7
31-35 Years	54	60	34	37	28	26	43	36
36-40 Years	58	91	64	68	62	62	71	60
41-45 Years	68	71	79	84	76	69	75	73
46-50 Years	74	84	73	85	99	94	70	77
51-55 Years	93	76	69	69	94	94	84	74
56-60 Years	47	70	58	55	57	66	87	80
61-65 Years	29	25	58	39	35	41	41	74
66-70 Years	10	12	21	25	25	33	24	30
71-75 Years	1	4	6	10	9	11	11	11
76-80 Years	-	-	1	1	2	4	3	6
81-85 Years	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	3
Total :	462	486	475	496	504	519	519	531
Total Number of seats :	499	500	503	523	521	544	544	544

STATEMENT 15

Distribution of Members from First to Eighth Lok Sabha by Prior Occupation (In Percentage)

Prior Occupation	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
1. Agri-culturists	22.5	29.1	27.4	30.6	33.2	36.0	39.3	38.3
2. Political & Social Workers			18.7	22.9	19.0	20.0	17.2	16.0
3. Lawyers	35.6	30.5	24.5	17.5	20.5	23.4	22.2	19.0
4. Traders & Industrialists	12.0	10.2	10.3	7.5	6.8	3.3	6.3	6.8
5. Teachers & Educationists	9.9	11.3	5.8	6.5	7.1	8.4	6.7	7.7
6. Journalists & Writers	10.4	10.2	5.8	4.8	6.3	2.1	2.9	1.3
7. Civil and Military Service	3.7	4.0	0.9	3.2	3.4	1.7	0.9	3.0
8. Medical Practitioners	4.9	3.5	3.0	2.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	4.0
9. Engineers and Technologists			0.9	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.8
10. Former Rulers	1.1	1.4	2.1	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6
11. Industrial Workers			0.2	0.2		1.7	0.8	1.3
12. Religious Missionaries			0.2	0.8	0.4		0.2	0.2
13. Artists	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	0.2	0.9

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	32,76,756
	(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)	2,14,01,187
Fourth Lok Sabha	1967-68	76,81,929
	1968-69	81,81,379
	1969-70	1,11,52,543
	1970-71	88,22,725
		(Upto December, 1970)	3,58,38,576
Fifth Lok Sabha	1971-72	1,11,94,646
	1972-73	1,43,64,276
	1973-74	1,36,97,156
	1974-75	1,61,38,257
	1975-76	1,67,63,224
	1976-77	1,38,24,598
	(Upto December, 1976)	<u>8,59,82,157</u>
Sixth Lok Sabha	1977-78	1,88,30,567
	1978-79	3,12,66,993
	1979-80	84,50,374
		(Upto 22-8 -1979)	5,85,46,934
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 30-9-1984)	<u>16,60,65,690</u>
Eighth Lok Sabha	1985-86	2,13,89,199
	1986-87	3,74,66,338
	1987-88	4,79,64,617
	1988-89	5,17,33,529
		1989-90	2,43,33,197
	As on (30-9-1989)	<u>18,28,88,860</u>

STATEMENT 17

Names and portfolios of the Members of the Union Council of Ministers during the life of the Eighth Lok Sabha

PART I

Prime Minister

S.No.	Name	Portfolios alongwith the period thereof
1.	Gandhi, Shri Rajiv	<p>Prime Minister and Minister of all Ministries/Departments not allocated to any other Cabinet Minister/ Minister of State with Independent Charge (From 31.12.1984 to 2.12.1989)</p> <p>Held charge of the Ministries/ Departments of Commerce and Supply, External Affairs, Industry and Company Affairs, Science and Technology, Atomic Energy, Space, Electronics, Ocean Development, Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Youth Affairs and Sports, Culture and Tourism and Civil Aviation. (From 31.12.1984 to 14.1.1985)</p> <p>Held charge of Ministry of Environment and Forests (From 31.12.1984 to 22.10.1986)</p> <p>Held charge of the Ministry of Planning (From 14.1.1985 to 25.7.1987); Ministry of Defence (From 25.9.1985 to 24.1.1987); Ministry of Transport (From 4.6.1986 to 24.6.1986)</p> <p>Also held charge of Ministries/ Departments of Science and Technology, Atomic Energy, Electronics, Ocean Development, Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Space (From 22.10.1986 to 24.1.1987); Ministry of Programme Implementation (From 4.5.1987 to 25.7.1987); Tourism (From 15.7.1987 to 28.7.1987); External Affairs (From 25.7.1987 to 26.6.1988); Water Resources (From 22.8.1987 to 10.11.1987); and Communications (From 31.5.1989 to 4.7.1989)</p>

PART II

Cabinet Ministers

S.No.	Name	Portfolios alongwith the period thereof
1	2	3
1.	Ansari, Shri Z.R.	<p>Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (From 31.12.1984 to 25.9.1985)</p> <p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forest (From 25.9.1985 to 14.2.1988)</p> <p>Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (From 14.2.1988 to 25.6.1988)</p> <p>Minister of Environment and Forests (From 25.6.1988 to 2.12.1989)</p>
2.	Arjun Singh, Shri	Minister of Commerce (From 15.11.1985 to 20.1.1986)

1	2	3
		Minister of Communications (From 22.10.1986 to 14.2.1988)
3.	Bansi Lal, Shri	Minister of Railways (From 31.12.1984 to 25.9.1985)
		Minister of Transport (From 25.9.1985 to 4.6.1986)
4.	Bhagat, Shri Ball Ram	Minister of External Affairs (From 25.9.1985 to 12.5.1986)
5.	Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.	Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (From 31.12.1984 to 25.9.1985)
		Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Tourism (From 25.9.1985 to 12.5.1986)
		Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Food & Civil Supplies (From 12.5.1986 to 14.2.1988)
		Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Information and Broadcasting (From 14.2.1988 to 2.12.1989)
6.	Bhajan Lal, Shri	Minister of Environment and Forests (From 22.10.1986 to 14.2.1988); Minister of Agriculture (From 14.2.1988 to 2.12.1989)
7.	Buta Singh, Shri	Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development (From 31.12.1984 to 25.9.1985)
		Minister of Agriculture (From 25.9.1985 to 12.5.1986)
		Minister of Home Affairs (From 12.5.1986 to 2.12.1989)
8.	Chavan, Shri S.B.	Minister of Home Affairs (From 31.12.1984 to 14.3.1986) Minister of Finance (From 25.6.1988 to 2.12.1989)
9.	Choudhury, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan	Minister of Programme Implementation (From 25.9.1985 to 4.5.1987)
10.	Dhillon, Dr G.S.	Minister of Agriculture (From 12.5.1986 to 14.2.1988)
11.	Dinesh, Singh Shri	Minister of Water Resources (From 14.2.1988 to 25.6.1988)
		Minister of Commerce (From 25.6.1988 to 2.12.1989)
12.	Dubey, Shri Bindhewary	Minister of Law and Justice (From 14.2.1988 to 25.6.1988)
		Minister of Labour (From 25.6.1988 to 2.12.1989)
13.	Fotedar, Shri M.L.	Minister of Steel and Mines (From 25.7.1987 to 2.12.1989); Also held temporary charge of the Ministry of Labour (From 6.2.1988 to 14.2.1988); Temporary charge of the Ministry of Energy (From 3.9.1988 to 19.9.1988)
14.	Gafoor, Shri Abdul	Minister of Works and Housing (From 31.12.1984 to 25.9.1985)
		Minister of Urban Development (From 25.9.1985 to 22.10.1986)
15.	Kidwai, Smt Mohsina	Minister of Health and Family Welfare (From 31.12.1984 to 24.6.1986); Minister of Transport (From 24.6.1986 to

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 17 - Contd.

1	2	3	1	2	3
		22.10.1986); Minister of Urban Development (From 22.10.1986 to 2.12.1989)			Minister of Law and Justice and Water Resources (From 25.6.1988 to 2.12.1989)
		Also held temporary charge of the Ministry of Tourism (From 14.2.1988 to 25.6.1988)	24.	Shiv Shanker, Shri P.	Minister of Commerce (From 20.1.1986 to 12.5.1986)
16.	Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Communications (From 31.12.1984 to 22.10.1986); Also Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (From 4.3.1986 to 14.6.1986)			Also held charge of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies (From 27.1.86 to 12.5.1986)
		Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Textiles (From 22.10.1986 to 14.2.1988).			Minister of External Affairs (From 12.5.1986 to 22.10.1986)
		Also held charge of the Ministry of Water Resources as Minister of State (From 10.11.1987 to 14.2.1988)			Held additional charge of the Ministry of Commerce (From 12.5.1986 to 22.10.1986)
		Minister of Textiles (From 14.2.1988 to 2.12.1989)			Minister of Commerce (From 22.10.1986 to 25.7.1987)
		Also held charge of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (From 24.1.1989 to 4.7.1989)			Minister of Planning and Programme Implementation and Law and Justice (From 25.7.1987 to 14.2.1988)
17.	Narasimha Rao, Shri P.V.	Minister of Defence and Planning (From 31.12.1984 to 14.1.1985); Minister of Defence (From 14.1.1985 to 25.9.1985)	25.	Singh, Shri Bir Bahadur	Minister of Planning and Programme Implementation (From 14.2.1988 to 25.6.1988); Minister of Human Resource Development (From 25.6.1988 to 2.12.1989)
		Minister of Human Resource Development (From 25.9.1985 to 25.6.1988); Also held charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs (From 14.3.1986 to 12.5.1986); Held temporary charge of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (From 24.6.1986 to 14.2.1988); Minister of External Affairs (From 25.6.1988 to 2.12.1989)	26.	Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap	Minister of Communications (From 25.6.1988 to 30.5.1989)
18.	Pant, Shri Krishna Chand	Minister of Education (From 31.12.1984 to 25.9.1985); Minister of Steel and Mines (From 25.9.1985 to 12.4.1987); Minister of Defence (From 12.4.1987 to 2.12.1989)			Minister of Finance (From 31.12.1984 to 24.1.1987); Also held charge of the Ministry of Commerce and Supply (From 14.1.1985 to 30.3.1985)
19.	Patil, Shri Veerendra	Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers (From 31.12.1984 to 25.9.1985)			Held charge of the Ministry of Commerce (From 30.3.1985 to 25.9.1985)
		Also held charge of the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs (From 14.1.1985 to 25.9.1985)	27.	Solanki, Shri Madhav Sinh	Minister of Defence (From 24.1.1987 to 12.4.1987)
20.	Rao, Shri Birendra Singh	Minister of Food and Civil Supplies (From 31.12.1984 to 25.9.1985)			Minister of Planning and Programme Implementation (From 25.6.1988 to 2.12.1989)
21.	Sathe, Shri Vasant	Minister of Steel, Mines and Coal (From 31.12.1984 to 25.9.1985)	28.	Syed, Shri Mufti Mohammed	Minister of Tourism (From 12.5.1986 to 15.7.1987)
		Minister of Energy (From 25.9.1985 to 2.12.1989); Also held temporary charge of the Ministry of Steel and Mines (From 12.4.1987 to 25.7.1987)	29.	Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt	Minister of Industry (From 25.9.1985 to 22.10.1986)
		Held additional charge of the Ministry of Communications (From 14.2.1988 to 25.6.1988)			Also held additional charge of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (From 24.6.1986 to 22.10.1986); Minister of External Affairs (From 22.10.1986 to 25.7.1987)
22.	Sen, Shri Asoke Kumar	Minister of Law and Justice (From 31.12.1984 to 3.4.1987)	30.	Vengal Rao, Shri J.	Minister of Finance (From 25.7.1987 to 25.6.1988)
23.	Shankaranand, Shri B.	Minister of Irrigation and Power (From 31.12.1984 to 25.9.1985); Minister of Water Resources; (From 25.9.1985 to 22.8.1987)	31.	Vora, Shri Motilal	Minister of Industry (From 22.10.1986 to 2.12.1989)
					Minister of Health and Family Welfare and temporary charge of the Ministry of Civil Aviation (From 14.2.1988 to 25.6.1988)
					Minister of Health and Family Welfare (From 25.6.1988 to 24.1.1989)

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 17 - *Contd.*

PART III Ministers of State with Independent Charge of Their Ministries/Departments			1	2	3
Sl.No.	Name	Portfolios alongwith the period thereof			
1	2	3			
1.	Alam, Shri Rafique	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (From 14.2.1988 to 25.6.1988) Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles (From 25.6.1988 to 4.7.1989) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (From 4.7.1989 to 2.12.1989)	8.	Khan, Shri Khuraheed Alam	Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (From 31.12.1984 to 25.9.1985) Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Commerce (From 25.9.1985 to 15.11.1985) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Textiles (From 15.11.1985 to 22.10.1986)
2.	Anjiah, Shri T.	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Labour (From 31.12.1984 to 20.1.1986)	9.	Patil, Shri Shivraj	Minister of State in the Ministries of: (i) Defence (From 17.10.1980 to 15.1.1982) (ii) Commerce (Independent Charge (From 15.1.1982 to 29.1.1983) (iii) Departments of Science and Technology, Space, Atomic Energy, Electronics and Ocean Development (From 29.1.1983 to 31.10.1984) and (From 4.11.1984 to 20.10.1986) Also Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel and Training, Public Grievances and Pensions and Administrative Reforms (From 25.9.1985 to 4.10.1985) Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Department of Defence Production) (From 22.10.1986 to 25.6.1988) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism (From 25.6.1988 to 2.12.1989)
3.	Brahm Dutt, Shri	Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce (From 12.5.1986 to 22.10.1986) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (From 22.10.1986 to 2.12.1989) Also Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (From 24.1.1987 to 25.7.1987)	10.	Pilot, Shri Rajesh	Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport (Department of Surface Transport) (From 25.9.1985 to 22.10.1986) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Surface Transport (From 22.10.1986 to 2.12.1989)
4.	Chandrashekhar, Smt Margatham	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Women and Social Welfare (From 31.12.1984 to 25.9.1985)	11.	Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Petroleum (From 31.12.1984 to 25.9.1985) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (From 25.9.1985 to 20.1.1986)
5.	Gadgil, Shri V.N.	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (From 31.12.1984 to 22.10.1986) Also held temporary charge of Minister of State of the Ministry of Communications (From 25.9.1985 to 19.10.1986)	12.	Sangma, Shri P.A.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Supply (From 1.1.1985 to 30.3.1985) Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce (From 30.3.1985 to 25.9.1985) Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of States) (From 25.9.1985 to 20.1.1986) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Labour (From 20.1.1986 to 6.2.1988)
6.	Gomango, Shri Giridhar	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Welfare (From 27.9.1985 to 15.2.1988) Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism (From 15.2.1988 to 25.6.1988); Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications (From 25.6.1988 to 4.7.1989) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Communications (From 4.7.1989 to 2.12.1989)			
7.	Jacob, Shri M.M.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (From 22.10.1986 to 4.7.1989) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Water Resources and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (From 4.7.1989 to 2.12.1989)			

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 17 - Contd.

1	2	3	1	2	3
13	Scindia, Shri Madhavrao	Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (From 31.12.1984 to 25.9.1985) Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport (Department of Railways) (From 25.9.1985 to 22.10.1986) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Railways (From 22.10.1986 to 2.12.1989)			Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Deptt. of Welfare and Women and Child Development & Youth Affairs & Sports) (From 25.9.1985 to 2.12.1989)
14	Singh, Shri Chandra Shekhar	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Supply and Textiles (From 30.3.1985 to 25.9.1985) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (From 20.1.1986 to 9.7.1986)	2.	Arunachalam, Shri M.	Minister of State in the Department of Industrial Development in the Ministry of Industry (From 25.9.1985 to 2.12.1989)
15	Singh Deo Shri, K. P.	Minister of State in the Departments of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and Culture (From 31.12.1984 to 15.3.1985) Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel and Training, Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and Pension and in the Deptt. of Culture (From 15.3.1985 to 25.9.1985) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies (From 25.9.1985 to 27.1.1986)	3.	Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi	Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (From 31.12.1984 to 25.9.1985) Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Tourism (From 25.9.1985 to 12.5.1986) Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of States) (From 12.5.1986 to 22.10.1986) Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies (From 22.10.1986 to 7.9.1987)
16	Sukh Ram, Shri	Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Department of Defence Production and Defence Supplies) (From 25.9.1985 to 22.10.1986) Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning (From 22.10.1986 to 14.2.1988) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies (From 14.2.1988 to 2.12.1989)	4.	Baltha, Shri D. L.	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies (From 14.2.1988 to 4.7.1989); Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Department of Defence Production and Defence Supplies) (From 4.7.1989 to 2.12.1989)
17	Tyler, Shri Jagdish	Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport (Department of Civil Aviation) (From 25.9.1985 to 22.10.1986) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation from 22.10.1986 to 28.7.1987 Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Tourism (From 28.7.1987 to 14.2.1988) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Labour (From 14.2.1988 to 25.6.1988); Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (From 25.6.1988 to 2.12.1989)	5.	Bhardwaj, Shri Hans Raj	Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice (From 31.12.1984 to 2.12.1989) Looked after the work of the Ministry of Law and Justice in the absence of Cabinet Minister (From 3.4.1987 to 27.7.1987)
18	Bajpai, Dr (Smt) Rajendra Kumari	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Welfare (From 25.9.1985 to 2.12.1989)	6.	Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal	Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) (From 1.1.1985 to 27.1.1986)
			7.	Chidambaram, Shri P.	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (From 25.9.1985 to 27.9.1985) Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Department of Textiles) (From 27.9.1985 to 4.10.1985) Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Training, Public Grievances and Pensions (From 4.10.1985 to 20.1.1986) Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (From 20.1.1986 to 2.12.1989) Also Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (From 24.6.1986 to 2.12.1989)
PART IV					
Ministers of State Attached to Various Cabinet Ministers/Prime Minister					
S.No.	Name	Portfolios alongwith the period thereof			
1.	Aiva, Smt Margaret	Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (From 31.12.1984 to 25.9.1985)	8.	Das Munshi, Shri P. R.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce (From 22.10.1986 to 2.12.1989)

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 17 - Contd.

1	2	3	1	2	3
9.	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism (From 12.5.1986 to 22.10.1986) Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications (From 22.10.1986 to 14.2.1988); Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (From 14.2.1988 to 25.6.1988); Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (From 25.6.1988 to 2.12.1989)			Also Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (From 12.5.1985 to 25.9.1985) Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy (Department of Power) (From 25.9.1985 to 26.2.1986)
10.	Dikshit, Smt Sheila	Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (From 12.5.1986 to 2.12.1989)	20.	Krishna Kumar, Shri S.	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Family Welfare) (From 25.9.1985 to 22.10.1986); Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Textiles (From 22.10.1986 to 14.2.1988); Minister of State in the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting (From 14.2.1988 to 2.12.1989)
11.	Engti, Shri B.	Deputy Minister in the Deptt. of Personnel and Training (From 12.5.1986 to 4.6.1986); Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (From 4.6.1986 to 14.2.1988); Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation (From 14.2.1988 to 2.12.1989)	21.	Malaviya, Shri Radha Krishna	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour (From 14.2.1988 to 4.7.1989) Minister of State in the Ministries of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour (From 4.7.1989 to 2.12.1989)
12.	Faleiro, Shri Eduardo	Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (From 12.5.1986 to 14.2.1988) Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) (From 14.2.1988 to 2.12.1989)	22.	Makwana, Shri Yogendra	Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health) (From 31.12.1984 to 25.9.1985) Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (Deptt. of Agriculture and Cooperation) (From 25.9.1985 to 14.2.1988)
13.	Gadhvi, Shri B.K.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) (From 12.5.1986 to 2.12.1989)	23.	Mahabir Prasad Shri,	Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (From 14.2.1988 to 2.10.1988) Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (From 14.2.1988 to 4.7.1989) Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Mines) (From 4.7.1989 to 2.12.1989)
14.	Gehlot, Shri Ashok	Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (From 31.12.1984 to 24.8.1985)	24.	Narayanan, Shri K.R.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning (From 31.12.1984 to 25.9.1985) Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (From 25.9.1985 to 22.10.1986) Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology and Deptt. of Ocean Development, Atomic Energy, Electronics & Space (From 22.10.1986 to 2.12.1989)
15.	Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal) (From 14.2.1988 to 2.12.1989)	25.	Natwar Singh, Shri	Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Coal (Department of Steel) (From 31.12.1984 to 25.9.1985); Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Fertilizers) (From 25.9.1985 to 22.10.1986)
16.	Jaichandra Singh, Shri R.K.	Minister of State in the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports (From 31.12.1984 to 25.9.1985) Minister of State in the Department of Chemicals & Petro-Chemicals in the Ministry of Industry (From 25.9.1985 to 18.2.1988)	26.	Namgyal, Shri P.	Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (From 22.10.1986 to 2.12.1989) Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Surface Transport (From 14.2.1988 to 4.7.1989); Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (From 25.6.1988 to 4.7.1989); Minister of State in the Ministries of Surface Transport and Parliamentary Affairs (From 4.7.1989 to 2.12.1989)
17.	Keeri, Shri Sita Ram	Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (From 25.9.1985 to 22.10.1986)			
18.	Khaparde, Miss Saroj	Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health) (From 12.5.1986 to 9.7.1989); Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles (From 4.7.1989 to 2.12.1989)			
19.	Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad	Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs (From 31.12.1984 to 25.9.1985)			

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 17 - Contd.

1	2	3	1	2	3
27.	Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar	Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Department of Power) (From 31.12.1984 to 25.9.1985); Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Internal Security) (From 25.9.1985 to 22.10.1986)			Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education) (From 4.7.1989 to 2.12.1989)
28.	Panja, Shri Ajit Kumar	Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning (From 25.9.1985 to 22.10.1986) Also Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies (From 19.2.1986 to 22.10.1986) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (From 22.10.1986 to 14.2.1988) Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) (From 14.2.1988 to 2.12.1989)	37.	Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna	Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education) (From 14.2.1988 to 2.12.1989)
29.	Oraon, Smt Sumati	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Welfare (From 14.2.1988 to 4.7.1989) Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests (From 4.7.1989 to 2.12.1989)	38.	Singh, Shri Arun	Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (From 1.1.1985 to 25.9.1985) Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (DR & DO) (From 25.9.1985 to 18.7.1987)
30.	Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani	Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (From 12.5.1986 to 25.6.1988); Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Department of Defence Production and Defence Supplies) (From 25.6.1988 to 4.7.1989)	39.	Singh, Shri Dalbir	Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (From 25.9.1985 to 2.12.1989)
31.	Poojari, Shri Janardhana	Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Banking and Insurance) (From 31.12.1984 to 14.2.1988) Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Rural Development (From 14.2.1988 to 2.12.1989)	40.	Sinha, Smt Ram Dulari	Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (From 31.12.1984 to 25.9.1985); Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Mines) (From 25.9.1985 to 14.2.1988)
32.	Prabhu, Shri R.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Fertilizers) (From 22.10.1986 to 2.12.1989)	41.	Tewari, Prof. K.K.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Department of Public Enterprises) (From 12.5.1986 to 23.7.1987)
33.	Rai, Shri Kalpnath	Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy (Department of Power) (From 25.6.1988 to 2.12.1989)	42.	Vir Sen, Shri	Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (From 25.6.1988 to 21.4.1989); Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (From 22.4.1989 to 2.12.1989)
34.	Rohtagi, Smt Sushila	Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Deptt. of Education and Culture) (From 25.9.1985 to 12.5.1986) Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy (Deptt. of Power) (From 12.5.1986 to 9.5.1988) Also Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (From 24.6.1986 to 22.10.1986)	43.	Yadav, Shri Ramanand	Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests (From 31.12.1984 to 25.9.1985) Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Rural Development) (From 12.5.1986 to 14.2.1988) Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Mines) (From 14.2.1988 to 20.4.1988)
35.	Sahi, Smt Krishna	Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education and Culture) (From 12.5.1986 to 14.2.1988) Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources (From 14.2.1988 to 4.7.1989) Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Culture) (From 4.7.1989 to 2.12.1989)	44.	Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal	Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation) (From 14.2.1988 to 2.12.1989)
36.	Sahi, Shri Laliteshwar Prasad	Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education and Culture) (From 14.2.1988 to 4.7.1989)	PART V		
Parliamentary Secretaries to the Prime Minister					
Sl. No.	Name	Portfolios alongwith the period thereof			
1.	Fernandes, Shri Oscar	Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (From 1.1.1985 to 25.9.1985)			
2.	Patel, Shri Ahmed M.	Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (From 1.1.1985 to 25.9.1985)			
STATEMENT 18					
Leaders of Opposition					
Name of Leaders of Opposition		Date			
		From	To		
<i>Sixth Lok Sabha</i>					
1.	Shri Y.B. Chavan	25.3.1977	12.4.1978		
		10.7.1979	28.7.1979		
2.	Shri C.M. Stephen	12.4.1978	10.7.1979		
3.	Shri Jagjivan Ram	28.7.1979	22.8.1979		
<i>Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabha</i>					
There was no leader of Opposition in the Seventh and the Eighth Lok Sabhas as no group in the opposition was accorded recognition as a Party.					

STATEMENT 19
Leave of Absence to Members

S.No.	Name of the Member	Period for which leave granted	Date when leave granted	S.No.	Name of the Member	Period for which leave granted	Date when leave granted	
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1.	Shri Saleem I. Sherwani	13.1.85 to 30.1.85	23.3.85	36.	Shri Mahendra Singh	15.4.86 to 29.4.86	7.8.86	
2.	Shri B.N. Reddy	15.1.85 to 30.1.85		37.	Prof Ramakrishna More	17.4.86 to 7.5.86		
3.	Shri Jamilur Rahman	15.1.85 to 30.1.85		38.	Shri S.D.N. Wadiyar	21.4.86 to 8.5.86		
4.	Shri Chandra Pratap Narain Singh	13.3.85 to 2.4.85 8.4.85 to 7.8.85		39.	Smt Indumati Bhattacharya	24.4.86 to 7.5.86 17.7.86 to 14.8.86		
5.	Choudhry Girdhari Lal	13.3.85 to 2.4.85 8.4.85 to 15.5.85		40.	Shri B.B. Ramaiah	25.4.86 to 7.5.86		
6.	Shri Motilal Singh	8.4.85 to 30.4.85		41.	Shri Charan Singh	27.7.86 to 14.8.86		
7.	Shri H.N. Nanje Gowda	10.4.85 to 5.5.85		42.	Shri Gangadhar M. Kuchen	21.7.86 to 14.8.86		
8.	Shri Bharat Kumar M. Odedra	23.7.85 to 14.8.85		43.	Chaudhary Rahim Khan	28.7.86 to 14.8.86		
9.	Shri Channaiah Odeyar	23.7.85 to 9.8.85		44.	Shri K.V. Shankara Gowda	17.7.86 to 14.8.86 4.11.86 to 25.11.86		
10.	Shri Chandra Mohan Singh Negi	23.7.85 to 23.8.85		45.	Shri S.D.N. Wadiyar	4.11.86 to 21.11.86		
11.	Smt Indumati Bhattacharya	23.7.85 to 29.8.85 18.11.85 to 5.12.85	11.12.85	46.	Shri Bipinpal Das	4.11.86 to 5.12.86	1.12.86	
12.	Smt Madhuri Singh	26.7.85 to 23.8.85		47.	Prof N.C. Parashar	4.11.86 to 5.12.86		
13.	Shri Arvind T. Kamble	7.8.85 to 26.8.85		48.	Shri Charan Singh	4.11.86 to 5.12.86		
14.	Shri S.D.N. Wadiyar	7.8.85 to 29.8.85 18.11.85 to 20.12.85		49.	Smt Indumati Bhattacharya	4.11.86 to 5.12.86		
15.	Shri Saleem I. Sherwani	18.11.85 to 20.12.85		50.	Shri G.M. Banatwalla	4.11.86 to 9.12.86		
16.	Shri Manik Sanyal	18.11.85 to 20.12.85		51.	Shri S.S. Ramaswamy Padayachi	4.11.86 to 9.12.86		
17.	Shri Chittubhai Gamit	25.11.85 to 15.12.85		52.	Shri Chittubhai Gamit	6.11.86 to 28.11.86		
18.	Shri Charan Singh	29.11.85 to 20.12.85		53.	Shri Chaudhary Ram Prakash	10.11.87 to 5.12.87		
19.	Shri K. Ramamurthy	3.12.85 to 20.12.85		54.	Shri Veerendra Patil	23.2.87 to 15.5.87		27.3.87
20.	Smt Vyjayanthimata Bali	18.11.85 to 20.12.85		55.	Shri Sunil Dutt	23.2.87 to 22.4.87		
21.	Smt Indumati Bhattacharya	7.12.85 to 20.12.85	56.	Shri Udai Singhrao Gaekwad	2.3.87 to 25.3.87			
22.	Dr G.S. Dhillon	20.2.86 to 14.3.86	57.	Smt Vyjayanthimata Bali	2.3.87 to 25.3.87			
23.	Shri Charan Singh	20.2.86 to 18.4.86	58.	Shri Chittubhai Gamit	12.3.87 to 1.4.87			
24.	Shri B.V. Desai	20.2.86 to 18.4.86	59.	Shri Yashwantrao J. Patil	23.3.87 to 3.4.87 13.4.87 to 24.4.87			
25.	Shri B.B. Ramaiah	25.2.86 to 24.4.86	60.	Shri Pratap Singh Baghel	23.2.87 to 22.4.87			
26.	Shri Bharat Kumar M. Odedra	3.3.86 to 31.3.86	61.	Shri Motilal Hansda	27.2.87 to 10.4.87			
27.	Smt N.P. Jhansi Laxmi	3.3.86 to 31.3.86	62.	Prof Ramakrishna More	3.3.87 to 2.4.87			
28.	Smt Indumati Bhattacharya	5.3.86 to 25.3.86	63.	Shri Martand Singh	12.3.87 to 20.4.87	30.4.87		
29.	Shri Charan Singh	19.4.86 to 7.5.86	64.	Shri L. Adaikalraj	18.3.87 to 14.4.87			
30.	Shri B.V. Desai	19.4.86 to 7.5.86	65.	Shri Bharat Kumar M. Odedra	1.4.87 to 16.4.87			
31.	Shri S.D.N. Wadiyar	12.3.86 to 25.3.86 31.3.86 to 11.4.86	25.4.86	66.	Smt Akbar Jehan Abdullah		6.4.87 to 8.5.87	
32.	Shri Lala Ram Ken	21.3.86 to 25.3.86 31.3.86 to 10.4.86		67.	Shri Udaysingh Rao Gaekwad		26.3.87 to 12.5.87	
33.	Shri A. Senapathi Goundur	31.3.86 to 23.4.86 24.4.86 to 7.5.86		68.	Shri K.V. Shankara Gowda		27.7.87 to 18.8.87	
34.	Shri Saifuddin Ahmed	3.4.86 to 21.4.86		69.	Dr A. Kalanidhi		27.7.87 to 28.8.87	
35.	Shri Sambhajirao Kakade	8.4.86 to 7.5.86		70.	Shri Jujhar Singh		7.8.87 to 21.8.87	
				71.	Shri A.B. Narasingh		1.8.87 to 28.8.87	
				72.	Shri S.S. Ramaswamy Padayachi		8.5.87 to 12.5.87 27.7.87 to 28.8.87 6.11.87 to 26.11.87	
				73.	Shri Sunil Dutt	27.7.87 to 24.8.87		
				74.	Shri Gangadhar Kuchen	10.8.87 to 29.8.87		
				75.	Shri Martand Singh	8.11.87 to 30.11.87		

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 19 - Contd.

1	2	3	4
76.	Shri V.N. Gadgil	16.11.87 to 11.12.87	1.12.87
77.	Shri Khursheed Alam Khan	18.11.87 to 2.12.87	
78.	Shri S.D.N. Wadiyar	6.11.87 to 15.12.87 23.3.88 to 12.4.88 18.4.88 to 9.5.88	21.3.88
79.	Prof Parag Chaliha	18.11.87 to 4.12.87	
80.	Shri S.S. Ramaswamy Padayachi	27.11.87 to 15.12.87 22.2.88 to 1.4.88	
81.	Shri Manik Sanyal	22.2.88 to 11.3.88	
82.	Shri Gurudas Kamat	22.2.88 to 18.3.88	11.5.88
83.	Shri Veerendra Patil	22.2.88 to 25.3.88	
84.	Shri Sahabrao Patil Dongaonkar	22.2.88 to 30.3.88 3.4.88 to 12.4.88 18.4.88 to 25.4.88	
85.	Shri H.G. Ramulu	15.3.88 to 10.4.88	
86.	Shri Y.S. Mahajan	24.3.88 to 31.3.88	2.9.88
87.	Dr Prabhat Kumar Mishra	11.3.88 to 12.4.88 18.4.88 to 19.4.88 21.4.88 to 6.5.88	
88.	Shri Bharat Kumar M. Odedra	24.3.88 to 12.4.88 18.4.88 to 25.4.88	
89.	Shri Chittubhai Gamit	11.4.88 to 12.4.88 18.4.88 to 30.4.88	
90.	Shri Anoopchand Shah	11.4.88 to 12.4.88 18.4.88 to 13.5.88	7.12.88
91.	Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan	29.3.88 to 12.4.88 18.4.88 to 25.4.88	
92.	Dr (Smt) Phulrenu Guha	18.4.88 to 13.5.88 27.7.88 to 23.8.88 29.8.88 to 1.9.88	
93.	Shri Azeez Sait	27.7.87 to 10.8.88	
94.	Shri Ram Rattan Ram	27.7.89 to 10.8.89	31.3.89
95.	Shri Dal Chander Jain	27.7.88 to 19.8.88	
96.	Shri Girdharilal Vyas	27.7.89 to 12.8.89	
97.	Dr Prabhat Kumar Mishra	16.8.88 to 23.8.88 29.8.88 to 5.9.88	
98.	Shri Gangadhar S. Kuchen	17.8.88 to 23.8.88 29.8.88 to 5.9.88	31.3.89
99.	Smt Vyjayanthimala Bali	2.11.88 to 4.11.88 15.11.88 to 29.11.88	
100.	Smt Akbar Jehan Abdullah	2.11.88 to 4.11.88 15.11.88 to 7.12.88	
101.	Shri S.S. Ramaswamy Padayachi	10.8.88 to 24.8.88 29.8.88 to 5.9.88 2.11.88 to 4.11.88 15.11.88 to 16.12.88 21.2.89 to 24.2.89	
102.	Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Choudhury	23.8.88 27.8.88 to 29.8.88 2.11.88 to 4.11.88 15.11.88 to 16.12.88 21.2.89 to 24.2.89	31.3.89
103.	Smt Premlatibai Chavan	3.11.88 to 16.12.88	
104.	Smt D.K. Bhandari	3.11.88 to 4.11.88 15.11.88 to 16.11.88	

1	2	3	4
105.	Shri S.D.N. Wadiyar	2.2.89 to 15.3.89	31.3.89
106.	Shri Ehausahab Thorat	21.2.89 to 10.3.89	
107.	Smt Premlatibai Chavan	21.2.89 to 17.3.89 27.3.89 to 12.4.89	4.8.89
108.	Shri Sunil Dutt	13.3.89 to 17.3.89 27.3.89 to 12.4.89 19.4.89 to 15.5.89 18.7.89 to 27.7.89	
109.	Shri Jagannath Kaushal	17.3.89 27.3.89 to 12.4.89 19.4.89 to 10.5.89	
110.	Smt Kishori Sinha	19.4.89 to 10.5.89	
111.	Shri Ranjit Singh Gaskwad	18.7.89 to 1.8.89	
112.	Shri K.V. Shankara Gowda	18.7.89 to 11.8.89	

STATEMENT 20

Resignation by Members

S.No.	Name of the Member	State Constituency	Date of Resignation	Date on which accepted by the Speaker
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri Narbahadur Bhandari	Sikkim (Sikkim)	13.3.1985	13.3.1985
2.	Shri Sharadchandra Govindrao Pawar	Baramati (Maharashtra)	16.3.1985	18.3.1985
3.	Shri Bijoyanand Patnaik	Kendrapara (Orissa)	18.3.1985	18.3.1985
4.	Smt Manorama Singh	Banka (Bihar)	8.11.1985	8.11.1985
5.	Shri S.B. Chavan	Nanded (Maharashtra)	21.7.1986	21.7.1986
6.	Shri Hardwari Lal	Rohtak (Haryana)	20.4.1987	22.4.1987
7.	Shri Amitabh Bachchan	Alahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	23.7.1987	23.7.1987
8.	Shri Chingwang Konyak	Nagaland (Nagaland)	2.12.1987	2.12.1987
9.	Shri P.A. Sangma	Tura (Meghalaya)	16.2.1988	16.2.1988
10.	Smt Ram Dulari Sinha	Sheohar (Bihar)	24.2.1988	24.2.1988
11.	Dr Chinta Mohan	Tirupati - SC (Andhra Pradesh)	2.3.1988	2.3.1988
12.	Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad	Bhagalpur (Bihar)	18.4.1988	18.4.1988
13.	Shri Arjun Singh	South Delhi (U.T. of Delhi)	29.6.1988	29.6.1988
14.	Shri Rajmangal Pandey	Deoria	12.1.1989	(Announcement made by Speaker in the House on 21.2.89)
15.	Shri R. Annanambi	Pallachi - SC (Andhra Pradesh)	2.2.1989	2.2.1989

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 20 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
16.	Shri P. Penchalaiah	Nellor -SC (Andhra Pradesh)	7.4.1989	7.4.1989	45.	Smt. Geeta Mukherjee	Panskura (West Bengal)	24.7.1989	24.7.1989
17.	Shri Ananda Gajpati Raju	Bobbili (Andhra Pradesh)	24.5.1989	18.7.1989	46.	Shri Ajoy Biswas	Tripura West (Tripura)	-do-	-do-
18.	Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan	Badagara (Kerala)	24.7.1989	24.7.1989	47.	Shri V. Tulsi Ram	Nagar Kurnool - SC (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-
19.	Shri Somnath Chatterjee	Bolpur (West Bengal)	-do-	-do-	48.	Shri Hannan Mollah	Uluberia (West Bengal)	-do-	-do-
20.	Shri B.B. Ramaiah	Eluru (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-	49.	Shri H.A. Dora	Srikakulam (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-
21.	Shri C. Madhav Reddy	Adilabad (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-	50.	Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy	Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-
22.	Prof Madhu Dandavate	Rajapur (Maharashtra)	-do-	-do-	51.	Shri S. Jaipal Reddy	Mahbubnagar (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-
23.	Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo	Parvathipuram (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-	52.	Shri M. Subba Reddy	Nandyal (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-
24.	Shri Dinesh Goswami	Gwahati (Assam)	-do-	-do-	53.	Shri Anil Basu	Arambagh (West Bengal)	-do-	-do-
25.	Shri Indrajit Gupta	Basirhat (West Bengal)	-do-	-do-	54.	Shri Gopal Krishna Thota	Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-
26.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	-do-	-do-	55.	Shri G. Vijaya Rama Rao	Siddipet - SC (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-
27.	Shri N.V.N. Somu	Madras North (Tamil Nadu)	-do-	-do-	56.	Shri Bajuban Fiyan	Tripura East -ST (Tripura)	-do-	-do-
28.	Shri Arun Kumar Nehru	Rae Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)	-do-	-do-	57.	Shri Bh. Vijay Kumar Raju	Narasapur (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-
29.	Shri C. Sambu	Bapatla (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-	58.	Shri Zainal Abedin	Jangipur (West Bengal)	-do-	-do-
30.	Shri Arif Mohammed Khan	Bahraich (Uttar Pradesh)	-do-	-do-	59.	Shri Ataur Rahman	Barpeta (Assam)	-do-	-do-
31.	Shri Raj Kumar Rai	Ghosi (Uttar Pradesh)	-do-	-do-	60.	Shri Satyagopal Mishra	Tamluk (West Bengal)	-do-	-do-
32.	Shri Suresh Kurup	Kottayam (Kerala)	-do-	-do-	61.	Shri Chandra Mohan Singh Negi	Garhwal (Uttar Pradesh)	-do-	-do-
33.	Shri K. Manvendra Singh	Mathura (Uttar Pradesh)	-do-	-do-	62.	Shri D.B. Patil	Kulaba (Maharashtra)	-do-	-do-
34.	Shri B. Papi Reddy	Ongole (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-	63.	Shri Piyus Tiraky	Alipurduars - ST (West Bengal)	-do-	-do-
35.	Shri Saifuddin Choudhury	Katwa (West Bengal)	-do-	-do-	64.	Shri Sudhir Roy	Burdwan (West Bengal)	-do-	-do-
36.	Shri Amal Datta	Diamond Harbour (West Bengal)	-do-	-do-	65.	Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy	Hindupur (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-
37.	Shri Basudeb Acharia	Bankura (West Bengal)	-do-	-do-	66.	Shri R.P. Das	Krishnanagar (West Bengal)	-do-	-do-
38.	Shri M. Raghuma Reddy	Nalgonda (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-	67.	Shri Manik Sanyal	Jalpaiguri (West Bengal)	-do-	-do-
39.	Shri P. Manik Reddy	Medak (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-	68.	Shri Rampujan Patel	Phulpur (Uttar Pradesh)	-do-	-do-
40.	Shri Amar Roy Pradhan	Coochbehar (West Bengal)	-do-	-do-	69.	Shri Palas Barman	Balurghat - SC (West Bengal)	-do-	-do-
41.	Shri A.J.V.B. Maheshwara Rao	Amalapuram (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-	70.	Shri D.N. Reddy	Cuddapah (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-
42.	Shri Chundru Sri Hari Rao	Rajah Mundry (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-	71.	Shri D. Narayana Swamy	Anantapur (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-
43.	Shri Ajit Kumar Saha	Vishnupur (West Bengal)	-do-	-do-	72.	Shri Muhiram Saikia	Nowgang (Assam)	-do-	-do-
44.	Shri Purna Chandra Malik	Durgapur - SC (West Bengal)	-do-	-do-	73.	Shri Chitta Mahata	Purulia (West Bengal)	-do-	-do-
					74.	Shri Syed Masudal Hossain	Murshidabad (West Bengal)	-do-	-do-

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 20 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
75.	Dr A.K. Patel	Mehsana (Gujarat)	24.7.1989	24.7.1989	104.	Shri Vidyacharan Shukla	Mahasamund (Madhya Pradesh)	26.7.1989	26.7.1989
76.	Shri Mohammad Mahfooz Ali Khan	Etah (Uttar Pradesh)	-do-	-do-	105.	Shri H.M. Patel	Sabarkantha (Gujarat)	-do-	-do-
77.	Smt Bibha Ghosh Goswami	Nabadwip (West Bengal)	-do-	-do-	106.	Shri S. Palakondrayudu	Rajampet (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-
78.	Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal	Joynagar (West Bengal)	-do-	-do-	107.	Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh	Jahanabad (Bihar)	-do-	-do-
79.	Shri Het Ram	Sirsa - SC (Haryana)	-do-	-do-	108.	Shri Sambhajirao Kakade	Baramati (Maharashtra)	-do-	-do-
80.	Shri Khurshid Ahmed Choudhry	Faridabad (Haryana)	-do-	-do-	109.	Shri Shantilal Patel	Godhra (Gujarat)	-do-	-do-
81.	Dr (Mrs) T. Kalpana Devi	Warangal (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-	110.	Shri N. Venkataratnam .	Tenali (Andhra Pradesh)	27.7.1989	27.7.1989
82.	Smt N.P. Jhansi Lakshmi	Chittoor (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-	111.	Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha	Aurangabad (Bihar)	28.7.1989	28.7.1989
83.	Dr. A. Kalanidhi	Madras Central (Tamil Nadu)	-do-	-do-	112.	Shri Sode Ramaiah	Bhadrachalam ST (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-
84.	Shri Vijay Kumar Mishra	Darbhanga (Bihar)	-do-	-do-	113.	Shri C. Janga Reddy	Hanamkonda (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-
85.	Shri B.N. Reddy	Miryalguda (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-	114.	Dr Datta Samant	Bombay South Central (Maharashtra)	31.7.1989	31.7.1989
86.	Shri Ram Narain Singh	Bhiwani (Haryana)	-do-	-do-	115.	Shri S.M.Guraddi	Bijapur (Karnataka)	-do-	-do-
87.	Shri Charanjit Singh Athwal	Ropar - SC (Punjab)	-do-	-do-	116.	Rao Birendra Singh	Mahendragarh (Haryana)	-do-	-do-
88.	Shri A.K. Sen	Calcutta North-West (West Bengal)	-do-	-do-	117.	Prof Parag Chaliha	Jorhat (Assam)	1.8.1989	1.8.1989
89.	Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao	Vijayawad (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-	118.	Shri Mewa Singh Gill	Ludhiana (Punjab)	-do-	-do-
90.	Shri Ananda Pathak	Darjeeling (West Bengal)	-do-	-do-	119.	Shri Shaminder Singh	Faridkot (Punjab)	-do-	-do-
91.	Shri Ram Bahadur Singh	Chapra (Bihar)	25.7.1989	25.7.1989	120.	Shri Bhadrashwar Tanti	Koliabar (Assam)	2.8.1989	2.8.1989
92.	Shri Thampan Thomas	Mavelikara (Kerala)	-do-	-do-	121.	Shri P. Appalanarasimham	Anakapalli (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-
93.	Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer	Bangalore South (Karnataka)	-do-	-do-	122.	Shri Anadi Charan Das	Jajpur (Orissa)	3.8.1989	3.8.1989
94.	Shri Narayan Choubey	Midnapore (West Bengal)	-do-	-do-	123.	Shri H.N. Nanje Gowda	Hassan (Karnataka)	7.8.1989	7.8.1989
95.	Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav	Nalanda (Bihar)	-do-	-do-	124.	Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	Sangrur (Punjab)	8.8.1989	8.8.1989
96.	Shri Charanjit Singh Walia	Patiala (Punjab)	-do-	-do-					
97.	Shri Sriramamurthy Bhattam	Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-					
98.	Shri Tarlochan Singh Tur	Taran Taran (Punjab)	-do-	-do-					
99.	Shri Teja Singh Dardi	Bhatinda (Punjab)	-do-	-do-					
100.	Shri K. Narayanaswamy	Narsaraopet (Andhra Pradesh)	26.7.1989	26.7.1989					
101.	Shri G. Bhoopathy	Peddapalli - SC (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-	-do-					
102.	Shri Motilal Hansda	Jhargram - ST (West Bengal)	-do-	-do-					
103.	Shri Gadadhar Saha	Birbhum - SC (West Bengal)	-do-	-do-					

STATEMENT 21

Obituary References in the Eighth Lok Sabha

S.No.	Name and particulars of Membership	Date of death	Date of obituary references	Time Taken	
				Hrs.	Mts.
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Smt Indira Gandhi (Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh Lok Sabhas and Prime Minister)	31.10.1984	17.1.1985	02 16	
2.	Shri Saminuddin (Eighth Lok Sabha)	5.1.1985			

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 21 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
3.	Shri Bishwanath Roy (Fifth Lok Sabha)	27.8.1984			32.	Mr. Yomenstin Ustimovich Chernerko (General Secretary CPSU)	10.3.1985		
4.	Dr B.V. Keskar (Second Lok Sabha)	28.8.1984			33.	Shri T. Channaiah (Provisional Parliament)	18.1.1985	13.3.1985	0 06
5.	Shri Narendra Singh Bisht (Fifth Lok Sabha)	3.9.1984			34.	Shri Deenbandhu Parmar (Second Lok Sabha)	21.2.1985		
6.	Shri Lakhan Singh (Second Lok Sabha)	5.9.1984			35.	Dr V.A. Seyid Muhammad (Sixth Lok Sabha)	28.2.1985		
7.	Shri Bholu Paswan Shastri (Rajya Sabha)	10.9.1984			36.	Shri Dajiba Balwantrao Desai (Sixth Lok Sabha)	19.3.1985	27.3.1985	0 02
8.	Swami Brahmanand (Fifth Lok Sabha)	12.9.1984	18.1.1985	0 28	37.	Shri Ganapati Ram (Third Lok Sabha)	3.4.1985	9.4.1985	0 01
9.	Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Third Lok Sabha)	2.10.1984			38.	Shri Jayawant Ghanshayamrao More (Second Lok Sabha)	27.2.1985	24.4.1985	0 02
10.	Shri R.V. Swaminathan (Seventh Lok Sabha)	4.10.1984			39.	Father Anthony Muru (Sixth Lok Sabha)	19.4.1985		
11.	Shri Narendra Kumar Sanghi (Fifth Lok Sabha)	19.10.1984			40.	Shri Ram Narain Sharma (Fifth Lok Sabha)	11.4.1985	6.5.1985	0 02
12.	Shri Mritunjay Prasad (Sixth Lok Sabha)	19.10.1984			41.	Dr Sardish Roy (Eighth Lok Sabha)	5.5.1985		
13.	Shri Somnath Lahiri (Constituent Assembly)	19.10.1984			42.	Shri Balbir Singh (Sixth Lok Sabha)	10.5.1985	10.5.1985	0 03
14.	Dr Mrs T.S. Soundaran (Third Lok Sabha)	21.10.1984			43.	Chaudhary Giridhari Lal (Eighth Lok Sabha)	14.5.1985	17.5.1985	0 02
15.	Shri Badshah Gupta (Third Lok Sabha)	12.11.1984			44.	Shri Somchanbhai Manubhai Solanki (Fifth Lok Sabha)	22.5.1985		
16.	Shri M.N. Kaul (Former Secretary, Lok Sabha)	20.11.1984			45.	Shri P.S. Khaparde (Provisional Parliament)	29.5.1985		
17.	Shri U.M. Trivedi (Third Lok Sabha)	24.11.1984			46.	Chowdhry Pratap Singh Damita (Second Lok Sabha)	30.5.1985		
18.	Shri Y.B. Chavan (Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh Lok Sabhas and former Deputy Prime Minister)	25.11.1984			47.	Hazi Lutful Haque (Fifth Lok Sabha)	7.6.1985		
19.	Shri M.N. Govindan Nair (Sixth Lok Sabha)	27.11.1984			48.	Shri Khagendra Nath Dasgupta (Fifth Lok Sabha)	15.5.1985		
20.	Shri Prabhat Kari (Third Lok Sabha)	27.11.1984			49.	Prof Yashwant Rai (Provisional Parliament)	15.5.1985	23.7.1985	0 10
21.	Shri Basant Kumar Das (Third Lok Sabha)	2.12.1984			50.	Shri Gangasharan Dixit (Fifth Lok Sabha)	18.5.1985		
22.	Shri Rattan Lal Malaviya (Provisional Parliament)	6.12.1984	18.1.1985	0 20	51.	Shri Laxmi Das (Third Lok Sabha)	20.5.1985		
23.	Shri Ashok Mehta (Fourth Lok Sabha)	10.12.1984			52.	Shri Mohar Singh Rathod (Eighth Lok Sabha)	22.5.1985		
24.	Shri Prem Chand Verma (Fourth Lok Sabha)	12.12.1984			53.	Shri Vinodbhai Sheth (Sixth Lok Sabha)	24.5.1985		
25.	Shri Pratap Singh Negi (Fifth Lok Sabha)	18.12.1984			54.	Shri Jamilur Rahman (Eighth Lok Sabha)	2.7.1985		
26.	Sardar Ranjit Singh (Third Lok Sabha)	20.12.1984			55.	Shri Somjibhai R. Dalkar (Fifth Lok Sabha)	2.7.1985		
27.	Shri Dharamvir (Seventh Lok Sabha)	22.12.1984			56.	Smt Savitri Nigam (Third Lok Sabha)	28.7.1985	29.7.1985	0 02
28.	Shri Pyarelal Kureel Talib (First Lok Sabha)	27.12.1984			57.	Shri Lalit Makan (Eighth Lok Sabha)	31.7.1985	31.7.1985	0 25
29.	Shri Madan Lal Shukla (Sixth Lok Sabha)	29.12.1984			58.	Shri Jadunath Kisku (Fifth Lok Sabha)	13.7.1985	5.8.1985	0 04
30.	Shri K.T. Kosaiaram (Eighth Lok Sabha)	27.1.1985	29.1.1985	0 04					
31.	Shri Bholaram Pradhi (Third Lok Sabha)	23.1.1985							

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 21 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
59.	Shri Banarsi Das (Seventh Lok Sabha)	3.8.1985	5.8.1985	0 04	87.	Shri Prafulla Chandra Barooah (Third Lok Sabha)	28.2.1986	25.4.1986	0 02
60.	Shri Harcharan Singh Longowal (President, Shiromani Akali Dal)	20.8.1985	21.8.1985	0 04	88.	Shri B.V. Desai (Eighth Lok Sabha)	4.5.1986	5.5.1986	0 02
61.	Smt Jaishri Rajji (Fifth Lok Sabha)	28.8.1985			89.	Shri Vairavani Saruvai (Second Lok Sabha)	4.5.1986		
62.	Shri Amarnath Vidyalankar (Fifth Lok Sabha)	21.9.1985			90.	Shri Om Prakash Tyagi (Sixth Lok Sabha)	10.5.1986		
63.	Shri P. Antony Reddy (Fifth Lok Sabha)	29.9.1985			91.	Dr K.L. Rao (Fifth Lok Sabha)	10.5.1986		
64.	Shri Parimal Ghosh (Fourth Lok Sabha)	14.10.1985			92.	Shri Joginder Sen (Second Lok Sabha)	16.6.1986	17.7.1986	0 12
65.	Shri Chandrabhan Balaji Athre Patil (Seventh Lok Sabha)	16.10.1985	18.11.1985	0 11	93.	Shri Nand Kishore Das (Provisional Parliament)	28.6.1986		
66.	Shri Balarao J.Kale (Fifth Lok Sabha)	18.10.1985			94.	Shri Jagjivan Ram (First to Eighth Lok Sabha & former Deputy Prime Minister)	6.7.1986		
67.	Shri Lalit Sen (Fourth Lok Sabha)	18.10.1985			95.	Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh (Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabhas)	9.7.1986		
68.	Shri Shibbanlal Saxena (Sixth Lok Sabha)	20.10.1985			96.	Shri Laxmi Narain Bhanj Deo (Third Lok Sabha)	9.7.1986		
69.	Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh (Seventh Lok Sabha)	3.11.1985			97.	Mr Le Duan (General Secretary, Communist Party of Vietnam)	16.7.1986		
70.	Shri Virendra Agarwal (Fifth Lok Sabha)	19.11.1985	21.11.1985	0 02	98.	Shri Shivkaran Sharda (Sixth Lok Sabha)	20.7.1986	25.7.1986	0 02
71.	Dr C.V.Rama Rao (First Lok Sabha)	25.7.1985	13.12.1985	0 02	99.	Shri Budha Singh Utiya (Third Lok Sabha)	29.5.1986	1.8.1986	0 02
72.	Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam (Governor General of Mauritius)	15.11.1985	16.12.1985	0 02	100.	Prof Satya Deo Singh (Seventh Lok Sabha)	17.7.1986		
73.	Shri Kaniahiyalal Balmiki (Third Lok Sabha)	2.9.1985	20.12.1985	0 03	101.	Shri P.Y.Deshpande (Provisional Parliament)	26.7.1986	7.8.1986	0 02
74.	Pandit Chatur Narain Malaviya (First Lok Sabha)	30.11.1985	20.12.1985	0 03	102.	Shri Y.Bjwara Reddy (Fifth Lok Sabha)	3.8.1986		
75.	Shri Doongar Singh (Seventh Lok Sabha)	2.1.1986			103.	General A.S.Vaidya	10.8.1986	11.8.1986	0 07
76.	Shri Poulosinghji B. Dabhi (First Lok Sabha)	11.1.1986			104.	Shri Malauchamy Thevar (Third Lok Sabha)	9.8.1986	22.8.1986	0 02
77.	Shri Kanwarlal Gupta (Fourth and Sixth Lok Sabha)	19.1.1986	20.2.1986	0 04	105.	Mr Samora Machel (President of Mozambique)	19.10.1986		
78.	Shri M.S.K. Sathiyendran (Seventh Lok Sabha)	30.1.1986			106.	Shri T. Anjiah (Eighth Lok Sabha)	18.10.1986		
79.	Shri Prabodh Chandra (Fifth Lok Sabha)	8.2.1986			107.	Shri Sudhanshu Bhushan Das (Third Lok Sabha)	22.8.1986		
80.	Shri T.O.N.Menon (Second Lok Sabha)	10.2.1986			108.	Shri Datta Katti (Second Lok Sabha)	22.9.1986	4.11.1986	0 07
81.	Shri Maheshwar Naik (Third Lok Sabha)	14.2.1986	28.2.1986	0 04	109.	Shri G. S.Reddy (Seventh Lok Sabha)	7.10.1986		
82.	Shri Jagjivanrao G.Kadam (Fifth Lok Sabha)	15.2.1986			110.	Shri S.A.Muruganathan (Fifth Lok Sabha)	17.10.1986		
83.	Mr Olaf Palme (Prime Minister of Sweden)	28.2.1986	3.3.1986	0 17	111.	Shri Sanka Ruccikotaiiah (First Lok Sabha)	1.11.1986		
84.	Shri Lalit Kumar Dolay (Sixth Lok Sabha)	16.3.1986	7.4.1986	0 03	112.	Shri Janni Ram (Provisional Parliament)	23.10.1986	21.11.1986	0 04
85.	Shri C.Krishna Nair (Second Lok Sabha)	5.4.1986			113.	Shri Vadahi Charan Parashar (Third Lok Sabha)	4.11.1986		
86.	Shri Atulya Ghosh (Third Lok Sabha)	18.4.1986	21.4.1986	0 02					

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 21 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
114.	Shri Vishnu Sharan Dublish (Second Lok Sabha)	17.11.1986	21.11.1986	0 04	141.	Shri Dwarka Das Mantri (Sixth Lok Sabha)	11.7.1987		
115.	Dr Imteyaz Ahmed (Fourth Lok Sabha)	20.11.1986	9.12.1986	0 02	142.	Shri Dhanna Singh Gulshan (Sixth Lok Sabha)	14.7.1987	27.7.1987	0 41
116.	Shri R. Dharmalingam (Second and Third Lok Sabhas)	24.11.1986			143.	Shri Brijlal Verma (Sixth Lok Sabha)	19.7.1987		
117.	Shri Sunderlal (Eighth Lok Sabha)	3.1.1987			144.	Shri Lila Dhar Asthana (Second Lok Sabha)	28.6.1987		
118.	Shri Turkaram Shankar Patil (Second Lok Sabha)	12.12.1986			145.	Shri M.Ajmal Khan (Fourth Lok Sabha)	9.7.1987	7.8.1987	0 03
119.	Shri Raj Narain (Sixth Lok Sabha)	31.12.1986			146.	Shri Mathura Prasad Mishra (Third Lok Sabha)	17.7.1987		
120.	Shri Harekrushna Mehtab (Third Lok Sabha)	2.1.1987	23.2.1987	0 07	147.	Shri Krishna Dev Tripathi (Fourth Lok Sabha)	31.7.1987	28.8.1987	0 04
121.	Shri Jai Ram Varma (Seventh Lok Sabha)	13.1.1987			148.	Shri K.K. Shetty (Fifth Lok Sabha)	15.8.1987		
122.	Shri Sardar Singh (Provisional Parliament)	28.1.1987			149.	Dr K.G. Adiyodi (Eighth Lok Sabha)	22.10.1987		
123.	Shri Syed Ahmed (First Lok Sabha)	2.2.1987			150.	Shri Dalbir Singh (Eighth Lok Sabha)	30.10.1987		
124.	Shri Mahamaya Prasad Sinha (Sixth Lok Sabha)	12.2.1987			151.	Shri Amjad Ali (Second Lok Sabha)	31.8.1987		
125.	Shri Mool Chand Daga (Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Lok Sabhas)	10.3.1987	11.3.1987	0 04	152.	Dr Pashupati Mandal (Fourth Lok Sabha)	16.9.1987		
126.	Smt Shashanka Manjari (Third Lok Sabha)	29.1.1987	13.3.1987	0 03	153.	Shri Ramsahai Panday (Third Lok Sabha)	21.9.1987	6.11.1987	0 08
127.	Dr Suresh Chandra (First Lok Sabha)	14.2.1987			154.	Shri M.Gopalaswamy Thankondur (Third Lok Sabha)	22.9.1987		
128.	Shri Jharkhande Rai (Seventh Lok Sabha)	18.3.1987	18.3.1987	0 02	155.	Dr Vasant Kumar Pandit (Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabhas)	25.9.1987		
129.	Shri Jagannath Prasad Swantra (Sixth Lok Sabha)	25.2.1987	27.3.1987	0 02	156.	Shri Khushiram Sharma (First Lok Sabha)	29.9.1987		
130.	Shri K. Obul Reddy (Seventh Lok Sabha)	20.4.1987	23.4.1987	0 01	157.	Shri Ajit Singh (Second Lok Sabha)	9.10.1987		
131.	Dr Purendu Narayan Khan (Third Lok Sabha)	7.3.1987	8.5.1987	0 02	158.	Shri Atma Das (Fourth Lok Sabha)	10.10.1987		
132.	Smt Padmavati Devi (Fourth Lok Sabha)	12.4.1987			159.	Shri Jaideep Singh (Eighth Lok Sabha)	20.11.1987	23.11.1987	0 02
133.	Shri Charan Singh (Sixth, Seventh, Eighth Lok Sabhas and Former Prime Minister)	29.5.1987			160.	Shri G.L.Dogra (Eighth Lok Sabha)	27.11.1987		
134.	Shri Banshi Das Dhanger (Second Lok Sabha)	18.4.1987			161.	Shri Narain Din (Second Lok Sabha)	28.10.1987	27.11.1987	0 23
135.	Shri Paidi Lakshnayga (First Lok Sabha)	28.4.1987			162.	Shri Ram Avtar Sharma (Fourth Lok Sabha)	29.10.1987		
136.	Shri Ganesh Sadas Shiv Ajtekar (First Lok Sabha)	15.5.1987	27.7.1987	0 41	163.	Shri Sheo Narain (Sixth Lok Sabha)	11.11.1987		
137.	Shri R. Achuthan (Third Lok Sabha)	9.6.1987			164.	Shri Jaswant Raj Mehta (Second Lok Sabha)	26.11.1987	4.12.1987	0 01
138.	Sardar Mangal Singh (Central Legislative Assembly)	20.6.1987			165.	Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (Constituent Assembly)	20.1.1988		
139.	Prof N.C.Laskar (Second Lok Sabha)	25.6.1987			166.	Shri M.G.Parnachandran (Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu) (Eighth Lok Sabha)	24.12.1987	22.2.1988	0 18
140.	Shri P. Parthasarathy (Third Lok Sabha)	4.7.1987			167.	Chaudhary Rahim Khan (Eighth Lok Sabha)	18.12.1987		
					168.	Shri . A. Subburaman (Eighth Lok Sabha)	7.2.1988		
					169.	Shri David Munzni (Third Lok Sabha)	3.12.1987		

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 21 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
170.	Shri Sofi Mohammad Akbar (First Lok Sabha)	14.12.1987			197.	Dr A. Krishnaswamy (Second Lok Sabha)	22.6.1988		
171.	Shri Sonubhau Baswant (Third Lok Sabha)	16.12.1987			198.	Shri Tarkeshwar Pandey (Fifth Lok Sabha)	25.6.1988	27.7.1988	0 05
172.	Shri P. Ramamurthy (Fourth Lok Sabha)	15.12.1987	22.2.1988	0 18	199.	Shri Magan Lal Bagdi (Second Lok Sabha)	1.7.1988		
173.	Shri S.M. Banerjee (Sixth Lok Sabha)	25.12.1987			200.	Shri Syed Kazim Ali Meerza (Sixth Lok Sabha)	14.7.1988	3.8.1988	0 02
174.	Shri Hargovind Verma (Sixth Lok Sabha)	15.1.1988			201.	Shri Nityanand Kanungo (Third Lok Sabha)	2.8.1988		
175.	Shri Karpoori Thakur (Sixth Lok Sabha)	17.2.1988			202.	Shri Pananjay Singh (Third Lok Sabha)	4.8.1988	19.8.1988	0 02
176.	Shri Shyama Prasana Bhattacharya (Sixth Lok Sabha)	16.1.1988			203.	Shri Zia-ul-Haq (President, Pakistan)	17.8.1988		
177.	Shri Ramavatar Shastri (Seventh Lok Sabha)	26.1.1988			204.	Shri Awadhesh Chandra Singh (Fifth Lok Sabha)	19.8.1988	2.9.1988	0 02
178.	Shri C.D. Pandey (Second Lok Sabha)	25.1.1988	22.2.1988	0 06	205.	Shri Fatesingh Rao Pratap Singh Rao Gaekwad (Fifth Lok Sabha)	1.9.1988		
179.	Shri Upendranath Burman (Second Lok Sabha)	7.2.1988			206.	Shri R.D. Bhandare (Fifth Lok Sabha)	5.9.1988		
180.	Shri Raghbir Sahai (Second Lok Sabha)	3.1.1988	26.2.1988	0 02	207.	Dr Kami Singh (First to Fifth Lok Sabha)	6.9.1988	2.11.1988	0 09
181.	Shri Muhammad Shafee Choudhuri (First Lok Sabha)	25.2.1988	29.2.1988	0 01	208.	Shri S.B.P. Patlabhi Rama Rao (Seventh Lok Sabha)	21.9.1988		
182.	Shri Sharat Kumar Deb (Eighth Lok Sabha)	25.3.1988			209.	Shri Lakhmu Bhawani (Third Lok Sabha)	26.9.1988		
183.	Shri Harish Chandra Sharma (Second Lok Sabha)	21.3.1988	25.3.1988	0 04	210.	Shri P. Thanulingam Nadar (Second Lok Sabha)	3.10.1988	2.11.1988	0 05
184.	Shri Pitambar Sinha (Seventh Lok Sabha)	3.3.1988			211.	Shri Anant Prasad Sharma (Fifth Lok Sabha)	11.10.1988		
185.	Sardar Iqbal Singh (Fourth Lok Sabha)	Not known	7.4.1988	0 03	212.	Shri Kalo Kaithe (Sixth Lok Sabha)	13.10.1988	18.11.1988	0 01
186.	Choudhari Bhimappa Ellappa (Fifth Lok Sabha)	3.4.1988			213.	Shri Nitiraj Singh Choudhary (Fifth Lok Sabha)	28.10.1988	24.11.1988	0 02
187.	Shri A.R. Murugaih (Eighth Lok Sabha)	9.4.1988	11.4.1988	0 02	214.	Shri Kailash Prakash (Sixth Lok Sabha)	12.11.1988	7.12.1988	0 01
188.	Choudhary Raghbir Singh (First Lok Sabha)	12.3.1988	22.4.1988	0 02	215.	Dr Nagendra Singh (Constituent Assembly)	11.12.1988	12.12.1988	0 04
189.	Smt Indira Kumari (Seventh Lok Sabha)	22.4.1988	29.4.1988	0 02	216.	Shri Vrdha Ram Phulwari (Seventh Lok Sabha)	16.12.1988		
190.	Shri K. Vasudeva Panicker (Rajya Sabha)	2.5.1988	3.5.1988	0 05	217.	Shri Patanlal Brahman (Fifth Lok Sabha)	4.1.1989	21.2.1988	0 04
191.	Shri Jai Singh (Fourth Lok Sabha)	6.5.1988	13.5.1988	0 03	218.	Shri Chapla Kant Bhattacharya (Second, Third and Fourth Lok Sabhas)	16.1.1989		
192.	Shri Ram Sahai (Constituent Assembly)	8.5.1988			219.	Shri Vasant Rao Patil (Seventh Lok Sabha)	1.3.1989	2.3.1989	0 02
193.	Shri Ramji Verma (Second Lok Sabha)	21.5.1988			220.	Shri Chuttan Lal (Fifth Lok Sabha)	8.3.1989	27.3.1989	0 03
194.	Shri Dwarika Prasad Mishra (Central Legislative Assembly)	31.5.1988	27.7.1988	0 05	221.	Shri Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna (Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabhas)	17.3.1989		
195.	Shri Sohan Singh Basi (Fourth Lok Sabha)	6.6.1988			222.	Shri B.K. Daschoudhury (Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabhas)	25.2.1989	31.3.1989	0 03
196.	Shri M. Kalyanasundaram (Sixth Lok Sabha, and Rajya Sabha)	20.6.1988							

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 21 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
223.	Shri P.Srinivas (Third Lok Sabha)	12.3.1989	31.3.1989	0 03	233.	Shri V.Vairava Thevar (Third Lok Sabha)	10.7.1989	18.7.1989	0 08
224.	Shri S.M.Joshi (Fourth Lok Sabha)	1.4.1989	3.4.1989	0 02	234.	Shri Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini (The Religious Head of Iran)	3.6.1989		
225.	Shri Dharambir Sinha (Fifth and Seventh Lok Sabhas)	6.4.1989	12.4.1989	0 03	235.	Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav (Second Lok Sabha)	20.5.1989	11.8.1989	0 03
226.	Shri Gayoor Ali Khan (Fourth and Seventh Lok Sabhas)	7.4.1989			236.	Shri Shrichand Singhal (First Lok Sabha)	18.7.1989		
227.	Shri Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha (Provisional Parliament and First Lok Sabha)	27.3.1989	5.5.1989	0 02	237.	Shri T.N.Vishwanath Reddy (First and Second Lok Sabhas)	31.7.1989		
228.	Shri Maneklal Monganbhai Gandhi (First and Second Lok Sabhas)	6.5.1989	15.5.1989	0 02	238.	Shri D. Dayabhai Patel (Sixth Lok Sabha)	22.7.1989	18.8.1989	0 01
229.	Shri Bir Bahadur Singh (Rajya Sabha and Union Minister)	30.5.1989	18.7.1989	0 08	239.	Shri Anand Gopal Mukhapadhyay (Eighth Lok Sabha)	20.8.1989	11.10.1989	0 05
230.	Shri P.Muruthiah (Third Lok Sabha)	7.3.1989			240.	Smt Chandra Tripathi (Eighth Lok Sabha)	7.9.1989		
231.	Shri S.K.Dey (Third Lok Sabha)	24.5.1989			241.	Shri Badul Ram Shukla (Fifth Lok Sabha)	5.8.1989		
232.	Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharya (Fifth Lok Sabha)	30.5.1989			242.	Shri Sarjoo Prasad Pandey (Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabhas)	25.8.1989		
			243.	Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri (Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabhas)	3.9.1989				

4

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 the 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.

Types 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 2,50,098* notices of questions were received from members during the Eighth Lok Sabha as against 2,69,221 during the Seventh Lok Sabha and 1,37,045; 2,52,700; 2,64,742; 1,62,334; 1,43,651; 92,134 during Sixth, Fifth, Fourth, Third, Second and First Lok Sabha respectively. Out of the notices received, 98,390 questions, representing 39.34 per cent of the total, were admitted during the Eighth Lok Sabha. The corresponding figures for the Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, Fourth, Third, Second and First Lok Sabha respectively were 1,02,959 or 38.24 per cent; 51,209 or 37.36 per cent; 98,606 or 39.2 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 Eighth Lok Sabha 89,256 or 90.72 per cent were Unstarred; 9,115 or 9.26 per cent were Starred

and only 19 or 0.02 per cent were Short Notice Questions.

The top five Ministries to whom the largest number of questions were addressed were those of Finance 8,816, Industry 7,417, Agriculture 7,178, Railways 5,226 and Human Resource Development 4,813.

The minimum number and maximum number of questions orally answered on any particular day were 1 and 13 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 Eighth Lok Sabha and the minimum and maximum number of questions orally answered on a single day during various Sessions of the Eighth Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 22
Session-wise Disposal of Starred, Unstarred and Short Notice Questions

Years & Sessions	Starred Questions			Unstarred Questions Admitted & answered	Short Notice Questions Admitted & answered	Total of (4) + (5) + (6)
	Orally Answered	Replies laid on the table	Total Admitted			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1985						
First	42	74	116	377	1	493
Second	283	631	914	7227	3	8144
Third	150	321	471	4985	1	5457
Fourth	203	286	489	5089	-	5578
1986						
Fifth	350	618	968	9336	2	10306
Sixth	136	284	420	4294	1	4715
Seventh	149	340	489	5132	-	5621
1987						
Eighth (Pt.I)	327	659	986	9710	1	10697
Eighth (Pt.II)	136	364	500	5439	-	5939
Ninth	170	366	536	5537	5	6078
1988						
Tenth	353	751	1104	11096	2	12202
Eleventh	161	319	480	5064	1	5545
Twelfth	128	252	380	3848	-	4228
1989						
Thirteenth	306	606	912	8778	2	9692
Fourteenth (Pt.I)	125	225	350	3344	1	3695
Fourteenth (Pt.II)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3019	6096	9115	89256	19	98390

* Includes notices of 1,87,945 Starred Questions, 61, 299 Unstarred Questions and 854 Short Notice Questions.

STATEMENT 23

Disposal of Notices of Questions received from Members during the Eighth 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 and SNQ 3+4+6+8 +9+10
	Notices received	Admitted as SQ	Admitted as USQ	Notices received	Admitted as USQ	Notices received	Admitted as SNQ	SQ	Admitted as USQ	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1985										
First	560	116 (20.71)	261 (46.61)	157	115 (73.25)	52	-	-	1	493 (1.92)
Second	11856	914 (7.71)	4996 (42.14)	4503	2196 (48.77)	88	3 (3.41)	-	35 (39.77)	8144
Third	9669	471 (4.87)	3506 (36.26)	3726	1472 (39.51)	109	1 (0.92)	-	7 (6.42)	5457
Fourth	10528	489 (4.64)	3302 (31.36)	3954	1787 (45.19)	47	-	-	-	5578
1986										
Fifth	17747	968 (5.45)	6583 (37.09)	6764	2753 (40.70)	83	2 (2.41)	-	-	10306
Sixth	8051	420 (5.22)	3101 (38.52)	3056	1193 (39.04)	49	1 (2.04)	-	-	4715
Seventh	11437	489 (4.27)	3458 (30.23)	4356	1673 (38.40)	65	-	-	- (1.53)	5621
1987										
Eighth (Pt.I)	21281	966 (4.63)	7012 (32.94)	6626	2697 (40.70)	41	1 (2.43)	-	1	10697 (2.43)
Eighth (Pt.II)	11940	500 (4.18)	3954 (33.11)	3498	1485 (42.45)	30	-	-	-	5939
Ninth	11152	536 (4.80)	3943 (35.99)	3623	1594 (43.99)	63	5 (7.93)	-	-	6078
1988										
Tenth	24264	1104 (4.54)	7989 (32.92)	7105	3107 (43.72)	54	2 (3.70)	-	-	12202
Eleventh	14220	480 (3.37)	3776 (26.35)	3783	1288 (34.04)	57	1 (1.75)	-	-	5545
Twelfth	8616	380 (4.41)	2873 (33.34)	2333	975 (41.79)	37	-	-	-	4228
1989										
Thirteenth	18560	912 (4.92)	6350 (34.21)	5410	2428 (44.9)	59	2 (3.4)	-	-	9692
Fourteenth (Pt.I)	8064	350 (4.34)	2346 (29.09)	2405	998 (41.49)	12	1 (8.33)	-	-	3696
Fourteenth (Pt.II)	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
<hr/>										
	1,87,945	9115 (4.85)	63,450 (33.75)	61,299	25,761 (42.02)	854	19 (2.22)	-	45 (5.26)	98390 (39.34)

STATEMENT 24
Ministry-wise disposal of Questions

Sl.No	Name of the Ministry/ Department	No. of Questions admitted			Total
		Starred	Unstarred	SNQ	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agriculture	716	6461	1	7178
2.	Atomic Energy	119	703	-	822
3.	Civil Aviation and Tourism	388	3922	2	4312
4.	Commerce	353	3897	-	4250
5.	Communications	266	3945	2	4213
6.	Defence	177	1862	-	2039
7.	Electronics	76	686	-	762
8.	Energy	369	3626	-	3995
9.	Environment & Forests	256	2196	-	2452
10.	External Affairs	223	1571	1	1795
11.	Finance	876	7939	1	8816
12.	Food and Civil Supplies	239	2642	-	2881
13.	Food Processing Industries	20	140	-	160
14.	Health and Family Welfare	430	3915	-	4345
15.	Home Affairs	356	2785	1	3142
16.	Human Resource Development	415	4397	1	4813
17.	Industry	627	6789	1	7417
18.	Information & Broadcasting	254	2713	3	2970
19.	Labour	214	1781	2	1997
20.	Law and Justice	115	856	-	971
21.	Ocean Development	15	133	-	148
22.	Parliamentary Affairs	3	15	-	18
23.	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension	99	912	1	1012
24.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	323	3230	1	3554
25.	Planning	148	1164	-	1312
26.	Prime Minister	-	12	-	12
27.	Programme Implementation	23	188	-	211
28.	Railways	391	4835	-	5226
29.	Science and Technology	76	677	1	754
30.	Space	39	138	-	177
31.	Steel and Mines	245	2056	-	2301
32.	Textiles	290	2959	-	3249
33.	Surface Transport	235	2080	-	2315
34.	Urban Development	289	3248	-	3537
35.	Water Resources	254	1939	-	2193
36.	Welfare	99	1205	1	1305
		* 9018	**87617	19	96654

* Excludes 97 Starred Questions postponed/transferred from one Ministry to another.

** Excludes 1639 Unstarred Questions withdrawn/deleted/transferred from one Ministry to another.

STATEMENT 25

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

Years and Sessions	No. of Maximum questions	Dates	No. of Minimum questions	Dates
1985				
First	10	25.1.85	3	18.1.85
Second	11	14.5.85	5	19.3.85
				25.3.85
				29.3.85
				12.4.85
Third	12	23.8.85	3	26.7.85
				31.7.85
Fourth	13	21.11.85	1	18.11.85
				19.11.85
				13.12.85
1986				
Fifth	12	2.5.86	5	9.4.86
Sixth	10	28.7.86	5	23.7.86
Seventh	8	15.11.86	4	31.12.86
		19.11.86		21.11.86
		5.12.86		
1987				
Eighth (Pt.I)	11	25.2.87	4	5.3.87
		27.4.87		
Eighth (Pt.II)	9	3.8.87	1	30.7.87
		4.8.87		
		10.8.87		
		25.8.87		
Ninth	10	30.11.87	4	25.11.87
1988				
Tenth	10	4.5.88	4	25.4.88
Eleventh	10	30.8.88	4	27.7.88
Twelfth	12	6.12.88	5	4.11.88
				16.11.88
				17.11.88
				22.11.88
				25.11.88
				2.12.88
1989				
Thirteenth	10	10.4.89	3	14.3.89
Fourteenth (Pt.I)	10	4.8.89	3	19.7.89
Fourteenth (Pt.II)	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT 26

Total Number of Questions notices of which were received in Hindi during Eighth Lok Sabha

Sessions	No. of notices
1985	
First	107
Second	2204
Third	2092
Fourth	2202
1986	
Fifth	2930
Sixth	1312
Seventh	1863
1987	
Eighth (Pt.I)	3108
Eighth (Pt.II)	1761
Ninth	1625
1988	
Tenth	3555
Eleventh	2068
Twelfth	1414
1989	
Thirteenth	2743
Fourteenth (Pt-I)	1210
Fourteenth (Pt-II)	-
Total	30194

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

S. No	Name of the Member	Questions Admitted			Total	S. No	Name of the Member	Questions Admitted			Total
		Starred	Unstarred	Short Notice				Starred	Unstarred	Short Notice	
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Abbasi, Shri. K.J. (Domariaganj)	2	6	-	8	27.	Bairagi, Shri Balkavi (Mandsaur)	2	14	-	16
2.	Abdul, Shri Hamid (Dhubri)	16	90	-	106	28.	Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal (Tonk)	30	348	-	378
3.	Acharia, Shri Basudeb (Bankura)	68	328	2	398	29.	Baitha, Shri D.L. (Araia)	8	63	-	71
4.	Adakalaraj, Shri.L (Tiruchirapalli)	1	2	-	3	30.	Bairaman, Shri L. (Vandavasi)	-	2	-	2
5.	Adiyodi, Dr. K.G. (Calicut)	23	171	-	194	31.	Balbir Singh, Shri (Shahdol)	-	1	-	1
6.	Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash (Chandni Chowk)	19	134	-	153	32.	Bali, Smt. Vyjanthimala (South Madras)	12	51	-	63
7.	Ahmad, Shri Saifuddin (Mangaldai)	3	16	-	19	33.	Ban, Mahant Shri Deep Narain (Balrampur)	2	10	-	12
8.	Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz (Giridih)	51	313	-	364	34.	Banatwalla, Shri G.M. (Ponnani)	27	297	-	324
9.	Ahmed, Chowdhry Khurshid (Faridabad)	2	34	-	36	35.	Banerjee, Kumari Mamta (Jadavpur)	14	121	-	135
10.	Akhtar Hasan, Chowdhry (Kairana)	28	196	-	224	36.	Barman, Shri Palas (Balurghat)	-	7	-	7
11.	Alkha Ram, Chowdhry (Salumbar)	-	1	-	1	37.	Basavarajeewari, Smt (Bellary)	95	1011	-	1106
12.	Anand Singh Shri (Gonda)	25	210	-	235	38.	Basavaraju, Shri G.S. (Turmur)	111	957	-	1068
13.	Anjiah, Smt. Manamma (Secunderabad)	-	9	-	9	39.	Basheer, Shri T. (Chirayinkil)	70	664	-	734
14.	Anna Nambi Shri R. (Poilackhi)	6	81	-	87	40.	Basu, Shri Anil (Aram Bagh)	37	224	-	261
15.	Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan (Madhubani)	4	42	-	46	41.	Bhadreshwar Tanti, Shri (Kaliabar)	55	583	-	638
16.	Antony, Shri P.A. (Trichur)	4	231	-	235	42.	Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan (Andaman & Nicobar Islands)	14	189	-	203
17.	Appalanarasimham, Shri P. (Anakapalli)	1	5	-	6	43.	Bhandari, Smt D.K. (Sikkim)	38	662	-	700
18.	Arunachalam, Shri M. (Tenkasi)	2	18	-	20	44.	Bharadwaj, Shri Parasram (Sarangarh)	53	429	-	482
19.	Ataur Rahman, Shri (Barpeta)	2	12	-	14	45.	Bharat Singh, Shri (Outer Delhi)	12	91	-	103
20.	Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi (Tiruchendur)	-	15	-	15	46.	Bhatia, Shri R.L. (Amritsar)	-	4	-	4
21.	Athwal, Shri Charanjit Singh (Ropar)	-	1	-	1	47.	Bhattacharya, Smt Indumati (Hooghly)	-	16	-	16
22.	Awasthi, Shri Jagdish (Bilhar)	12	214	-	226	48.	Bhattam, Shri S.M. (Visakhapatnam)	69	756	1	826
23.	Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Bhagalpur)	-	1	-	1	49.	Bhoi, Dr Krupasindhu (Sambalpur)	60	734	-	794
24.	Bachchan, Shri Amitabh (Allahabad)	3	27	-	30	50.	Bhoopathy, Shri G. (Peddapalli)	38	265	-	303
25.	Baghel, Shri Pratap Singh (Dhar)	2	7	-	9	51.	Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B. (Satara)	17	347	-	364
26.	Bagun, Sumbhu, Shri (Singhbhum)	-	2	-	2	52.	Bhoye Shri R.M. (Dhule)	55	680	-	735
						53.	Bhoye, Shri S.S. (Malegaon)	1	14	-	15
						54.	Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh (Jhabua)	54	314	-	368
						55.	Birinder Singh, Shri (Hisar)	4	38	-	42
						56.	Biawas, Shri Ajoy (Tripura)	47	307	-	354

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 27 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
57.	Budania, Shri Narendra (Churu)	2	5	-	7	86.	Datta, Shri Amal (Diamond Harbour)	50	317	-	367
58.	Chaliha, Shri Parag (Jorhat)	10	75	-	85	87.	Deb, Shri Sarat Kumar (Kendrapara)	-	2	-	2
59.	Chandrashekarappa, Shri T.V. (Shimoga)	4	36	-	40	88.	Dennis, Shri N. (Nagarcoil)	61	600	-	661
60.	Chandresh Kumari, Smt (Kangra)	-	4	-	4	89.	Deo, Shri K.P. Singh (Dhenkanal)	1	4	-	5
61.	Charles, Shri A. (Trivandrum)	23	117	-	140	90.	Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. (Parvathipuram)	3	6	-	9
62.	Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra (Kanpur)	8	65	-	73	91.	Deora, Shri Murlil (Bombay South)	9	70	-	79
63.	Chatterjee, Shri Somnath (Bolpur)	5	62	1	68	92.	Desai, Shri B.V. (Rajehar)	69	474	-	543
64.	Chaturvedi, Smt Vidyavati (Khajuraho)	9	116	-	125	93.	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan (Silchar)	6	9	-	15
65.	Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh (Bikaner)	8	47	-	55	94.	Devarajan, Shri B. (Rasipuram)	-	2	-	2
66.	Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao (Nanded)	2	40	-	42	95.	Devi, Prof. Chandra Bhanu (Balai)	33	221	-	254
67.	Chavan, Smt Premalabai (Karad)	-	2	-	2	96.	Dhariwal, Shri Shanti (Kota)	62	700	-	762
68.	Chidambaram, Shri P. (Sivaganga)	-	15	-	15	97.	Digal, Shri Radhakanta (Phuibani)	33	686	-	719
69.	Chinta Mohan, Dr (Tirupati)	46	421	-	467	98.	Dighe, Shri Sharad (Bombay North Centre)	57	285	-	342
70.	Choubey, Shri Narayan (Midnapore)	41	376	-	417	99.	Digvijay, Sinh Shri (Surendra Nagar)	46	236	-	282
71.	Choudhary, Shri Nandlal (Sagar)	1	135	-	136	100.	Digvijay Singh, Shri (Rajgarh)	2	36	-	38
72.	Chaudhary, Smt. Usha (Amravati)	34	292	-	326	101.	Dikshit, Smt. Sheila (Kannauj)	2	13	-	15
73.	Choudhary, Shri Jagannath (Ballia)	4	11	-	15	102.	Dinesh Singh, Shri (Partapgarh)	2	41	-	43
74.	Choudhary, Shri Samar Brahma (Kokrajhar)	3	21	-	24	103.	Dogra, Shri G.L. (Udhampur)	-	4	-	4
75.	Chowdhary, Shri Kamal (Hoshiarpur)	14	403	-	417	104.	Dongaonkar, Shri Sahabrao Patil (Aurangabad)	1	4	-	5
76.	Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin (Katwa)	42	229	1	272	105.	Dora, Shri H.A. (Srikakulam)	23	112	-	135
77.	Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh (Kaira)	-	3	-	3	106.	Dube, Shri Bhisma Dev (Banda)	-	2	-	2
78.	Daga, Shri Mool Chand (Pali)	75	617	-	692	107.	Engti, Shri Biren Singh (Autonomous District)	-	3	-	3
79.	Dalwai, Shri Hussain (Ratnagiri)	39	549	-	588	108.	Faleiro, Shri Eduardo (Mormugao)	7	37	-	44
80.	Damor, Shri Somjibhai (Dohad)	11	124	-	135	109.	Gadgil, Shri V.N. (Pune)	1	39	-	40
81.	Dandavate, Prof Madhu (Rajapur)	77	724	-	801	110.	Gadhvi, Shri B.K. (Banaskantha)	2	24	-	26
82.	Dardi, Shri Teja Singh (Bhatinda)	30	168	-	198	111.	Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh (Baroda)	48	546	-	594
83.	Das, Shri Anandi Charan (Jaipur)	27	407	-	434	112.	Gamit, Shri C.D. (Mandvi)	24	192	-	216
84.	Das, Shri R.P. (Krishnagar)	34	322	-	356	113.	Ganga Ram, Shri (Firozabad)	11	120	-	131
85.	Das, Shri Sudarsan (Karimganj)	5	70	-	75	114.	Gavali, Shri Sitaram J. (Dadra and Nagar Haveli)	15	112	-	127
						115.	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya (Ndruba)	11	49	-	60

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 27 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
116.	Gholap, Shri S.G. (Thane)	62	256	-	318	146.	Jangde, Shri Khalan Ram (Bilaspur)	-	10	-	10
117.	Ghosal, Shri Dabi (Barrackpore)	-	26	-	31	147.	Jatav, Shri Kammodi Lal (Morena)	38	108	-	146
118.	Ghosh, Prof. Bimal Kanti (Serampore)	18	118	-	136	148.	Jayamohan, Shri A. (Triuppattur)	12	42	-	54
119.	Gill, Shri Mewa Singh (Ludhiana)	6	34	-	40	149.	Jeevarathinam, Shri R. (Arakkonam)	4	54	-	58
120.	Gomango, Shri Giridhar (Koraput)	14	139	-	153	150.	Jena, Shri Chintamani (Balasore)	138	1296	1	1435
121.	Goswamy, Smt Bibha Ghosh (Nabadwip)	10	119	-	129	151.	Jhansi Lakshmi, Smt.N.P. (Chittoor)	34	274	-	308
122.	Goswamy, Shri Dinesh (Guwahati)	22	178	-	200	152.	Jhikram, Shri Mohan Lal (Mandla)	11	91	-	102
123.	Goud, Shri T. Bala (Nizamabad)	23	349	-	372	153.	Jitendra Prasad, Shri (Shahjahanpur)	32	219	-	251
124.	Gounder, Shri A.S. (Palani)	-	3	-	3	154.	Jitendra Singh, Shri (Maharajganj)	3	24	-	27
125.	Gowda, Shri H.N.Nanje (Hassan)	116	735	-	851	155.	Jujhar Singh, Shri (Jhalawar)	5	36	-	41
126.	Gowda, Shri K.V. Shankara (Mandya)	21	156	-	177	156.	Kakade, Shri Sambhajirao (Baramati)	12	47	-	59
127.	Guha, Dr. (Smt) Phulrenu (Contai)	38	471	-	509	157.	Kalanidhi, Dr A. (Madras Central)	2	24	-	26
128.	Gupta, Shri Indrajit (Basirhat)	71	457	-	528	158.	Kalpna Devi, Dr T. (Warangal)	35	367	-	402
129.	Gupta, Shri. Janak Raj (Jammu)	10	111	-	121	159.	Kamal Nath, Shri (Chhindwara)	45	287	-	332
130.	Gupta, Smt Prabhavati (Matihari)	37	169	-	206	160.	Kamat, Shri Gurudas (Bombay North East)	32	380	-	412
131.	Guraddi, Shri S.M. (Bijapur)	91	711	-	802	161.	Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulsiram (Osmanabad)	1	48	-	49
132.	Halder, Prof M.R. (Mathurapur)	5	28	-	33	162.	Kamla Kumari (Palamau)	1	9	-	10
133.	Hannan, Mollah Shri (Uluberia)	49	347	-	396	163.	Kanan, Shri P (Truchengoda)	2	18	-	20
134.	Hansda, Shri Motilal (Jhargram)	4	148	-	152	164.	Ken, Shri Lala Ram (Baihana)	80	3	-	83
135.	Haren Bhunuj Shri (Dibrugarh)	3	10	-	13	165.	Keyur Bhushan, Shri (Raipur)	2	27	-	29
136.	Hembrom, Shri Seth, (Rajmaha)	-	3	-	3	166.	Khan, Shri Arif Mohammed (Bahaich)	3	30	-	33
137.	Hetram, Shri (Sirea)	3	40	-	43	167.	Khan, Shri Aslam Sher (Betul)	1	8	-	9
138.	Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal (Murshidabad)	7	172	-	179	168.	Khan, Shri Khurshed Alam (Farrukhabad)	2	34	-	36
139.	Iyer, Shri V.S. Krishna (Bangalore South)	108	1267	2	1377	169.	Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub (Jhunjhunu)	8	82	-	90
140.	Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji (Jamnagar)	42	358	-	400	170.	Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub (Udhampur)	8	31	-	39
141.	Jagathrakshakan, Dr S. (Chengalpatin)	4	32	-	36	171.	Khan, Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali (Etah)	39	608	-	647
142.	Jaideep Singh Shri (Godhra)	-	1	-	1	172.	Khan, Shri Rahim (Faridabad)	2	35	-	37
143.	Jain, Shri Balchander (Damoh)	15	126	-	141	173.	Khan, Shri Zuffiqar Ali (Rampur)	-	16	-	16
144.	Jain, Shri Virshi Chander (Barmer)	82	824	-	906	174.	Khatri, Shri Nirmal (Faizabad)	21	181	-	202
145.	Janarthanan, Shri M.R. (Tirunelveli)	8	50	-	58	175.	Khirhar, Shri R.S. (Sitamarhi)	1	7	-	8

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1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
176.	Kishu, Shri Prithvi Chand (Kumka)	-	2	-	2	206.	Mane, Shri R.S (Ichalkaranji)	12	112	-	124
177.	Kolandaivelu Shri P. (Gobichethipalayam)	46	177	-	223	207.	Manorma Singh, Smt (Banka)	23	86	-	109
178.	Konyak, Shri Chingwang (Nagaland)	-	22	-	22	208.	Marvendra Singh, Shri (Mathura)	13	263	-	276
179.	Kosharam, Shri K.T. (Trichhendur)	4	9	-	13	209.	Mavani, Smt Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai (Rajkot)	44	434	-	478
180.	Krishna Kumar, Shri S. (Quilon)	4	29	-	33	210.	Meena, Shri Ram Kumar (Swai Madhopur)	1	2	-	3
181.	Krishna Singh, Shri (Bhind)	31	350	-	381	211.	Mehta, Shri Harobhai (Ahmedabad)	10	103	-	113
182.	Kujur, Shri Maurice (Sundergarh)	-	17	-	17	212.	Meijinlung, Prof. Kamson (Outer Manipur)	1	19	-	20
183.	Kumar, Smt Maera, (Bijnor)	7	40	-	47	213.	Mishra, Shri G.S. (Seoni)	-	11	-	11
184.	Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R. (Salem)	50	431	1	482	214.	Mishra Dr Prabhat Kumar (Janjgir)	22	110	-	132
185.	Kunjambu, Shri (Adoor)	34	325	-	359	215.	Mishra, Shri RamNagina (Salempur)	4	6	-	10
186.	Kunwar Ram, Shri (Nawada)	19	191	-	210	216.	Mishra, Shri Shripati (Machhalishahr)	-	1	-	1
187.	Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K. (Coimbatore)	5	145	-	150	217.	Mishra, Shri Vijay Kumar (Darbhanga)	8	60	-	68
188.	Kurien, Prof P.J. (Idukki)	74	807	-	881	218.	Mishra, Shri Uma Kant (Mirzapur)	3	7	-	10
189.	Kurup, Shri Suresh (Kottayam)	39	459	2	500	219.	Misra, Shri Nityananda (Balangir)	25	294	-	319
190.	Lal Duhoma, Shri (Mizoram)	1	17	-	18	220.	Misra, Shri Satyagopal (Tamluk)	44	297	-	341
191.	Law, Shri Asutosh (Dum-Dum)	2	13	-	15	221.	Modi, Shri Vishnu (Ajmer)	37	363	-	400
192.	Lowang, Shri Wangpha (Arunachal)	1	24	-	25	222.	Mohandas, Shri K (Mukundapuram)	28	330	-	358
193.	Madhuree Singh, Smt (Purnea)	47	342	-	389	223.	Mohanty, Shri Braja Mohan (Puri)	85	411	-	466
194.	Mahajan, Shri Y.S. (Jaigaon)	42	347	-	389	224.	More, Prof Ramkrishna (Khed)	71	531	1	603
195.	Mahalingam, Shri M. (Nagapattinam)	-	44	-	44	225.	Mottial Singh, Shri (Sidhi)	3	33	-	36
196.	Mahata, Shri Chitta (Purulia)	42	223	-	285	226.	Mukherjee, Smt. Geeta (Panskura)	85	602	-	687
197.	Mahendra Singh, Shri (Guna)	57	548	-	605	227.	Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal (Asansol)	-	1	-	1
198.	Maken, Shri Lalit (South Delhi)	2	20	2	24	228.	Mundackal, Shri George Joseph (Muvattupazha)	5	26	-	31
199.	Makwana, Shri Narsinh (Dhandhuka)	13	101	-	114	229.	Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das (Howrah)	38	367	-	405
200.	Malik, Shri DharamPal Singh (Sonapat)	114	723	-	837	230.	Murmu, Shri Sidha Lal (Mayurbhani)	2	44	-	46
201.	Malik, Shri Purna Chandra (Durgapur)	20	271	-	291	231.	Murthy, Shri M.V Chandrasekhara (Kanakapura)	58	306	-	366
202.	Mallick, Shri Lakshman (Jagatsinghpur)	86	744	-	830	232.	Murugaiiah, Shri A.R. (Karur)	-	1	-	1
203.	Malviya, Shri Bepulal (Shajapur)	-	11	-	11	233.	Mushran, Shri Ajay (Jabalpur)	19	563	-	582
204.	Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar (Joynagar)	40	966	-	1006	234.	Muttemwar, Shri Vias (Chinur)	55	325	-	380
205.	Mane, Shri Murlidhar (Nasik)	35	396	-	431	235.	Naik, Shri G. Devaraya (Kanara)	5	23	-	28

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STATEMENT 27 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
236.	Naik, Shri Shantaram (Panaji)	60	703	-	763	266.	Patel, Shri H.M. (Sabarkantha)	20	127	-	147
237.	Naikar, Shri D.K. (Dhanwad North)	4	35	-	39	267.	Patel, Shri Mohanbhai (Junagarh)	138	973	-	1111
238.	Namgyal, Shri P. (Ladakh)	28	106	-	134	268.	Patel, Shri Ram Pujan (Phulphur)	30	225	-	255
239.	Natarajan, Shri K.R. (Dindigul)	-	1	-	1	269.	Patel, Shri Shantilal (Godhra)	28	224	-	252
240.	Negi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh (Garhwal)	-	1	-	1	270.	Patel, Shri Uttambhai H. (Bulsar)	18	169	-	187
241.	Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar (Rai Bareilly)	1	31	-	32	271.	Pathak, Shri Ananda (Darjeeling)	50	352	-	402
242.	Netam, Shri Arvind (Kankar)	7	62	-	69	272.	Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore (Sahasra)	10	90	-	100
243.	Nikhara, Shri Rameshwar (Hoshangabad)	3	49	-	52	273.	Patil, Shri Balasaheb, Vikhe (Kopergaon)	115	1233	2	1350
244.	Nihal Singh, Shri (Agra)	-	8	-	8	274.	Patil, Shri D.B. (Kulaba)	23	262	-	285
245.	Odedra, Shri Bharat Kumar (Porbander)	2	57	-	59	275.	Patil, Shri H.B. (Bagalkot)	51	467	-	518
246.	Oraon, Smt Sumati (Lohardaga)	-	34	-	34	276.	Patil, Shri Prakash V. (Sangli)	44	674	-	718
247.	Owais, Shri Sultan Salahuddin (Hyderabad)	1	15	-	16	277.	Patil, Shri Utamrao (Yavatmal)	7	53	-	60
248.	Padayachi, Shri S.S. Ramaswamy (Tindivaram)	-	1	-	1	278.	Patil, Shri Virendra (Gulbarga)	3	17	-	20
249.	Pakeer Mohamed, Shri E.S.M (Mayuram)	-	36	-	36	279.	Patil, Shri Vijay N. (Erandol)	61	557	-	618
250.	Palakondrayadu, Shri S. (Rajampet)	1	222	-	223	280.	Patil, Shri Yashwantrao Goadakh (Ahmednagar)	83	783	-	866
251.	Pandey, Shri Damodar (Hazaribagh)	-	1	-	1	281.	Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath (Kalahandi)	97	781	-	878
252.	Pandey, Shri Kali Prasad (Gopalganj)	55	724	-	779	282.	Pattnaik, Smt Jayanti (Cuttack)	104	1582	-	1686
253.	Pandey, Shri Madan (Gorakhpur)	19	176	-	195	283.	Pawar, Shri Satyanarayan (Ujjain)	4	36	-	40
254.	Pandey, Shri Manoj (Pettiah)	1	17	-	18	284.	Penchalaiah, Shri P. (Nellore)	15	160	-	175
255.	Pandey, Shri Raj Mangal (Deoria)	-	2	-	2	285.	Peruman, Dr P.Vaital (Chidambaram)	13	97	-	110
256.	Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani (Bhubaneswar)	15	149	-	164	286.	Pilot, Shri Rajesh (Dausa)	1	4	-	5
257.	Panigrahi, Shri Sriballab (Deogarh)	74	784	-	858	287.	Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram (Chandrapur)	3	27	-	30
258.	Panika, Shri RamPyare (Roberts Garh)	46	158	-	204	288.	Prabhakar, Smt. Sunderwati Nawal (Karol Bagh)	2	17	-	19
259.	Parashar, Prof Nerain Chand (Hamirpur)	91	1836	-	1927	289.	Prabhu, Shri R. (Nilgiri)	2	19	-	21
260.	Pardhi, Shri Keshoro (Bhandara)	4	65	-	69	290.	Pradhan, Shri K.N. (Bhopal)	16	100	-	116
261.	Paawan, Shri Ram Bhagat (Roosara)	58	498	-	556	291.	Pradhani, Shri K. (Navrangpur)	46	713	-	759
262.	Patel, Dr A.K. (Mehsana)	101	758	-	859	292.	Prakash Chandra, Shri (Barh)	81	504	1	586
263.	Patel, Shri Ahmed M. (Broach)	1	12	-	13	293.	Prasad, Shri Jagannath (Mohalal Gunj)	9	64	-	73
264.	Patel, Shri C.D. (Surat)	2	4	-	6	294.	Prasad, Dr Senkta (Mierikh)	-	3	-	3
265.	Patel, Shri G.I. (Gandhinagar)	3	10	-	13	295.	Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa (Chamarejanagar)	89	311	-	400

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STATEMENT 27 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
296.	Purna Chanda, Shri (Hathras)	-	15	-	15	320.	Ramulu, Shri H.G. (Koppal)	7	136	-	143
297.	Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal (Nagpur)	150	946	-	1096	321.	Rao, Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara (Amalpuram)	19	120	-	139
298.	Purushothaman, Shri Kakkom (Alleppey)	63	731	-	794	322.	Rao, Shri Birendra Singh (Mahendra Garh)	-	8	-	8
299.	Pushpa Devi, Kumari (Raigarh)	28	31	-	59	323.	Rao, Dr G. Vijay Rama (Siddipet)	70	707	-	777
300.	Qureshi, Shri Aziz (Satna)	5	47	-	52	324.	Rao, Shri K.S. (Machilipatnam)	10	240	-	250
301.	Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary (Etawah)	1	-	-	1	325.	Rao, Shri C.H. Srihari (Rajahmundry)	45	285	-	330
302.	Rai, Shri I. Rama (Kasaragod)	12	58	-	70	326.	Rao, Shri V. Krishna (Chikbalapur)	53	303	-	356
303.	Rai, Shri Raj Kumar (Ghosi)	81	853	-	934	327.	Rao, Shri Sobhanadreeswara (Vijayawada)	81	601	-	682
304.	Rai, Shri Ramdeo (Samastipur)	1	3	-	4	328.	Rath, Shri Somnath (Aska)	101	964	-	1065
305.	Rajeshwaran, Dr V. (Ramanathapuram)	2	24	-	26	329.	Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh (Chhota Udaipur)	102	993	-	1095
306.	Rajhans, Dr G.S. (Jhanjharpur)	105	657	-	762	330.	Rathod, Shri Uttam (Hungoli)	51	265	-	316
307.	Raju, Shri Anand Gajapati (Bobbili)	-	6	-	6	331.	Rathore, Shri Mohar Singh (Churu)	-	9	-	9
308.	Raju, Shri Vijay Kumar (Narasapur)	1	16	-	17	332.	Ratnam, Shri N.Venkata (Tenali)	6	153	-	159
309.	Ram, Shri Ram Ratan (Hajipur)	-	19	-	19	333.	Raut, Shri Bhola (Begaha)	-	2	-	2
310.	Ram Shri Ramwarup (Gaya)	22	140	-	162	334.	Ravani, Shri Navin (Amreli)	7	24	-	31
311.	Ram Dhan, Shri (Lalganj)	32	197	-	229	335.	Rawat, Shri Harish (Almora)	139	1511	-	1650
312.	Ram Prakash, Choudhary (Ambala)	25	276	-	301	336.	Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad (Barabanki)	36	393	-	429
313.	Ram Samujhawan, Shri (Saidpur)	4	76	-	80	337.	Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal (Banswara)	1	25	-	26
314.	Ram Singh, Shri (Hardwar)	4	14	-	18	338.	Reddy, Shri B.N. (Miryalyuda)	4	36	-	40
315.	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally (Cannanore)	88	1460	-	1548	339.	Reddy, Shri Bazawada Papi (Ongole)	3	31	-	34
316.	Ramaiah, Shri B.B. (Eluru)	14	100	-	114	340.	Reddy, Shri C. Janga (Hanamkonda)	118	743	-	861
317.	Ramaiah, Shri Sode (Bhadracharam)	6	144	-	150	341.	Reddy, Shri C. Madhav (Adilabad)	93	705	-	798
318.	Ramamurthy, Shri K. (Krishnagiri)	74	631	-	705	342.	Reddy, Shri D.N. (Cuddapah)	30	285	-	315
319.	Ramoowalla, Shri Balwant Singh (Sangrur)	120	749	-	869	343.	Reddy, Shri E. Ayyapu (Kumool)	44	566	-	610
						344.	Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra (Hindupur)	63	459	-	522
						345.	Reddy, Shri M. Subba (Namdyal)	3	64	-	67
						346.	Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma (Nalgonda)	121	795	-	916
						347.	Reddy, Shri Manik (Medak)	83	769	-	852
						348.	Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal (Mahboobnagar)	21	91	-	112

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STATEMENT 27 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
349.	Riyan, Shri Baju Ban (Tripura East)	13	84	-	97	380.	Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu (Vidisha)	32	267	-	299
350.	Roy, Dr Sudhir (Burdwan)	41	351	-	392	381.	Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna (Fatehpur)	10	63	-	73
351.	Raypradhan, Shri Amar (Coochbehar)	58	325	-	383	382.	Shervani, Shri Saleem I. (Budaun)	6	54	-	60
352.	Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar (Vishnupur)	23	181	-	204	383.	Shingda, Shri D.B. (Dahanu)	-	5	-	5
353.	Saha, Shri Gadadhar (Birbhum)	16	155	-	171	384.	Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan (Mahasamund)	-	4	-	4
354.	Sahi, Smt. Krishna (Begusarai)	3	17	-	20	385.	Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd. (Muradabad)	14	301	-	315
355.	Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad (Ranchi)	4	28	-	32	386.	Sidnal, Shri S.B. (Belgaum)	53	375	-	428
356.	Saikia, Shri Muhiram (Nagaur)	7	37	-	44	387.	Singaravadivel, Shri S (Thanjavur)	-	48	-	48
357.	Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman (Manjeri)	-	7	-	7	388.	Singh, Shri Arjun (South Delhi)	-	1	-	1
358.	Salahuddin, Shri (Godda)	5	44	-	49	389.	Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap (Pilibhit)	1	1	-	2
359.	Samant, Dr Datta (Bombay South Central)	43	335	-	378	390.	Singh, Shri K.N. (Hapur)	-	1	-	1
360.	Sambu, Shri Chimata (Bapatla)	15	394	-	409	391.	Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad (Jaunpur)	47	770	-	817
361.	Sonyal, Shri Manik (Jaipaliguri)	9	90	-	99	392.	Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap (Maharajganj)	11	111	-	122
362.	Sayeed, Shri P.M. (Lakshadweep)	87	831	-	918	393.	Singh, Shri N. Tombi (Inner Manipur)	24	229	-	253
363.	Selvendran, Shri P. (Periyakulam)	-	7	-	7	394.	Singh, Shri Raj Karan (Sultanpur)	2	29	-	31
364.	Sen, Shri Bholanath (Calcutta South)	16	227	-	243	395.	Singh, Shri Ram Bahadur (Chapra)	31	190	-	221
365.	Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad (Bhadrak)	51	469	-	520	396.	Singh, Shri Ram Pal (Amroha)	2	3	-	5
366.	Shah, Shri Anoopchand (Bombay North)	18	124	-	142	397.	Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad (Jahanabad)	55	655	-	710
367.	Shahabuddin, Shri Syed (Krishnaganj)	48	1255	-	1303	398.	Singh, Shri Rana Mr (Kaiserganj)	-	1	1	?
368.	Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar Prasad (Muzaffarpur)	16	113	-	129	399.	Singh, Shri S. D. (Dhanbad)	1	41	-	42
369.	Shailesh, Dr B.L. (Chau)	89	1388	-	1477	400.	Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar (Azamgarh)	4	72	-	76
370.	Shaktawat, Prof Nirmala Kumari (Chittorgarh)	34	340	-	374	401.	Singh, Shri Shivendra Bahadur (Rajnandgaon)	11	51	-	62
371.	Shaminder Singh, Bhai (Faridkot)	-	10	-	10	402.	Singh, Shri Surendra Pal (Bulandshahr)	-	2	-	2
372.	Shanker Lal, Shri (Pali)	4	4	-	8	403.	Singh, Shri Swami Prasad (Hamirpur)	2	92	-	94
373.	Shankhar, Shri Ashkaran (Ghatampur)	-	21	-	21	404.	Sinha, Shri Atish Chandra (Berhampur)	46	269	-	315
374.	Shanmugam, Shri A.C (Vellore)	2	19	-	21	405.	Sinha, Smt Kishori (Vaishali)	86	606	-	692
375.	Shanmugam, Shri P (Pondichery)	-	10	-	10	406.	Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narain (Aurangabad)	71	505	-	576
376.	Shanti Devi, Smt. (Sambal)	-	5	-	5	407.	Sodi, Shri Mankuram (Bastar)	8	57	-	65
377.	Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal (Karnal)	18	162	-	180	408.	Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh (Aonia)	1	9	-	10
378.	Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore (Jaipur)	1	-	-	1	409.	Solanki, Shri Natavar Sinh (Kapad Ganj)	4	18	-	22
379.	Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore (Balaghat)	-	2	-	2						

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STATEMENT 27 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
410.	Somu, Shri N.V.N. (Madras North)	-	3	-	3	442.	Tur, Shri Tarlochan Singh (Taran Taran)	6	21	-	27
411.	Soren, Shri Harihar (Keonjhar)	31	616	-	647	443.	Tyagi, Shri Dharam Vir Singh (Muzaffarnagar)	-	33	-	33
412.	Sundarajan, Shri N. (Sivakasi)	1	25	-	26	444.	Urnkrishnan, Shri K.P. (Badagara)	24	265	-	289
413.	Soz, Prof Salfuddin (Baramulla)	29	141	-	170	445.	Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai (Patan)	-	6	-	6
414.	Sukh Ram, Shri (Mandi)	-	6	-	6	446.	Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S. (Cuddalore)	14	174	-	188
415.	Sultanpuri, Shri K.D. (Simla)	18	224	-	242	447.	Venkatesh, Dr V. (Kolar)	88	671	-	759
416.	Suman, Shri R.P. (Akbarpur)	21	135	-	156	448.	Verma, Dr Chandra Shekhar (Khagaria)	8	36	-	44
417.	Sundaraj, Shri N. (Puduchottai)	1	13	-	14	449.	Verma, Smt Usha (Kheri)	6	57	-	63
418.	Sunder Lal, Shri (Hardwar)	-	3	-	3	450.	Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S. (Palghat)	45	509	-	554
419.	Sunder Singh, Chaudhary (Phillyaur)	-	13	-	13	451.	Vir Sen, Shri (Khurja)	-	13	-	13
420.	Sunil Dutt, Shri (Bombay North-West)	2	3	-	5	452.	Wadiyar, Shri Srikantha Datta Narasimharaja (Mysore)	40	782	-	822
421.	Suryavansi, Shri Narsingh (Bidar)	33	659	-	692	453.	Walia, Shri Charanjit Singh (Patiala)	5	9	-	14
422.	Swamy, Shri D. Narayana (Anantapur)	9	35	-	44	454.	Wasnik, Shri Mukul (Buldhana)	22	347	-	369
423.	Swamy, Shri Katuri Narayana (Navararapet)	2	20	-	22	455.	Yadav, Shri Bal Ram Singh (Mainpuri)	4	44	-	48
424.	Swell, Shri G.S. (Shillong)	17	124	-	141	456.	Yadav, Shri D.P. (Monghyr)	6	39	-	45
425.	Tandel, Shri Gopal K. (Daman & Diu)	-	15	-	15	457.	Yadav, Shri Kailash (Jalesar)	1	11	-	12
426.	Tariq Anwar, Shri (Katihar)	8	62	-	70	458.	Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad (Madhopura)	2	25	-	27
427.	Tewary, Prof K.K. (Buxar)	11	27	1	39	459.	Yadav, Shri R.N. (Parbhani)	1	7	-	8
428.	Thakkar, Smt Usha (Kutch)	1	17	-	18	460.	Yadav, Shri Ram Singh (Alwar)	4	36	-	40
429.	Thakur, Shri C.P. (Patna)	24	130	-	154	461.	Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal (Varanasi)	2	9	-	11
430.	Thangaraju, Shri S. (Parambatur)	2	3	-	5	462.	Yadav, Shri Subhash (Khargone)	93	615	-	708
431.	Thara Devi, Kumari D.K. (Chikmagalur)	5	92	-	97	463.	Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar (Nalanda)	61	458	-	519
432.	Thomas, Prof K.V. (Ernakulam)	87	749	-	836	464.	Yazdani, Dr. Golam (Raiganj)	2	26	-	28
433.	Thomas, Shri Thampam (Mavelikara)	67	361	-	428	465.	Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad (Chitra)	7	119	-	126
434.	Thota, Shri Gopala Krishna (Kakinada)	11	43	-	54	466.	Zainal Abedin, Shri (Jangipur)	17	165	-	182
435.	Thungon, Shri P.K. (Arunachal West)	-	9	-	9	467.	Zainul Basher, Shri (Ghaziipur)	6	97	-	103
436.	Tigga, Shri Simon (Khunti)	1	143	-	144						
437.	Tirakey Shri Piyus (Alipurduars)	9	299	-	308						
438.	Tomar, Smt Usha Rani (Aligarh)	-	2	-	2						
439.	Tripathi, Dr (Smt) Chandra Shekhar (Khalibhabad)	77	707	-	784						
440.	Tripathi, Smt Chandra (Chandauli)	-	1	-	1						
441.	Tulsiram, Shri V. (Nagarkurnool)	83	1088	-	1151						

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 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 Eighth Lok Sabha

During the tenure of the Eighth 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 333, of which 92 related to financial subjects. The Constitution was amended 10 times. Two of the most important constitution Amendment Acts were The Constitution (Fifty-second) Amendment Act, 1985 (popularly known as the Anti-defection Act) and The Constitution (Sixty-first) Amendment Act, 1988 (dealing with electoral reforms). Two other important Constitution (Amendment) Bills, namely The Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1989 and The Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1989, popularly known as the Panchayati Raj Bill and Nagarpalika Bill, respectively, were passed by the Lok Sabha. However, these two Bills were negatived by the Rajya Sabha.

Among the important enactments in the administrative field, mention may be made of The Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985; The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 1985; The Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Act, 1986; The State of Mizoram Act, 1986; The State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986 and The Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act, 1987.

In the social sphere, mention may be made of the Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1986; The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986; The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986; The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 and The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

On the financial and banking matters, some of the important Acts were the Finance Act, 1985; The Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987 and 1988; The National Housing Bank Act, 1987 and The Small Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1989.

In the legal and parliamentary fields, mention may be made of The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Services) Amendment Act, 1985 and 1986; The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1988; The Representation of the People Amendment Act, 1987, 1988 and 1989.

Other noteworthy legislations enacted by the Eighth Lok Sabha were The Environment (Protection) Amendment Act, 1986; The Consumer Protection Act, 1986; The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Act, 1987; The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Act, 1988 and The Forest (Conservation) Amendment Act, 1988.

Statement 28 indicates the volume of legislation passed year-wise during the Years 1935 to 1989. Statement 29 to 34 show the Bills passed, subject wise arrangement of Acts, Bills referred to Joint/Select Committees, Financial Business discussed, dissolution and voting on Demands for Grants and Ordinances promulgated by the President during the Eighth 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	1977	48
1936	24	1950	80	1964	56	1978	50
1937	29	1951	72	1965	51	1979	32
1938	26	1952	82	1966	57	1980	72
1939	42	1953	58	1967	38	1981	62
1940	42	1954	54	1968	67	1982	73
1941	27	1955	60	1969	58	1983	49
1942	26	1956	106	1970	53	1984	73
1943	30	1957	68	1971	87	1985	92
1944	18	1958	59	1972	82	1986	71
1945	11	1959	63	1973	70	1987	61
1946	38	1960	67	1974	68	1988	71
1947	38	1961	63	1975	57	1989	38
1948	62	1962	68	1976	118		

STATEMENT 29

Analytical chart regarding Bills passed by Eighth 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														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1. No. of sittings during which Bills were considered	5	17	19	19	19	19	17	12	19	120	20	24	15	13	3
2. No. of Bills introduced	10	23	25	24	20	14	25	18	17	13	21	16	10	23	11
	(4)	(5)	(5)	(4)	(4)	(7)	(4)	(6)	(6)	(7)	(11)	(8)	(5)	(3)	(1)
3. No. of Bills considered	14	28	25	30	26	19	31	23	20	22	35	24	15	22	15
4. No. of Bills referred to Joint Committee	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. No. of Bills referred to Select Committee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. No. of Bills withdrawn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. No. of Bills negatived	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. No. of Bills passed*	14	27	24	30	24	19	30	23	19	20	34	24	15	22	15
9. No. of Bills on which debate was adjourned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. No. of Bills on which discussion was not concluded	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. No. of Bills pending at the end of the session	-	1	7	5	5	7	9	10	13	12	10	12	12	16	11
12. No. of amendments tabled	139	235	588	231	515	332	439	108	594	195	246	333	396	105	191
13. No. of amendments moved	29	130	146	102	246	146	86	63	152	74	201	140	163	36	99
14. No. of amendments withdrawn, not pressed or barred	6	11	26	15	21	49	63	7	4	16	10	10	18	1	17
15. No. of amendments accepted	8	28	2	28	90	10	2	44	6	17	77	26	6	35	22
16. No. of amendments negatived	15	91	118	59	135	87	21	12	143	41	114	104	139	-	60

*Including Six Bills returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments which were considered and agreed to by Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 30

Acts passed by Parliament during the Eighth Lok Sabha (Arranged Subject-wise)
(Acts indicated with asterisks were treated as Money or Financial Bills)

I. Administration

1. The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Act, 1985.
2. The Gangtok Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1985.
3. The Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985.
4. The National Security (Amendment) Act, 1985.
5. The Government of Union Territories (Amendment) Act, 1985.
6. The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985.
7. The Arms (Amendment) Act, 1985.
8. The Terrorist Affected (Special Courts) Amendment Act, 1985.
9. The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention Amendment) Act, 1985.
10. The Essential Services Maintenance (Amendment) Act, 1985.
11. The Criminal Law Amendment (Amending) Act, 1985.
12. The Intelligence Organisations (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1985.
13. The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1985.
14. The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Act, 1985.
15. The President's Pension (Amendment) Act, 1985*.
16. The Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Act, 1986.
17. The State of Mizoram Act, 1986.
18. The Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Act, 1986.
19. The National Security Guard Act, 1986.
20. The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1986.
21. The State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986.
22. The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1987.
23. The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Act, 1987.
24. The Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act, 1987.
25. The State of Arunachal Pradesh (Amendment) Act, 1987.
26. The National Security (Amendment) Act, 1987.
27. The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987.
28. The Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Act, 1987.
29. The Chandigarh (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1987.
30. The Delhi Administration (Amendment) Act, 1988.
31. The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1988.
32. The Authorised Translation (Central Laws) Amendment Act, 1988.
33. The Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Amendment Act, 1988.
34. The Special Protection Group Act, 1988.
35. The Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1988.
36. The Arms (Amendment) Act, 1988.
37. The National Security (Amendment) Act, 1988.
38. The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
39. The State of Arunachal Pradesh (Amendment) Act, 1988.
40. The Commission of Inquiry (Amendment) Act, 1988.
41. The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1988.
42. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1988.
43. The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 1988.
44. The Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Act, 1989.

45. The Punjab Pre-emption (Chandigarh and Delhi Repeal) Act, 1989.

II. Agriculture and Irrigation

1. The Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Amendment Act, 1985.
2. The Inter-State Water Dispute (Amendment) Act, 1986.
3. The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Amendment Act, 1986.
4. The Cotton, Copra and Vegetable Oils Cess (Abolition) Act, 1987.
5. The Coconut Development Board (Amendment) Act, 1987.
6. The National Dairy Development Board, 1987.
7. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Service Cooperative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1988.
8. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1988.
9. The Food Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1988*.

III. Banking and Insurance

1. The Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 1985.
2. The General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 1986.
3. The Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1986.
4. The Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1986.
5. The National Housing Bank Act, 1987.
6. The Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Act, 1987.
7. The Banking Public Financial Institutions and Negotiable Instrument Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987.
8. The General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 1989.
9. The Small Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1989.

IV. Civil Supplies

1. The Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1985.
2. The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1986.
3. The Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
4. The Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Amendment Act, 1986.
5. The Essential Commodities (Second Amendment) Act, 1986.
6. The Standards of Weights and Measures (Amendment) Act, 1986.
7. The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Continuance Act, 1987.
8. The Warehousing Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1989.

V. Commerce and Industry

1. The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Cess Act 1985*.
2. The Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act, 1985.
3. The Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985.
4. The Companies (Amendment) Act, 1985.

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 30 - Contd.

5. The Tea Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Sick Tea Units) Act, 1985.
6. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Act, 1985.
7. The Coffee (Amendment) Act, 1985.*
8. The Tobacco Board (Amendment) Act, 1985.
9. The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.
10. The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Exports Development Authority Act, 1985.
11. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Act, 1986.
12. The Spices Board Act, 1986.*
13. The Spices Cess Act, 1986.*
14. The Tea (Amendment) Act, 1986*.
15. The Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Ltd. (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1986.
16. The Research and Development Cess Act, 1986.*
17. The Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory use in Packing Commodities) Act 1987.
18. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Act, 1987.
19. The Brentford Electric (India) Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1987.
20. The Companies (Amendment) Act, 1988.
21. The Alock Ashdown Company Limited (Acquisition of Undertakings Amendment Act, 1988.
22. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Act, 1988.

VI. Constitutional

1. The Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Act, 1985
2. The Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Act, 1986.
3. The Constitution (Fifty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1986.
4. The Constitution (Fifty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1986.
5. The Constitution (Fifty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1987.
6. The Constitution (Fifty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1987.
7. The Constitution (Fifty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1987.
8. The Constitution (Fifty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1988.
9. The Constitution (Sixtieth Amendment) Act, 1988.
10. The Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment)** Act, 1988.

VII. Defence

1. The Aircraft (Amendment) Act, 1985.
2. The Navy (Amendment) Act, 1987.
3. The Aircraft (Amendment) Act, 1988.

VIII. Education and Culture

1. The Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985.
2. The Pondicherry University Act, 1985.
3. The Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Amendment Act, 1985.
4. The University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act, 1985.
5. The Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Amendment Act, 1987.
6. The All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987.

7. The Auroville Foundation Act, 1988.
8. The Jamia Millia Islamia Act, 1988.
9. The Assam University Act, 1989.
10. The Nagaland University Act, 1989.

IX. Finance

1. The Appropriation Act, 1985.*
2. The Appropriation (No.2) Act, 1985.*
3. The Punjab Appropriation Act, 1985.*
4. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1985*.
5. The Appropriation (No.3) Act, 1985.*
6. The Punjab Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1985.*
7. The Punjab Appropriation (No.2) Act, 1985.
8. The Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income Tax Payers) Amendment Act, 1985.*
9. The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Act, 1985.*
10. The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Act, 1985.
11. The Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Act, 1985.
12. The Appropriation (No.4) Act, 1985.*
13. The Finance Act, 1985.
14. The Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1985.
15. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Act, 1985.
16. The Punjab Appropriation (No.3) Act, 1985.*
17. The Appropriation (No.5) Act, 1985.*
18. The State Financial Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1985.
19. The Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1985.*
20. The Government Savings Laws (Amendment) Act, 1985.
21. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.
22. The Unit Trust of India (Amendment) Act, 1985.
23. The Central Excise and Salt (Amendment) Act, 1985.*
24. The Customs (Amendment) Act, 1985.*
25. The Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985*
26. The Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Amendment Act, 1985.*
27. The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Act, 1985.
28. The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1985.*
29. The Appropriation (No.6) Act, 1985.*
30. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1986.*
31. The Appropriation Act, 1986.*
32. The Appropriation (No.2) Act, 1986.*
33. The Appropriation (No.3) Act, 1986.*
34. The Finance Act, 1986.*
36. The Central Duties of Excise (Retrospective Exemption) Act, 1986.*
37. The Taxation Laws (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1986.*
38. The Appropriation (No.4) Act, 1986.*
39. The Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1986.*
40. The Appropriation (No.5) Act, 1986.*

** The Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha as "The Constitution (Sixty-second Amendment) Bill, 1988".

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STATEMENT 30 – *Contd.*

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| <p>41. The Customs and Excise Revenues Appellate Tribunal Act, 1986.</p> <p>42. The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1986.*</p> <p>43. The Central Excise Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1986.*</p> <p>44. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1987.*</p> <p>45. The Appropriation Act, 1987.*</p> <p>46. The Appropriation (No.2) Act, 1987.*</p> <p>47. The Appropriation (No.3) Act, 1987.*</p> <p>48. The Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987.*</p> <p>49. The Finance Act, 1987.*</p> <p>50. The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Act, 1987</p> <p>51. The Punjab Appropriation Act, 1987.*</p> <p>52. The Appropriation (No.4) Act,1987.*</p> <p>53. The Expenditure Tax Act, 1987.*</p> <p>54. The Appropriation (No.5) Act, 1987.*</p> <p>55. The Finance (Amendment) Act, 1987.*</p> <p>56. The Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1987.*</p> <p>57. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1988.*</p> <p>58. The Appropriation Act, 1988.*</p> <p>59. The Punjab Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1988.*</p> <p>60. The Punjab Appropriation Act, 1988.*</p> <p>61. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1988.*</p> <p>62. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Act, 1988.*</p> <p>63. The Appropriation (No.2) Act, 1988.*</p> <p>64. The Finance Act, 1988.*</p> <p>65. The Customs (Amendment) Act, 1988.*</p> <p>66. The Appropriation (No.3) Act, 1988.*</p> <p>67. The Customs and Central Excise Laws (Amendment) Act, 1988.*</p> <p>68. The Punjab Appropriation (No.2) Act,1988.*</p> <p>69. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No.2) Act, 1988.*</p> <p>70. The Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988.</p> <p>71. The Appropriation (No.4) Act, 1988.*</p> <p>72. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No.3) Act,1988.*</p> <p>73. The Punjab Appropriation (No.3) Act, 1988.*</p> <p>74. The Appropriation (No.5) Act, 1988.*</p> <p>75. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Act, 1988.</p> <p>76. The Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1989.*</p> <p>77. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1989.*</p> <p>78. The Appropriation Act, 1989.*</p> <p>79. The Punjab Appropriation Act, 1989.*</p> <p>80. The Punjab Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1989.*</p> <p>81. The Income tax (Amendment) Act, 1989.*</p> <p>82. The Appropriation (No.2) Act, 1989.*</p> <p>83. The Finance Act, 1989.*</p> <p>84. The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Act, 1989.*</p> <p>85. The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Act, 1989*</p> <p>86. The Appropriation (No.3) Act, 1989.*</p> | <p>87. The Punjab Appropriation (No.2) Act, 1989.*</p> <p>88. The Appropriation (No.4) Act,1989.*</p> <p>89. The Karnataka Appropriation Act, 1989.*</p> <p>90. The Appropriation (No.5) Act, 1989.*</p> <p>91. The Direct Tax Laws (Second Amendment) Act, 1989.*</p> <p>92. The Customs (Amendment) Act, 1989.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">X. Health</p> <p>1. The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Act, 1986.</p> <p>2. The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 1986.</p> <p>3. The Mental Health Act, 1987.</p> <p>4. The All India Institute of Medical Science and the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh (Amendment) Act, 1987.</p> <p>5. The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 1988.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">XI. Judiciary and Legal</p> <p>1. The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1985.*</p> <p>2. The Judges (Protection) Act, 1986.</p> <p>3. The Delegated Legislation Provisions (Amendment) Act, 1985.</p> <p>4. The Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 1986.</p> <p>5. The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1986.*</p> <p>6. The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.</p> <p>7. The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1987.*</p> <p>8. The Repealing and Amending Act, 1988.</p> <p>9. The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1988*.</p> <p>10. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1988.</p> <p>11. The Delhi Municipal Laws (Amendment) Act, 1989.</p> <p>12. The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1989.*</p> <p style="text-align: center;">XII. Labour</p> <p>1. The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 1985.</p> <p>2. The Employment of Children (Amendment) Act, 1985.</p> <p>3. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Amendment Act, 1985.</p> <p>4. The Payment of Bonus (Second) Amendment Act, 1985.</p> <p>5. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Amendment Act, 1986.</p> <p>6. The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Repeal) Act, 1986.</p> <p>7. The Apprentices (Amendment) Act, 1986.</p> <p>8. The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1986.</p> <p>9. The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986.</p> <p>10. The Labour Welfare Fund Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987.</p> <p>11. The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1987.</p> <p>12. The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Act, 1987.</p> <p>13. The Cine Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Act, 1987.</p> <p>14. The Equal Remuneration (Amendment) Act, 1987.</p> |
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STATEMENT 30 - Contd.

15. The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Act, 1988.
16. The Cine Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Act, 1988.
17. The Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Register by certain Establishments) Act, 1988.
18. The Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1989.
19. The Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Act, 1989.

XIII. Parliamentary (Legislative)

1. The Representation of People (Amendment) Act, 1985.
2. The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1985.
3. The Salary and Allowances of officers of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1985. *
4. The Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1985.
5. The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council (Abolition) Act, 1985.
6. The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council (Abolition) Act, 1986.
7. The Punjab State Legislative (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1987.
8. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1987.
9. The Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Act, 1987.
10. The Representation of the People (Third Amendment) Act, 1987.
11. The Salary, Allowances and Pensions of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1988.
12. Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1988.
13. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1988.
14. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1989.
15. The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1989.

XIV. Social

1. The Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1986.
2. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls (Amendment) Act, 1986.
3. The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986.
4. The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.
5. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.
6. The Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.
7. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986.
8. The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 1987.
9. The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Bill, 1987.
10. The Parsi Marriage and Divorce (Amendment) Act, 1988.
11. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

XV. Transport

1. The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1985.*
2. The Appropriation (Railways) No.2 Act, 1985.*
3. The Calcutta Metro-Railways (Operation and Maintenance) Temporary Provisions Act, 1985.
4. The Appropriation (Railways) No.3 Act, 1985.*

5. The Appropriation (Railways) No.4 Act, 1985.*
6. The Indian Railways (Amendment) Act, 1985.*
7. The Railway Protection Force (Amendment) Act, 1985.
8. The National Airport Authority Act, 1985.
9. The Lighthouse (Amendment) Act, 1985.
10. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Act, 1985.
11. The International Airport Authority (Amendment) Act, 1985.
12. The Inland Waterways Authority of India Act, 1985.
13. The Futuwah-Islampur Light Railway Line (Nationalisation) Act, 1985.
14. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1986.
15. The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1986.*
16. The Appropriation (Railways) No.2 Act, 1986.*
17. The Appropriation (Railways) No.3 Act, 1986.*
18. The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1986.
19. The Appropriation (Railways) No.4 Act, 1986*.
20. The Shipping Development Fund Committee (Abolition) Act, 1986.
21. The Shipping Development Fund Committee (Abolition) Amendment Act, 1987.
22. The Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Amendment Act, 1987.
23. The Railways Claims Tribunal Act, 1987.
24. The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1987.*
25. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act, 1987.*
26. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Act, 1987.*
27. The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1987.
28. The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1988.*
29. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act, 1988.*
30. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Act, 1988.*
31. The Major Port Trust (Amendment) Act, 1988.
32. The National Waterway (Sadiya-Dhubri Stretch of the Brahmaputra-River) Act, 1988.
33. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Act, 1988.*
34. The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1988.
35. The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Act, 1988.
36. The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.
37. The National Highway Authority of India Act, 1988.
38. The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1989.*
39. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act, 1989.*
40. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Act, 1989.*
41. The Railway Act, 1989.*
42. The Delhi Motor Vehicle Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1989.*

XVI. Others including Petroleum, Energy, Mines and Mineral

1. The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Act, 1985.
2. The National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985.
3. The Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Amendment Act, 1985.
4. The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 1986.

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 30 - Contd.

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|---|---|
| <p>5. The Environment (Protection) Amendment Act, 1986.</p> <p>6. The Indian Electricity (Amendment) Act, 1986.</p> <p>7. The Mines and Minerals (Regulations and Development) Amendment Act, 1986.</p> <p>8. The Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act, 1986.</p> <p>9. The Coal Mines Nationalization Laws (Amendment) Act, 1986.</p> <p>10. The Delhi Apartment Ownership Act, 1986.</p> <p>11. The Atomic Energy (Amendment) Act, 1986.</p> <p>12. The Indian Post Office (Second Amendment) Act, 1986.*</p> <p>13. The Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1986 @</p> | <p>14. The Goa, Daman and Diu Mining Concession (Abolition and Declaration as Mining Leases) Act, 1987.</p> <p>15. The Atomic Energy (Amendment) Act, 1987.</p> <p>16. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Act, 1987.</p> <p>17. The Rajghat Samadhi (Amendment) Act, 1988.</p> <p>18. The Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (Determination of Conditions of Service of Employees) Act, 1987.</p> <p>19. The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988.</p> <p>20. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Act, 1988.</p> <p>21. The Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Act, 1988.</p> <p>22. The Forest (Conservation) Amendment Act 1988.</p> |
|---|---|

@ Awaiting President's assent.

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
(A) Government Bills						
1.	The Lokpal Bill, 1985	26.8.1985	26.8.1985		6.12.1988	Withdrawn
2.	The Railway Bill, 1986	25.4.1986	5.11.1986		21.2.1989	3.5.1989
(B) Private Members' Bills Nil						

STATEMENT 32

Bills circulated for public opinion

S.No.	Name of Bill	Mover of the 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
(A) Government Bills Nil						
(B) Private Members' Bills Nil						

STATEMENT 33

I. Financial Business discussed during the Eighth Lok Sabha

Subject	Date of presentation	Date (s) of Discussion	Remarks	1	2	3	34
1	2	3	4				
A Budget (General) 1985-86	16.3.1985	21.3.1985	General Discussion and Vote on Account	1987-88	28.2.1987	9.3.1987	General Discussion and Vote on Account
		22.3.1985				10.3.1987	
		23.3.1985				12.3.1987	
		25.3.1985				13.3.1987	
						14.3.1988	
1986-87	28.2.1986	7.3.1986	-Do-	1988-89	29.2.1988	15.3.1988	-Do-
		10.3.1986				16.3.1988	
		11.3.1986				17.3.1988	
		12.3.1986				18.3.1988	
		13.3.1986				13.3.1989	
1989-90	28.2.1989		-Do-	1989-90	28.2.1989	13.3.1989	-Do-
						15.3.1989	
						16.3.1989	
						17.3.1989	

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 33 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
B. Budget (Railways)				D. Demands for excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for :			
1985-86	14.3.1986	18.3.1985 19.3.1985 20.3.1985	General discussion and voting on Dem- ands for Grants	1982-83	18.1.1985	24.1.1985	Discussion and Voting
1986-87	26.2.1986	4.3.1986 5.3.1986 6.3.1986 13.3.1986		-Do-	1983-84	10.3.1986		14.3.1986 17.3.1986	-Do-
1987-88	25.2.1987	3.3.1987 4.3.1987 5.3.1987 9.3.1987 18.3.1987	-Do-	1984-85	3.12.1986	9.3.1987 10.3.1987 12.3.1987 13.3.1987	-Do-
1988-89	24.2.1988	8.3.1988 9.3.1988 10.3.1988 11.3.1988 14.3.1988 21.3.1988	-Do-	1985-86	22.3.1988	2.5.1988	-Do-
1989-90	23.2.1989	3.3.1989 7.3.1989 8.3.1989 9.3.1989 10.3.1989	-Do-	1986-87	2.5.1989	10.5.1989	-Do-
C. Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for :				E. Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Railways) for :			
1984-85	18.1.1985	24.1.1985	Discussion and Voting	1984-85	18.1.1985	24.1.1985	-Do-
1984-85	14.3.1985	21.3.1985 22.3.1985 23.3.1985 24.3.1985		-Do-	1984-85	14.3.1985	20.3.1985	-Do-
1985-86	30.7.1985	5.8.1985 6.8.1985 7.8.1985	-Do-	1985-86	9.12.1985	12.12.1985 13.12.1985 7.3.1986 13.3.1986	-Do-
1985-86	26.11.1985	2.12.1985 3.12.1985 4.12.1985	-Do-	1986-87	7.11.1986	12.11.1986 13.11.1986 17.11.1986	-Do-
1985-86	10.3.1986	14.3.1986 17.3.1986	-Do-	1986-87	6.3.1987	18.3.1987	-Do-
1986-87	28.7.1986	4.8.1986 6.8.1986 7.8.1986	-Do-	1987-88	11.3.1987	21.3.1987	-Do-
1986-87	11.11.1986	19.11.1986 20.11.1986 21.11.1986 24.11.1986	-Do-	1988-89	10.8.1988	23.8.1988 31.8.1988 1.9.1988	-Do-
1986-87	9.3.1987	13.3.1987	-Do-	1988-89	14.3.1989	17.3.1989	-Do-
1987-88	21.8.1987	25.8.1987	-Do-	F. Demands for Excess Grants in respect of Budget (Railways) for :			
1987-88	30.11.1987	2.12.1987 3.12.1987 4.12.1987 7.12.1987	-Do-	1982-83	18.1.1985	24.1.1985	-Do-
1987-88	11.3.1988	21.3.1988	-Do-	1983-84	7.3.1986	13.3.1985	-Do-
1988-89	17.8.1988	22.8.1988 23.8.1988	-Do-	1984-85	6.3.1987	18.3.1987	-Do-
1988-89	2.12.1988	6.12.1988	-Do-	1985-86	11.3.1987	21.3.1987	-Do-
1988-89	16.3.1989	27.3.1989	-Do-	1986-87	24.4.1989	3.5.1989	-Do-
1989-90	25.7.1989	31.7.1989	-Do-	G. Budgets in respect of States under President's Rule (Punjab)			
1989-90	11.10.1989	12.10.1989	-Do-	1985-86	19.3.1985	25.3.1985 26.3.1985	-Do-
				(ii) Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Punjab)			
				1984-85	18.1.1985	24.1.1985	-Do-
				1985-86	19.3.1985	25.3.1985 26.3.1985	-Do-
				1987-88	10.8.1987	24.8.1987	-Do-
				1987-88	21.3.1988	24.3.1988	-Do-
				1988-89	30.11.1988	5.12.1988	-Do-
				1988-89	17.3.1989	27.3.1989	-Do-
				(iii) Demands for Grants on Account in respect of Budget (Punjab)			
				1985-86	19.3.1985	25.3.1985 26.3.1985 24.7.1985 25.7.1985 26.7.1985 29.7.1985	-Do-

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 33 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
		20.4.1987 } 21.4.1987 } 22.4.1987 } 26.4.1988 } 26.4.1989 }	8	15			4.4.1988 } 5.4.1988 } 26.4.1989 }	6	21	Guillotined
13.	Labour	3.5.1985 } 7.5.1985 }	6	38	19.	Water Resources	16.4.1985 } 17.4.1985 } 18.4.1985 }	8	54	Ministry of Irrigation and Power
		23.4.1986 } 27.3.1987 } 30.3.1987 }	-	-			8.4.1986 } 9.4.1986 }	6	51	
		26.4.1988 } 26.4.1989 }	-	-			6.4.1987 } 8.4.1987 } 9.4.1987 }	10	22	
14.	Petroleum & Natural Gas	7.5.1985 } 19.3.1986 } 20.3.1986 }	-	-			26.4.1988 } 26.4.1989 }	-	-	Guillotined Guillotined
		9.4.1987 } 10.4.1987 } 20.4.1987 }	7	44	20.	Others				
		26.4.1988 } 26.4.1989 }	-	-		a) Civil Aviation				
15.	Science & Technology, Atomic Energy,	7.5.1985 } 9.4.1986 } 10.4.1986 }	5	01		b) Culture				
	Electronic, Ocean Development, Space	28.4.1987 } 26.4.1988 } 26.4.1989 }	-	-		c) Environment & Forests				
		26.4.1989 }	-	-		d) Food Processing Industries				
		2.5.1985 } 3.5.1985 }	4	17		e) Finance				
16.	Social and Women's Welfare	23.4.1986 } 28.4.1987 } 26.4.1988 } 26.4.1989 }	-	-		f) Law and Justice				
		11.4.1985 } 12.4.1985 }	7	27		g) Parliamentary Affairs				
		1.4.1986 } 2.4.1986 } 3.4.1986 }	6	22		h) Personnel and Administrative Reforms	7.5.1985	0	03	Guillotined
		28.4.1987 }	-	-		i) Planning	23.6.1986	0	03	Guillotined
		20.4.1988 } 21.4.1988 }	5	03		j) Programme Implementation	28.4.1987	0	02	Guillotined
17.	Steel & Mines & Coal	26.4.1989 } 23.4.1986 } 28.4.1987 }	-	-		k) Science and Technology	26.4.1988	0	05	Guillotined
		28.4.1987 }	-	-		l) Surface Transport	26.4.1989	0	04	Guillotined
		23.4.1986 } 28.4.1987 }	-	-		m) Tourism				
18.	Textiles	23.4.1986 } 28.4.1987 }	-	-		n) Urban Development				
			-	-		o) Youth Affairs and Sports				
			-	-		p) Welfare				
			-	-		q) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Vice President's Secretariat				

STATEMENT 34

I. Ordinances promulgated by President during the Eighth Lok Sabha

S.No.	Title of the Ordinance	Date of Publication in the Gazette	Date of introduction as Bill	Corresponding Act Passed
1	2	3	4	5
1985				
1.	The Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of claims) Ordinance, 1985 (No. 1 of 1985)	20-2-1985	15-3-1985	21 of 1985
2.	The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (No. 2 of 1985)	8-3-1985	19-3-1985	20 of 1985
3.	The Tea Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Sick Tea Units) Ordinance, 1985 (No. 3 of 1985)	8-4-1985	7-5-1985	37 of 1985
4.	The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Ordinance, 1985 (No. 4 of 1985)	5-6-1985	1-8-1985	46 of 1985
5.	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (No. 5 of 1985)	8-9-1985	-	Lapsed
6.	The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance 1985 (No. 6 of 1985)	27-9-1985	-	Lapsed

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 34 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
7.	The Aircraft (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (No. 7 of 1985)	16-10-1985	25-11-1985	69 of 1985
8.	The Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) of 1985 Ordinance, 1985, (No. 8 of 1985)	7-11-1985	25-11-1985	67 of 1985
1986				
9.	The Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (No. 1 of 1986)	22-1-1986	10-3-1986	19 of 1986
10.	The Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal Ordinance, 1986* (No. 2 of 1986)	24-1-1986	19-3-1986	20 of 1986
11.	The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Amendment Ordinance 1986 (No. 3 of 1986)	28-1-1986	25-2-1986	14 of 1986
12.	The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (No. 4 of 1986)	28-1-1986	26-2-1986	9 of 1986
13.	The Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1986 (No. 5 of 1986)	19-4-1986	5-5-1986	30 of 1986
14.	The Commission of Inquiry (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (No. 6 of 1986)	14-5-1986	18-7-1986	36 of 1986
15.	The Coal Mines Nationalisation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (No. 7 of 1986)	7-10-1986	17-11-1986	57 of 1986
16.	The State of Mizoram (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (No. 8 of 1986)	30-12-1986		Lapsed
1987				
17.	The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (No. 1 of 1987)	5-2-1987	17-3-1987	8 of 1987
18.	The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Ordinance, 1987 (No. 2 of 1987)	23-5-1987	19-8-1987	28 of 1987
19.	The National Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (No. 3 of 1987)	9-6-1987	31-7-1987	27 of 1987
20.	The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (No. 4 of 1987.)	2-7-1987	30-7-1987	23 of 1987
21.	The Constitutions (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (No. 5 of 1987)	19-9-1987	10-11-1987	43 of 1987
22.	The Finance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (No. 6 of 1987)	19-9-1987	7-12-1987	46 of 1987
23.	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (No. 7 of 1987)	22-9-1987	9-11-1987	40 of 1987
24.	The Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Amendment Ordinance, 1987 (No. 8 of 1987)	28-10-1987	9-11-1987	44 of 1987
25.	The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (No. 9 of 1987)	24-12-1987	23-2-1988	11 of 1988
26.	The Delhi Administration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (No. 10 of 1987)	24-12-1987	23-2-1988	10 of 1988
1988				
27.	The Major Port Trusts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988 (No. 1 of 1988)	28-1-1988	23-2-1988	12 of 1988
28.	The Benami Transactions (Prohibition of the Right to Recover Property) Ordinance, 1988 (No. 2 of 1988)	19-5-1988	31-8-1988	45 of 1988
29.	The Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Ordinance, 1988 (No. 3 of 1988)	26-5-1988	1-8-1988	41 of 1988
30.	The National Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988 (No. 4 of 1988)	26-5-1988	1-8-1988	43 of 1988
31.	The Arms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988 (No. 5 of 1988)	27-5-1988	1-8-1988	42 of 1988
32.	The Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (Determination of Conditions of Service of Employees) Ordinance, 1988 (No. 6 of 1988)	2-7-1988	31-8-1988	44 of 1988
33.	The Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Ordinance, 1988 (No. 7 of 1988)	4-7-1988	19-8-1988	46 of 1988
1989				
34.	The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1989)	24-1-1989	13-3-1989	11 of 1989
35.	The Representation of the People's (Amendment) Ordinance, 1989 (No. 2 of 1989)	21-10-1989 **		

* This Ordinance was repealed by the Inter-State water Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1986.

(Contd.)

** Promulgated after the Fourteenth Session (Part I).

STATEMENT 34 - *Contd.*

II. Ordinances promulgated after the dissolution of the Seventh Lok Sabha and corresponding Bills passed by the Eighth Lok Sabha

S.No.	Title of the Ordinance	Date of Publication in the Gazette	Date of intro- duction as Bill	Corresponding Act Passed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	The General Insurance Business (Nationalization) Amendment Ordinance, 1984 (No. 10 of 1984)	17-9-1984	18-1-1985*	3 of 1985
2.	The National Capital Region Planning Board Ordinance, 1984 (No. 11 of 1984)	19-10-1984	18-1-1985*	2 of 1985
3.	The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1984 (No. 12 of 1984)	20-10-1984	21-1-1985	1 of 1985
4.	The Calcutta Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Temporary Provision Ordinance, 1984 (No. 13 of 1984)	22-10-1984	18-1-1985	10 of 1985
5.	The Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Amendment Ordinance, 1984 (No. 14 of 1984)	20-11-1984	18-1-1985	11 of 1985
6.	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (No. 15 of 1984)	20-11-1984	18-1-1985	9 of 1985
7.	The Gangtok Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (No. 1 of 1984)	10-12-1984 (Published in Sikkim Government Gazette Extraordinary)	18-1-1985	12 of 1985

* Bill introduced in Rajya Sabha and laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

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 elections to the House of People and at the commencement of the first session of each year the President shall address both the Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons.

In the first session after each General Election to the Lok Sabha, the President addresses both the Houses of Parliament assembled together after the members have made and subscribed the oath or affirmation and the Speaker of Lok Sabha has been elected. No other business is transacted till the President's address. In the case of the first session of each year, the President addresses both the Houses of Parliament at the time and date notified for the commencement of the session of the two Houses. Half-an-hour after the conclusion of the Address, both the Houses meet separately in their respective Chambers when a copy of the President's Address is laid on the Table of both the Houses.

Discussion on matters referred to in the President's Address takes place on a Motion of Thanks moved by a member and seconded by another member. According to established practice, the mover and the seconder of the Motion of Thanks are selected by the Prime Minister.

During the span of the Eighth Lok Sabha, the President addressed both the Houses of Parliament, assembled together five times, viz, at the commencement of the First, Fifth, Eighth, Tenth and Thirteenth Sessions. The matters referred to in these addresses were discussed in detail on each occasion on a Motion of Thanks. The total time involved in these discussions was 77 hours and 6 minutes.

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 impor-

tance. A motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance can be moved with the consent of the Speaker and by leave of the House. Normally, no business not included in the list of business, can be taken up in the House. The adjournment motion is an extraordinary procedure. The Speaker gives his consent to the moving of an adjournment if he is satisfied that the matter sought to be raised is definite, urgent and of public importance. The motion has to be disposed of before the House is adjourned. The question of public importance and urgency is decided on merits of each notice by the Speaker in his discretion.

After leave of the House to the moving of an adjournment motion has been granted and time fixed for its discussion, the Speaker allows the motion to be moved at the appointed hour which is usually at 1600 hours. The time allotted for discussion is not less than 2½ 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 Eighth Lok Sabha, notices of 1805 adjournment motions were received. Of these 80 notices on 4 subjects were admitted and discussed, taking a total time of 18 hours and 32 minutes.

The matters discussed through these adjournment motions related to the steep rise in prices of fertilizers and petroleum products, failure of the Government to ensure strict security arrangements at Rajghat on

October 2, 1986, serious situation arising out of the recent accident involving Indian Air lines aircraft, situation arising out of increasing terrorist activities in Punjab and Delhi.

Two notices to which the Speaker gave his consent could not be proceeded with as leave was not granted by the House. The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of one Adjournment Motion, brought before the House, as the Minister concerned had given the notice of making *Suo Motu* statement and had also requested for a discussion thereon immediately. The Minister of Home Affairs accordingly made a statement which was immediately followed by a discussion under rule 193.

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the remaining 1725 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 Eighth 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 Eighth Lok Sabha, notices of two motions of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers were received. In the first instance the Members who tabled the motion of No-confidence was not present to seek the leave of the House. In the second instance three identical notices were received at the same point of time and the first signatory of all the three notices was Shri C. Madhav Reddy and three notices were treated as a single notice. Leave having been granted, this motion was discussed and negatived. Total time taken was 12 hrs. and 45 minutes.

Statement 39 gives details about these No-Confidence Motions.

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 24,037 calling attention notices on matters of urgent public importance were received during the Eighth Lok Sabha. Of these, 1252 notices on various subjects were admitted representing 5.17 per cent of total received. In response to the notices admitted, 110 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 Eighth Lok Sabha, 96 short duration discussions were raised by members. Some of the important discussions raised were on the subjects: National Transport Policy, Judicial reforms in the country, New Textile Policy, Communal disturbances in various parts of the country, Situation in Punjab, Economic situation in the country, Dismal performance of the Indian Sportsmen at Seoul, Need to preserve sanctity and dignity of the National symbols, Drought situation in the country, Continuing price rise, Atrocities on Harijans, Adivasis & Women, Report of the Joint Committee to enquire into Bofors contract, Flood situation in the country and relief measures undertaken by the Government, Successful testing of Agni & Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

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 Eighth Lok Sabha through motions under rules 191 and 342, mention may be made of Six nation summit on Nuclear Disarmament, Uncovering of a plot by the American Federal Bureau of investigation to assassinate the Prime Minister during his impending visit to the United States, Third and Fourth Reports of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (1980-81) and (1981-82), Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), Economic situation, Environmental movement, Appointment of a sitting judge of the Supreme Court to enquire into the utilisation of the Fairfax Group of the U.S.A., Appointment of a Joint Committee to enquire into the issues arising from the Report of the Swedish National Audit Bureau on the Bofors Contract, Extension of the time for presentation of the Report of Joint Committee to enquire into Bofors Contract, Commission on Centre-State relations, Interim and Final Reports of the Thakkar Commission.

Statement 41 indicates discussions under rule 193 and Statement 42 shows the motions moved under rules 191 and 342 during the tenure of the Eighth 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 Eighth Lok Sabha.

Resolutions

A member or a Minister may, subject to the Rules of Procedure, move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest. Resolutions may be broadly divided into three categories:

- (i) resolutions which are mere expressions of opinion by the House;
- (ii) resolutions which have a statutory effect; and
- (iii) resolutions which the House passes in the matter of control over its own proceedings.

Resolutions may also be categorised as:

- (i) Private Members' resolutions;
- (ii) Government resolutions; and
- (iii) Statutory resolutions.

A resolution may be in the form of a declaration of opinion, or a recommendation, or it may be in the form so as to record either approval or disapproval by the House of an act or policy of the Government or convey a message, or commend, urge or request an action or call attention to a matter or situation for consideration by the Government, or in such other form as the Speaker may consider appropriate.

A resolution must purport to convey the opinion of the House as a whole and not only of a section thereof. Moreover, the subject-matter of a resolution should relate to a matter of general public interest and only those matters which are primarily the concern of the Government of India can form the subject matter of a resolution.

The last two and a half hours of a sitting on every alternate Friday of a session are usually allotted for the discussion of Private Members' Resolutions.

Government resolutions are subject to the same rules as the Private Members' resolutions. The three broad categories under which Government resolutions may be classified are:

- (i) resolutions approving international treaties, conventions or agreements to which the Government is a party;
- (ii) resolutions declaring or approving certain policies of the Government; and
- (iii) resolutions approving recommendations of certain committees.

Statutory resolutions are those which are moved in pursuance of a provision in the Constitution or an Act of Parliament. Such resolutions can be moved both by Government and Private Members. Certain enactments expressly require the Government to bring forward a resolution within a specified period of time.

In all 83 resolutions were discussed during the Eighth Lok Sabha as against 110 in the Seventh Lok Sabha, 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. Of the 83 resolutions discussed during the Eighth Lok Sabha, 11 were Government resolutions all of which were adopted : 48 were statutory resolutions out of which 20 were adopted; and 15 were Private Members' resolutions out of which none was adopted and 8 were resolutions proposed by the Speaker; all of them were adopted. A resolution regarding removal of the Speaker from office was negatived.

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

Statement 45 indicates matters under Rule 377 raised during the various sessions of the Eighth 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. 194 points of order were raised during the Eighth Lok Sabha and 11 hours and 14 minutes were spent on them. Of these, only 34 points of order were upheld by the Speaker.

Statement 46 shows the details about the Points of Order raised during the Eighth Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 35
Dates of the President's Address and the time involved in discussion on Motion of Thanks during the Eighth 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	17.1.85	18.1.85 21.1.85 22.1.85	9	35
Fifth	20.2.86	25.2.86 26.2.86 27.2.86	13	20
Eighth (Part-I)	23.2.87	25.2.87 27.2.87 2.3.87 3.3.87	13	23
Tenth	22.2.88	24.2.88 25.2.88 26.2.88 29.2.88 1.3.88 2.3.88	16	56
Thirteenth	21.2.89	23.2.89 24.2.89 27.2.89 28.2.89 1.3.89 2.3.89 3.3.89	23	52

STATEMENT 36

Adjournment Motions in the Eighth 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	
1985						
First	38	-	-	-	-	-
Second	101	11	10.89	-	0	10
Third	59	-	-	-	-	-
Fourth	93	-	-	-	-	-
1986						
Fifth	194	40	20.06	1	6	45
Sixth	150	-	-	-	-	-
Seventh	102	17	16.66	1	3	55
1987						
Eighth (Part-I)	142	-	-	-	-	-
Eighth (Part-II)	107	1	0.93	-	0	05
Ninth	149	-	-	-	-	-
1988						
Tenth	174	7	4.02	-	0	02
Eleventh	181	-	-	-	-	-
Twelfth	129	1	0.77	1	3	44
1989						
Thirteenth	139	-	-	-	-	-
Fourteenth (Part-I)	43	3	6.97	1	4	08
Fourteenth (Part-II)	4	-	-	-	-	-
	1805	80	4.44	4	18	49

STATEMENT 37

Adjournment Motions admitted and discussed

S.No.	Subject	Name of Member	Date when discussed	Decision of the House	Time taken H. M.
1.	Failure of the Government and intelligence Agency to prevent terrorist activities which took a heavy toll of human life in Delhi, Haryana, UP, Punjab and Rajasthan in a wave of bomb explosions on the 10th and 11th May, 1985 which created panic and a sense of insecurity among the people paralysing the normal life.	Shri C. Madhav Reddy	13.5.1985	The Speaker gave his consent. As less than 50 Members rose, the Speaker declared that leave was not granted	0 10
2.	The steep rise in prices of Fertilizers and Petroleum Products announced on the eve of the Budget Session of Parliament thereby destroying the sanctity of the budgetary processes and causing grave hardships to the common man.	Prof Madhu Dandavate	21.2.1986	Negatived	6 45
3.	The failure of the Government to ensure strict security arrangements at the Rajghat on 2nd October, 1986 leading to the unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the President, the Prime Minister and others.	Prof Madhu Dandavate	4.11.1986	Negatived	3 55
4.	Continuous killings of innocent people by terrorists and increasing terrorist activities in Punjab.	Shri Basudeb Achariah	7.8.1987	The Deputy Speaker gave his consent, to the moving of Adjournment Motion. Shri Basudeb Achariah then asked for leave of the House to the moving of the motion and on objection being taken, the Deputy Speaker asked those members who were in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places. As less than fifty Members rose, the Deputy Speaker informed the House that the leave was not granted.	0 05
5.	Serious situation arising out of the recent accidents involving Indian Airlines aircraft.	Dr Datta Samant	30.1.1988	The motion was withdrawn by the leave of the House.	4 44
6.	Situation arising out of increasing terrorist activities in Punjab and Delhi.	Shri Suresh Kurup	18.7.1989	Negatived	4 08

STATEMENT 38

Adjournment Motions brought before the House but consent withheld

S.No.	Subject	Name of the Members who Tabled Notices	Date on which brought before the House	Ground on which consent withheld by the Speaker
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dissolution of Punjab Legislative Assembly	Shri Suresh Kurup Shri Basudeb Achariah Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary Shri Amal Datta Shri Baju Ban Rihan Shri Hannan Mollah Shri Indrajit Gupta Shri Narayan Choubey Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh	7.3.1988	The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of Adjournment Motion as the Minister of Home Affairs had given notice to make a statement on the subject <i>Suo Motu</i> and had also requested for a discussion thereon immediately. The Minister of Home Affairs accordingly made a statement on the subject on 7.3.1988 which was immediately followed by discussion under rule 193. The discussion concluded on the same day.

STATEMENT 39

Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers under rule 198 during the Eighth Lok Sabha

S.No.	Member in charge	Subject	Date (s) of Discussion	Time taken		Remarks
				Hrs.	Mts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan	Want of Confidence in the Council of Ministers	-	-	-	Member was not present in the House on 8.12.87 to ask for leave.
2.	Shri C. Madhav Reddy	Want of Confidence in the Council of Ministers	10.12.1987	12	45	Negatived

STATEMENT 40

Notices of Calling Attention of Ministers to matters of urgent public importance under rule 197 during the Eighth 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	197	18*	9.13	1	5.55	0	42
Second	3,145	172*	5.46	21	12.20	33	35
Third	2,202	155*	7.03	10	6.45	12	27
Fourth	1,149	80*	6.96	7	9.75	6	53
Fifth	2,401	91*	3.79	10	10.98	10	11
Sixth	2,055	150*	7.29	10	6.66	10	44
Seventh	2,666	144*	5.42	12	8.33		
Eighth (Part-I)	1,493	31*	2.07	2	6.45	11	36
Eighth (Part-II)	1,478	73*	4.94	4	5.47	2	47
Ninth	1,464	42*	2.86	3	7.14	2	42
Tenth	2,193	77*	3.51	5	6.49	4	04
Eleventh	1,181	62*	5.25	4	6.45	4	25
Twelfth	681	64*	9.39	7	10.93	8	46
Thirteenth	1,081	63*	5.82	9	14.28	5	36
Fourteenth (Part I)	601	18	2.99	4	22.22	4	59
Fourteenth (Part II)	60	12	20.00	1	8.23	1	34
	24,037	1252	5.20	110	8.78	121	01

* More than one notice was received on the same subject and a single statement made/laid in response to all such notices.

STATEMENT 41

Discussion on matters of urgent public importance for short duration under rule 193 held during the Eighth Lok Sabha

S.No.	Subject	Name of the Member	Date of Discussion
1	2	3	4
<i>First Session</i>			
1.	Statement made by the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers in the House on 18.1.85 regarding the tragic accident in the Union Carbide factory at Bhopal resulting in leakage of poisonous gas	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	21.1.85
<i>Second Session</i>			
2.	Report of the National Transport Policy Committee, laid on the Table of the House on 12.8.80	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	14.3.85 15.3.85 27.3.85
3.	Urgent need to ensure remunerative prices for agricultural produce to the farmers	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	21.3.85
4.	Briefing held in US Congress annexe under the auspices of the Congressional Human Rights caucus on the so called human rights issue in Punjab thereby interfering in the internal affairs of India	Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary	18.4.85
5.	Progress of Indian women in social, educational, political and economic fields in the international women's decade	Smt. Geeta Mukherjee	24.4.88
6.	Statement made by the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs in the House on 29.4.85 regarding the present situation in Sri Lanka	Shri P. Selvendran	29.4.85
7.	Situation arising out of the series of bomb explosions in Delhi and other parts of northern India and the failure of intelligence agencies in the country	Shri Suresh Kurup	13.5.85
8.	Urgent need for judicial reforms in the country	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	14.5.85 15.5.85
9.	Alleged frauds in the branches of Nationalised Banks in India and abroad, leading to loss of hundreds of crores of rupees	Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan	17.5.85
<i>Third Session</i>			
10.	Reported training in arms, explosives etc. given to Indian terrorists in a mercenary school in Alabama in United States of America and the action taken by the Govt. in the matter.	Shri Shanti Dhariwal	24.7.85 29.7.85
11.	Natural calamities in various parts of the country	Prof. K.V. Thomas	25.7.85
12.	New Textile Policy announced by the Government on 6.6.85	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	30.7.85 1.8.85 8.8.85
13.	Steep rise in prices and the urgent steps needed to check inflation	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	1.8.85 2.8.85
*14.	Situation arising out of the reported atrocities on the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and some other parts of the country resulting in several deaths and injuries to many persons and the action taken by the Government in regard thereto	Shri Amar Roypradhan	13.8.85 14.8.85
15.	Racial riots in South Africa affecting the people of Indian origin	Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma	19.8.85
16.	Statement made by the Minister of Finance in the House on 23.7.85 regarding Report of the National Institute of Public finance and Policy on "Aspects of Black Economy in India"	Smt. Geeta Mukherjee	22.8.85 23.8.85
<i>Fourth Session</i>			
17.	Situation arising out of floods, drought and other natural calamities in various parts of country	Shri B.V. Desai	18.11.85 19.11.85
18.	Crash in prices of agricultural commodities like cotton, paddy, sugar-cane jute, coconut etc.	Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao	21.11.85 25.11.85
<i>Fifth Session</i>			
19.	Situation arising out of drought and other natural calamities in various parts of the country	Shri C. Janga Reddy	6.3.86 10.3.86

* As decided by the House, Calling Attention converted into discussion under rule 193.

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 41 - Contd.

1	2	3	4
20.	Situation in Nicaragua	Shri Ajay Mushran	7.3.86
21.	Statement made by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs in the House on the 17th March, 1986 regarding escape of prisoners from Tihar Jail on 16th March, 1986	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	19.3.86
22.	Growing threat of terrorism and its implications	Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao	2.4.86
23.	Statement made by the Minister of External Affairs in the House on the 15th April 1986 regarding the recent bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi by US aircraft	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	16.4.86
24.	Increasing and recurring losses in Coal India Limited	Shri Bhattam Sriramamurthy	30.4.86
25.	Statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on the 30th April, 1986 regarding development in Punjab.	Shri Indrajit Gupta	30.4.86
<i>Sixth Session</i>			
26.	Communal situation in various parts of the country	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	21.7.86 22.7.86 23.7.86 24.7.86
27.	Situation in Punjab	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	28.7.86 29.7.86
28.	Economic situation in the country in the context of the new fiscal policy	Shri C. Madhav Reddy	4.8.86 6.8.86
29.	Recent Railway accidents	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	8.8.86
<i>Seventh Session</i>			
30.	Situation arising out of the reported explosion of nuclear device by Pakistan and the supply of AWACS and other sophisticated arms by USA to Pakistan	Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	6.11.86
31.	Ethnic problem of the Tamilians in Sri Lanka	Shri Bhattam Sriramamurthy	11.11.86
32.	Recent spurt in terrorist activities in Punjab and other parts of the country	Shri Bhattam Sriramamurthy	18.11.86
33.	Statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on 19.11.86 regarding second conference of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) held at Bangalore on November 16 and 17, 1986	Shri Dinesh Goswami	20.11.86
34.	Situation arising out of floods and drought in various parts of the country	Shri C. Madhav Reddy	25.11.86
35.	Performance of the Indian sportmen at the 10th Asian Games held at Seoul	Shri Dinesh Goswami	27.11.86 28.11.86
36.	Need to preserve sanctity and dignity of the national symbols	Shri C. Madhav Reddy	28.11.86 2.12.86 3.12.86
37.	Statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 1.12.86 regarding situation arising out of the killings by terrorists in Punjab on 30.11.86	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	1.12.86 2.12.86
<i>Eighth Session (Part-I)</i>			
38.	Statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 24.2.87 regarding situation in Punjab	Shri Braja Mohan Mohanty	24.2.87
39.	Ethnic problem of Tamilians in Sri Lanka	Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	18.3.87
40.	Engaging of the US economic intelligence agency Fairfax group by the Ministry of Finance for investigation of cases of Indians having huge illegal funds abroad.	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	31.3.87
41.	Inquiry ordered by the former Minister of Defence into payment of Commission by the supplier to an Indian agent in a defence deal.	Shri Suresh Kurup	15.4.87 16.4.87

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 41 - *Contd.*

1	2	3	4
42.	Reported announcement on the Swedish State Radio concerning the acquisition of guns by the Indian Army from Bofors of Sweden	Shri C. Madhav Reddy	20.4.87
43.	Need for framing guidelines to prevent blackmailing and character assassination of elected representatives of the people to ensure smooth functioning of democratic institutions in the country and amend the electoral laws accordingly	Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad	27.4.87 7.5.87
44.	Indo-US relations	Shri Saifuddin Chowdhry	5.5.87 6.5.87
*45.	Situation arising out of the escalation of violence in Sri Lanka resulting in statement in the negotiated settlement of the ethnic problem and the steps taken by the Government in this regard	Shri Braja Mohan Mohanty	11.5.87 12.5.87
<i>Eighth Session (Part II)</i>			
46.	Statement made by the Minister of Agriculture in the House on 30.7.87 regarding drought situation in the country.	Shri Indrajit Gupta	10.8.87 11.8.87 12.8.87 13.8.87 14.8.87 17.8.87
47.	Statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on 30.7.87 regarding the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement to establish peace and normalcy in Sri Lanka	Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan	11.8.87 18.8.87
*48.	Situation arising out of the devastating floods in Assam, Bihar, West Bengal and other parts of the country resulting in immense losses of life and property and the remedial measures taken by the Government in that regard	Smt. Kishori Sinha	17.8.87 25.8.87
49.	Communal disturbances in various parts of the country	Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	18.8.87 20.8.87 21.8.87
50.	Continuing price rise in the country	Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	26.8.87 28.8.87
51.	Announcement by the Chief Public Prosecutor of Sweden regarding inquiry into the alleged bribes paid by Bofors in the Howitzer deal	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	26.8.87
<i>Ninth Session</i>			
52.	Statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on 9.11.1987 regarding situation in Sri Lanka	Shri Dinesh Goswami	10.11.87 11.11.87
53.	Situation arising out of the incident of Sati at Deorala village in Rajasthan and the steps proposed by the Union Government to prevent such deplorable incidents in future	Dr. Chinta Mohan	12.11.87 13.11.87 16.11.87
**54.	Reported negotiations between the Government of India and the Union Carbide Corporation for an out-of-court settlement in regard to payment of compensation for victims of Bhopal Gas tragedy	Shri I. Rama Rai	18.11.87 23.11.87
55.	Situation arising out of the natural calamities with particular reference to drought, floods and cyclone	Shri Dinesh Goswami	24.11.87 1.12.87 2.12.87
56.	Rise in prices of essential commodities	Dr. Chinta Mohan	26.11.87 3.12.87
57.	Statement made by the Minister of State for External Affairs in the House on 7.12.87 regarding the recent deliberations in the U.S. Congress on South Asia	Shri S. Jaipal Reddy	7.12.87 8.12.87
58.	Closure of a number of industrial units	Shri Arna! Datta	8.12.87

* As decided by the House, Calling Attention converted into discussion under rule 193.

** As decided by the Business Advisory Committee, Calling Attention converted into discussion under rule 193.

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 41 - Contd.

1	2	3	4
59.	Recent cases of alleged violation of the foreign exchange Regulation Act by certain individuals and companies and the action taken by the Government in this matter	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	9.12.87
60.	Report of Inquiry into events and circumstances leading to the arrangements enter into with Fairfax Group Inc., laid on the Table of the House on 9.12.1987	Shri Indrajit Gupta	14.12.87
<i>Tenth Session</i>			
61.	Statement made by the Minister of State for Home Affairs in the House on 7.3.88 regarding dissolution of Punjab Legislative Assembly	Shri Indrajit Gupta	7.3.88
62.	Recent hike in administered prices of petrol, coal, steel, edible oils, sugar etc.	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	8.3.88 9.3.88
63.	Mass killings of innocent people and rocket attack on Para-military camp by terrorists in Puniab	Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary	7.4.88 8.4.88
*64.	Large scale loss of ammunition due to fire at the Central Ordnance Depot, Jabalpur on 23.3.88 and the steps taken by the Govt. to prevent recurrence of such mishaps	Shri Purna Chandra Malik	12.4.88
65.	Report of the Joint Committee to enquire into Bofors contract, presented to the House on 26.4.88	Shri S. Jaipal Reddy	4.5.88 5.5.88
66.	Statement made by the Minister of Defence in the House on 21.4.88 regarding the allegation of payment of Commission to Indian agents in the purchase of submarines from M/s HDW of Federal Republic of Germany	Shri Dinesh Goswami	9.5.88 10.5.88
67.	Continued growth of Population	Shri Digvijay Singh	11.5.88
<i>Eleventh Session</i>			
68.	Situation arising out of the recent publication of certain documents in a national daily in regard to the alleged payments of Commission in connection with the Bofors contract	Shri Narayan Choubey	28.7.88 29.7.88
69.	Statement made by the Minister of Health and Family Welfare in the House on 27.7.88 regarding incidence of gastro-enteritis cholera in the Union Territory of Delhi	Shri Indrajit Gupta	1.8.88
70.	Statement made by the Minister of State in the Department of Expenditure in the Ministry of Finance in the House on 1.8.1988 regarding reported income of Jyotana Holding Private Limited received from Sumitoma Corporation	Shri S. Jaipal Reddy	2.8.88 3.8.88
71.	Atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis in different parts of the country	Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	2.8.88 12.8.88 16.8.88
*72.	Devastating floods in various parts of the country resulting in immense loss of life and property and the relief measures taken by the Government.	Shri Kamla Prasad Singh	3.8.88 8.8.88
73.	Statement made by the Minister of State of the Ministry of Railways in the House on 27.7.1988 regarding the accident to 26 DN Bangalore-Trivandrum Express between Sasthankotta and Perinad stations of Southern Railway on 8.7.88	Shri Indrajit Gupta	11.8.88
74.	Statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 12.8.1988 regarding Memorandum of Settlement on Tripura	Shri C. Madhav Reddy	30.8.88
<i>Twelfth Session</i>			
75.	Demand of farmers and agricultural labour	Shri C. Janga Reddy	3.11.88 4.11.88 17.11.88 18.11.88
76.	Commission reported to have been paid by M/s. Bofors in the Howitzer gun deal	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	15.11.88 16.11.88

* As decided by the House, Calling Attention converted into discussion under rule 193.

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 41 - Contd.

1	2	3	4
77.	Rise in the prices of essential commodities	† Dr. Chinta Mohan	24.11.88 25.11.88
78.	Dismal performance of Indian Sportsmen in the Seoul Olympic Games	Shri C. Janga Reddy	1.12.88 13.12.88 16.12.88
79.	Statement made by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture in the House on the 7th December, 1988 regarding the damage due to cyclone in the States of West Bengal and Orissa and the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Kumari Mamata Banerjee	16.12.88
<i>Thirteenth Session</i>			
80.	Situation arising out of the settlement between the Government of India and the Multinational Company Union Carbide for payment of compensation to the victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy	Prof Madhu Dandavate	22.2.89
81.	Situation arising out of the reported nexus between Afghan rebels and terrorists in Punjab	Shri B.R. Bhagat	5.4.89 6.4.89
*82.	Situation arising out of the agitation for a separate state launched by the All Bodo Students Union and the action taken by the Government in that regard	Shri Chinta Mani Jena	19.4.89 20.4.89
83.	Communal situation in various parts of the country	Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	24.4.89 25.89 3.5.89 4.5.89 5.5.89 8.5.89
84.	Statement made by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions in the House on the 19th April, 1989 regarding liberalisation of Orders with a view to improving the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities in Central Government Posts/Services	Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy	4.5.89 11.5.89 12.5.89
85.	Statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 28th April, 1989 regarding Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao	8.5.89
86.	Atrocities on Women	Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	12.5.89
*87.	Situation arising out of acute shortage of drinking water in various parts of the country and the steps taken by the Government in that regard	Shri Harish Rawat	12.5.89
<i>Fourteenth Session (Part-I)</i>			
88.	Paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31 March, 1988 (No. 2 of 1989)-Union Government Defence Services (Army and Ordnance Factories), laid on the Table of the House on the 18th July, 1989.	Kum. Mamata Banerjee	24.7.89 25.7.89 26.7.89
89.	Statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 28th April, 1989 regarding Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	† † Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao	8.5.89 27.7.89 31.7.89 1.8.89 2.8.89
90.	Statement made by the Minister of Agriculture in the House on the 26th July, 1989 regarding the current flood situation in the country and the relief measures undertaken by the Government.	Shri Harish Rawat	1.8.89 2.8.89 3.8.89
91.	Successful testing of 'AGNI' on the 22nd May, 1989.	Shri Harish Rawat	7.8.89
92.	Demands for waiving of agricultural loans	Shri Harish Rawat	11.8.89 16.8.89

* As decided by the Business Advisory Committee, Calling Attention converted into a discussion under rule 193.

† Resigned w.e.f. March 2, 1988.

†† Resigned w.e.f. July 24, 1989.

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 41 - *Contd.*

1	2	3	4
93.	Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Interim Reports and the Final Report of Kudal Commission of Inquiry appointed to inquire into the working and activities including publications and sources and misuse of funds of Gandhi Peace Foundation, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, All India Serva Seva Sangh, Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development and other organisations closely connected with them, laid on the Table of the House on 7th August, 1989	Shri T. Basheer	14.8.89 18.8.89
94.	Atrocities on Women	*Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	12.5.89 18.8.89
<i>Fourteenth Session (Part II)</i>			
95.	Communal situation in the country	Prof Saif-ud-Din Soz	11.10.89 12.10.89 13.10.89
96.	Statement made by the Minister of State in the Department of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance in the House on 12th October, 1989 regarding maintenance of a Bank Account in St. Kitts.	Shri T. Basheer	13.10.89

* Resigned w.e.f. August 8, 1989

STATEMENT 42

Discussions on Motions under rules 191 and 342 held during the Eighth Lok Sabha

S.No.	Brief Subject	Under Rule	Name of the Member	Date (s) of Discussion	Decision of the House
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>First Session</i>					
1.	Six nation Summit on Nuclear Disarmament held in New Delhi on January 28, 1985	191	Proposed by the Speaker	30.1.85	Adopted
<i>Second Session</i>					
2.	32nd and 33rd Reports of the Union Public Service Commission, laid on the Table of the House on 2.3.1983 and 2.5.1984 respectively.	191	Shri K.P. Singh Deo	28.3.85 29.3.85	Discussion not concluded
3.	Statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 23.4.1985 regarding Ahmedabad situation.	342	Shri S.B. Chavan	24.4.85	Negatived
4.	Reported uncovering of a plot by the American Federal Bureau of Investigation to assassinate the Prime Minister during his impending visit to the United States.	191	Shri G.G. Swell	15.5.85	Adopted
<i>Third Session</i>					
5.	32nd and 33rd Reports of the Union Public Service Commission laid on the Table of the House on 2.3.1983 and 2.5.1984 respectively.	191	Shri K.P. Singh Deo	28.3.85 29.3.85 (Second Session) 29.7.85* 30.7.85* (Third Session)	Adopted
6.	34th Report of the Union Public Service Commission, laid on the Table of the House on 8.5.1985.	191	Shri K.P. Singh Deo	29.7.85* 30.7.85*	Adopted
<i>Fourth Session</i>					
7.	Third and Fourth Reports of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1980-81 and 1981-82, laid on the Table on 10.8.84 and 23.1.85 respectively.	342	Dr. (Smt.) Rajendra Kumari Bajpai	26.11.85 28.11.85 29.11.85	

* 32nd and 34th Reports of UPSC discussed together.

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 42 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Removal of Shri Jagmohan from the office of Governor of Jammu & Kashmir	191	Prof Madhu Dandavate	26.11.85	Negated
9.	International situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto.	342	Shri B.R. Bhagat	9.12.85	-
10.	Status paper entitled 'Challenge of Education - a policy perspective' laid on the Table on 20.8.85.	191	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	10.12.85 11.12.85 12.12.85	-
11.	Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, laid on the Table on 4.12.85	342	Shri Ajit Panja	16.12.85 18.12.85 19.12.85 20.12.85	-
<i>Fifth Session - Nil -</i>					
<i>Sixth Session</i>					
12.	Present situation in South Africa	342	Shri Eduardo Faleiro	7.8.86	-
<i>Seventh Session</i>					
13.	General economic situation in the country	342	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	3.12.86 4.12.86 5.12.86	-
14.	Environmental movement	191	Shri Digvijay Singh	4.12.86	Adopted as amended
<i>Eighth Session (Part-I)</i>					
15.	Statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on 3.4.87 regarding appointment of a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court to enquire into the issues connected with the question of utilising the Fairfax Group of USA	342	Shri Somnath Chatterjee	6.4.1987	Negated
<i>Eighth Session (Part-II)</i>					
16.	Appointment of a Joint Committee to enquire into the issues arising from the Report of the Swedish National Audit Bureau on the Bofors contract	191	Shri K.C. Pant	29.7.87 30.7.87 3.8.87 4.8.87 6.8.87	Adopted as amended
17.	Welcoming of the efforts made by the Government of India in cooperation with the Swedish Government to ascertain the facts relating to payments mentioned in the report of the Swedish National Audit Bureau	191	Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad	18.8.87	Adopted
<i>Ninth Session</i>					
18.	Extension of the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee to enquire into Bofors Contract upto last day of the first week of the Budget Session, 1988	191	Shri B. Shankaranand	6.11.87	Adopted
<i>Tenth Session</i>					
19.	Reference of allegation made by Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan against Shri P.R. Das Munshi, Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce of having made an untrue statement on the floor of the House regarding 'cornering of licences by Bachchan Brothers in Kandla Free Trade Zone' to Committee of Privileges for investigation and report	191	Shri Shantaram Naik	5.5.88	Adopted as amended
<i>Eleventh Session -Nil-</i>					
<i>Twelfth Session -Nil-</i>					
<i>Thirteenth Session</i>					
20.	Condemning an M.P., Shri Arif Mohd. Khan, for attempting to assault Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs	191	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	15.3.89	Adopted

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 42 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Report of the Commission on Centre-State Relations	342	Shri Buta Singh	30.3.89 31.3.89 4.4.89 5.4.89	-
22.	Inviting the Attorney-General to the House to give his considered opinion as to whether or not the Thakkar Commission documents laid on the Table constituted the full Report as claimed by the Government.	191	Shri Indrajit Gupta	4.4.89	Negated
23.	Interim and Final Reports of the Thakkar Commission on the assassination of Smt. Indira Gandhi, the late Prime Minister and the Memorandum of Action taken thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 27th March, 1989.	342	Shri Buta Singh	10.4.89 11.4.89	-
*24.	Condemnation of the blatantly partisan attitude of the Governor of Karnataka in initiating action against the State Government without giving opportunity to the Chief Minister of the State to demonstrate majority support to his Ministry in the Assembly and demand for removal of Governor of Karnataka from his office forthwith.	191	Shri Dinesh Goewami	24.4.89 25.4.89 26.4.89	Negated

Fourteenth Session (Part I) - Nil -

Fourteenth Session (Part II) - Nil -

* Discussed alongwith the Statutory Resolution approving the proclamation issued under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Karnataka.

STATEMENT 43

Half-an-hour discussions held during the Eighth Lok Sabha

S.No.	Name of the Member who raised the discussion	Subject	Date on which raised
1	2	3	4
<i>First Session - Nil -</i>			
<i>Second Session</i>			
1.	Shri Jhendra Prasad	Educated unemployed benefited under Self Employment Guarantee Scheme	26.4.85
2.	Smt. Jayanti Patnaik	Location of Industries in 'No Industry' Districts in Orissa	3.5.85
3.	Shri Jhendra Prasad	Educated unemployed registered with Employment Exchanges	10.5.85
4.	Shri Mool Chand Daga	Funds for NREP to States	13.5.85
5.	Shri Digvijay Singh	Special charter and return fare facility to the cities outside in India	15.5.85
6.	Prof. Neraim Chand Parashar	Streamlining of Gramin Banks	17.5.85
<i>Third Session</i>			
7.	Shri Mool Chand Daga	Rise in Sugar price	5.8.85
8.	Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi	Increase in sick Industrial Units	12.8.85
9.	Prof. P.J.Kurien	Recommendations of Expert Committee on Tyre Industry	14.8.85
10.	Dr. Chinta Mohan	Price of Colour T.V. sets	16.8.85
11.	Dr. G.S. Rajhans	Sub-standard drugs manufactured in Government Factories	20.8.85
<i>Fourth Session</i>			
12.	Shri Mool Chand Daga	Per capita income	29.11.85

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 43 - Contd.

1	2	3	4
13.	Shri Virndhi Chander Jain	Allocation of funds for extension of T.V. network	11.12.85
14.	Shri Mool Chand Daga	Medical Scheme for D.T.C. employees	18.12.85
15.	Shri Suresh Kurup	Measures to stop distress sale of cotton	18.12.85
16.	Shri E. Ayyappu Reddy	Telegu-Ganga Project	19.12.85
<i>Fifth Session</i>			
17.	Shri Mool Chand Daga	Power requirement of Rajasthan	20.3.86
18.	Kumari Mamta Banerjee	Management of Foodgrains by F.C.I.	17.4.86
19.	Dr. G.S. Rajhans	Guidelines to States on Family Planning	23.4.86
20.	Shri C.P. Thakur	Irrigation Projects awaiting clearance	28.4.86
21.	Shri Virndhi Chander Jain	Technology Mission for drinking water	2.5.86
<i>Sixth Session</i>			
22.	Dr G.S. Rajhans	Deficit in the Delhi Development Authority	28.7.86
23.	Shri Mool Chand Daga	Report of United Nations Environment Programme on Water shortages	6.8.86
24.	Kumari Mamta Banerjee	Rehabilitation of persons displaced from Pakistan	8.8.86
25.	Shri K.N. Singh	Shifting of NTPC Unit from Muradnagar to Dadri	20.8.86
<i>Seventh Session</i>			
26.	Shri Sharad Dighe	Legislation on Protection of Consumers	10.11.86
27.	Shri Suresh Kurup	Loss incurred by Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	12.11.86
28.	Shri Somnath Chatterjee	Package deal for setting up of various Projects in West Bengal	17.11.86
29.	Dr G.S. Rajhans	China's upgrading of Karakoram Highway	19.11.86
30.	Shri Sharad Dighe	Modernisation of Textiles Mills	21.11.86
31.	Shri K.P. Singh Deo	Trial Production by NALCO	24.11.86
32.	Shri Piyus Tiraky	Low wages for tea plantation workers	28.11.86
33.	Shri Mool Chand Daga	Disbursement of Income Tax free cash awards	28.11.86
34.	Kumari Mamta Banerjee	Closure of Government of India Presses at Calcutta	3.12.86
35.	Shri Dinesh Goswami	Implementation of Assam accord	5.12.86
<i>Eighth Session (Part I)</i>			
36.	Dr. Manoj Pandey	Rehabilitation plan for the Indian Drug and Pharmaceuticals Limited	18.3.87
37.	Shri Virndhi Chander Jain	Technological Mission for drinking water	25.3.87
38.	Shri Shyam Lal Yadav	Cleaning of Ganga Water	27.3.87
39.	Shri V.S. Krishnalyer	Allotment of land to Co-operative Housing Societies	10.4.87
40.	Shri T. Basheer	Policy on Urban Land Ceiling	20.4.87
41.	Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria	Loans for purchase of animals	29.4.87
42.	Shri Shantaram Naik	New Drug Policy	4.5.87
<i>Eighth Session (Part II)</i>			
43.	Shri Dal Chander Jain	Beedi Workers	12.8.87
44.	Dr. Datta Samant	Sick Industrial Units	14.8.87
45.	Shri Shantaram Naik	Intensive Monitoring System for 20-Point Programme	24.8.87
<i>Ninth Session</i>			
46.	Shri Shantaram Naik	Five Star Hotels	16.11.87
47.	Dr.G.S. Rajhans	Training of Senior Officers abroad	25.11.87
48.	Dr. G.S. Rajhans	Rate of Inflation by 1988	30.11.87

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 43 - Contd.

1	2	3	4
49.	Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	Functioning of Kota Atomic Power Station	2.12.87
50.	Prof. Saif-Ud-Din Soz	Payment of Wages to beneficiaries of NREP	4.12.87
51.	Dr. Datta Samant	Guidelines on Wage Policy of Public Enterprises	9.12.87
<i>Tenth Session</i>			
52.	Shri Ram Nagina Mishra	Price fixation of sugarcane in U.P.	2.3.88
53.	Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil	National Seed Policy	16.3.88
54.	Shri Narayan Choubey	Railway Schools	30.3.88
55.	Kumari Mamata Banerjee	Problem of Unemployment	6.5.88
<i>Eleventh Session</i>			
56.	Shri Thampan Thomas	Unemployment	10.8.88
57.	Shri Sharad Dighe	Closure of Chembur Unit of Union Carbide India Limited	17.8.88
58.	Shri Suresh Kurup	Representation against Import Policy regarding Cash Crops and spices	31.8.88
<i>Twelfth Session</i>			
59.	Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	Implementation of Desert Development Programme	28.11.88
60.	Dr. G.S. Rajhans	Ban on Communal Organisations	5.12.88
<i>Thirteenth Session</i>			
61.	Shri Sharad Dighe	Recommendations of National Commission on Urbanisation	1.3.89
62.	Shri Chandra Pratap Narain Singh	Strike by Research scholars of All India Institute of Medical Sciences	8.3.89
63.	Shri Janak Raj Gupta	Financial Assistance to Refugees from Pak occupied areas of Jammu and Kashmir	15.3.89
64.	Shri Sharad Dighe	Short Supply of Foodgrains	29.3.89
65.	Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	Development of Education in Border Areas	12.4.89
<i>Fourteenth Session (Part I)</i>			
66.	Kumari Mamata Banerjee	Import of Books	7.8.89
<i>Fourteenth Session (Part II) - Nil -</i>			

STATEMENT 44
Resolutions Discussed in the Eighth Lok Sabha

S.No.	Dates on which the Resolution was discussed	Subject-matter of the Resolution	Name of the Minister who moved	Time taken in debate Hrs. Mts.	Action taken by the House
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>First Session - NIL -</i>					
A. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS					
<i>Second Session</i>					
1.	20.3.85	Appointment of a Parliamentary Committee consisting of 12 members from Lok Sabha to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway undertaking to Central Revenues and other ancillary matters in connection with Railway Finance vis-a-vis General Finance.	Shri Bansil Lal	3 53	Adopted
2.		Recommendation to Rajya Sabha to associate 6 members with the Parliamentary Committee to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to Central Revenues and other ancillary matters in connection with Railway Finance vis-a-vis General Finance.			Adopted

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 44 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Third Session</i>					
3.	19.8.85	Inhumane policy of apartheid of the racist regime of South Africa.	Shri Khurshid Alam Khan	0 02	Adopted
<i>Fourth Session - NIL -</i>					
<i>Fifth Session</i>					
4.	13.3.86	Approval of the recommendations made in certain paragraphs contained in the Third Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1985, appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance and General Finance, presented to the House on 21.2.86.	Shri Bansai Lal	4 31	Adopted
5.	6.5.86 7.5.86 8.5.86	Approval of the Draft National Policy on Education, 1986, laid on the Table on 2.5.86.	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	11 58	Adopted
<i>Sixth Session</i>					
6.	21.8.86	Approval of the Programme of Action on the National Policy of Education, 1986, laid on the Table on 8.8.86	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	5 21	Adopted
<i>Seventh Session - NIL -</i>					
<i>Eighth Session</i>					
7.	18.3.87	Approval of the recommendations made in paragraphs 8 to 12 of the Seventh Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1985 appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance and General Finance, presented to the House on 24.2.87.	Shri Madhavrao Scindia	2 11	Adopted
<i>Ninth Session - NIL -</i>					
<i>Tenth Session</i>					
8.	21.3.88.	Approval of the recommendations made in paras 11 to 14 contained in the Tenth Report of Railway Convention Committee, 1985, presented on 23.3.88.	Shri Madhavrao Scindia	2 41	Adopted
9.	13.5.88	Road Development.	Shri Rajesh Pilot	0 13	Adopted
<i>Eleventh Session - NIL -</i>					
<i>Twelfth Session - NIL -</i>					
<i>Thirteenth Session</i>					
10.	17.3.89	Approval of the recommendations made in paras 9 to 12 contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1985, presented on 22.2.89.	Shri Madhavrao Scindia	1 22	Adopted
<i>Fourteenth Session (Part I) - NIL -</i>					
<i>Fourteenth Session (Part II)</i>					
11.	13.10.89	Approval of the proposal of the Government to modify the date of implementation from 22.9.1982 as given by the Arbitration Board to 1.1.1988 in respect of Award dated 12.8.1985 in C.A. Reference Nos.9 and 10 of 1983 laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 13.10.89 regarding grant of higher pay scales to the Senior Scientific Assistants, Draftsmen, Store-keeping Staff and Civilian Motor Drivers in Defence Establishments, in terms of para 21 of the Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration.	Shri D.L. Baitha	0 02	Adopted

(Contd.).

STATEMENT 44 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	
B. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS						
<i>First Session</i>						
1.	23.1.85	Disapproval of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 (Ordinance No.15 of 1984).	Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz	1	56	Negatived
2.	23.1.85	Disapproval of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1 (Ordinance No. 12 of 1984).	Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz	1	22	Negatived
3.	25.1.85	Disapproval of the National Capital Region Planning Board Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 11 of 1984).	Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz	2	17	Negatived
<i>Second Session</i>						
4.	25.3.85 } 26.3.85 }	Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 6.10.1983 in respect of the State of Punjab issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months w.e.f. 6.4.1985.	Shri S.B. Chavan	5	03	Adopted
5.	27.3.85	Disapproval of the Bhopal Gas leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance No.1 of 1985).	Shri C. Janga Reddy	4	00	Withdrawn
6.	27.3.85 } 28.3.85 }	Disapproval of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Ordinance 1985 (Ordinance No.2 of 1985).	Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz	1	24	Negatived
7.	13.5.85 } 14.5.85 }	Disapproval of the Tea Companies (Acquisition Article 123 and Transfer of Sick Tea Units) Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance No.3 of 1985).	Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli	2	39	Negatived
8.	15.5.85	Approval of the notification of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No.G.S.R.5 403 (E) dated 7.5.85 increasing the export duty leviable on black pepper to Rs.3 per kilogram.	Shri Janardhana Poojary	0	03	Adopted
<i>Third Session</i>						
9.	7.8.85	Disapproval of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1985).	Shri C. Janga Reddy	2	05	Negatived
10.	19.8.85	Approval of notification of Ministry of Home Affairs No.SO 595 (E), dated 8-8-85 published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated 8-8-85 declaring 'Uranium Industry' as an essential service.	Shri Shivraj V. Patil	0	05	Adopted
<i>Fourth Session</i>						
11.	4.12.85	Disapproval of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance No.6 of 1985).	Shri Indrajit Gupta	3	37	Negatived
12.	4.12.85	Disapproval of the Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance No. 8 of 1985).	Shri C. Janga Reddy	3	37	Withdrawn
13.	5.12.85	Disapproval of the Aircraft (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance No.7 of 1985).	Shri C. Janga Reddy	2	16	Negatived
<i>Fifth Session</i>						
14.	28.2.86 } 4.3.86 }	Disapproval of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1986.)	Shri C. Janga Reddy	2	06	Negatived
15.	17.3.86	Disapproval of the Administrative Tribune (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1986).	Shri Ajoy Biswas	4	57	Negatived
16.	24.3.86 } 25.3.86 } 31.3.86 }	Disapproval of the Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1986).	Smt. Geeta Mukherjee	7	28	Withdrawn

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 44 - *Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	
17.	30.4.86 } 2.5.86 }	Approval of the draft Ministers' (Allowance, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1986, laid on the Table on 2.4.86.	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha	0	39	Adopted
18.	6.5.86	Disapproval of the Swadeshi Cotton Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No.5 of 1986).	Shri Bhattam Sriramamurthy	1	51	Negated
<i>Sixth Session</i>						
19.	28.7.86 } 29.7.86 } 30.7.86 }	Disapproval of the Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1986).	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	5	35	Negated
20.	30.7.86	Approval of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S.O.260 (E) dated 15.5.86 by which it has been notified that it is not expedient in the interest of the security of the State and in the public interest to lay before the House of the People the reports submitted to the Central Government on 19.11.85 and 27.2.86 by Justice M.P. Thakkar.	Shri P. Chidambaram	0	25	Adopted
<i>Seventh Session</i>						
21.	24.11.86 } 25.11.86 } 26.11.86 }	Disapproval of the Coal Mines Nationalisation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No.7 of 1986).	Smt. Geeta Mukherjee	3	16	Negated
22.	9.12.86	Approval of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) G.S.R. No. 1235 (E) dated 27.11.1986, increasing the export duty leviable on black pepper from Rs.3 to Rs.5 per kilogram from the date of issue of the Notification.	Shri B.K. Gadhvi	0	16	Adopted
<i>Eighth Session (Part I)</i>						
23.	23.3.87	Approval of the draft Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1987, laid on the Table on 27.2.1987.	Shri Buta Singh	0	48	Adopted
24.	12.5.87	Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 11.5.1987 under article 356 in relation to the State of Punjab.	Shri Buta Singh	2	49	Adopted
<i>Eighth Session (Part II)</i>						
25.	10.8.87 } 19.8.87 }	Disapproval of the National Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (Ordinance No.3 of 1987).	Shri Amal Datta	3	40	Negated
26.	24.8.87	Disapproval of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Ordinance, 1987 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1987).	Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary	3	48	Negated
<i>Ninth Session</i>						
27.	8.11.87 } 9.11.87 }	Approval of the Continuance in force of the proclamation dated 11.5.87 in respect of Punjab, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months w.e.f. 11.11.1987.	Shri Buta Singh	4	54	Adopted
28.	12.11.87 } 18.11.87 } 19.11.87 }	Disapproval of the Constitution (Scheduled Tribe) Order (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (Ordinance No.5 of 1987).	Dr. Chinta Mohan	2	24	Negated
29.	8.12.87	Disapproval of the Finance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (Ordinance No.6 of 1987).	Shri C. Janga Reddy	1	08	Negated
<i>Tenth Session</i>						
30.	23.2.88	Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 30.1.88 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu.	Shri Buta Singh	3	08	Adopted
31.	22.3.88	Disapproval of the Major Port Trusts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988 (Ordinance No.1 of 1988).	Shri C. Janga Reddy	1	17	Negated

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 44 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	
32.	22.3.88	Disapproval of the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (Ordinance No.9 of 1987).	Shri C. Janga Reddy	2	39	Negated
33.	22.3.88	Disapproval of the Delhi Administration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (Ordinance No.10 of 1987)	Shri C. Janga Reddy	2	39	Negated
34.	2.5.88 5.5.88 6.5.88	Approval of the Continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 11.5.1987 in respect of Punjab issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months w.e.f. 11.5.88.	Shri Buta Singh	2	42	Adopted
<i>Eleventh Session</i>						
35.	27.7.88	Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation issued by the President on 30.1.88 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu, for a further period of six month w.e.f. 30.7.88	Shri Buta Singh	4	20	Adopted
36.	5.8.88 8.8.88 9.8.88	Disapproval of the Arms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988 (Ordinance No.5 of 1988)	Smt. Geeta Mukherjee	3	34	Negated
37.	8.8.88 9.8.88	Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 7.8.88 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Nagaland.	Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev	2	20	Adopted
38.	10.8.88 11.8.88	Disapproval of the Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Ordinance, 1988 (Ordinance No.3 of 1988)	Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav	7	40	Negated
39.	16.8.88 17.8.88	Disapproval of the National Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988 (Ordinance No 4 of 1988)	Smt Geeta Mukherjee	5	11	Negated
40.	29.8.88 31.8.88	Disapproval of the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Ordinance, 1988 (Ordinance No.7 of 1988)	Shri C. Madhav Reddy	4	01	Negated
<i>Twelfth Session</i>						
41.	2.11.88	Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 7th September, 1988 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Mizoram.	Shri Buta Singh	3	23	Adopted
42.	2.11.88 3.11.88	Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 11.5.87 in relation to the State of Punjab issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months with effect from 11.11.1988.	Shri Buta Singh	4	53	Adopted
<i>Thirteenth Session</i>						
43.	27.3.89	Approval of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No.S.O.223(E) dated the 23rd March, 1989, by which the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No.S.O. 260 (E) dated the 15th May, 1986 has been rescinded	Shri Buta Singh	0	01	Adopted
44.	28.3.89 29.3.89	Disapproval of the Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1989 (Ordinance No.1 of 1989).	Shri C. Janga Reddy	2	23	Negated
45.	24.4.89 25.4.89 26.4.89	Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 21st April, 1989 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Karnataka.	Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev	10	08	Adopted
46.	8.5.89 9.5.89	Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 11.5.1987 in relation to the State of Punjab issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months w.e.f. 11.5.1989.	Shri Buta Singh	4	57	Adopted

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 44 - *Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Fourteenth Session (Part I) - Nil -</i>					
<i>Fourteenth Session (Part II)</i>					
47.	12.10.89	Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 21.4.1989 in relation to the State of Karnataka, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from 21.10.1989	Shri P. Chidambaram	0 41	Adopted
48.	12.10.89	Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 11.5.1987 in relation to the State of Punjab, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from 11.11.1989.	Shri P. Chidambaram	2 20	Adopted
C. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS					
<i>First Session</i>					
1.	18.1.85 25.1.85	Measures to eradicate poverty	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	4 55	Negatived
2.	25.1.85	Desert Development Programme	Shri Virahi Chander Jain	0 05	Discussion not concluded
<i>Second Session</i>					
	22.3.85	Desert Development Programme	Shri Virahi Chander Jain	3 24	Withdrawn
3.	19.4.85 3.5.85 17.5.85	Conversion of AIR and Doordarshan into autonomous corporations	Shri M. Raghuma Reddy	5 46	Negatived
4.	17.5.85	Relief to farmers affected by drought	Shri Janak Raj Gupta	0 45	Discussion not concluded
<i>Third Session</i>					
5.	2.8.85	Relief to farmers affected by drought	Shri Janak Raj Gupta	2 29	Withdrawn
6.	2.8.85 16.8.85	Development of hill area	Shri Harish Rawat	2 34	Discussion not concluded
<i>Fourth Session</i>					
7.	29.11.85 13.12.85	Development of hill areas	Shri Harish Rawat	4 06	Discussion not concluded
<i>Fifth Session</i>					
8.	29.11.85	Development of hill areas	Shri Harish Rawat	0 56	Withdrawn by leave of the House
9.	28.2.86 14.3.86 25.3.86 11.4.86 25.4.86	Electoral Reforms	Shri D.N. Reddy	9 56	Negatived
10.	25.4.86	Conferment of same rights as enjoyed by Indian citizens on persons of Indian origin living abroad.	Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	0 46	Discussion not concluded
<i>Sixth Session</i>					
11.	25.7.86	Conferment of same rights as enjoyed by Indian citizens on persons of Indian origin living abroad.	Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	1 42	Withdrawn by leave of the House

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 44 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	
12.	25.7.86	Growth of rural economy	Shri D.N. Reddy	3	11	Discussion not concluded
<i>Seventh Session</i>						
13.	8.8.86 14.11.86 28.11.86	Growth of rural economy	Shri D.N. Reddy	3	43	Negated
14.	28.11.86	Economic Policies	Shri Bhattam Srirama-murthy	1	15	Discussion not concluded
<i>Eighth Session</i>						
15.	6.3.87 20.3.87 3.4.87 16.4.87	Economic Policies	Shri Bhattam Srirama-murthy	7	29	Negated
16.	16.4.87 30.4.87	Measures for upliftment of tribal people	Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria	2	35	Discussion not concluded
17.	7.8.87 21.8.87	Measures for upliftment of tribal people	Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria	5	08	Discussion not concluded
<i>Ninth Session</i>						
18.	11.12.87 13.12.87	Measures for upliftment of tribal people	Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria	3	55	Discussion not concluded
<i>Tenth Session</i>						
19.	18.3.88	Measures for upliftment of tribal people	Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria	2	19	Withdrawn
20.	18.3.88 30.3.88 29.4.88 13.5.88	Centre-State Relations	Shri H.M. Patel	7	34	Discussion not concluded
<i>Eleventh Session</i>						
21.	5.8.88 19.8.88	Centre-State Relations	Shri H.M. Patel	3	30	Withdrawn by leave of the House
22.	19.8.88 2.9.88	Implementation of New 20-Point Programme	Shri Somnath Rath	2	32	Discussion not concluded
<i>Twelfth Session</i>						
23.	18.11.88 2.12.88	Implementation of New 20-Point Programme	Shri Somnath Rath	4	59	Discussion not concluded
<i>Thirteenth Session</i>						
24.	3.3.89	Implementation of New 20-Point Programme	Shri Somnath Rath	1	18	Negated
25.	13.3.89 17.3.89	Guidelines for appointment and transfer of Governors	Shri S. Jaipal Reddy	3	33	Negated
26.	31.3.89 12.4.89 28.4.89	Measures to control population explosion	Dr Krupasindhu Bhoi	7	41	Discussion not concluded
<i>Fourteenth Session (Part I)</i>						
27.	28.7.89	Measures to control population explosion	Dr Krupasindhu Bhoi	1	04	Withdrawn by leave of the House
28.	28.7.89 11.8.89	Employment to one member in each family	Dr G.S. Rajhans	3	55	Discussion not concluded
<i>Fourteenth Session (Part II) -Nil-</i>						

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 44 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
D. RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED BY THE SPEAKER					
1.	29.8.85	Resolution to commemorate the 40th Anniversary of United Nations		0 05	Adopted
2.	18.11.85	Execution of Benjamin Molisee		0 01	Adopted
3.	18.11.85	Appeal to leaders of the US and USSR to make every effort to reach an agreement on substantial reductions in the stock piles of nuclear warheads		0 02	Adopted
4.	18.11.85	Grief and sorrow at the enormous loss of human life and property on account of cyclonic storm in Tamil Nadu		0 01	Adopted
5.	18.11.85	Sympathies with the people of Columbia who were victims of the fury of nature		0 01	Adopted
6.	16.4.86	Shock and indignation at the recent bombing raids by USA on the territory of Libya.		0 04	Adopted
7.	7.8.86	Condemnation of the inhuman policy of apartheid of the racist regime of South Africa		0 03	Adopted
8.	11.8.88	Demand for immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela, the great and noble freedom fighter of South Africa and for intensification of international campaign against apartheid in South Africa.		0 02	Adopted unanimously on 11.8.88 by all members standing
E. RESOLUTION REGARDING REMOVAL OF THE SPEAKER					
1.	15.4.87	Removal of the Speaker from office		4 21	Negated by voice vote.

STATEMENT 45
Matters raised under Rule 377

S.No.	Name of the Session	No. of matters raised	Total time taken	
			Hrs.	Mts.
1	2	3	4	
1.	First Session	61	1	31
2.	Second Session	351	9	10
3.	Third Session	158	4	07
4.	Fourth Session	150	3	31
5.	Fifth Session	330	8	18
6.	Sixth Session	149	3	41
7.	Seventh Session	178	4	31
8.	Eighth Session (Part I)	341	8	30
9.	Eighth Session (Part II)	147	3	37
10.	Ninth Session	178	3	59
11.	Tenth Session	362	9	18
12.	Eleventh Session	153	3	56
13.	Twelfth Session	180	4	27
14.	Thirteenth Session	298	7	15
15.	Fourteenth Session (Part I)	144	3	14
16.	Fourteenth Session (Part II)	25	0	27
Total		3205	79	32

STATEMENT 46
Points of Order

Session	No. of Points of Order raised	Points of Order upheld by the Chair	Points of Order not upheld by the Chair	Points of Order on which no ruling was given being no Point of Order	Time Spent Hrs. Mts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
First	6		6	-	0 09
Second	14	8	6	-	0 50
Third	9	1	8	-	0 26
Fourth	5	1	4	-	0 07
Fifth	9	2	5	2	1 04
Sixth	8	2	6	-	0 07
Seventh	6	-	6	-	0 16
Eighth (Part I & II)	39	14	25	-	1 58
Ninth	2	-	2	-	0 22
Tenth	14	3	11	-	2 35
* Eleventh	22	1	1	3	1 16
** Twelfth	19	2	3	6	1 22
Thirteenth	40	-	40	-	2 17
Fourteenth (Part I & II)	1	-	1	-	0 05
Total	194	34	124	11	13 14

* 17 Disallowed by the Chair.

** 8 Disallowed by the Chair.

Privilege Matters

In Parliamentary language, the term 'privilege' means certain rights and immunities enjoyed by each House of Parliament and its Committees collectively, and by the members of each House individually without which they cannot discharge their functions efficiently and effectively. The object of parliamentary privilege is to safeguard the freedom, the authority and the dignity of Parliament. Privileges are enjoyed by individual members, because the House cannot perform its functions without an unimpeded use of the services of its members. Each House also enjoys these privileges collectively for the protection of its members and the vindication of its own authority and dignity. While privileges are available to individual members only insofar as they are necessary for the House to perform its functions freely, without any let or hindrance, they do not exempt the members from such obligations to the society as apply to other citizens. Parliamentary privileges do not place a member of Parliament on a footing different from that of an ordinary citizen in the matter of application of laws, unless there are good and sufficient reasons in the interest of Parliament itself to do so.

Some of the more important privileges of each House of Parliament and of its members and Committees are: freedom of speech in Parliament; immunity to a member from any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in 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 such 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; publication of expunged 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 Eighth Lok Sabha

Out of the forty cases raised in the House during the Eighth Lok Sabha, six cases were referred by the House/Speaker to the Committee of Privileges. The Committee presented two reports to the House and four to the Speaker.

There were five cases of shouting of slogans and throwing of leaflets by the visitors from the Visitors' Gallery on the floor of the House. In one case the House sentenced the offender to the custody of the Director, Security till the rising of the House and thereafter released with a stern warning and in other four cases the offenders were let off with a warning. There were five cases against the newspapers and others. In two cases the House accepted the apology tendered by the offenders and dropped the matter.

In two cases the Speaker withheld his consent and in one case, with the consent of the House, referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges. In one case, where a sitting member of Rajya Sabha was involved the Speaker referred the matter to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the well established practice.

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

STATEMENT 47

Privilege Matters Raised During the Eighth Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Brief Subject	Name of the Member who raised the matter	Date on which matter brought before the House	Time taken	Decision of the House
1	2	3	4	5	6
				H M	
1.	Question of privilege against the Indian Express for misreporting the proceedings of the House dated 9 May, 1985	Prof K.K. Tewari	24.7.1985	0 01	The Speaker informed the House that the Editor of the newspaper in his reply had expressed deep regret for the inadvertent and unintentional lapse. The House agreed that the apology tendered by the Editor of the newspaper be accepted and the matter might be treated as closed.
2.	Throwing of some papers on the floor of the House and shouting from the Visitors' Gallery		30.7.1985	0 02	The Deputy Speaker informed the House that a visitor who threw some papers on the floor of the House and shouted from the Visitors' Gallery at about 12 noon, had been taken into custody immediately by the Watch and Ward Officer. The visitor had made a statement and expressed regret for his action. He had also begged pardon for the same. On a motion moved by the Minister of 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 in view of the unqualified regret expressed by him, he be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House on that day.
3.	Question of privilege against the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies for allegedly attributing motives to members in the House on 29 July, 1985, while answering supplementaries to S.Q. No. 85 re. 'rise in sugar price'.	Prof Madhu Dandavate	1.8.1985	0 01	The Minister of Food and Civil Supplies clarified the position and stated that there was no imputation of motive to any hon. member but if some hon. members still felt dissatisfied, he was sorry for having given occasion for it. The matter was, thereafter, treated as closed.
4.	Question of privilege for allegedly making policy announcement by the Minister of Finance and Commerce outside the House on 10 August, 1985, regarding steps to boost exports.	Prof Madhu Dandavate	16.8.1985	0 02	The Speaker gave his ruling withholding his consent to the raising of the question of privilege. He, however, observed that it would have been more appropriate if the relevant announcements were first made in the House, particularly because these had financial implications. He added that in any case earliest opportunity of informing the House should have been taken in regard to these matters.

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 47 - *Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Question of privilege regarding the announcement made by the Prime Minister on the Assam agreement while addressing the nation on 15 August, 1985, and about text of the memorandum of settlement on Assam published in the newspapers, before the House was informed about it.	Prof Madhu Dandavate	16.8.1985	0 03	The Speaker gave his ruling withholding his consent to the raising of the question of privilege.
6.	(i) Question of privilege against Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for non-intimation of alleged arrest of a member in Calcutta.	Smt Geeta Mukherjee, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy			The Speaker <i>inter alia</i> observed that the whole matter including that of the identity of the person involved in the incident was <i>sub-judice</i> , and withheld his consent to the raising of the question of privilege.
	(ii) Question of privilege against the <i>Telegraph</i> for publication of a misleading news item about the intimation of arrest of a member in Calcutta to the Speaker, Lok Sabha.	Sarvashri Basudeb Acharia, Salfuddin Chowdhury, Ajit Kumar Saha Ananda Pathak and Anil Basu.	3.12.1985	0 03	
7.	Question of privilege against Shri R.N. Goenka for allegedly casting reflections on members, the House and its proceedings of 26th November, 1985.	Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan, Prof Madhu Dandavate	3.12.1985	0 02	The Speaker observed that in keeping with the best traditions of the House, he was of the opinion that the House would best consult its own dignity by taking no further notice of the matter and accordingly withheld his consent to the raising of the question of privilege.
8.	Question of privilege against Sarvashri Arif Mohd. Khan and Z.R. Ansari, Ministers of State in the Department of Power and in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, respectively regarding alleged violation of provisions of article 75 (3) of the Constitution by expressing diametrically opposite views on a Private Member's Bill viz., the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1985, by Shri G.M. Banatwalla, M.P.	Prof Madhu Dandavate	25.2.1986	0 03	The Speaker gave his ruling withholding his consent to raising of the question of privilege. He, however, observed, that alleged violation of any constitutional or statutory provision was a matter to be decided by Courts and no parliamentary privilege would arise in such cases.
9.	Question of privilege against Shri Janardhana Poojary, Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance for allegedly announcing exemptions from customs duty on certain luxury goods a week before the presentation of the Budget by issuing certain notifications under the Customs Act, 1962.	Prof Madhu Dandavate	28.2.1986	0 03	The Speaker gave his ruling withholding his consent to the raising of the question of privilege. He observed that the Central Government was empowered under the Customs Act, 1962 to issue such notifications in the public interest and that the notifications in question were published in the Gazette of India much before the commencement of the Budget Session.

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 47 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Question of privilege against Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Minister of Finance for allegedly releasing to the Press on 10th February, 1986, estimates of the projected revenue and expenditure of the Central Government for 1986-87, while addressing a Press Conference, before presenting the Budget to the House.	Shri Bhattam Sriramamurthy, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Sarvashri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao, Thampam Thomas and M. Raghuma Reddy	28.2.1986	0 02	The Speaker gave his ruling withholding his consent to the raising of the question of privilege. He, however, observed that according to the categorical statement of the Finance Minister, the newspaper report had no factual basis and there had been no release of the revenue estimates for 1986-87 to the Press. He also observed that leakage of budget proposals could not form any basis for a breach of privilege.
11.	Question of privilege against Shri S.B. Chavan, Minister of Home Affairs and Shri Arun Nehru, Minister of State in the Department of Internal Security regarding references made to some members of Parliament in the charge-sheet filed by the Union Government in connection with the espionage activities of certain persons.	Sarvashri V Sobhanadreeswara, Rao, Bhattam Sriramamurthy, M. Raghuma Reddy and Prof Madhu Dandavate	19.3.1986	0 07	The Speaker gave his ruling withholding his consent to the raising of the question of privilege. He, however, observed that as the members concerned had already fully clarified their position on the floor of the House by way of personal explanation statements, the matter should be treated as closed.
12.	Question of privilege against Shri Syed Shahabuddin, M.P., for his allegedly derogatory remarks against Shri Arif Mohammed Khan, MP, as reported in the Hindustan Times, dated 4th March, 1986.	Shri Braja Mohan Mohanty	17.4.1986	0 23	The Speaker allowed Shri Braja Mohan Mohanty to raise the matter in the House. On objection taken to leave being granted, the Speaker asked those members who were in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places. As not less than twenty five members rose, the Speaker informed the House that the leave was granted Shri Braja Mohan Mohanty then moved that the matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges for examination and report. On a request made by Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, the matter was held over.
13.	Question of privilege against Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister, for allegedly misleading the House on 2nd March, 1987, during discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.	Prof Madhu Dandavate, Shri Dinesh Goswami, Shri C. Madhav Reddy and Shri Saifuddin Chowdhury	19.3.1987	0 12	The Speaker gave his ruling withholding his consent to the raising of the question of privilege. He, however, observed that in view of the expressed provisions of the Constitution, the Rules, the precedents and the earlier rulings, he did not consider that any case had been made out requiring him to reconsider the matter. He further observed that no member had his consent to raise the matter again on the floor of the House as a question of privilege or otherwise.
14.	Question of privilege against Shri Brahm Dutt, Minister of State for Finance for deliberately misleading the House while replying to the discussion under rule 193 on 31st March, 1987, on the question of engaging the FAIRFAX GROUP of the United States by the Ministry of Finance.	Shri Jaipal Reddy, Shri C. Madhav Reddy, Prof Madhu Dandavate and Shri Bhattam Sriramamurthy	6.4.1987	0 10	The Speaker gave his ruling withholding his consent to the raising of the question of privilege. He, however, <i>inter alia</i> observed that every Minister was a Member of Parliament, was part of Parliament and responsible to the House. Once he made a statement on the floor of the House, it was presumed that it was made with full sense of responsibility and it was to be accepted as such unless incontrovertible evidence to the contrary was brought before the House. In the instant case, the Minister's statement was sought to be controverted only on the basis of certain statements made by certain individuals as published in the newspapers. In the absence of any authentic information he had to rely on the Minister's statement on the floor of the House.

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 47 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Question of privilege against The Times of India, Hindustan Times, Indian Express and The Statesman for giving advance publicity to the notice of motion for removal of Speaker in the issues of 31st March, 1987	Sarvashri Ram Singh Yadav, Pratap Bhanu Sharma and Shantaram Naik	15.4.1987	0 05	The Deputy Speaker gave his ruling withholding his consent to the raising of the question of privilege. He <i>inter alia</i> observed that giving of advance publicity to notices for raising matters in the House was in contravention of rule 334A of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business. According to well established Parliamentary Practice, usage and conventions, it was improper, although not technically a breach of privilege or contempt of the House to give, for any reason premature publicity in the press to notices of motions, etc. This might, however, invite the censure of the House on a proper motion or displeasure of the Speaker but could not be allowed to be raised as breach of privilege or contempt of the House.
16.	Question of privilege against Shri Brahm Dutt, Minister of State for Finance for deliberately misleading the House while replying to the discussion on the question of engaging the FAIRFAX GROUP of United States by the Ministry of Finance on 31st March, 1987.	Prof Madhu Dandavate	21.4.1987	0 08	The Speaker gave his ruling withholding his consent to the raising of the question of privilege. He, however, <i>inter alia</i> observed that on perusal of comments of the Minister of State for Finance and the records produced by him, he had come to the conclusion that the notice of question of privilege sought to be raised by the member lacked factual basis. He urged upon the members to refrain from raising privilege issues unless they were sure of the facts.
17.	Throwing of some papers on the floor of the House and shouting from the Visitors' Gallery.		23.4.1987	0 03	The Deputy Speaker informed the House that a visitor who threw some papers on the floor of the House and shouted from the Visitors' Gallery at about 11.30 hours, had been taken into custody immediately by the Watch and Ward Officer. The visitor had made a statement and expressed regret for his action. He had also begged pardon for the same. On a motion moved by the Minister of State in the Ministry of 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 in view of the regret expressed by him he be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House on that day.
18.	Question of privilege against Prof Madhu Dandavate, MP, for allegedly wilfully misleading the House on 17th November, 1983, while participating in the discussion on Electoral Reforms.	Shri H.N Nanje Gowda, Shrimati Basavarajewari and Dr G.S. Rajhans,	27.4.1987	0 05	The Speaker gave his ruling withholding his consent to the raising of the question of privilege. He, however, informed the House that Prof. Dandavate to whom the notice was referred for comments, had expressed regrets for his observations in the House on 17th November, 1983 and had assured him that he had no intention to mislead the House.
19.	Question of privilege against the then Minister of State in the Department of Defence, Research and Development in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Arun Singh) for allegedly deliberately and knowingly misleading the House while making a Statement in the House on 15th April, 1987.	Shri Somnath Chatterjee	17.8.1987	0 06	The Speaker observed that since the former Minister (Shri Arun Singh) was a member of Rajya Sabha, a question of privilege against him could be dealt with only by that House in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Report of the Joint Sitting of the Committees of Privileges of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Accordingly he would refer the matter to the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, for such action as she might consider necessary and proper.
20.	Question of privilege against Shri Amal Datta, MP, for allegedly making a misleading statement in the House on 19th August, 1987, during Question Hour.	Shri Shantaram Nalk	20.8.1987	0 02	(i) The Speaker observed that he had found out from the record that the impugned statement was actually made by Shri Amal Datta and that he should apologize to the House for misrepresenting the facts.

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 47 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
			21.8.1987	0 01	(ii) Shri Amal Datta expressed his regrets in the House and the matter was treated as closed.
21.	Notice received on 20th October, 1987 from the Assistant Registrar of the Supreme Court of India regarding the appearance of the Speaker before the Court on 9th November 1987, in connection with transfer petition (Civil) No. 461 of 1987 and Civil Miscellaneous Petition No. 20825 of 1987, seeking to transfer Civil Writ No. 2470 of 1987 filed by Sarveshri Ram Dhan and Satpal Malik, MPs. against Union of India, Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, challenging the validity and constitutionality (Fifty-Second Amendment) Act, 1985, from the High Court of Delhi to the Supreme Court of India.	-	6.11.1987	0 01	The Speaker observed that as per established practice and convention, he had decided not to respond to the notice and had passed on the relevant papers to the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice for taking such action as he might deem fit to apprise the Supreme Court of the correct constitutional position and well established conventions of the House.
22.	Petition by Shri Ram Pyare Panika, M.P., against Shri Laldhorma, M.P., under paragraph 6 of the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution of India and rule 6 of the Members of Lok Sabha (Disqualification on ground of Defection) Rules, 1985.	-	16.11.1987	0 01	The Speaker observed that after having received the comments of Shri Laldhorma and the Leader of the Legislature party concerned and having regard to the nature and circumstances of the case, he had decided to refer the petition to the Committee of Privileges under rule 7(4) of the Members of Lok Sabha (Disqualification on ground of Defection) Rules, 1985, for making a preliminary enquiry and submitting a report to him.
23.	Question of privilege regarding alleged non-intimation of arrest/detention of Shri Vidyacharan Shukla, MP, at New Delhi and giving of wrong information to the Speaker and through him to the House on 16th November, 1987.	Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan, Arif Mohammed Khan, S. Jaipal Reddy, Vidyacharan Shukla and Raj Kumar Rai	17.1.1987	0 04	The Speaker observed that the question of arrest/detention of Shri Vidyacharan Shukla on 16th November, 1987, as alleged by some members was a serious matter involving the prestige, rights and privileges of the House and of its members. The questions that arose were— (i) If Shri Vidyacharan Shukla was actually detained at 12.30 PM by the Delhi Police, why was the Speaker not immediately informed of the detention particularly when the House was in session and the detention was taking place in Delhi itself and there could hardly be any difficulty in immediate communication? (ii) Why wrong information was given to the Speaker and through him to the House to the effect that Shri Shukla had not been detained while actually he was detained for 3½ hours? The Speaker further observed that he was satisfied that there was a <i>prima facie</i> case needing inquiry. He had, therefore, decided to refer the matter to the Committee of Privileges to make an early inquiry on high priority basis and report to the House.

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 47 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Shouting of slogan from the Visitors' Gallery.	-	23.11.1987	0 03	The Deputy Speaker informed the House that a visitor who shouted from the Visitors' Gallery at about 11.30 hours had been taken into custody immediately by the Director, Security. The visitor had made a statement and expressed regret for his action. He had also begged pardon for the same. On a motion moved by the Minister of State in the Ministry of 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 in view of the regret expressed by him, he be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House on that day.
25.	Question of privilege against Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for allegedly intimidating Sarvashri Ram Dhan and Raj Kumar Rai, MPs, by issuing a whip to them on 17th November 1987, in the House and suppressing their freedom of speech	Sarvashri Ram Dhan, Prof Madhu Dandavate, K.P. Unnikrishnan, S. Jaipal Reddy, and Shri Vidyacharan Shukla	14.12.1878	0 36	The Speaker gave his consent to Shri Ram Dhan to the raising of the question of privilege in the House under rule 222. Shri Ram Dhan then sought leave of the House. The leave was granted and Shri Ram Dhan raised the question of privilege. After the matter was discussed in the House at length, none of the members moved any motion either for decision by the House or for reference of the matter to the Committee of Privileges under rule 226.
26.	Question of privilege against Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan, M.P., for allegedly deliberately misleading the House during the discussion on 'No Confidence Motion' against the Council of Ministers on 10th December, 1987, by making allegations against Shri P.R. Das Munshi, Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce.	Shri P. R. Kumaramangalam	1.3.1988	0 10	The Speaker observed that it was well established that the statement made by a Minister was considered final and accepted as correct unless proved otherwise. Untrue or incorrect statement or unfounded allegation made by a member on the floor of the House did not constitute a breach of privilege. In order to constitute a breach of privilege or contempt of the House, it had to be proved that the statement was not only wrong or misleading but was made deliberately, knowing it to be false and with the intention of misleading the House. The Speaker without his consent to the raising of the matter in the house as a question of privilege as he was satisfied that no <i>prima facie</i> case of breach of privilege had been made out.
27.	Question of privilege against Shri Buta Singh, the Minister of Home Affairs for announcing dissolution of the Punjab Legislative Assembly outside the House when the House was in session.	Prof Madhu Dandavate Shri S. Jaipal Reddy and Shri Basudeb Acharia	7.3.988	0 03	The Speaker observed that there was nothing in the Constitution which enjoined upon the President to consult Parliament when it was in session before taking such action. No question of privilege was 'therefore' involved and the notices had been disallowed. However, as a matter of propriety it would have been more desirable to take the House into confidence and inform it about the proposed action. The Speaker expressed the hope that in future such decisions would be first announced on the floor of the House.
28.	Question of privilege against Shri Arun Shourie, Editor, Indian Express and the Editors of Financial Express and Jansatta for publishing in their issues of 14th March, 1988, an article captioned 'An M.P. and two Accounts.'	Shri Harish Rawat, Prof K.V. Thomas, Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha, Prof N.G. Ranga and Shri Kamal Nath	23.3.1988	0 06	The Speaker with the consent of the House referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges.
29.	Motion regarding First Report of the Committee of Privileges laid on the Table of the House on 5th May, 1988 "That this House do agree with the First Report of the Committee of Privileges laid on the Table of the House on 5th May, 1988."	Shri Braja Mohan Mohanty	6.5.1988	0 01	The motion was adopted.

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 47 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Two notices received on 11th July 1988, from the Deputy Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, Bombay requiring appearance of the Speaker before the Bombay High Court on 19th July, 1988, or filing of an affidavit by him or the Secretary-General Lok Sabha, within three weeks from 28th June, 1988, in connection with two writ petitions No. 6157/87 and 1299/88 alleging that there was "a variance between the Bill (The Central Excise Tariff Bill 1985) as passed and gazetted with regard to the rate of the excise duty on the goods-cranes-chapter sub-heading No. 8425-00"		27.7.1988	0 02	The Speaker observed that as per established practice and convention, he had decided not to respond to the notices and had passed on the relevant papers to the Minister of Law and Justice for taking such action as he might deem fit to apprise the court of the correct constitutional position and well established conventions of the House.
31.	Motion regarding Second Report of the Committee of Privileges laid on the Table of the House on 1st September, 1988- "That this House do agree with the Second Report of the Committee of Privileges laid on the Table of the House on 1st September, 1988"-	Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal	5.9.1988	0 01	The motion was adopted.
32.	Notice received from the Registrar of the High Court of Delhi on 23rd September 1988, requiring the Speaker to arrange to show cause in connection with Civil Miscellaneous Petition No. 4374/88 and Civil Writ Petition No. 199/88 filed by Shri Ude Singh Datal against the Union of India, the Speaker, Lok Sabha and Shri Hardwar Lal, M.P.	-	2.11.1988	0 02	The Speaker observed that he had decided not to respond to the notice and had passed on the relevant papers to the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice for taking such action as he might deem fit to apprise the Court of the correct Constitutional position and the well established practice and convention of the House.
33.	Question of privilege against Shri Rajendra Mathur, Chief Editor, Shri Surendra Pratap Singh, Executive Editor, Shri Ramesh Chandra, Printer and Publisher and Shri Ramesh Gaur, City Correspondent of Nav Bharat Times for allegedly publishing a false news item about him under the caption sharab peekar gadi chala raha Sansad giraffar niha on the front page of its issue dated 13th January 1989.	Shri Chiranjil Lal Sharma	1.3.1989	0 05	The Speaker informed the House that the Chief Editor, Executive Editor, Printer and Publisher and the City Correspondent of the newspaper had tendered unconditional apology for the inadvertant mistake which had occurred due to similarity in the names of Hon'ble Member of Parliament and the offender and had also issued necessary clarification in the issue of 'Nav Bharat Times' of 15th January, 1989 and had published apology on front page of the newspaper on 16th January, 1989. The Speaker observed that since the newspaper had already made adequate amends for the inadvertant lapse on its part and had expressed deep regret, he was treating the matter as closed. Sharing the agony of the member, the Speaker cautioned the press that they should be extremely careful while publishing news reports about the members and should confirm the authenticity thereof before doing so.

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 47 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Motion regarding Fourth Report of the Committee of Privileges Presented to the House on 7th March, 1989.	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	9.3.1989	0 30	Prof. Madhu Dandavate moved the following motion and spoke briefly— "That this House do consider the Forth Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 7th March, 1989." After division, the motion was negatived.
35.	Question of privilege against Shri Mani Ram Bagri, ex-MP, for allegedly casting reflections on the Speaker, the members and the House in a letter addressed to the Speaker and published in <i>Veer Arjun</i> dated 3rd March, 1989.	Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik	10.3.1989	0 05	The Speaker, after taking sense of the House referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for investigation and report.
36.	Question of privilege against Shri S.B. Chavan, Minister of Finance for allegedly deliberately misleading the House on 28th February, 1989, during his Budget speech.	Prof Madhu Dandavate	29.3.1989	0 10	The Speaker informed the House that the Minister of Finance in his comments had <i>inter alia</i> stated that the pool account of Oil Coordination Committee represented the surplus accruing to oil companies arising from the difference between selling prices of petroleum products and retention prices allowed to the companies. As the Oil Coordination Committee kept their funds in deposit with Government since these were surplus to their normal requirements, it was decided that Rs. 2300 crores should be transferred from deposit account as contribution to Government. The Minister further stated that the overall deficit of Government was computed taking into account the transactions of the Consolidated Fund as well as Public Account. As the addition to Consolidated Fund had been neutralised by the reduction in the Public Account, this transfer transaction did not affect the overall deficit of the Central Government. Withholding his consent to the raising of question of privilege the Speaker observed that after careful consideration of the matter, he was satisfied that the Finance Minister had not concealed any information from the Parliament and had put all the facts on record. As such, the question of deliberately misleading the House and thereby committing a breach of its privilege did not arise. The Speaker added that while it was true that this transfer did not affect the overall deficit, it would have been more appropriate if the surplus in the account had not been utilised, even partially, to offset the revenue deficit. It was, however, entirely for the Government to decide the manner in which the budget proposals were to be prepared and the House had the final authority to approve, modify or reject them.
37.	Question of privilege against Shri Buta Singh, Minister of Home Affairs for allegedly deliberately misleading the House on 27th March, 1989, by not placing on the Table all the volumes of Thakkar Commission Reports on the assassination of Smt. Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister.	Prof Madhu Dandavate, Shri Thampan Thomas and Shri C. Madhav Reddy	3.4.1989	4 40	The Speaker gave consent to Prof. Madhu Dandavate to raise the question of privilege. Prof Madhu Dandavate 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 leave had been granted. Several members took part in the debate. After discussion, Prof. Madhu Dandavate moved the following motion:-

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 47 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					<p>"That this House is of the opinion that the Home Minister, Shri Buta Singh has committed a breach of privilege of the House in deliberately misleading the House by not laying on the Table of the House complete report of the Thakkar Commission regarding assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi".</p> <p>The motion was negatived.</p>
38.	Shouting of slogans from the Visitors' Gallery.	-	21.4.1989	0 02	<p>The Deputy Speaker informed the House that a visitor shouted slogans from the Visitors' Gallery at about 14.40 hours, had been taken into custody by the Director, Security, immediately and interrogated him. The visitor had made a statement but had not expressed regret for his action. On a motion moved by the Minister of State in the Ministry of 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 kept in the custody of the Director, Security, till the rising of the House and thereafter released with a stern warning.</p>
39.	Question of privilege against Shri Buta Singh Minister of Home Affairs for allegedly misleading the House on 8th May, 1989, while replying to the discussion regarding communal situation in various parts of the country.	Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo	15.5.1989	0 03	<p>Withholding his consent to raising the question of privilege, the Speaker observed that on going through the proceedings of Lok Sabha dated the 8th May, 1989, he did not come across any reference made by the Minister of Home Affairs regarding the constitution of a Division Bench for hearing the Babri Masjid - Ram Janambhoomi dispute. The Minister had in fact stated that the Central Government had discussions with the Government of Uttar Pradesh regarding the said dispute and it was suggested that a Division Bench of the Allahabad High Court comprising of three judges might hear the case.</p> <p>The Speaker added that instead of Minister of Home Affairs having misled the House, it appeared to be a case of misreporting the proceedings of the House by the said newspaper and Shri Deo placing total reliance on the press reports without verifying the same from the records of the House. The Speaker emphasized that members should before making allegations, verify the correctness thereof instead of placing implicit faith on press reports.</p>
40.	Shouting of slogans from the Visitors' Gallery	-	18.8.1989	0 01	<p>The Speaker informed the House that two visitors who shouted slogans from the Visitors' Gallery at about 12.55 hours, had been taken into custody by the Director, Security immediately and interrogated. The visitors had made statements and had expressed regret for their action. They had also begged pardon for the same. On a motion moved by the Minister of State in the Ministry 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 in view of the regret expressed by them, they be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House that day.</p> <p>The motion was adopted.</p>

Suo Motu Statements/Papers Laid on the Table

Suo Motu statements made by Ministers

In order to keep the House informed about matters of public importance or to state the Government's policy in regard to a matter of topical interest, Ministers make statements in the House, from time to time, under rule 372 of the Rules of Procedure, with the consent of the Speaker.

As a rule, no questions are permitted after a statement is made by a Minister because there is no formal motion before the House on which debate may take place.

In order that Parliament may come to know at the earliest opportunity about all serious occurrences in the country, a convention is being followed that Ministers make statements in the House regarding such occurrences *suo motu*. As a general convention, policy statements are first made on the floor of the House, when it is in session, before releasing them to the Press or the public.

Statement 48 gives the details of Statements made by Ministers during the term of the Eighth Lok Sabha. It will be seen that as many as 308 such statements were made during the term of Eighth 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 of 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;

- (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 Eighth Lok Sabha, a total of 16,146 papers were laid on the Table of the House as per details given in Statement 49 and 50.

STATEMENT 48

Suo motu Statements made/laid by Ministers under Rule 372

S.No.	Subject	Name of Minister	Date	Time taken
1	2	3	4	5
<i>First Session</i>				
1.	The tragic accident in the pesticides plant of Union Carbide (India) Limited at Bhopal, which resulted in large scale disruption and injury to human and animal life.	Shri Veerendra Patil	18.1.1985	H M 0 10
2.	Release of two instalments of Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees and relief to the pensioners including family pensioners.	Shri Janardhana Poojary	18.1.1985	0 03
3.	Government Business for the week commencing the 21st January, 1985.	Shri H.K.L.Bhagat	18.1.1985	0 11
4.	Activities of some persons in the Government detrimental to national interest.	Shri S. B. Chavan	21.1.1985	0 10
5.	Government Business for Tuesday, the 29th and Wednesday, the 30th January, 1985	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	25.1.1985	0 06

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 48 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
<i>Second Session</i>				
6.	Fire accident to 327 Up Nagpur Passenger on Rajnandagaon-Dongargarh Section of South-Eastern Railway on 23.2.1985	Shri Bansi Lal	14.3.1985	0 03
7.	Government Business for the week commencing the 18th March, 1985.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	15.3.1985	0 10
8.	Situation in Sri Lanka	Shri Khursheed Alam Khan	15.3.1985	0 05
9.	Constitution of Third Wage Board for Sugar Industry	Shri T. Anjiah	15.3.1985	0 02
10.	Situation regarding Iran-Iraq War.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	21.3.1985	0 02
11.	Integrated Policy Measures on Electronics	Shri Shivraj V. Patil	21.3.1985	0 17
12.	Ahmedabad Communal Riots	Shri S. B. Chavan	21.3.1985	0 06
13.	Procurement price for wheat and support price for Barley for 1985-86 marketing season	Shri Buta Singh	21.3.1985	0 04
14.	Killing of a member of Staff of USSR, Embassy.	Shri S. B. Chavan	22.3.1985	0 02
15.	Government Business for the week commencing the 25th March, 1985.	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	23.3.1985	0 03
16.	Missing official of Soviet Embassy, Mr. Igor Gueja	Shri Khursheed Alam Khan	25.3.1985	0 05
17.	Constitution of Wage Boards for Working Journalists and Non-Journalists Employees of Newspapers Establishments.	Shri T. Anjiah	29.3.1985	0 04
18.	Situation in Sri Lanka	Shri Khursheed Alam Khan	29.3.1985	0 04
19.	Reported Chlorine Gas and Sulphuric Acid fumes leakage in Union Carbide India Ltd's plant at Bhopal on 28th March, 1985 and 1st April, 1985 which resulted in large scale disruption and injury to human and animal life.	Shri Veerendra Patil	8.4.1985	0 02
20.	Promulgation of tea Companies (Acquisition and transfer of Sick Tea Units, Ordinance, 1985	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	8.4.1985	0 06
21.	Permission given to flour mills to purchase wheat in the open market.	Shri Rao Birendra Singh	10.4.1985	0 03
22.	Crash of an Indian Air Force Plane near Bareilly on 9th April, 1985	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	10.4.1985	0 05
23.	Regarding certain decision taken by the Government to restore normalcy in Punjab.	Shri S.B. Chavan	11.4.1985	0 03
24.	New Import and Export Policy.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	12.4.1985	0 08
25.	Decision on Tripartite Committee's Report for review of Industrial Dearness Allowance formula for employees of the Central Public Enterprises.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	12.4.1985	0 08
26.	Communal riots in Ahmedabad.	Shri S. B. Chavan	18.4.1985	0 03
27.	Incident at Amritsar on the 19th April, 1985.	Shri S.B. Chavan	22.4.1985	0 05
28.	A matter concerning the Ministry of Home Affairs raised by Prof. K.K. Tewary in Lok Sabha on the 18th April, 1985.	Shri S.B. Chavan	22.1.1985	0 02
29.	Ahmedabad situation.	Shri S.B. Chavan	23.4.1985	0 09
30.	Situation in Sri Lanka.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	25.4.1985	0 01
31.	Grant of Interim Relief and an Instalment of Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	26.4.1985	0 01
32.	Setting up of Commission of Inquiry to inquire into allegations of organised violence in Delhi following the assassination of late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi.	Shri Ashoke Kumar Sen	26.4.1985	0 01
33.	Present situation in Sri Lanka	Shri Khursheed Alam Khan	29.4.1985	0 06
34.	Withdrawal of money from the Contingency Fund of India for meeting the requirements of funds for the Commission of Inquiry for Delhi riots.	Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha	29.4.1985	0 03
35.	Government Business for the week commencing the 6th May, 1985.	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	3.5.1985	0 07
36.	Increase in the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension	Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha	7.5.1985	0 01

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 48 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
37.	Government Business for the week commencing the 13th May, 1985.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	10.5.1985	0 14
38.	Abolition of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council.	Shri H.R. Bhardwaj	10.5.1985	0 01
39.	Statement on Sri Lanka.	Shri Khursheed Alam Khan	10.5.1985	0 04
40.	Additional allocation for Rural Landless Employment Guarantee programme for 1985-86 for construction of rural houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	14.5.1985	0 03
41.	Freight rate for salt for human consumption.	Shri Bansi Lal	15.5.1985	0 02
42.	Treatment of Dearness Allowance sanctioned upto Consumer Price Index level of 568 for the purpose of retirement benefits for all Central Government Employees retiring on or after the 31st March 1985.	Shri Janardhana Poojari	17.5.1985	0 01
<i>Third Session</i>				
43.	Regarding (i) collision of 138 Up Amritsar - Bilaspur Chhatisgarh Express with Down Tuglakabad goods train at Raja-Ki-Mandi station of Central Railway on the 13th June, 1985, and (ii) collision of a private bus with a goods train at a manned level crossing gate between Dr. Fadhakrishnan Nagar and Morwani stations of Western Railway on the 16th June, 1985.	Shri Bansi Lal	23.7.1985	0 05
44.	Crash of Air India Jumbo jet 'Kanishka' on 23rd June, 1985.	Shri Ashok Gehlot	23.7.1985	0 01
45.	Report of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy on "Aspects of Black Economy in India."	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	23.7.1985	0 06
46.	Regarding PM's recent visits abroad.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	23.7.1985	0 13
47.	Statement about Punjab	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	24.7.1985	0 01
48.	Government Business for the week commencing the 29th July, 1985.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	26.7.1985	0 04
49.	Anti-reservation agitation and communal incidents in Gujarat.	Shri S.B. Chavan	29.7.1985	0 09
50.	Flood situation in the country	Shri B. Shankaranand	30.7.1985	0 04
51.	Stock Option Scheme for Employees	Shri Janardhana Poojari	1.8.1985	0 02
52.	Extension of time for completion of the Inquiry and submission of report by the Kudal Commission of Inquiry on Gandhi Peace Foundation and other Organisations.	Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha	1.8.1985	0 02
53.	Tragic death of Shri Lalit Maken, M.P.	Shri S.B. Chavan	1.8.1985	0 06
54.	Government business for the week commencing the 5th August, 1985	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	2.8.1985	0 16
55.	Regarding correcting the reply given on 20th March, 1984 to Starred Question No. 327 by Shri A.K. Roy regarding machinery purchased by C.I.L. for coal companies.	Shri Vasant Sathe	2.8.1985	0 01
56.	Significant oil strike in the Cauvery Basin in Tamil Nadu.	Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma	6.8.1985	0 02
57.	Regarding correcting the reply given on 27th March, 1985 to Starred Question No. 216 by Shri Vilas Muttemwar regarding persons murdered during Lok Sabha and Assembly elections.	Shri S.B. Chavan	7.8.1985	0 02
58.	Situation in Uganda.	Shri Khursheed Alam Khan	8.8.1985	0 03
59.	Government Business for the week commencing the 12th August, 1985.	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	9.8.1985	0 06
60.	Assam Agreement.	Shri S.B. Chavan	16.8.1985	0 07
61.	Government Business for the week commencing the 19th August, 1985.	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	18.8.1985	0 19
62.	Convertible Cumulative Preference shares.	Shri Janardhana Poojari	9.8.1985	0 01
63.	Apartheid in South Africa.	Shri Khursheed Alam Khan	19.8.1985	0 02
64.	Withdrawal of amount from the Contingency Fund of India for setting up of Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala (Punjab).	Shri Madhav Rao Scindia	20.8.1985	0 01

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STATEMENT 48 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
65.	Significant oil strike in Rajgarh structure of Upper Assam	Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma	20.8.1985	0 02
66.	Constitution of a Commission in terms of paragraph 7.2 of the Memorandum of Settlement dated the 24th July, 1985 on Punjab issues.	Shri Arif Mohd. Khan	22.8.1985	0 02
67.	Assassination of Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, President Shiromani Akali Dal and a shooting incident at Jullundur on 20.8.1985.	Smt Ram Dulari Sinha	22.8.1985	0 04
68.	Setting up of the Commission of Inquiry into the incidents relating to clashes on Assam-Nagaland Border in June, 1985.	Smt Ram Dulari Sinha	22.8.1985	0 02
69.	Government Business for the remaining part of the Session.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	23.8.1985	0 18
70.	Elections in Punjab	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	23.8.1985	0 03
71.	Review of Fiscal Levies on Textiles.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	28.8.1985	0 05
72.	Launching of a new programme viz. "Approved Programme for Production and Supply of Low Priced Blends."	Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh	28.8.1985	0 04
73.	Special Rebate on Sale of Handloom Cloth.	Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh	29.8.1985	0 02
<i>Fourth Session</i>				
74.	Government's decision to launch three more schemes to ameliorate the lot of weaker and vulnerable sections of the society in the context of surplus foodstocks.	Shri Viswanath Pratap Singh	19.11.1985	0 07
75.	Issue of Railway passes to freedom fighters.	Shri P.A. Sangma	19.11.1985	0 01
76.	Government Business for the week commencing the 25th November, 1985.	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	22.11.1985	0 20
77.	Incident of gas leakage near New Ashok Nagar, Delhi on the night of 21st November, 1985.	Shri Arun Nehru	22.11.1985	0 01
78.	Prime Minister's visit abroad.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	26.11.1985	0 07
79.	Correcting the reply given by Minister in Lok Sabha on 26th November, 1985 regarding the taking away of the passport of Swami Agnivesh.	Shri H.R. Bhardwaj	28.11.1985	0 02
80.	Attack on the Indian diplomats who were helping the Indian Sikh pilgrims Jatha visiting Pakistan for Guru Nanak Birthday celebrations.	Shri K.R. Narayanan	29.11.1985	0 02
81.	Government business for the week commencing the 2nd December, 1985.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	29.11.1985	0 14
82.	Prime Minister's visit to Vietnam and Japan.	Shri B.R. Bhagat	3.12.1985	0 06
83.	Regarding "Industry and Environmental Pollution - Rigorous Enforcement of Control Measures".	Shri Z.R. Ansari	3.12.1985	0 04
84.	Gas leakage at the Shriram Foods and Fertilizers Industries Plant in Delhi.	Shri P.A. Sangma	4.12.1985	0 03
85.	Government Business for the week commencing the 9th December, 1985.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	5.12.1985	0 16
86.	Government business for the week commencing the 16th December, 1985.	Shri Gulam Nabi Azad	13.12.1985	0 13
87.	Summit meeting between the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India in New Delhi held on the 17th December, 1985.	Shri B.R. Bhagat	17.12.1985	0 03
88.	Long Term Fiscal Policy.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	19.12.1985	0 01
89.	Non-extension of the term of the Commission of Inquiry appointed by Government of Madhya Pradesh on the Bhopal Gas Leak disaster.	Shri R. K. Jaichandra Singh	19.12.1985	0 03
90.	Amounts outstanding for paddy purchased by the Food Corporation of India from farmers in Punjab and Haryana.	Shri K.P. Singh Deo	20.12.1985	0 05
<i>Fifth Session</i>				
91.	Government Business for the week commencing the 25th February, 1986.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	21.2.1986	0 14

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STATEMENT 48 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
92.	Statutory minimum price for raw jute for 1986-87	Shri Buta Singh	21.2.1986	0 02
93.	Release of additional dearness allowance to the Central Government employees and also dearness relief to pensioners including family pensioners.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	27.2.1986	0 02
94.	Government Business for the week commencing the 3rd March 1986.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	28.2.1986	0 10
95.	Railway accident which occurred on 28.2.1986 between Tellichery and Mahe Stations of Southern Railway.	Shri Bansi Lal	28.2.1986	0 02
96.	Government Business for the week commencing the 10th March, 1986.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	7.3.1986	0 07
97.	Failure of Constitutional Machinery in Jammu and Kashmir.	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	10.3.1986	0 01
98.	Formation of a Corporation for Bombay and Delhi Telephone Systems as well as the overseas Communication Services.	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha	11.3.1986	0 06
99.	Grant of certain concessions to pensioners.	Shri P. Chidambaram	11.3.1986	0 03
100.	Findings of the 'Court' appointed to investigate into the circumstances of the crash of Air India Jumbo Jet 'Kanishka' on 23rd June, 1985.	Shri Jagdish Tytler	14.3.1986	0 01
101.	Government Business for the week commencing the 17th March, 1986.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	14.3.1986	0 13
102.	Escape of prisoners from Tihar Jail.	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha	17.3.1986	0 04
103.	Withdrawal of the Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal Bill, 1986.	Shri B. Shankaranand	18.3.1986	0 04
104.	Clarifying certain remarks made by the Minister in the House on 19th March, 1986.	Shri Yogendra Makwana	24.3.1986	0 04
105.	Central Excise duty concessions to Small Scale Industries.	Shri Janardhana Poojari	31.3.1986	0 02
106.	Establishment of an Export Development Fund.	Shri Janardhana Poojari	31.3.1986	0 02
107.	Loss of two AN-32 transport Aircraft on 22nd and 25th March, 1986.	Shri Arun Singh	31.3.1986	0 05
108.	Extension of the scheme for industrialisation of backward areas.	Shri M. Arunachalam	1.4.1986	0 01
109.	Reported plans of the Union Carbide Corporation for out of court settlement of compensation claims of Bhopal gas victims.	Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari	2.4.1986	0 03
110.	Certain modifications to the budget proposals presented to the House on the 28th February, 1986.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	2.4.1986	0 03
111.	Certain further modifications to the budget proposals presented to the House on the 28th February, 1986.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	3.4.1986	0 06
112.	Award of contract for H.B.J. gas pipeline.	Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh	7.4.1986	0 04
113.	Bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi cities of Libya by U.S. aircraft.	Shri B.R. Bhagat	15.4.1986	0 07
114.	National Education Policy, 1986.	Smt Sushila Rohtagi	21.4.1986	0 02
115.	Government business for the week commencing the 28th April, 1986.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	25.4.1986	0 13
116.	Detection of some cases of AIDS virus infection in Tamil Nadu and the steps taken by Government to prevent the spread of AIDS infection in the country.	Smt Mohsina Kidwai	29.4.1986	0 04
117.	Development in Punjab.	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	30.4.1986	0 01
118.	Visit of NAM Ministerial Group to Libya (Tripoli) and U.N. Headquarters, New York from April 20 to April 25, 1986.	Shri B.R. Bhagat	2.5.1986	0 05
119.	Government Business for the remaining part of that Session.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	2.5.1986	0 18
120.	Government's decision on the Report of the Medical Education Review Committee.	Smt Mohsina Kidwai	2.5.1986	0 03
121.	Incentives for Export Promotion.	Shri Janardhana Poojari	5.5.1986	0 01
122.	Observance of holiday on account of 125th Birth Anniversary of Gurudev Rabindra Nath Tagore.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	7.5.1986	0 01

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 48 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
<i>Sixth Session</i>				
123.	Chinese intrusion into Indian territory.	Shri P. Shiv Shanker	18.7.1986	0 04
124.	Collapse of Bridge over river Mandovi near Panaji, Goa.	Shri Rajesh Pilot	18.7.1986	0 03
125.	Government Business for the week commencing the 21st July, 1986.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	18.7.1986	0 21
126.	Memorandum of Settlement on Mizoram.	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	21.7.1986	0 12
127.	Collision between 28 Up Gorakhpur Hatia Express and BPTG goods train at Gornoh station of Eastern Railway on 21.7.86.	Smt. Mohsina Kidwai	21.7.1986	0 02
128.	Commonwealth Games	Shri Eduardo Faleiro	21.7.1986	0 02
129.	Government Business for the week commencing the 28th July, 1986.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	25.7.1986	0 01
130.	Incident which took place on 25th July, 1986 in district Faridkot (Punjab).	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	25.7.1986	0 21
131.	Racism and apartheid in South Africa.	Shri P. Shiv Shanker	28.7.1986	0 09
132.	Further information regarding incidents which took place on 25th July, 1986 in District Faridkot (Punjab).	Shri P. Chidambaram	28.7.1986	0 04
133.	Incidents which occurred in some parts of Delhi on 26th July, 1986.	Shri P. Chidambaram	28.7.1986	0 02
134.	Law and order problem in Darjeeling arising out of agitation by Gorkha National Liberation Front on 27 July, 1986.	Shri P. Chidambaram	28.7.1986	0 04
135.	Discovery of oil at Kaikalur in Andhra Pradesh.	Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari	30.7.1986	0 03
136.	Extension of time for completion of the inquiry and submission of report by the Kudal Commission of Inquiry on Gandhi Peace Foundation and other organisations.	Shri P. Chidambaram	30.7.1986	0 01
137.	Scheme for Compounding of offences and settlement of court cases relating to Customs & Central Excise Duties.	Shri Janardhana Poojari	1.8.1986	0 05
138.	Government Business for the week commencing the 4th August 1986.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	1.8.1986	0 17
139.	Administered Price Policy.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	4.8.1986	0 01
140.	Collision between the parted portion of a goods train and 162 Dn. Amritsar-Tatanagar Express between Garwa Road and Tolra stations on Garwa Road-Barka Khana section of Eastern Railway on 6-8-1986.	Shri Rajesh Pilot	6.8.1986	0 01
141.	Interim relief to the workers in Sugar Industry.	Shri P.A. Sangma	6.8.1986	0 02
142.	Strengthening of the Public Distribution System and Consumer Cooperatives in Mizoram	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	7.8.1986	0 01
143.	Explosion in Hansalaya building, New Delhi on the evening of 6th August, 1986	Shri P. Chidambaram	7.8.1986	0 03
144.	Further information regarding collision between the parted portion of a goods train and 162 Dn. Amritsar Tatanagar Express between Garwa Road and Tolra Stations on Garwa Road-Barka Khana section of Eastern Railway on 6th August, 1986.	Smt. Mohsina Kidwai	7.8.1986	0 05
145.	Chinese intrusion in Sundorong Chu Valley.	Shri K.R. Narayanan	8.8.1986	0 03
146.	Government Business for the week commencing the 11 August, 1986.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	8.8.1986	0 17
147.	Assassination of General A.S. Vaidya, former Chief of Army Staff at Pune on 10th August, 1986.	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	12.8.1986	0 05
148.	Simplification and Rationalisation of Direct Tax Laws.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	14.8.1986	0 03
149.	Flood situation in various parts of the country.	Shri G.S. Dhillon	14.8.1986	0 05
150.	Prime Minister's visit to London and Mexico.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	14.8.1986	0 10
151.	Correcting certain information given by the Minister in Lok Sabha on 18th July, 1986 during the debate on the Beedi & Cigar Workers Conditions of Employment) Amendment Bill, 1985 (Amendment of Section 2 etc.) by Shri Ajit Kumar Saha.	Shri P.A. Sangma	14.8.1986	0 01

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STATEMENT 48 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
152.	Government Business for remaining part of the Session.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	14.8.1986	0 18
153.	Pollution Control in Doon Valley.	Shri Z.R. Ansari	22.8.1986	0 08
<i>Seventh Session</i>				
154.	Scheme of declaration about foreign interest/assets and holdings by Indian Nationals and companies held abroad.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	6.11.1986	0 04
155.	Financial position of the Railways.	Shri Madhavrao Scindia	7.11.1986	0 06
156.	Government Business for the week commencing the 10th November, 1986.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	7.11.1986	0 17
157.	Visit to Moscow by Minister of External Affairs.	Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari	10.11.1986	0 05
158.	Visit of the Minister of External Affairs to various countries as Member of the Group of Non-aligned Foreign Ministers on Comprehensive sanctions against South Africa.	Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari	10.11.1986	0 06
159.	Demands of Junior Doctors' Federation of Delhi Hospitals.	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	10.11.1986	0 05
160.	Prime Minister's recent visits to (i) Harare, and (ii) Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand and Thailand.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	13.11.1986	0 09
161.	New Institutional Arrangements for Ship Financing.	Shri Janardhana Poojari	13.11.1986	0 03
162.	Newsprint Allocation Policy for the licensing year 1986-87 and 1987-88.	Shri Ajit Panja	13.11.1986	0 02
163.	Further information regarding demands of Junior Doctors' Federation of Delhi.	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	13.11.1986	0 02
164.	Statutory minimum price of sugarcane for 1987-88.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	13.11.1986	0 02
165.	Agreement reached on the demands of Junior Doctors' Federation of Delhi.	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	14.11.1986	0 02
166.	Government Business for the week commencing the 17th November, 1986.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	14.11.1986	0 17
167.	Discovery of oil at Namti in Assam	Shri P.A. Sangma	17.11.1986	0 01
168.	Enforcement of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.	Shri Bhajan Lal	19.11.1986	0 01
169.	Second Conference of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (S.AARC) held on November 16 and 17, 1986 at Bangalore.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	19.11.1986	0 04
170.	Objectionable maps distributed by the Pakistani Pavilion at the India International Trade Fair, 1986.	Shri K. Natwar Singh	20.11.1986	0 01
171.	Payment of Dearness Allowance to Group B,C, and D of Central Government employees in accordance with the formula recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	21.11.1986	0 03
172.	Government Business for the week commencing the 24th November, 1986.	Shrimati Sheila Dikshit	21.11.1986	0 17
173.	Bilateral talks with Heads of Government/State during Second SAARC Summit held in Bangalore recently.	Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari	24.11.1986	0 05
174.	Correcting the reply given by the Minister on the 5th November, 1986 to a supplementary by Shri Uttam Rathod, M.P. on Starred Question No. 26 regarding assassination of General Vaidya.	Shri P. Chidambaram	26.11.1986	0 01
175.	Government Business for the week commencing the 1st Dec., 1986.	Smt. Sheila Dikshit	28.11.1986	0 15
176.	Revision of Postal and Telecommunication tariffs.	Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev	28.11.1986	0 16
177.	Situation arising out of killing of several persons in Punjab on 30th November, 1986.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	1.12.1986	0 37
178.	Situation arising out of the killings by terrorists in Punjab on 30th November, 1986.	Shri Buta Singh	1.12.1986	0 02
179.	Visit to India of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from November 25 to 28, 1986.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	2.12.1986	0 05

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STATEMENT 48 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
180.	Projections of resources for Central Plan 1987-88.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	2.12.1986	0 07
181.	Government Business for the remaining part of the session.	Smt Sheila Dikshit	5.12.1986	0 24
182.	Senior Officials' Meeting of the AFRICA Fund Committee held in Lusaka from November 24 to 26, 1986.	Smt Sheila Dikshit	8.12.1986	0 01
183.	Incidents that took place in Delhi on 5th December, 1986.	Shri Buta Singh	8.12.1986	0 05
184.	Situation in Karnataka arising out of protest against publication of a short story in the Deccan Herald.	Shri P. Chidambaram	9.12.1986	0 03
<i>Eighth Session (Part-I)</i>				
185.	Situation in Punjab.	Shri Buta Singh	24.2.1987	0 07
186.	Winding up of Kudal Commission of Inquiry on Gandhi Peace Foundation and other organisations	Shri P. Chidambaram	25.2.1987	0 02
187.	Government Business for the week commencing the 2nd March, 1987.	Smt. Sheila Dikshit	27.2.1987	0 05
188.	Price policy for raw cotton for 1987-88 season.	Shri G.S. Dhillon	3.3.1987	0 04
189.	Summit Meeting of the Africa Fund	Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari	5.3.1987	0 05
190.	Government Business for the week commencing the 9th March, 1987.	Smt Sheila Dikshit	6.3.1987	0 14
191.	Government's decisions on the Report of the Pay Commission (Part-II) relating to pensions and other retirement benefits of Central Government employees.	Shri P. Chidambaram	13.3.1987	0 02
192.	Government Business for the week commencing the 18th March, 1987.	Smt Sheila Dikshit	13.3.1987	0 19
193.	Minimum support prices in respect of Kharif pulses and oilseeds for 1987-88 crop.	Shri Yogendra Makwana	18.3.1987	0 03
194.	Accident to Madras Egmore Tiruchirapalli Rock fort Express on 15 March, 1987.	Sari Madhavrao Scindia	18.3.1987	0 04
195.	Government Business for the week commencing the 23rd March, 1987.	Smt Sheila Dikshit	20.3.1987	0 14
196.	Launching of Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle D-1.	Shri K.R. Narayanan	25.3.1987	0 02
197.	Payment of additional instalment of Dearness Allowance to the Central Government employees of Groups 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D'.	Shri B.K. Gadhi	25.3.1987	0 04
198.	Steps taken by the Government for improving the effectiveness and efficiency of Telecommunication services.	Shri Arjun Singh	31.3.1987	0 04
199.	Changes in interest rates and related matters.	Shri Brahm Dutt	31.3.1987	0 09
200.	Appointment of a sitting judge of the Supreme Court to enquire into the issues connected with the question of utilising the Fairfax Group of the United States of America.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	3.4.1987	0 18
201.	Constitution of a Commission of Inquiry to enquire into the arrangements entered into with the Fairfax Group Inc. of the United States of America.	Shri Brahm Dutt	6.4.1987	0 04
202.	Increase in issue price of wheat through public distribution system etc.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	9.4.1987	0 02
203.	Inquiry ordered by the former Minister of Defence into payment of commission by the supplier to an Indian agent in a defence deal.	Shri Arun Singh	15.4.1987	0 05
204.	Purchase of 155 mm guns from the Swedish firm Bofors.	Shri K.C. Pant	20.4.1987	0 10
205.	Correcting the reply given by the Minister on 30 March, 1987 to a supplementary by Shri Chintamani Jena, MP on Starred Question No. 456 regarding bonded labour.	Shri P.A. Sangma	20.4.1987	0 01
206.	Fire incident which damaged some of the units of Directorate of Extension, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and a shed of the Food Corporation of India on 19 April, 1987.	Shri G.S. Dhillon	21.4.1987	0 01
207.	Modification in the existing policy for manufacture and sale of digital electronic watches in the Country.	Shri K.R. Narayanan	22.4.1987	0 01

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STATEMENT 48 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
208.	Drawal of advance from the Contingency Fund of India for meeting the requirement of Funds for the Commission of Inquiry to inquire into the events and circumstances leading to the arrangements entered into with the Fairfax Group Inc.	Shri Brahm Dutt	28.4.1987	0 01
209.	Press note issued by the Government of Sweden about its decision to ask the National Audit Board to make an auditing review of certain transactions that were made by Bofors in connection with the Indian contract.	Shri K.C. Pant	29.4.1987	0 03
210.	Government Business for the week commencing the 4th May, 1987.	Smt Sheila Dikshit	30.4.1987	0 18
211.	Enhancement of the rate of interest on the Employees' Provident Fund.	Smt Sheila Dikshit	12.5.1987	0 01
<i>Eighth Session (Part-I)</i>				
212.	Assault on the Prime Minister in Colombo while inspecting a guard of honour before his departure to India.	Shri K.C. Pant	30.7.1987	0 06
213.	Incidents which took place in New Delhi on 30 July, 1987.	Shri Buta Singh	30.7.1987	0 04
214.	Drought situation in the country.	Shri G.S. Dhillon	30.7.1987	0 10
215.	Accidents to train Nos. 21 Hyderabad-Hazrat Nizamuddin Express near Manchiryal station of south Central Railway on 9th July, 1987 and 316 Barharwa-Rampurher Passenger on 27th July, 1986 on the Eastern Railway.	Shri Madhavrao Scindia	30.7.1987	0 05
216.	Machinery for ensuring safeguards for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	Dr Rajendra Kumari Bajpai	30.7.1987	0 02
217.	Further information regarding the assault on the Prime Minister in Colombo on 30 July, 1987.	Shri P. Chidambaram	30.7.1987	0 03
218.	Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement to establish peace and normalcy in Sri Lanka.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	30.7.1987	0 12
219.	Government Business for the week commencing the 3rd August, 1987.	Smt Sheila Dikshit	31.7.1987	0 17
220.	Progress in the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement to establish peace and normalcy in Sri Lanka.	Shri K. Natwar Singh	6.8.1987	0 06
221.	Setting up of a National Equity Fund.	Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari	7.8.1987	0 02
222.	Government Business for the week commencing Monday, the 10th August, 1987.	Smt Sheila Dikshit	7.8.1987	0 15
223.	National policy on Child Labour.	Shri P.A. Sangma	12.8.1987	0 04
224.	Technology Upgradation Scheme.	Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari	13.8.1987	0 02
225.	Constitution of a National Commission on rural labour.	Shri P.A. Sangma	13.8.1987	0 01
226.	Government Business for the week commencing the 17th August, 1987.	Smt Sheila Dikshit	14.8.1987	0 12
227.	Government Business for the week commencing the 24th August 1987.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	21.8.1987	0 18
228.	Allocation of a mine site to India in the Central Indian Ocean by the Preparatory Commission of the International Seabed authority.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	26.8.1987	0 03
229.	Procurement Prices for Paddy and Kharif coarse cereals for 1987-88 season.	Shri G.S. Dhillon	27.8.1987	0 01
230.	Findings of Failure Analysis Committee constituted to enquire into the cause of failure of the first Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV D1) on 24 March, 1987.	Shri K.R. Narayanan	28.8.1987	0 02
<i>Ninth Session</i>				
231.	Grant of Samman Pension to 7 eminent freedom fighters with effect from 2nd October, 1987.	Shri Chintamani Panigrahi	9.11.1987	0 08
232.	Accident to 122 Up New Delhi-Madras, Tamil Nadu Express on 7 November, 1987.	Shri Madhavrao Scindia	9.11.1987	0 02

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 48 - *Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
233.	Situation in Sri Lanka.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	9.11.1987	0 15
234.	Drought and flood situation in the country and the relief measures undertaken by the Government.	Shri Yogendra Makwana	11.11.1987	0 10
235.	Prime Minister's visits abroad	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	11.11.1987	0 12
236.	Procurement/minimum support prices for Rabi crops of 1987-88.	Shri Yogendra Makwana	12.11.1987	0 02
237.	Government Business for the week commencing the 16th November, 1987.	Smt Sheila Dikshit	13.11.1987	0 10
238.	Situation in Fiji.	Shri K. Natwar Singh	16.11.1987	0 08
239.	Decision of Government to pay an instalment of Deamees Allowance to the Central Government Employees w.e.f. 1st July, 1987.	Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari	19.11.1987	0 02
240.	Fire incident in the Visakh Refinery of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) on 11 November, 1987.	Shri Brahm Dutt	20.11.1987	0 01
241.	Government Business for the week commencing the 23rd November, 1987.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	20.11.1987	0 15
242.	Latest Developments in Sri Lanka	Shri K. Natwar Singh	20.11.1987	0 05
243.	Minimum support price of Toria Crop of 1987-88	Shri G.S. Dhillon	30.11.1987	8 01
244.	Government business for the week commencing the 30th November, 1987.	Smt Sheila Dikshit	30.11.1987	0 11
245.	Fire accident in a Coach of 14 Dn. Ajmer-Delhi Fast Passenger train between Krishangarh and Manadwariya stations of Western Railway on 29 November, 1987.	Shri Madhavrao Scindia	1.12.1987	0 02
246.	Government business for the week commencing the 7th December, 1987	Smt Sheila Dikshit	4.12.1987	0 14
247.	Recent deliberations in the US Congress on South Asia.	Shri K. Natwar Singh	7.12.1987	0 02
248.	Correcting the reply given by the Minister on 5 May, 1987 to a Supplementary by Shri Ananta Prasad Sethi, MP, on Starred Question No. 911 regarding telecommunication facilities in rural areas.	Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev	8.12.1987	0 05
249.	Agreement concluded on 8 December, 1987 between General secretary Gorbachev of USSR and President Reagan of USA on elimination of land based intermediate nuclear missiles.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	9.12.1987	0 13
250.	Change in timings of 'Sanskad Samachar' by Doordarshan.	Shri Ajit Panja	19.12.1987	0 04
251.	Correcting the reply given by the Minister on 25 August, 1987 to Starred Question No. 422 by Dr. (Smt) Phurenu Guha regarding telephone connections in West Bengal.	Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev	11.12.1987	0 01
252.	Further information regarding agreement concluded on 8 December, 1987 between General Secretary Gorbachev of USSR and President Reagan of USA on elimination of land based intermediate nuclear missiles.	Shri K. Natwar Singh	14.12.1987	0 15
<i>Tenth Session</i>				
253.	Postal and Telecommunication Rates.	Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev	24.2.1988	0 12
254.	Successful test firing of 'Prithvi' surface to surface missile on 25 February 1988.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	25.2.1988	0 03
255.	Government Business for the week commencing the 29th February 1988.	Smt. Sheila Dikshit	26.2.1988	0 17
256.	Decision of the South African authorities to ban antiapartheid groups in South Africa.	Shri K. Natwar Singh	26.2.1988	0 02
257.	Government Business for the week commencing the 7th March, 1988.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	2.3.1988	0 15
258.	Dissolution of Punjab Legislative Assembly.	Shri P. Chidambaram	7.3.1988	0 07
259.	Iran-Iraq war-Safety of Indian Nationals in Tehran.	Shri K. Natwar Singh	8.3.1988	0 01

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 48 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
260.	Government Business for the week commencing the 14th March, 1988.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	11.3.1988	0 15
261.	Delay in presentation of Punjab Budget for 1988-89.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	16.3.1988	0 02
262.	Illegal strike by employees of Delhi Transport Corporation.	Shri Rajesh Pilot	17.3.1988	0 01
263.	Launch of Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-IA) from Baikonour U.S.S.R.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	17.3.1988	0 04
264.	Recent developments in Sri Lanka.	Shri K. Natwar Singh	17.3.1988	0 01
265.	Bandh on 15 March, 1988.	Shri Buta Singh	18.3.1988	0 07
266.	Government Business for the week commencing the 21st March, 1988.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	18.3.1988	0 13
267.	Central issue prices of wheat for the public distribution system and other schemes	Shri Sukh Ram	21.3.1988	0 02
268.	Introduction of Internal Market Assistance Scheme for marketing of diversified and new jute products.	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha	22.3.1988	0 03
269.	Fire at the Central Ordnance Depot, Jabalpur on 23 March, 1988.	Shri Shivraj V. Patil	24.3.1988	0 04
270.	Statement correcting certain information given on 24 March, 1988 in reply to Calling Attention re. Situation arising out of the strike by employees of Delhi Transport Corporation.	Shri Rajesh Pilot	28.3.1988	0 03
271.	Correcting the reply given on the 1st March, 1988 to S.Q. No. 117 by Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma regarding plan to connect all Block Headquarters with Telex.	Shri Vasant Sathe	29.3.1988	0 01
272.	Decision of the Government to bring certain provisions in the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1988 into force with effect from 1 April, 1990 instead of 1 April, 1988.	Shri Ajit Panja	30.3.1988	6 01
273.	Import of bus and truck tyres on O.G.L.	Shri M. Arunachalam	30.3.1988	0 02
274.	Scheme for Maximisation of industrial production during the Seventh plan period.	Shri M. Arunachalam	30.3.1988	0 03
275.	Incidents at Aizawl on 29 and 30 March, 1988.	Shri Buta Singh	4.4.1988	0 04
276.	Price Policy for raw jute for 1988-89 season.	Shri Bhajan Lal	6.4.1988	0 02
277.	Press reports about certain payments made to LTTE in connection with Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement.	Shri K. Natwar Singh	6.4.1988	0 16
278.	Change in the programme of discussion and voting of Demands for Grant of Ministries.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	12.4.1988	0 01
279.	Drawal of an advance of Rs 12.72 lakhs out of the Contingency Fund of India for payment of rent arrears for the Hired building of Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical of Engineering Training Unit, Madras.	Shri Shyam Lal Yadav	12.4.1988	0 03
280.	Recommendations made by the Committee consisting of Mr. Justice N.N. Goswami and Mr. Justice D.P. Wadhava in their interim report inquiring into the circumstances leading to Lawyers agitation in Delhi.	Shri Buta Singh	12.4.1988	0 04
281.	Prime Minister's visit to Japan and Vietnam	Shri K. Natwar Singh	19.4.1988	0 05
282.	Allegation of payment of Commission to Indian agents in the purchase of submarines from M/s. HDW of Federal Republic of Germany.	Shri K.C. Pant	21.4.1988	0 02
283.	Liberalisation of the rates of family pension and retirement-cum-withdrawal benefits under the Employees' Family Pension Scheme 1971.	Shri Jagdish Tytler	25.4.1988	0 01
284.	Correcting the reply given on 14 March, 1988 to a Supplementary by Shri Banwari Lal Purohit on Starred Question No. 262 regarding Special Courts for E.P.F. cases.	Shri Jagdish Tytler	25.4.1988	0 02
285.	Correcting the reply given on 4 April, 1988 to a Supplementary by Shri Thampan Thomas on Starred Question No. 547 regarding bonded labour.	Shri Jagdish Tytler	25.4.1988	0 01

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 48 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
286.	Government Business for the week commencing the 2nd May, 1988.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	29.4.1988	0 10
287.	Promotion of new industries by Khadi and Village Industries Commission and increase in the wages of Khadi artisans	Shri M. Arunachalam	2.5.1988	0 02
288.	Procurement/minimum support price for paddy, kharif coarse cereals, kharif pulses, kharif oilseeds and new cotton for 1988-89 season.	Shri Hari Krishna Shastri	4.5.1988	0 04
289.	Death of Shri K. Vasudeva Panicker, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) on 3 May, 1988.	Kum Saroj Khaprade	4.5.1988	0 06
290.	Government business for the week commencing the 9th May, 1988.	Smt Sheila Dikshit	6.5.1988	0 19
291.	Drawal of an advance of Rs 180 crore out of the Contingency Fund of India to meet Charged Expenditure for creation of supernumerary posts and upgradation of posts following identical judgements delivered by the Supreme Court.	Shri K. Natwar Singh	9.5.1988	0 03
292.	Incident which took place on 7 May, 1988 in Panipat, Haryana.	Shri Buta Singh	9.5.1988	0 05
293.	Incident of explosion in Jeevan Bharati Building in New Delhi on 10 May, 1988.	Shri P. Chidambaram	10.5.1988	0 02
294.	Decision of the Government to pay instalment of Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees w.e.f. 1.1.1988.	Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari	10.5.1988	0 02
295.	Introduction of changes in the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987 and Investment Allowance scheme.	Shri Ajit Panja	11.5.1988	0 07
296.	Correcting the answer given on 20 April, 1988 to Starred Question No. 735 regarding people affected due to barbed wire fencing and border road by Shri Abdul Hamid and a Supplementary thereon by Shri Haren Bhumijil.	Shri Chintamani Panigrahi	11.5.1988	0 02
297.	Incidents which took place in Golden Temple Amritsar on 9.5.1988 and thereafter.	Shri P. Chidambaram	11.5.1988	0 04
298.	Refinance scheme for working capital loan under single window to tiny and small scale units.	Shri Eduardo Faleiro	12.5.1988	0 01
299.	Extension of the facility of railway passes to freedom fighters.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	13.5.1988	0 01
300.	Constitution of a Committee to review the progress of the implementation of the Textile policy.	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha	13.5.1988	0 01
<i>Eleventh Session</i>				
301.	Accident of 26 Dn Bangalore-Trivandrum Express between Sasthankotta and Perinad Stations of Southern Railway on 8 July, 1988.	Shri Madhav Rao Scindia	27.7.1988	0 04
302.	Launch of Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle D2 (ASLV-D2) and INSAT 1-C.	Shri K.R. Narayanan	27.7.1988	0 01
303.	Incidence of gastro-enteritis/cholera in the Union Territory of Delhi.	Shri Moti Lal Vora	27.7.1988	0 05
304.	Government Business for the week commencing the 1st August, 1988.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	29.7.1988	0 14
305.	Prime Minister's visits abroad during June and July, 1988	Shri P.V., Narasimha Rao	29.7.1988	0 05
306.	Reported income of Jyotsna Holding Private Limited received from Sumitomo Corporation	Shri B.K. Gadhvi	1.8.1988	0 05
307.	Alleged plot to kill the Prime Minister and the Home Minister.	Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev	2.8.1988	0 14
308.	Government Business for the week commencing the 8th August, 1988	Shri P. Namgyal	5.8.1988	0 12
309.	Government Business for the week commencing the 16th August, 1988	Shri P. Namgyal	12.8.1988	0 13
310.	Memorandum of Settlement on Tripura	Shri Buta Singh	12.8.1988	0 12
311.	Certain additional information relating to tapping of telephones, revising the earlier list of telephone numbers, names and addresses of persons whose telephones were, intercepted at Bangalore laid on the Table on 9 August, 1988 in pursuance of an assurance given during supplementaries on Starred Question No. 198 on that day.	Shri Bir Bahadur Singh	12.8.1988	0 01

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 48 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
312.	Incident of eve teasing and molesting of a college girl by certain employees of the Delhi Transport Corporation.	Shri Rajesh Pilot	17.8.1988	0 05
313.	Government Business for 22nd and 23rd August, 1988.	Shri P. Namgyal	19.8.1988	0 14
314.	Correcting the reply given on 12 May, 1988 to a supplementary by Shri Banwari Lal Purohit, M.P. on Starred Question No. 062 regarding Reorientation of Medical Education (ROME) Scheme.	Kum Saroj Khaparde	22.8.1988	0 01
315.	Government Business for the week commencing 29th August, 1988.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	23.8.1988	0 11
316.	Loss of life and property caused by the earthquake in North Bihar and some parts of the country on 21st August, 1988.	Shri Bhajan Lal	23.8.1988	0 10
317.	Demands for Gorkha National Liberation Front.	Shri Buta Singh	23.8.1988	0 10
318.	Flood situation in West Bengal and Assam.	Shri Bhajan Lal	29.8.1988	0 09
319.	Fire at Tank Wagon Loading gantry area of Mathura Refinery.	Shri Brahm Dutt	30.8.1988	0 02
320.	Alleged gang rape which took place at Mangolpuri, Delhi on 29 August, 1988.	Shri P. Chidambaram	1.9.1988	0 01
321.	Incident which took place near Prime Minister's residence on 1 September, 1988.	Shri P. Chidambaram	1.9.1988	0 05
322.	Procurement/minimum support prices of Rabi crops of 1988-89.	Shri Bhajan Lal	5.9.1988	0 02
323.	Amendments to Direct Tax Laws and the Wealth (Inheritance) Duty-Bill, 1988.	Shri Ajit Panja	5.9.1988	0 08
<i>Twelfth Session</i>				
324.	Two accidents involving Indian Airlines and Vayudoot aircraft near Ahmedabad and Guwahati Airport respectively on 19 October, 1988.	Shri Shivraj V. Patil	2.11.1988	0 07
325.	Clearance given to the proposal of M/s. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation for Setting up a joint venture in Punjab with M/s. Voltas and in Collaboration with M/s. PEPSICO.	Shri Jagdish Tytler	3.11.1988	0 15
326.	Developments in Maldives.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	4.11.1988	0 09
327.	Fire incident in the Mahul refinery of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited on 9 November, 1988.	Shri Brahm Dutt	15.11.1988	0 05
328.	Recognition of the newly formed State of Palestine.	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	16.11.1988	0 02
329.	Government Business for the week commencing the 21st November, 1988	Smt Sheila Dikshit	18.11.1988	0 12
330.	Allocation of imported edible Oils to vanaspati industry	Shri Sukh Ram	21.11.1988	0 04
331.	Visit of Mr. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and President of the Presidium of Supreme Soviet to India.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	21.11.1988	0 04
332.	Provincial Council elections in the North-Eastern Province of Sri Lanka	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	22.11.1988	0 07
333.	Government Business for the week commencing the 28th November, 1988.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	25.11.1988	0 10
334.	Espionage activities of two officials of the Pakistan Embassy.	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	1.12.1988	0 02
335.	Government Business for the week commencing the 5th December, 1988.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	2.12.1988	0 09
336.	Discovery of oil at Nada in Cambay Basin of Gujarat.	Shri Brahm Dutt	6.12.1988	0 01
337.	Report of the National Commission on Urbanisation submitted to Government in August, 1988.	Smt. Mohsina Kidwai	7.12.1988	0 07
338.	Damages due to cyclone in the States of West Bengal, Orissa and the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the relief measures undertaken.	Shri Shyam Lal Yadav	7.12.1988	0 08
339.	National Forest Policy.	Shri Z.R. Ansari	7.12.1988	0 05

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 48 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
340.	Guwahati High Court Order in the writ petition challenging the President's Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Nagaland.	Shri Buta Singh	13.12.1988	0 04
<i>Thirteenth Session</i>				
341.	Correcting the answer given on 1 December, 1988 to Starred Question No. 295 regarding animal and bird sacrifice by Shri Parasram Bhardwaj.	Shri Shyam Lal Yadav	23.2.1989	0 01
342.	Government Business for the week commencing the 27th February, 1989.	Smt Sheila Dikshit	24.2.1989	0 11
343.	Accidents involving: ^{v?} (i) 3 Up Nainpur-Howbagh-Jabalpur Narrow Gauge Passenger train on 26 February, 1989; and (ii) 413 Up Mokama-Patna Passenger and 328 Down Danapur-Howrah Fast Passenger trains on 26 February, 1989.	Shri Mahabir Prasad	27.2.1989	0 04
344.	Clarifying certain remarks made by the Prime Minister during Question Hour on 27.2.1989.	Smt Sheila Dikshit	27.2.1989	0 01
345.	Clarifying certain remarks made by the Prime Minister during the Question Hour on 27 February, 1989.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	28.2.1989	0 03
346.	Fire that took place at Semiconductor Complex Ltd., Chandigarh	Shri K.R. Narayanan	1.3.1989	0 02
347.	Government Business for the week commencing the 7th March, 1989.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	3.3.1989	0 06
348.	Change in Government Business to be transacted in Lok Sabha.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	8.3.1989	0 01
349.	Government Business for the week commencing Monday, the 13th March 1989.	Smt. Sheila Dikshit	10.3.1989	0 13
350.	Launching of the Home Loan Account Scheme by the National Housing Bank.	Shri Eduardo Faleiro	13.3.1989	0 03
351.	Attaining of criticality of Narora Atomic Power Plant.	Shri K.R. Narayanan	13.3.1989	0 01
352.	Delay in presentation of Punjab Budget for 1989-90.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	15.3.1989	0 01
353.	Price policy of raw jute and raw cotton for the 1989-90 season.	Shri Bhajan Lal	16.3.1989	0 03
354.	Decision to lay on the Table Report of the Thakkar Commission regarding assassination of Smt. Indira Gandhi.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	17.3.1989	0 02
355.	Change in the Programme of discussion and voting of Demands for Grants of Ministries.	Shri P. Namgyal	27.3.1989	0 02
356.	Government Business for the week commencing the 3rd April, 1989.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	31.3.1989	0 10
357.	Withdrawal of money from the Contingency Fund of India for depositing in the Delhi High Court in compliance of the order dated 30th January, 1989 in Execution case No. 158/88 "Abdul Wahid and Others-Vs-Union of India".	Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev	4.4.1989	0 01
358.	Change in the Sugar Licensing Policy for the Seventh Plan period.	Shri Sukh Ram	5.4.1989	0 04
359.	Implementation of pre-arranged accommodation scheme at Makkah and Madinah for Haj 1989.	Prof. K.K. Tewary	5.4.1989	0 02
360.	Government Business for the week commencing the 10th April, 1989.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	7.4.1989	0 12
361.	Government Business for the week commencing the 19th April, 1989	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	12.4.1989	0 10
362.	Strike by Port and Dock workers in major ports.	Shri Rajesh Pilot	19.4.1989	0 05

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 48 - (Contd.)

1	2	4	5	6
363.	Liberalisation of orders with a view to improving the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities in Central Government Posts/Services.	Shri P. Chidambaram	19.4.1989	0 03
364.	Accident involving No. 927 Down Bangalore New Delhi Karnataka Express on 18.4.89	Shri Mahabir Prasad	19.4.1989	0 06
365.	Government Business for the Week commencing the 24 April 1989.	Shri H.K.L.Bhagat	21.4.1989	0 15
366.	Dissolution of Karnataka Legislative Assembly	Shri Buta Singh	21.4.1989	0 06
367.	Operation of the National Security (Amendment) Act, 1987.	Shri Buta Singh	27.4.1989	0 03
368.	Government Business for the week commencing the 2nd May, 1989.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	28.4.1989	0 12
369.	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	28.4.1989	0 08
370.	Government Business for the remaining part of the session.	Smt Sheila Dikshit	5.5.1989	0 01
371.	Government's decision to release an instalment of Additional Dearness Allowance to the Central Government Employees w.e.f. 1.1.89.	Shri B.K. Gadhvi	11.5.1989	0 02
<i>Fourteenth Session (Part I)</i>				
372.	Government Business for the week commencing the 24th July, 1989.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	21.7.1989	0 10
373.	Minimum support price for Copra for 1989 season.	Shri Bhajan Lal	21.7.1989	0 01
374.	Flood situation in the country and the relief measures undertaken by the Government.	Shri Bhajan Lal	26.7.1989	0 08
375.	Government Business for the week commencing the 31st July, 1989.	Shri P. Namgyal	28.7.1989	0 15
376.	Government Business for the week commencing the 7th August, 1989	Shri P. Namgyal	4.8.1989	0 01
377.	International Conference on Cambodia.	Shri K. Natwar Singh	7.8.1989	0 05
378.	Fourth, Fifth, Sixth Interim Reports and Final Report of Kudal Commission of Inquiry.	Shri P. Chidambaram	8.8.1989	0 10
379.	Bodo Agitation	Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev	9.8.1989	0 01
380.	Enhancement of pension and provision of additional facilities to the freedom fighters receiving pension under the Central Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	9.8.1989	0 03
381.	Government Business for the week commencing the 14th August, 1989.	Smt Sheila Dikshit	11.8.1989	0 01
382.	Removal of difficulties faced in the implementation of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and the Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989.	Shri Rajesh Pilot	11.8.1989	0 11
383.	International Convention on Tibet and Peace in South Asia.	Shri K. Natwar Singh	11.8.1989	0 01
384.	Correcting the reply given by the Minister on 31 July, 1989 to a Supplementary by Shri Shantaram Naik on Starred Question No. 184 regarding telephone to every Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh.	Shri Girdhar Gomango	18.8.1989	0 01
385.	Violent incidents in Gohpur area of Assam.	Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev	18.8.1989	0 06
<i>Fourteenth Session (Part II)</i>				
386.	Nehru Rozgar Yojana the Urban counter part of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	11.10.1989	0 25
387.	Agricultural Package.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	12.10.1989	0 22
388.	Maintenance of a bank account in St.Kitts.	Shri Eduardo Faleiro	12.10.1989	0 03

STATEMENT 49

Statistics of Papers Laid on the Table from First to Fourteenth Sessions of Eighth Lok Sabha by the Government as well as Private Members

S.No.	Session	Papers laid by the Government	Papers by Private Members	Total	S.No.	Session	Papers laid by the Government	Papers by Private Members	Total
1.	First	948	NIL	948	10.	Ninth	984	NIL	984
2.	Second	1280	01	1281	11.	Tenth	1728	NIL	1728
3.	Third	596	NIL	596	12.	Eleventh	606	NIL	606
4.	Fourth	946	NIL	946	13.	Twelfth	1061	03	1064
5.	Fifth	1812	NIL	1812	14.	Thirteenth	1659	NIL	1659
6.	Sixth	673	01	674	15.	Fourteenth (Part-I)	555	NIL	555
7.	Seventh	932	NIL	932	16.	Fourteenth (Part-II)	67	NIL	67
8.	Eighth (Part-I)	1627	NIL	1627	TOTAL		16138	08	16146
9.	Eighth (Part-II)	664	03	667					

STATEMENT 50
Session-wise Statistics of Different Categories of Papers Laid on the Table of the House During the Eighth Lok Sabha

S.No.	Category	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eight (Pt. I)	Eight (Pt. II)	Ninth	Tenth	Eleventh	Twelfth	Thirteenth	Fourteenth (Pt. I)	Fourteenth (Pt. II)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Bills assented to by the President	14	27	21	30	22	31	30	21	19	20	31	25	14	22	9	nil
2.	Statutory Notifications	307	358	239	371	812	254	445	481	228	376	665	293	411	755	285	nil
3.	Ministerial Statements																
	(i) in response to assurance	nil	nil	07	01	nil	nil	04	nil	nil	04	01	nil	nil	nil	nil	01
	(ii) in response to C.A. Motions	1	21	10	7	10	10	12	2	3	3	5	4	7	9	4	01
	(iii) Others	36	28	12	24	02	04	17	02	02	nil	05	03	10	09	19	nil
4.	Reports & Allied Papers																
	(i) Government	243	390	143	239	558	189	307	637	178	363	557	87	324	434	188	32
	(ii) Parliamentary Committees	15	03	13	04	26	18	27	14	17	08	04	12	09	12	04	04
	(iii) Appropriation, Audit, Accounts etc.	38	52	20	34	12	42	21	24	09	07	nil	18	08	18	08	nil
	(iv) Others	179	298	102	157	178	96	54	182	126	181	289	142	141	241	18	23
5.	President's address to the Parliament	1	nil	nil	nil	1	nil	nil	1	nil	nil	1	nil	nil	1	nil	nil
6.	Presidential Proclamations and related papers	03	01	nil	nil	nil	02	nil	nil	nil	nil	04	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
7.	Ordinances and related papers	7	3	1	4	5	1	1	2	2	4	3	6		1	nil	nil
8.	Budget estimates/ Demands of grants etc.	nil	47	nil	nil	63	nil	nil	82	27	nil	nil	nil	13	nil	nil	nil
9.	Papers laid by Private Members u/d 118 (2) (i)	nil	01	nil	nil	nil	01	nil	nil	03	nil	nil	nil	03	nil	nil	nil
10.	Miscellaneous	104	52	28	75	123	17	14	179	53	18	163	16	124	152	20	06
	TOTAL	948	1281	596	946	1812	674	932	1627	667	984	1728	606	1064	1654	555	67

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, the Eighth Lok Sabha took a major step forward in strengthening Parliamentary control over the Government by setting up three Subject Committees—one each on Agriculture, Science and Technology and Environment and Forests—with effect from 18 August, 1989.

Each of these Committees consists of 22 Members—15 from Lok Sabha nominated by the Speaker and 7 from 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 as are dealt with by the Ministry of Agriculture and allied Ministries/Organisations and suggest *inter alia* measures for modernisation and overall 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 scrutinise all matters as are dealt with by the Ministry of Science and Technology and allied Ministries/Organisations and to suggest *inter alia* measures for promoting economic development through increased use of scientific and technological innovations. The function of the Committee on Environment and Forests is to examine all matters as are dealt with by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and allied Ministries/Organisations and to suggest *inter alia* measures for the survey and conservation of flora, fauna, forests and wildlife; prevention and control of pollution; afforestation and regeneration of degraded parts of the environment in the country etc.

During the Eighth Lok Sabha the standing Parliamentary Committees held 1385 sittings and presented 766 reports—the three financial Committees accounted for as many as 541 sittings and 406 reports. The number of sittings held and reports presented by other Standing Committees is 844 and 360 respectively.

The two *ad hoc* Committees that functioned during the term of the Eighth Lok Sabha accounted for 55 sittings and presented one report each. These Committees were set up to examine and report on the Lok Pal Bill 1985 and the Indian Railways Bill, 1986.

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

Statement 52 provides details of the petitions presented during each of the fourteen sessions of the Eighth 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 the various national Parliaments for the purpose of promoting personal contacts between members of different Parliaments (constituted into National Groups) and to unite them in common action to secure and maintain the 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.

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, 1982, 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 the 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. An 8 member Indian Parliamentary Delegation was sent to the annual Conference held at London (UK) between 4-9 September, 1989.

(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.

Statement 53 lists the Parliamentary Conferences held in India and abroad during the term of the Eighth Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 51
Activities of Parliamentary Committees during the Eighth Lok Sabha

Items	Years				
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i) <i>Financial Committees</i>					
A. Standing Committees					
<i>Committee on Estimates</i>					
No. of Reports presented	46	32	37	27	8
No. of sittings held	33	15	17	18	8
Duration of sittings (in hours)	82.30	55.55	70.55	56.50	17.15
No. of pages of material studied	1831	1622	5529	5031	NIL
No. of Sub-Committees/Study Groups constituted	8	6	7	8	1
No. of Establishments/Organisations visited by the Committee during their terms	47	57	57	57	13
<i>Committee on Public Accounts</i>					
No. of Reports presented	48	57	33	29	19
No. of sittings held	56	60	46	49	15
Duration of sittings (in hrs)	134	111	105	103	20
No. of pages of material studied	6006	6004	10664	7351	4050
No. of Sub-Committees/Study Groups constituted	11	10	11	11	9
No. of offices visited by the Committee during their tours	25	31	32	25	30
<i>Committee on Public Undertakings</i>					
No. of Reports presented	11	20	15	12	12
No. of sittings held	67	77	35	37	16
Duration of sittings (in hrs)	157.10	160	62	56	17.25
No. of pages of material studied	3174	10548	5628	5062	2050
No. of Sub-Committees/Study Groups constituted	5	6	4	5	5
No. of Establishments/Organisations / places visited by the Committee/Study Groups during their tours	31	36	23	41	12
(ii) <i>Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes</i>					
No. of Reports presented	17	11	10	11	1
No. of sittings held	35	32	30	24	3
Duration of sittings (in hrs)	60	48.20	46	39.15	3.15
No. of pages of material studied	5000	5550	5500	6000	6000
No. of Sub-Committees/Study Groups constituted	5	5	5	5	5
No. of Establishments/Organisations / places visited by the Committee/Study Groups during their tours	27	32	29	20	19

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 51 – Contd.

(iii) Other Standing Committees

Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held	No. of reports presented
1	2	3
Committee on Petitions	96	13
Committee on Privileges	55	6
Rules Committee	16	4
General Purposes Committee	19	nil
Committee on Subordinate Legislation	82	25
Committee on Government Assurances	53	23
Committee on Private Members Bills	68	68
Committee on Papers laid on the Table of the House	56	28
Committee on Absence of Members from the sitting of the House	16	16
Business Advisory Committee	79	74
Library Committee	11	nil
Library Sub-Committee	15	nil
House Committee	40	nil
Accommodation Sub-Committee	7	nil
Ad hoc Sub Committee	10	nil
Joint Committee of Chairmen, House Committee of both the Houses of Parliament	9	nil
Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	38	nil
Railway Convention Committee	59	14
Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	66	9
Subject Committee on Agriculture	2	nil
Subject Committee on Environment and Forests	1	nil
Subject Committee on Science and Technology	1	nil
B. Ad hoc Committees		
Joint Committee on the Lok Pal Bill, 1985	19	1
Joint Committee on the Indian Railways Bill,	36	1

STATEMENT 52

Petitions presented during the Eighth Lok Sabha

S.No.	Session	No. of Petitions presented
1.	First (15.1.1985 to 30.1.1985)	nil
2.	Second (13.3.1985 to 20.5.1985)	1
3.	Third (23.7.1985 to 21.8.1985)	1
4.	Fourth (18.11.1985 to 20.12.1985)	1
5.	Fifth (20.2.1986 to 8.5.1986)	2
6.	Sixth (17.7.1986 to 22.8.1986)	1
7.	Seventh (14.11.1986 to 29.12.1986)	1
8.	Eighth (Pt. I) (23.2.1987 to 12.5.1987)	1
9.	Eighth (Pt. II) (27.7.1987 to 28.8.1987)	2
10.	Ninth (6.11.1987 to 15.12.1987)	2
11.	Tenth (22.2.1988 to 20.5.1988)	2
12.	Eleventh (29.7.1988 to 5.9.1988)	2
13.	Twelfth (12.11.1988 to 16.12.1988)	1
14.	Thirteenth (21.2.1989 to 15.5.1989)	4
15.	Fourteenth (Pt. I) (18.7.1989 to 18.8.1989)	nil
16.	Fourteenth (Pt. II) (11.10.1989 to 13.10.1989)	nil
TOTAL		21

STATEMENT 53
Parliamentary Conferences/Meetings

No. of Conference/Meeting	Venue	Date	Remarks
1	2	3	4
A. Indian			
(1) Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India			
	Lucknow	26-27 October, 1985	
	Delhi	21-22 October, 1986	
	Srinagar	16-17 September, 1987	
	Dispur	20-21 January, 1989	
	Bhopal	20-21 September, 1989	
(2) Symposia held under the auspices of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India			
(i)	Symposium on "Legislators : their duties, conduct and responsibilities"	Lucknow	28 October, 1985
(ii)	Symposium on "The Role of Legislatures in National Integration"	Delhi	23 October, 1986
(iii)	Symposium on "Parliament and the Press in a Democratic Society"	Srinagar	18 September, 1987
(iv)	Symposium on "Budget Committees in Parliament & State Legislatures"	Dispur	22 January, 1989
(v)	Symposium on "Erosion of the Parliamentary System in India"	Bhopal	22 September, 1989
(3) Conferences of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India			
	Lucknow	25 October, 1985	
	Delhi	20 October, 1986	
	Srinagar	15 September, 1987	
	Dispur	19 January, 1989	
	Bhopal	19 September, 1989	
(4) Conferences of Chairmen of Parliamentary Committees			
(i)	Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Subordinate Legislation	New Delhi	29-30 November, 1986
(ii)	Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Government Assurances	New Delhi	12 August, 1987
(iii)	Conference of Chairmen of Estimates Committees	New Delhi	17-18 December, 1988
(iv)	Conference of Chairmen of Public Accounts Committees	New Delhi	9-10 September, 1986
(v)	Conference of Chairmen of Committees on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	New Delhi	3-5 April, 1987
(vi)	Conference of Chairmen of Petitions Committees	New Delhi	9-10 August, 1986
B. Commonwealth and Inter-Parliamentary Conferences which Indian Delegations attended			
(1) Conference of Inter-Parliamentary union.			
	Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Health & Development in South East Asian and Western Pacific Regions	Bangkok	18-21 February, 1985
			A 4-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
	73rd Inter-Parliamentary Conference and the meetings of the Inter - Parliamentary Council	Togo (Lome)	25-30 March, 1985
			An 8-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 53 - Contd.

1	2	3	4
Symposium on "Conventional Disarmament"	Mexico City	28-31 May, 1985	A 3-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
74th Inter-Parliamentary Conference and the meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Ottawa (Canada)	2-7 September, 1985	A 10 member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
75th Inter-Parliamentary Conference and the meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Mexico City	7-12 April, 1986	An 8-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
76th Inter-Parliamentary Conference and the meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Buenos Aires (Argentina)	6-11 October, 1986	An 8-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
Ad-hoc Committee to survey progress made in implementing the recommendations of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Environment	Nairobi (Kenya)	23-25 February, 1987	A 2-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
77th Inter-Parliamentary Conference and the meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Managua (Nicaragua)	27 April to 2 May, 1987	An 8-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
78th Inter-Parliamentary Conference and the meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Bangkok (Thailand)	12 to 17 October, 1987	A 7-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference and the meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Guatemala City (Guatemala)	11 to 16 April, 1988	A 9-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
80th Inter-Parliamentary Conference and the meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Sofia (Bulgaria)	19 to 24 September 1988	A 9-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
81st Inter-Parliamentary Conference and the meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Budapest (Hungary)	13 to 18 March, 1989	A 7-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
82nd Inter-Parliamentary Conference and the meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	London (U.K.)	4-9 September, 1989	A 9-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.

(2) Conferences of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

31st	Saskatchewan (Canada)	2 to 12 October, 1985	An 8-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
32nd	London (U.K.)	23 Sept. to 1 Oct., 1986	An 8-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
33rd	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	28 August to 6 September, 1987	A 7-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
34th	Canberra (Australia)	14 to 24 September, 1988	A 6-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
35th	Bridgetown (Barbados)	6 to 15 October, 1989	No delegate from Parliament attended the Conference owing to Parliament session.

(3) Meetings of the General Assembly of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

Saskatchewan	10 October, 1985	Dr. Bal Ram Jhakar, MP, Speaker, Lok Sabha represented India Branch at the meeting.
London	29 September, 1986	Dr. Bal Ram Jhakar, MP, Speaker, Lok Sabha represented Indian Branch at the meeting.
Kuala Lumpur	3 September, 1987	Dr. Bal Ram Jhakar, MP, Speaker, Lok Sabha represented Indian Branch at the meeting.
Canberra	23 September, 1988	Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil, MP, Deputy-Chairman, Rajya Sabha represented Indian Branch at the meeting.
Barbados	13 October, 1989	Shri Natwarlal C. Shah Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly represented India.

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 53 - Contd.

1	2	3	4
(4) Conference of Commonwealth Speakers & Presiding Officers			
8th	New Delhi	6 to 8 January, 1986	Shri R. Venkataraman, Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha inaugurated the Conference. Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha welcomed as well as thanked the delegates for attending the Conference.
9th	London	20-22 July, 1988	Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha and Smt. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha attended.
(5) Meetings of the Association of the Secretaries-General of Parliaments			
	Lome (Togo)	March, 1985	Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha attended.
	Ottawa (Canada)	September, 1985	Secretaries General, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha attended.
	Mexico	April, 1986	Secretary General, Rajya Sabha attended.
	Buenos Aires (Argentina)	October, 1986	Secretary General, Lok Sabha attended.
	Managua (Nicaragua)	April, 1987	Additional Secretary, Rajya Sabha, attended.
	Bangkok (Thailand)	October, 1987	Secretary General, Lok Sabha attended.
	Guatemala City (Guatemala)	April, 1988	Secretary General, Lok Sabha and Secretary General, Rajya Sabha attended.
	Sofia (Bulgaria)	September, 1988	Secretary General, Lok Sabha attended.
	Budapest (Hungary)	March, 1989	Secretary General, Rajya Sabha attended.
	London (U.K.)	September, 1989	Secretaries General, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha attended.
(6) Meeting of CPA Study Group on "Electoral Law and Practice"			
	Halifax	25 to 28 September, 1985	Shri Somnath Path, MP attended.
(7) Fourth Regional Seminar on Parliamentary Practice and Procedure for Asia, South East Asia and Africa Regions of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association under the auspices of the Indian Branch of CPA (i.e. Indian Parliamentary Group)			
	Bangalore	29-31 December, 1986	Shri R. Venkataraman, Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha inaugurated the Seminar. 18 delegates from Parliament and State/Union Territory Legislatures in India participated in the Seminar.

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 Visitors' 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 the 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.

Statement 54 shows the number of visitors to the different galleries during the term of the Eighth 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 Eighth 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 Eighth Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 54
Number of Visitors of different Galleries during the sitting of the 14 sessions of the Eighth Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Name of Gallery	Number of Visitors to the Gallery	Percentage Total
1.	Public Gallery	206712	77.41
2.	Official Gallery	26545	9.95
3.	Speakers' Gallery	7242	2.71
4.	Distinguished Visitors Gallery	18288	6.85
5.	Rajya Sabha Gallery	2263	0.84
6.	Diplomatic Gallery	977	0.40
7.	Special Box	231	0.08
8.	Special Gallery	4552	1.70

STATEMENT 55
Statement showing the attendance to the different Galleries during Eighth Lok Sabha

Session	Public Gallery	DV Gallery	Speakers' Gallery	Special Gallery	RS Gallery	Official Gallery	Diplomatic Box	Special Box
First	8423	225	643	503	142	442	37	4
Second	16839	583	831	669	163	2724	61	24
Third	13152	621	470	374	56	3575	66	5
Fourth	12831	278	398	177	24	881	39	10
Fifth	21448	1078	802	550	276	2704	63	46
Sixth	9828	563	472	178	48	1111	52	Nil
Seventh	12443	612	182	171	73	1514	42	22
Eighth (Part I&II)	23016	3257	606	643	565	4071	178	34
Ninth	12305	1348	372	194	87	1296	55	16
Tenth	16614	2306	591	328	258	2671	104	24
Eleventh	10825	1543	282	170	88	1234	30	Nil
Twelfth	11426	1116	287	114	66	981	67	27
Thirteenth	27017	2934	757	323	270	2407	114	15
Fourteenth (Part I)	9262	1528	455	138	138	868	60	4
Fourteenth (Part II)	1283	296	96	20	9	66	9	-

STATEMENT 56
Foreign Delegations/Dignitaries who visited Parliament House during the Eighth Lok Sabha

S.No	Delegation/Dignitary	Remarks
1	2	3
1985		
1.	Honourable Mr Harish Boodhoo, Chief Whip of Ruling Alliance of Mauritius and Mr Kimkurran, M.P.	
2.	9-member Delegation of Finnish Parliament led by H.E. Erkki Pystynen, Speaker of the Finnish Parliament.	
3.	H.E. Mr Lic Miguel Gonzalez Avelar, President of the Chamber of Senators.	
4.	7-member Dutch Delegation led by Mr H.J. Tankink, Deputy Director-General, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of Netherlands.	
5.	Mr Charles R. Imbrecht, Chairman, California Energy Commission and party.	
6.	Lord Reading, Member of UK Branch of CPA.	
7.	Mr Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, Minister of Foreign Trade of Nicaragua and a Special Envoy of the President of Nicaragua.	
8.	H.E. Mr Ahmed Osman, Speaker of the Moroccan Parliament.	
9.	3-member Venezuelan Parliamentary Delegation led by His Excellency Dr. Leonardo Ferrer, President of the Chamber of Deputies of Venezuela.	
10.	His Excellency Professor Dr Ukrit Mongkolnavin, President of the National Assembly of Thailand accompanied by his wife and two officials of the National Assembly Secretariat.	
11.	Mr J. Barry Turner, MP from Canada.	
12.	Mr Marenco, Minister of Special Adviser to the President of Nicaragua and Mrs Maria Astroga, Deputy Foreign Minister of Nicaragua.	
13.	8-member Delegation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of Finnish Parliament led by Mr Par Sten Back, MP and Vice-Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee.	
14.	Mr John Dowd, MP from Australia and Mrs Dowd.	
15.	Mr I.H. Asper Q.C. and a former Member of the Manitoba Legislative Assembly and Leader of the Liberal Party.	
16.	6-member Delegation from Sri Lanka led by Mr H.W. Jayawardhane.	

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 56 - Contd.

1	2	3
17.	Mr T.A. Fisher, Member of Australian House of Representatives	
18.	Mr Langlo and Mr Faremo, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Norwegian Group of Inter-Parliamentary Union.	
19.	Hon. M.S. Amarasiri, Minister of Trade and Shipping of Sri Lanka.	
20.	Hon'ble Datuk Samy Vellu, President, Malaysian Indian Congress and Malaysian Minister for Works and Public Utilities and Party	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha
21.	Mr Kimkurrun, MP from Mauritius.	
22.	His Excellency Mr Ibrahim Shihab, Speaker of the Citizens' Majlis of Maldives and party.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha
23.	16-Member Delegation of U.S. House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee on Trade led by Mr Sam M. Gibbons, Chairman.	-do-
24.	His Excellency Mr Chhatradhari Daby, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Mauritius accompanied by Mrs Daby and Mr Jagdish Goburdhun, M.L.A.	
25.	H.E. Dr S.S Ramphal, Secretary-General of Commonwealth.	
26.	Hon. R. Lawson, MLC an Official & Representative of the Victoria Branch of CPA Australia and Mrs Lawson.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha
27.	Hon. Peter McMohan, Deputy President of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales (Australia) and Mrs. McMohan.	
28.	18-Member Delegation of Commission for Industry and Commerce of the Italian Chamber of Deputies led by Hon. Severino Citaristi, President of Commission.	
29.	Mrs Gina Hearn, Assistant to Mr John Lee, MP Under Secretary of State for Defence Procurement of House of Commons, London and Miss Kernick.	
30.	Lady and Lord Brookeborough a Conservative in the House of Lords, UK.	
31.	11-Member Turkish Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr Recepmercument Konukman.	
32.	Mr Vijaya Parmanandam, Deputy Speaker of Fiji Parliament.	
33.	H.E. Mr. Liu Shuqing, Vice-Minister of People's Republic of China and Party.	
34.	6-Member Parliamentary Delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany led by His Excellency Mr Dieter Julius Cronenberg, Vice-President of the Bundestag.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha
35.	H.E. Mr Miguel Descoto Brockman, Minister of External Relations of Nicaragua.	
36.	Senator Fernando Mauhum, President of the Communications Commission of the Argentine Senate and Senator Juan Trilia, President of the Commission of Budget and Finance	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
37.	Senator Femado Henrique Cardoso, Leader of the Government in both the Lower and Upper Chambers of the Brazillian Congress.	-do-
38.	Mrs Irene Jai Narayan, MP from Fiji.	-do-
39.	Prof. M.A. Matin, Minister of Works of Bangladesh and Mrs Matin.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha
40.	Rt. Hon. Joe Clark, Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada and Party.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
41.	H.E. Mr. Hermann Axen, Member of the Politbureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Party	
1986		
42.	Zimbabwe Parliamentary Delegation led by Hon'ble Mr Didymus N.E. Mutasa, Speaker of the House of Assembly.	
43.	Mr Joop Den Uyl, Leader of Opposition of the Netherlands.	
44.	6-member Delegation of the External Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly led by Mr Claude Estier, MP and Chairman of the Committee.	
45.	New Zealand Parliamentary Delegation led by His Excellency Dr G.A. Wall, Speaker of the House of Representatives of New Zealand.	
46.	USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation led by His Excellency Mr V.V. Kuznetsov, first Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and alternate Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee.	

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 56 - Contd.

4	2	3
47.	Hungarian Parliamentary Delegation led by His Excellency Mr Istvan Sarlos, President of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic.	
48.	Mr Neil Hamilton, M.P. from House of Commons, UK and Mrs. Hamilton.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha
49.	Mr. Ian Wrigglesworth, M.P. from UK and Mrs Wrigglesworth.	-do-
50.	Mr. Michael Cummins, Deputy Sergeant at Arms, House of Commons, UK and Mrs Cummins	-do-
51.	Mr Donald P. Ravis, M.P. from Canada	-do-
52.	Lord Lensdowne, Member of the House of Lords, UK.	
53.	Mr. Pacha, Secretary to the Tunisian Chamber of Deputies.	
54.	6-member Delegation of Turkish Parliament headed by H.E. Mr. Turgut Ozal, former Prime Minister of Turkey.	
55.	Hon'ble Mr. Murlidas Dulluo, Minister of External Affairs and Emigration of Mauritius.	
56.	Mr. Jagdish Goburdhan, Minister of Health, Mauritius.	
57.	European Parliamentary Delegation led by Honourable Mr Paul Verges, Chairman of the Delegation for Relations with the Countries of South Asia.	
58.	Dr Hans Sterchen, Member of Parliament (Bundestag) of the Federal Republic of Germany and Chairman of Foreign Relations Committee.	
59.	Hon'ble Daniel Wordaworth, MLC, Deputy President and Chairman of the Committees of Legislative Council in the Parliament of Western Australia.	
60.	7-member Delegation of Committee of Home Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany.	
61.	Hon'ble Henry Bernard (Bamey) French, MP from Australia.	
62.	Mr Colin Hollis, MP from Australia.	
63.	2-member Delegation of Swedish Parliament.	
64.	Dr Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.	
65.	H.E. Mr. G. Mariam Kedete, Vice-Minister of Law and Justice of Ethiopia.	
66.	15-member Delegation of Norwegian Parliaments' Standing Committee on Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.	
67.	7-member Australian Parliamentary Delegation led by Honourable Mrs Elaine Elizebeth Darling, M.P.	
68.	Eight-member Netherlands Parliamentary Delegation led by His Excellency Dr D. Dolman, Speaker of the Second Chamber of the States General of the Netherlands.	
69.	Mr George Schlaga, Member of the German Bundestag.	
70.	Mr Kostadin Yantchev, Member of Parliament and member of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party.	
71.	Sir Paul Dean, MP, Deputy Speaker, House of Commons, U.K.	
1987		
72.	4-member Delegation of the United Peasants Party of Poland led by Mr Jozef Kukulka, MP, Vice-Chairman, Foreign Relation Commission of the Sejm of Poland.	
73.	Mr Robert James, MP from House of Commons, U.K.	
74.	3-member Delegation of House of Commons, U.K.	
75.	15-Member Standing Committee on Foreign and Constitutional Affairs of Norwegian Parliament led by former Norwegian Prime Minister, Mr. Kaare Willoch.	
76.	Dr Mohd. L.L. Zayyat, ex-Foreign Minister, Egypt and M.P.	
77.	Senator Blin from France.	
78.	H.E. Mr. Gerald Goetting, MP Vice-Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, Vice-President of the People's Chamber & President of the International Friendship League of GDR.	
79.	9-member Panama Parliamentary Delegation led by His Excellency Mr. Ovidio Diaz, President of the National Assembly accompanied by his wife.	

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 56 - Contd.

1	2	3
80.	Hon. W.R. Baxter, MLC (Victoria Parliament) and Mrs. Baxter.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
81.	11-member Polish Parliamentary Delegation led by His Excellency Mr Roman Malinowski, Marshal of Sejm of Poland.	
82.	70-member Turkish Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Halim Aras, Acting Speaker of Turkish Grand National Assembly.	
83.	5-member Delegation of Canadian Parliamentarians led by Mr. Beuno Friesen, M.P.	
84.	7-member Bulgarian Parliamentary Delegation led by His Excellency Mr Atanas Dimitrov, Deputy Chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria.	
85.	H.E. Mr Jean-Jaques Cevey, President of the National Council and Mr. Jean-Marc Sauvant, Secretary-General of the Federal Assembly of Switzerland.	
86.	6-member Parliamentary Delegation from the Republic of Korea led by His Excellency Mr. Joong-Dong Kwon, M.P former Minister of Labour and Head of Delegation of the Korean-Indian Parliamentarians' Friendship Association.	
87.	7-member Delegation of the Turkish Grand National Assembly led by Honourable Mr. Arif Sevke Bilgin, Deputy Speaker.	
88.	5-member Mongolian Parliamentary Delegation led by His Excellency Mr Bat-Ochirin Altangeral, Chairman of the Great People's Khural.	
89.	Mrs Heid-Simonis, Member of FRG, Bundestag.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha
90.	13-member Colombian Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Jorge Cristo Sahium, Vice-President of the Senate.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
91.	3-member Parliamentary Delegation from FRG.	
92.	8-member delegation of the Committee for the Health Manpower Planning from Bangladesh.	
93.	Mr. Bill Thomas, Member of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Western Australia.	
94.	6-member Parliamentary Delegation from Thailand.	
95.	10-member Egyptian Parliamentary Delegation led by His Excellency Dr. Rifaat El-Mahgoub, Speaker of the Peoples Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt.	
96.	Senator Dr. Sahdeo Basdeo of Trinidad and Tobago and Mrs. Basdeo.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha
97.	Mr. Jean Paul Virapouille, a member of French Parliament and Mrs. Virapouille.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha
98.	6-member Delegation of the Commission on Cultural Family and Social Affairs in the National Assembly of France led by Mr Jean Paul Fuchs, President of the Commission.	
99.	6-member Delegation of the Public Accounts Committee of Danish Parliament.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
100.	Honourable Mr. John. M. Beattie, Deputy Speaker of the House of Assembly of Tasmanian Parliament and Mrs. Beattie.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha
101.	4-member Soviet Friendship Delegation led by Mrs. V.S. Suetchenko, President of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet and a Vice-President of the USSR Supreme Soviet.	
102.	Prof. Frits Eduard Mangal Mitrasing, M.P. from Surinam and Mrs. Mitrasing.	
103.	8-member Delegation of American Council of Young Political Leaders.	
104.	Senator Budeu Teague from Australia.	
105.	Dr Ali Akbar Vilayati, Foreign Minister of Iran and Party.	
106.	H.E. Comrade Berhanu Bayih, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.	
107.	15-member Czechoslovak Parliamentary Delegation led by His Excellency Mr. Alois Indra, Chairman of the Federal Assembly.	
108.	H.E. Mr. N.I. Ryzhkov, Prime Minister of USSR and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR and Mrs. L.S. Ryzhkova and Party.	

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 56 – Contd.

1	2	3
109.	17-member Nepalese Rashtriya Panchayat Delegation led by His Excellency Mr Nava Raj Subedi, Chairman, Rashtriya Panchayat.	
110.	Mr Wolstramm, a member of Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany.	
111.	6-member Delegation from Federal Republic of Germany led by Mr Klaus-Dieter-Kuhbacker, M.P.	
112.	H.E. Mr. B. Nabavi, Minister of Heavy Industries, Islamic Republic of Iran.	
	1988	
113.	Dr. Melba Hernandez, a member of Cuban Parliament.	
114.	Mr Kang Hiu Won, Mayor of Pyongyang City (DPHK)	
115.	9-member Delegation from the National Assembly of Bhutan, led by Shri Dasho Kunzang Tanghi, Chairman, Royal Advisory Council.	
116.	Dr. Otto Wulff and Mr. Baron Von Schorlemer, Members of FRG Parliament.	
117.	11-members of the Liberal International (British Group), including Mr. Jim Wallace, M.P.	
118.	7-member Mauritius Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Chhatradhari Daby, Speaker of the Mauritius Legislative Assembly.	
119.	H.E. Mr. Marian Orzechowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Police People's Republic.	
120.	8-member Delegation of officials from Bhutan.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha
121.	7-member Parliamentary Delegation from the Palestine National Council led by H. E. Sheikh Abdul El-Sayeh, Speaker, Palestine National Council.	
122.	Mr. Ruddi Walter and Mr. Karl Deres, Members of FRG Parliament.	
123.	7-member Italian Parliamentary Delegation led by Senator Giovanni Berlinguer.	
124.	Mr. Horst Gerold, Head of the Section International Youth Exchange Programmes of German Bundestag.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
125.	8-member Danish Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Svend Jakobsen, Speaker of the Danish Parliament.	
126.	18-member Parliamentary Delegation from German Democratic Republic led by H.E. Mr. Horst Sindermann, President of the People's Chamber of GDR.	
127.	9-member Argentine Delegation led by Dr. Eduardo Angeloz, Governor of Cordolea.	
128.	7-member Iraqi Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Dr. Saadoon Hammadi, Chairman, National Assembly of the Republic of Iraq.	
129.	Ms. Jane Ann Lindley of the US Library of Congress.	
130.	Mr. John Luxton, MP from New Zealand.	
131.	Members of the Public Accounts Committee of Sri Lankan Parliament headed by its Chairman, Mr. C.W. Gunawardene, M.P.	
132.	Dr. Heather T. Frazer, a Professor from Florida International University, U.S.A.	
133.	Hon. Shri A. Parasuraman, Minister of Education, Arts and Culture of Mauritius.	
134.	10-member Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Abdul Qader Qaddoura, Speaker of the Syrian People's Assembly.	
135.	H.E. Mr. Nizam Mohammed, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Trinidad and Tobago.	
136.	H.E. Mr. Gerald Goetting, MP, President of the International Friendship League of the German Democratic Republic, Vice-Chairman of GDR Council of State and Vice-President (Deputy Speaker) of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic.	
137.	H.E. Mr Kim Bong Ju, General Secretary, Supreme People's Assembly of Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)	
138.	H.E. Mr. Marcelino Do Santos, President of the National Assembly of Mozambique.	
139.	Mr. Jim Edgar, Secretary of State in the State of Illinois (USA)	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha
140.	26-member European Parliamentary Delegation led by Hon. Mr. Vincenzo Giummarra, Chairman, South Asia Delegation of European Parliament.	
141.	5-member group of Californian Legislature Mission.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 56 - Contd.

1	2	3
142.	4-member Parliamentary Delegation from People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen) led by H.E. Dr. Saeed Abdul Khair Al-Noban, Member of the Presidium and Chairman of Social and Cultural Committee of the Supreme People's Council.	
143.	7-member Cyprus Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Dr. Vassos Lyssarides, President of the House of Representatives of Cyprus.	
144.	4-member Malaysian Parliamentary Delegation led by Hon. Senator Dr. Nordin Bin Ahmad Selat.	
145.	9-member group of members of Parliament from Federal Republic of Germany led by Dr. (Mrs.) Edith Neuhuis.	
146.	Dr. Donald R. Gerth, President of California State University Sacramento.	
1989		
147.	Three member Austrian Parliamentary Delegation led by Her Excellency Dr (Mrs.) Marga Hubinek, Second President of the Nationalrat.	
148.	Mr. Najmuddin Kawyani, Member of Politbureau and Secretary of Central Committee of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and Incharge, Foreign Affairs, Department of National Assembly of Afghanistan.	
149.	Two French Members of Parliament, Mr. Warhouver and Mr. Jean Faure.	
150.	Five member Delegation from Malaysia led by Hon'ble Mr. Datuk Mard Koding, Deputy Chief Minister of State of Sabah, Malaysia.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha
151.	Mr. John Terris, MP and Chairman of Committees of New Zealand.	
152.	Lady Young, wife of Lord Young, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry of United Kingdom.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
153.	Mr. Monte Kwinter, Minister of Industry, Trade and Technology, Government of Ontario State.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
154.	Mrs. T.A. Evanova, Deputy Chairman, Council of Ministers of USSR.	
155.	7-member Spanish Parliamentary Delegation led by His Excellency Mr. Felix Pons Irazabal, President of the Congress of Deputies.	
156.	10-member Indonesian Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Dr. Soeryadi, Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives of Indonesia.	
157.	8-member Irish Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Sean Treacy, Speaker of the Lower House (Dail) of the Parliament of Ireland.	
158.	His Excellency Mr. Yang Hyong Sop, Chairman of Supreme People's Assembly of Democratic People's Republic of Korea and party.	
159.	H.E. Mr. Gareth Evans, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia and Mrs. Evans.	
160.	Mr. Andre Bertouille, a Member of Belgian Parliament and Former Minister of Education of Belgium.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha
161.	9-member Delegation from China consisting of Parliamentarians, Social Scientists and Experts led by Mr. Liu Bing, Deputy of NPCC, Vice-Chairman of Education, Science, Culture, Public Health Committee of the National People's Congress of China.	
162.	Dr. Boutros Ghali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Egypt.	
163.	An all-party Women's Delegation of Members of Lower House of Federal Republic of Germany Parliament (Bundestag) led by Prof. (Mrs.) Ursula Mannle.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha
164.	A Parliamentary Delegation from Finland led by Mr. Kalevi Mattila, M.P.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
165.	Mrs. Margarate Mueller, Alternate Member of Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Member of the State Council of GDR and Member of Parliament and Party.	
166.	Mr. Aitzaz Ahsan, Interior Minister of Pakistan.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha
167.	Mr. Farouk Al-Shara, Foreign Minister of Syria.	

STATEMENT 57
Number of Sight Seers to Parliament House

Year	Number
1985	6849
1986	7978
1987	8906
1988	89510
1989 (upto 25.10.89)	2897

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.

Six Orientation Programmes were organised for the benefit of the new members of Eighth Lok Sabha and new members of Rajya Sabha who were elected in the biennial elections. Apart from these, eight 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.

In addition, the Bureau also held a seminar on "The Working of Lok Sabha Secretariat", which was attended by Members of Parliament and Senior Officers of the Secretariat.

Hindi and Hindi-Telugu Classes for Members of Parliament were organised during the 1st, 4th, 5th and

8th Sessions of Eighth Lok Sabha on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 4.00 to 5.00 pm with a view to enable them to acquire working knowledge of Hindi and Telugu words and phrases of common use, elementary grammar and conversational vocabulary etc.

During the life of the Eighth Lok Sabha, the Bureau arranged one Seminar, fourteen Orientation Programmes for new Members of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman & Diu, Pondicherry, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Assam, Haryana, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Tripura Legislative Assemblies, conducted 164 Training Courses and Programmes covering 7170 officers and made arrangements for study visits of members of State Legislatures, Officers/Probationers of All-India/Central Services, State Governments and State Legislature Secretariats, foreign administrators and students of various universities/institutions.

The Bureau also looks after the foreign training, study visits and deputation of legislative officials from India and training in India of foreign legislative personnel. Five Parliamentary Internship Programmes and four Legislative Drafting Programmes for foreign parliamentary/Government officials were organised by the Bureau. Fifth Training Programme in Legislative Drafting for foreign participants commenced from November 22, 1989.

Five Parliamentary Internship Programmes of seven weeks' duration, for foreign parliamentary officials were organised to provide them an opportunity 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. Under SCAAP & Colombo Plan, Bureau conducted four Legislative Drafting Courses of three months' duration for foreign parliamentary/Government officials to equip them with the basic concepts, skill & technique required for drafting a legislation so that they can render valuable

assistance to the legislators when called upon to do so.

As part of 'Diamond Jubilee Celebrations' of Lok Sabha Secretariat, Bureau organised an 'Essay Competition' and 'On-the-Spot painting Competition'. To commemorate the birth centenary of Shri G.V. Mavalankar and 99th birth anniversary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Essay and Painting Competitions were organised. In order to inculcate the spirit of parliamentary democracy in the

students, two All-India Inter-University Competitions on Model Parliament were organised. To commemorate the birth centenary of Sh. Jawaharlal Nehru four Zonal Declamation Contests on 'Parliamentary Democracy' were held at various places in the country followed by a final declamation contest at New Delhi.

Statement, 58 details the Seminars, 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 Eighth Lok Sabha

S.No.	Seminar/Course	Date of Commencement	Date of Termination	No. of Participants
1	2	3	4	5
(i) Seminars for Members of Parliament				
1.	Seminar on the "Working of Lok Sabha Secretariat"	1.12.1988	-	25
(ii) Orientation Programme for New Members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies				
2.	Orientation Programme for new Members of Eighth Lok Sabha	12.1.1985	14.1.1985	120
3.	-do-	2.9.1985	6.9.1985	12
4.	-do-	23.9.1985	28.9.1985	25
5.	-do-	5.11.1985	9.11.1985	39
6.	Orientation Programme for new Members of Rajya Sabha	16.9.1986	20.9.1986	38
7.	-do-	4.7.1988	8.7.1988	22
8.	Orientation Programme for new Members of Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha	10.3.1985	12.3.1985	180
9.	Orientation Programme for new Members of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry Legislatures	2.5.1985	3.5.1985	52
10.	Orientation Programme for new Members of Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha	18.5.1985	22.5.1985	130
11.	Orientation Programme for new Members of Orissa Legislature	9.6.1985	12.6.1985	139
12.	Orientation Programme for new Members of Assam Legislature	11.2.1986	13.2.1986	105
13.	Orientation Programme for new Members of Haryana & Mizoram Legislatures Meghalaya and Tripura Legislatures	2.12.1987	4.12.1987	20
14.	Orientation Programme for new Members of Meghalaya and Tripura Legislatures	26.10.1988	28.10.1988	18
(ii-a) Classes for Members of Parliament				
15.	Telugu Hindi Classes for Members of Parliament	13.5.1986	17.5.1986	3
16.	Hindi-Classes for Members of Parliament	23.7.1985	29.8.1985	13
17.	-do-	20.2.1986	7.5.1986	8
18.	-do-	17.7.1986	22.8.1986	25
19.	-do-	4.11.1986	9.12.1986	13
20.	-do-	10.2.1987	13.2.1987	3
21.	-do-	23.2.1987	5.5.1987	5

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 58 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Hindi classes for members of Parliament	28.7.1987	27.8.1987	10
23.	-do-	10.11.1987	15.12.1987	11
<i>(iii) Appreciation Course for Probationers of All India Civil Services</i>				
24.	Appreciation Course for I.A.S. Probationers			
	Fifteenth Course	8.2.1985	16.2.1985	72
	Sixteenth Course	23.2.1985	2.3.1985	77
	Seventeenth Course	17.2.1986	21.2.1986	160
	Eighteenth Course	16.2.1987	20.2.1987	132
	Nineteenth Course	15.2.1988	19.2.1988	128
	Twentieth Course	13.2.1989	17.2.1989	116
25.	Appreciation Course for Indian Foreign Service Probationers			
	Ninth Course	29.4.1985	13.5.1985	11
	Tenth Course	24.2.1986	4.3.1986	12
	Eleventh Course	16.2.1987	20.2.1987	12
	Twelfth Course	15.2.1988	19.2.1988	12
	Thirteenth Course	3.4.1989	7.4.1989	12
26.	Appreciation Course for Indian Police Service Probationers			
	Third Course	15.7.1985	18.7.1985	79
	Fourth Course	12.5.1986	16.5.1986	99
	Fifth Course	20.4.1987	24.4.1987	58
	Sixth Course	27.4.1987	1.5.1987	54
	Seventh Course	2.5.1988	5.5.1988	60
	Eighth Course	2.5.1988	5.5.1988	62
	Ninth Course	22.5.1989	26.5.1989	71
27.	Appreciation Course for Indian Customs & Central Excise Service Probationers			
	Ninth Course	8.8.1985	14.8.1985	30
	Tenth Course	4.8.1986	8.8.1986	29
	Eleventh Course	24.8.1987	28.8.1987	30
	Twelfth Course	5.9.1988	9.9.1988	32
	Thirteenth Course	21.8.1989	25.8.1989	22
28.	Appreciation Course for P&T Accounts & Finance Service & Indian Postal Service Probationers			
	Officers of P&T Accounts & Finance Service	23.3.1987	27.3.1987	5
	Probationers of Indian Postal Service	1.6.1987	5.6.1987	26
	Probationers of Indian Postal Service	1.2.1988	5.2.1988	7
	P&T Accounts & Finance Service	21.3.1989	25.3.1989	6
	Indian Postal Service & P&T Accounts & Finance Service	8.5.1989	12.5.1989	34
29.	Appreciation Course for Defence Accounts Service, Indian Civil Accounts Service and Defence Lands & Cantonment Service Probationers			
	Seventh Course	18.3.1985	23.3.1985	12
	Eighth Course	10.3.1986	14.3.1986	18
	Ninth Course	23.3.1987	27.3.1987	14
	Tenth Course	21.3.1988	25.3.1988	6
	Eleventh Course	5.6.1989	9.6.1989	8
30.	Appreciation Course for Central Information Service Probationers			
	First Course	1.9.1986	5.9.1986	8
	Second Course	21.3.1988	25.3.1988	6
	Third Course	25.7.1989	28.7.1989	13

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 58 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Appreciation Course for Probationers of Indian Audit & Accounts Service/Indian Civil Accounts Service			
	Fifth Course	28.1.1985	2.2.1985	26
	Sixth Course	3.2.1986	7.2.1986	21
	Seventh Course	2.2.1987	6.2.1987	25
	Eighth Course	1.2.1988	5.2.1988	26
	Ninth Course	6.2.1989	10.2.1989	16
	Tenth Course	27.6.1989	29.6.1989	37
32.	Appreciation Course for Indian Railway Accounts Service Probationers			
	Fifth Course	13.1.1986	17.1.1986	13
	Sixth Course	8.12.1986	12.12.1986	15
	Seventh Course	12.10.1987	16.10.1987	15
	Eighth Course	7.3.1989	13.3.1989	34
	Ninth Course	7.8.1989	11.8.1989	96
33.	Appreciation Course for Indian Railway Personnel Service Probationers			
	Fifth Course	13.1.1986	17.1.1986	12
	Sixth Course	8.12.1986	12.12.1986	9
	Seventh Course	12.10.1987	16.10.1987	6
	Eighth Course	4.9.1989	8.9.1989	16
34.	Appreciation Course for Indian Railway Traffic Service Probationers			
	Second Course	21.1.1985	25.1.1985	33
	Third Course	13.1.1986	7.1.1986	18
	Fourth Course	8.12.1986	12.12.1986	21
	Fifth Course	12.10.1987	16.10.1987	15
	Sixth Course	23.10.1989	27.10.1989	30
35.	Appreciation Course for Audit Officers			
	First Course	2.6.1986	6.6.1986	28
	Second Course	1.6.1987	5.6.1987	12
	Third Course	17.7.1989	21.7.1989	63
36.	Appreciation Course for Indian Economic Service Probationers			
	Second Course	14.1.1985	19.1.1985	31
	Third Course	31.3.1986	4.4.1986	22
	Fourth Course	24.11.1986	28.11.1986	40
	Fifth Course	19.5.1987	25.5.1987	29
	Sixth Course	16.5.1988	24.5.1988	9
37.	Appreciation Course for Indian Railway Signal Engineering Service Probationers			
	First Course	16.6.1986	20.6.1986	38
	Second Course	8.6.1987	12.6.1987	15
	Third Course	12.12.1988	16.12.1988	26
38.	Appreciation Course for Indian Railway Service of Electrical Engineers Probationers			
	First Course	16.6.1986	20.6.1986	10
	Second Course	1.12.1986	5.12.1986	24
	Third Course	30.1.1989	3.2.1989	22
39.	Appreciation Course for Indian Railway Mechanical Engineering Service Probationers			
	First Course	12.12.1988	16.12.1988	8
	Second Course	30.1.1989	3.2.1989	6
	Third Course	6.2.1989	10.2.1989	6
	Fourth Course	16.6.1989	23.6.1989	14
	Fifth Course	25.9.1989	29.9.1989	14

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 58 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
40.	Appreciation Course for Probationers of Indian Railway Stores Service			
	First Course	21.7.1986	25.7.1986	23
	Second Course	28.8.1989	1.9.1989	24
41.	Appreciation Course for Probationers of Indian Railway Service of Engineers			
	First Course	1.12.1986	5.12.1986	18
	Second Course	7.12.1987	11.12.1987	14
	Third Course	1.8.1988	5.8.1988	25
	Fourth Course	14.11.1988	18.11.1988	28
	Fifth Course	25.9.1989	28.9.1989	26
42.	Appreciation Course for Probationers of Indian Railway Engineers Service			
	First Course	21.3.1988	25.3.1988	21
43.	Appreciation Course for Probationers of Central Trade Service			
	First Course	6.9.1989	9.9.1989	13
44.	Appreciation Course for Probationers of Indian Forest Service			
	First Course	6.7.1987	10.7.1987	150
	Second Course	18.7.1988	21.7.1988	62
	Third Course	29.5.1989	31.5.1989	24
	Fourth Course	31.7.1989	3.8.1989	115
<i>(iv) Appreciation Course for officers of the Government of India</i>				
45.	Appreciation Course for Officers of the rank of Director, Deputy Secretary and Under Secretary to the Government of India			
	Nineteenth Course	2.1.1985	5.1.1985	27
	Twentieth Course	22.7.1985	26.7.1985	24
	Twenty-first Course	27.10.1986	31.10.1986	32
	Twenty-second Course	5.10.1987	10.10.1987	30
	Twenty-third Course	3.10.1988	7.10.1988	22
	Twenty-fourth Course	13.6.1989	16.6.1989	13
46.	Appreciation Course for Section/Desk Officers			
	Seventh Course	30.7.1985	2.8.1985	45
	Eighth Course	30.8.1986	4.7.1986	61
	Ninth Course	13.10.1986	17.10.1986	26
	Tenth Course	22.6.1987	26.6.1987	36
	Eleventh Course	26.10.1987	30.10.1987	34
	Twelfth Course	20.6.1988	24.6.1988	27
	Thirteenth Course	14.11.1988	10.11.1988	21
	Fourteenth Course	19.6.1989	23.6.1989	28
47.	Appreciation Course for Officers of the rank of Section/Asstt. Civilian Staff Officers			
	Second Course	10.9.1985	13.9.1985	48
	Third Course	1.5.1986	5.5.1986	26
	Fourth Course	17.8.1987	21.8.1987	24
48.	Appreciation Course for Officers of Public Enterprises			
	First Course	11.3.1985	16.3.1985	35
	Second Course	14.4.1986	18.4.1986	23
	Third Course	11.5.1987	18.5.1987	60
	Fourth Course	9.5.1988	13.5.1988	48
	Fifth Course	6.5.1989	9.5.1989	44
49.	Appreciation Course for Senior Deputy AG / DGA of the Office of the C&AG of India			
	First Course	19.5.1986	26.5.1986	21
	Second Course	4.9.1989	8.9.1989	20

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 58 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
50.	Appreciation Course for Officers of Deptt. of Supply			
	First Course	6.10.1986	9.10.1986	27
	Second Course	14.12.1987	17.12.1987	30
51.	Appreciation Course for Professors/Lecturers of Universities/Colleges for organising Model Parliament			
	First Course	22.7.1985	25.7.1985	12
	Second Course	29.7.1985	1.8.1985	8
	Third Course	5.8.1985	8.8.1985	15
	Fourth Course	12.8.1985	16.8.1985	18
	Fifth Course	22.7.1986	25.7.1986	15
	Sixth Course	29.7.1986	1.8.1986	15
	Seventh Course	5.8.1986	8.8.1986	13
	Eighth Course	27.7.1987	30.7.1987	17
	Ninth Course	3.8.1987	7.8.1987	11
	Tenth Course	26.7.1988	29.7.1988	35
	Eleventh Course	2.8.1988	5.8.1988	24
	Twelfth Course	25.7.1989	28.7.1989	23
52.	Appreciation Course for Youth Coordinators of Nehru Yuvak Kendras for organising Model Parliament			
	First Course	19.8.1985	22.8.1985	29
	Second Course	11.8.1986	14.8.1986	29
	Third Course	25.11.1986	28.11.1986	24
	Fourth Course	10.8.1987	13.8.1987	11
	Fifth Course	9.8.1988	12.8.1988	34
	Sixth Course	5.12.1988	9.12.1988	32
53.	Appreciation Course for students of Journalism First Course	24.4.1989	28.4.1989	35
	(v) Courses/Programmes for the Officers of State Legislature Secretariats, Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariats			
54.	Training Course for Middle Level Officers in the working of Financial Committees	10.6.1985	21.6.1985	35
55.	First Training Course for Officers of State Legislature Sectt. in the working of Branches dealing with Legislative and Non-Legislative Business including Committees other than the Financial Committees	21.4.1986	2.5.1986	23
56.	Training Course for Officers of State Legislature Secretariats in the working of Library, Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service of Lok Sabha Secretariat	5.5.1986	16.5.1986	18
57.	Training Course for Editors/Assistant Editors of Debates of State Legislature Secretariats	17.9.1986	29.9.1986	23
58.	Training Course for departmental candidates for the examination to the grade of Warehouseman	1.9.1986	9.9.1986	28
59.	Training Course for Stenographers	23.9.1986	31.10.1986	6
60.	Training Course for Reporters of State Legislature Secretariats	22.12.1986	29.12.1986	48
61.	Training Course for Group 'D' staff	9.2.1987	20.2.1987	23
62.	Second Training Course for Officers of Parliament Secretariat working in the Branches dealing with Legislative/Non-Legislative business including Committees other than Financial Committees	18.11.1987	30.11.1987	17
63.	An Orientation Programme for Dr.(Smt) Shila Sen, Joint Director, Lok Sabha Secretariat	17.10.1988	21.10.1988	1
64.	First Training Course for Private Secretaries of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats	2.1.1989	6.1.1989	38

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 58 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
	<i>(vi) International Programmes for foreign parliamentary/Government officials</i>			
65.	Parliamentary Internship Programme for foreign parliamentary officials			
	First Programme	14.10.1985	6.12.1985	9
	Second Programme	17.9.1986	4.11.1986	9
	Third Programme	14.9.1987	3.11.1987	7
	Fourth Programme	22.9.1989	11.11.1989	9
	Fifth Programme	20.9.1989	9.11.1989	16
66.	Training Programme in Legislative Drafting			
	First Programme	4.11.1985	31.1.1986	5
	Second Programme	17.11.1986	15.2.1987	6
	Third Programme	16.11.1987	16.2.1988	6
	Fourth Programme	21.11.1988	17.2.1989	6
	<i>(vi-a) Attachment Programme for foreign participants</i>			
67.	Attachment of participants attending International Programme on 'Development Administration' conducted by ISTM, New Delhi	14.3.1985	15.3.1985	17
68.	Attachment of participants from Afro-Asian countries in the International Programme on 'Audit of Public Enterprises' organised by the Office of the C&AG of India	28.3.1985	29.3.1985	32
69.	Attachment Programme for participants from Afro-Asian countries in the International Programme on "Audit of Public Works" conducted by the Office of the C&AG of India	23.1.1986	24.1.1986	23
70.	Attachment Programme for representatives of Supreme Audit Institutions from Afro-Asian countries attached to the Office of C&AG of India	10.11.1986	11.11.1986	30
71.	Attachment of Regional Language Parliamentary Interpreters of Lok Sabha Secretariat with Branches of LARRDIS	2.5.1986	15.5.1986	3
72.	Attachment Programme for participants of the News Agency	29.1.1987	30.1.1987	15
73.	Attachment of participants from Afro-Asian & Pacific countries in the International Training Programme on Audit of Receipts organised by the Office of C&AG of India	4.5.1987	5.5.1987	29
74.	Attachment of fellows under Commonwealth Fellowship Scheme	18.5.1987	19.5.1987	12
75.	Attachment of participants from Afro-Asian & Pacific countries attending training programme at the Office of C&AG of India	8.2.1988	9.2.1988	33
76.	Attachment of foreign participants attending News Agency Journalism Course at IIMC, New Delhi	28.4.1988	29.4.1988	13
77.	Attachment of foreign participants in International Training Programme conducted by the Office of the C&AG of India	3.6.1988	-	34
78.	Attachment Programme for foreign participants in International Training Programme conducted by the Office of the C&AG of India	17.10.1988	21.10.1988	31
79.	Attachment Programme for foreign participants in the International Training Programme conducted by the Office of the C&AG of India	20.3.1989	23.3.1989	30
80.	Attachment of participants of the Non-Aligned News Agency Journalism Course organised by IIMC	20.3.1989	23.3.1989	16
81.	Attachment of participants from Afro-Asian countries attending a Course organised by the Office of the C&AG of India	23.5.1989	25.5.1989	35
82.	Attachment of participants undergoing training at the office of C&AG of India	1.11.1989	3.11.1989	39
	<i>(vii) Attachment Programme for Officers of State Legislature Secretariats</i>			
83.	Attachment Programme for officials of Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat with Lok Sabha Secretariat	18.10.85	18.10.85	2
84.	Attachment Programme for Shri M.G. Ghee Varghese, Committee Officer, Andaman & Nicobar Islands Pradesh Council with Lok Sabha Secretariat	21.11.85	4.12.85	1

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 58 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
85.	Attachment Programme for a Language Interpreter of Andhra Pradesh Assembly Secretariat with Lok Sabha Secretariat	19.8.85	23.8.85	1
86.	Attachment of Shri John D. Dewan, Editor of Debates, Sikkim Legislative Assembly Secretariat with Lok Sabha Secretariat	20.1.86	31.1.1986	1
87.	Attachment Programme for four officers of Orissa Legislative Assembly	19.5.86	2.6.1986	4
88.	Attachment of Shri L.S. Kashyap, Officer on Special Duty, Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat	13.10.1986	17.10.1986	1
89.	Attachment of Shri L.S. Kashyap, Officer on Special Duty, Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat	16.12.1986	26.12.1986	1
90.	Attachment of Officers from Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat	26.12.1986	2.1.1987	3
91.	Attachment of Senior Assistant of Assam Legislature Secretariat with Lok Sabha Secretariat	31.12.1986	6.1.1987	5
92.	Attachment of Shri I. Manilal, Joint Secretary, Manipur Legislative Assembly Secretariat	25.3.1987	31.3.1987	1
93.	Attachment of Shri Ajit Singh, Documentation Officer, Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat in the working of LARRDIS	4.5.1987	12.5.1987	1
94.	Attachment Programme for foreign journalists from Afro-Asian Pacific Countries attending a training programme at IIMC	26.8.87	27.8.1987	15
95.	Attachment Programme for participants undergoing training on 'Audit of Transport Services' conducted by C&AG Office of India	15.9.1987	17.9.1987	25
96.	Attachment Programme for Shri G.B. Reddy, Assistant Director(T), Legislative Assembly Press, Hyderabad	18.4.1988	-	1
97.	Attachment Programme for Shri Mahesh Chandra, Section Officer of U.P. Vidhan Sabha Secretariat	21.4.1988	-	1
98.	Attachment Programme for Mr. P.C. Pande, Under Secretary, H.P. Vidhan Sabha Secretariat	6.5.1988	-	1
99.	Attachment of S/Shri Ashok Chaturvedi & Manoj Saxena from M.P. Vidhan Sabha Secretariat	21.7.1988	22.7.1988	2
100.	Attachment of Shri Om Prakash, R.A. from Karnataka Legislature Secretariat with LARRDIS	17.10.88	28.10.1988	1
101.	Attachment of S/Shri Nilkant Subhedar and Uvraj Naik translators of Goa Legislative Department Secretariat	2.11.1988	18.11.1988	2
102.	Attachment of S/Shri Th. Babu Singh & W.Bindu Singh of Manipur Legislative Assembly	15.11.1988	2.12.1988	2
103.	Attachment of S/Shri Bhagmal Sehjramta and B.K. Sharma, Under Secretary of Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat	5.12.1988	9.12.1988	2
104.	Attachment of Shri Sunder Singh, Reporter of H.P. Vidhan Sabha Secretariat	5.12.1988	9.12.1988	1
105.	Attachment of S/Shri B.N. Sarma & S.K. Das of Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat	22.2.1989	24.2.1989	2
106.	Attachment of S/Shri B. Bore Gowde, K.L.N. Prabhakar Rao of Karnataka Legislative Assembly Secretariat with LARRDIS	3.4.1989	7.4.1989	2
107.	Attachment of Shri R.Sarma, Deputy Secretary of Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat	25.4.1989	27.4.1989	1
108.	Attachment of Shri K. Krishnappa, Editor of Debates and Shri S.R. Joshi, Assistant Editor of Debates from Karnataka Legislature Secretariat	5.10.1989	6.10.1989	2
109.	Attachment of officials of Karnataka Legislature Secretariat with LARRDIS	11.10.1989	29.10.1989	4
110.	Attachment Programme for Reporters of M.P. Vidhan Sabha Secretariat	16.10.1989	20.10.1989	4
111.	Attachment of Shri L.R. Chauhan, Section Officer from H.P. Vidhan Sabha with Parliamentary Museum & Archives.	30.10.1989	31.10.1989	1

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 58 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
	<i>(viii) Training Course for Parliamentary Officials</i>			
112.	Training Course for the Senior Printing Assistants appearing in departmental test	4.2.1985	8.2.1985	5
113.	Discussion Session on "The Management of Training" for officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat	7.2.1985	7.2.1985	20
114.	Second Training Programme for Sergeants-at-arms, Marshals and Watch & Ward Officers of State Legislature Secretariats	19.8.1985	30.8.1985	16
115.	Training for Officers in Committee/Legislative/Question Branches of Lok Sabha Secretariat & Rajya Sabha Secretariat	1.7.1985	12.7.1985	24
116.	Fourth Foundational Course for newly recruited Translators in Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariats	23.12.1985	2.1.1986	24
117.	Training Course for JLAs; Record Sorters; Daftries, Messengers, Jamadars etc	13.1.1986	31.1.1986	45
118.	Training Course for Junior Stenographers (Hindi/English)	19.5.1986	16.7.1986	41
119.	Training Course for Senior Stenographers (English)	10.6.1986	16.7.1986	8
120.	Training Course for Senior Stenographers (Hindi)	16.6.1986	16.7.1986	4
121.	First Management Development Programme for officers of the rank of SLCO/SPCO/SRO/SEC/ SPEO/LCO/FCO/PEO/RO & Editors of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats	18.8.1986	29.8.1986	32
122.	Foundational Course for newly recruited/promoted LCA / FCA/ P & EA and Assistants of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha Secretariats	2.9.1986	12.9.1986	41
123.	Foundational Course for Research/Reference Assistants	30.9.1986	9.10.1986	15
124.	First Foundational Course for newly recruited/promoted UDCs/LDCs of Lok Sabha Secretariat & Rajya Sabha Secretariat	20.10.1986	24.10.1986	39
125.	Fifth Foundational Course for newly recruited Translators/Assistants (Hindi) of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha Secretariats	10.12.1986	19.12.1986	21
126.	Training Course for English & Hindi Stenography for LDC's	15.12.1986	20.1.1987	20
127.	Rapid Speed English Shorthand for Stenographers Training Course for LDC's	2.1.1987	20.2.1987	6
128.	Training Course for LDC's	5.1.1987	16.1.1987	41
129.	Second Foundational Course for newly recruited/promoted LCA's/FCA's/PEA's Assistants of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha Secretariats	19.1.1987	30.1.1987	11
130.	Foundational Course for newly recruited/promoted JLAs in LARRDIS	2.2.1987	13.2.1987	13
131.	Second Foundational Course for newly recruited/promoted UDCs/LDCs of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats	18.5.1987	22.5.1987	47
132.	Training Course for English Parliamentary/ Committee Reporters of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha Secretariats	8.6.1987	18.6.1987	17
133.	Training Course for Watch & Ward Assistants of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats	22.6.1987	2.7.1987	25
134.	Second Management Development Programme for Officers of rank of SLCO/SRO/SEO/SPEO/LCO/PCO/PEO/RO & Editors of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha Secretariats	25.5.1987	5.6.1987	37
135.	Refresher Course for Printing Assistants of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha Secretariats	6.7.1987	13.7.1987	32
136.	Rapid Speed Course in English	29.9.1987	23.10.1987	4
137.	Training Course in Hindi Stenography for LDC's	29.9.1987	29.11.1987	9
138.	Third Management Development Programme for Officers of rank of Under Secretary OSD/SLCO/SFCO/SRO/AD/Senior Editor/LCO/FCO/RO/Editor/ Asstt. Editor etc. of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha Secretariats	23.5.1988	2.6.1988	39

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 58 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
139.	Training Course for Parliamentary Reporters Grade-II for improving speed in Shorthand	6.6.1988	20.7.1988	13
140.	Sixth Foundational Course for newly recruited/promoted Assistants (Hindi) of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha Secretariats	6.6.1988	14.6.1988	24
141.	Third Foundational Course for newly recruited/promoted Senior Assistants and Assistants of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha Secretariats	27.6.1988	8.7.1988	30
142.	Second Foundational Course for newly recruited/promoted Senior/Junior Assistants in LARRDIS	12.9.1988	23.9.1988	19
143.	Third Foundational Course for newly recruited/promoted Senior/Junior Clerks of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha Secretariats	10.10.1988	14.10.1988	30
144.	Refresher Course in Research Methodology & Library Techniques for officers of LARRDIS/Senior Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat	15.5.1989	19.5.1989	38
145.	Fourth Foundational Course for Senior/Junior Clerks of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha Secretariats	22.5.1989	25.5.1989	24
146.	Training Course for Group 'D' staff of Lok Sabha Secretariat	5.6.1989	16.6.1989	15
147.	Fourth Management Development Programme for the officers of the rank of US/OSD/Asstt. Director/Editor/Ex. Officer/Asstt. Editor of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha Secretariats	26.6.1989	6.7.1989	19
148.	Fourth Foundational Course for newly recruited/promoted Assistants & Senior Clerks	3.7.1989	7.7.1989	44
149.	Second Foundational Course for newly recruited/promoted Research/Reference Assistants of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha Secretariats and State Legislatures Secretariats	3.7.1989	12.7.1989	31
150.	Training Course for newly/recruited SLAs/JLAs from Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & State Legislature Assembly Secretariats	21.8.1989	1.9.1989	19
151.	Third Foundational Course for Security Staff of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & State Legislature Assembly Secretariats	18.9.1989	25.9.1989	22
152.	Fifth Parliamentary Internship Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials	20.9.1989	9.11.1989	16
153.	Training Course in the working of Parliamentary Committees for officers of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & State Legislature Secretariats	16.10.1989	27.10.1989	38
<i>(ix) Attachments of Fellows of ICPS, New Delhi</i>				
154.	Attachment of Parliamentary Fellows	10.3.1986	14.3.1986	9
155.	Attachment of Parliamentary Fellows	29.12.1986	2.1.1987	20
156.	Attachment of Parliamentary Fellows	21.12.1987	12.1.1988	11
157.	Attachment of Parliamentary Fellows	12.12.1988	30.12.1988	12
(B) Details of Study Visits				
<i>(i) Officers/Probationers of All India/Central Services</i>				
1.	Study Visit by participants of 48th Advanced Course in Criminology and Criminologistics-conducted by the Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science, New Delhi	22.1.1985	-	22
2.	Study Visit by participants attending the 74th Section Officers (Ref.) Course at ISTM, New Delhi	29.1.1985	-	24
3.	Study Visit by participants attending the 74th Assistants (Ref.) Course at ISTM, New Delhi	22.2.1985	-	35
4.	Study Visit by a group of Under Secretaries attending, Management Development Programme at ISTM, New Delhi	1.3.1985	-	20

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 58 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Study Visit by Probationers of Indian Statistical Service attending a training programme at ISTM, New Delhi	5.3.1985	-	34
6.	Study Visit by Assistants (Direct Recruits) attending a Training Course at ISTM, New Delhi	18.3.1985	-	36
7.	Study Visit by a group of Employment Officers attending a Course at Directorate General of Employment & Training, New Delhi	18.3.1985	-	25
8.	Study Visit by participants of 39th Training Course for Stenographers (Direct Recruits) at ISTM, New Delhi	26.3.1985	-	15
9.	Study Visit by participants of 70th Cash & Accounts Course at ISTM, New Delhi	27.3.1985	-	35
10.	Study Visit by a group of Judicial & Police Officers attending the 36th Course on Juvenile Delinquency at the Institute of Criminology and Forensic Sciences, New Delhi	28.3.1985	-	37
11.	Study Visit by participants attending the 75th Assistants Course conducted by ISTM, New Delhi	10.4.1985	-	30
12.	Study Visit by participants attending the 2nd Course on Orientation to Forensic Science & Medicine conducted by the Institute of Criminology & Forensic Sciences, New Delhi	11.4.1985	-	14
13.	Study Visit by Probationers of Central Information Service undergoing training at the IIMC, New Delhi	11.4.1985	-	21
14.	Study Visit by participants of 12th Programme on Training Techniques by ISTM, New Delhi	22.4.1985	-	20
15.	Study Visit by participants attending the 97th Assistants (D.R.) Course conducted by ISTM, New Delhi	6.5.1985	-	29
16.	Study Visit by Translators attending a training course conducted by the Central Translation Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi	9.5.1985	-	38
17.	Study Visit by participants of 49th Advanced Course in Criminology and Criminologistics conducted by the Institute of Criminology & Forensic Sciences, New Delhi	13.5.1985	-	32
18.	Study Visit by participants of 75th Section Officers (Ref.) Course conducted by ISTM, New Delhi	15.5.1985	-	27
19.	Study Visit by participants attending the 76th Assistants (Ref.) Course conducted by ISTM, New Delhi	7.6.1985	-	28
20.	Study Visit by participants attending 44th Management Development Programme for Under Secretaries by ISTM, New Delhi	25.7.1985	-	20
21.	Study Visit by participants attending the 50th Advanced Course in Criminology & Criminologistics conducted by ICFS, New Delhi	26.7.1985	-	14
22.	Study Visit by participants attending a training Programme for Distt. Education Officer conducted by NIEPA, New Delhi	31.7.1985	-	20
23.	Study Visit by Section Officers attending a training Course at ISTM, New Delhi	2.8.1985	-	27
24.	Study Visit by participants attending 77th Assistants (Ref.) Course conducted by ISTM, New Delhi	6.8.1985	-	31
25.	Study Visit by participants attending an Integrated Training Course for Employment Officers conducted by Ministry of Labour, New Delhi	13.8.1985	-	20
26.	Study Visit by participants attending the 30th Course on Crime & Justice conducted by ICFS, New Delhi	22.8.1985	-	12
27.	Study Visit by participants attending the 77th Section Officers (Ref.) Course conducted by ISTM, New Delhi	7.10.1985	-	30
28.	Study Visit by participants attending the 78th Assistants (Ref.) Course conducted by ISTM, New Delhi	24.10.1985	-	39

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 58 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Study Visit by Officers promoted to IA&AS, attending an Orientation Programme in the Office of C&AG of India	21.11.1985	-	38
30.	Study Visit by Sales Tax Officers attending a training course at National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi	13.12.1985	-	32
31.	Study Visit by Employment Officers attending training course at DGE&T, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi	16.12.1985	-	27
32.	Study Visit by District Education Officers undergoing training at NIEPA, New Delhi	18.12.1985	-	29
33.	Study Visit by Translators undergoing training at Central Translation Bureau, New Delhi.	20.12.1985	-	45
34.	Study Visit by Participants attending the 99th Assistants (DR) Course conducted by ISTM, New Delhi	24.12.1985	-	40
35.	-do-	26.12.1985	-	29
36.	Study Visit by participants attending 51st Advanced Course in Criminology and Criminologistics conducted by ICFS, New Delhi.	20.1.1986	-	30
37.	Study Visit by batch of I.P.S. Officers undergoing training at Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi	23.1.1986	-	29
38.	Study Visit by Defence Service Officers attending a training Programme at ISTM, New Delhi	23.1.1986	-	17
39.	Study Visit by Section Officers attending a training Course conducted by ISTM, New Delhi	12.2.1986	-	24
40.	Study Visit by Assistants attending 79th Refresher Course conducted by ISTM, New Delhi	18.2.1986	-	33
41.	Study Visit by Central/State Government officers undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	14.3.1986	-	7
42.	Study Visit by a group of translators undergoing training at Central Translation Bureau, New Delhi	18.3.1986	-	39
43.	Study Visit by probationers of Indian Statistical Service undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	24.3.1986	-	29
44.	Study Visit by Stenographers (D.R.) undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	7.4.1986	-	27
45.	Study Visit by Assistants (D.R.) attending a training programme at ISTM New Delhi	21.4.1986	-	26
46.	Study Visit by officers of various Ministries/Departments of Government of India undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	24.4.1986	-	27
47.	Study Visit by Under Secretaries undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	29.4.1986	-	30
48.	Study Visit by D.J./ADJ/SP and officers attending a training programme at ICFS, New Delhi	6.5.1986	-	26
49.	Study Visit by participants undergoing Training at Central Translation Bureau, New Delhi	7.5.1986	-	38
50.	Study Visit by participants attending 80th Assistants (Ref.) Course conducted by ISTM, New Delhi	6.6.1986	-	32
51.	Study Visit by Stenographers (D.R.) undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	13.6.1986	-	24
52.	Study Visit by Under Secretaries undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	17.6.1986	-	13
53.	Study Visit by Under Secretaries attending a training programme at ISTM, New Delhi	30.7.1986	-	18
54.	Study Visit by Employment Officers undergoing training at D.G. E & T, New Delhi	8.8.1986	-	22
55.	Study Visit by Section Officers undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	11.8.1986	-	17

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 56 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
56.	Study Visit by Translators undergoing training at Central Translation Bureau, New Delhi	12.8.1986	-	40
57.	Study Visit by a group of Distt. Education Officers undergoing training at NIEPA, New Delhi	14.8.1986	-	18
58.	Study Visit by participants attending the Cash & Accounts training Course at ISTM, New Delhi	20.8.1986	-	35
59.	Study Visit by the Distt. Judges undergoing training at ICFS, New Delhi	24.9.1986	-	30
60.	Study Visit by Assistants attending Refresher Course at ISTM, New Delhi	31.11.1986	-	36
61.	Study Visit by Section Officers/Assistant Civilian Staff Officer Probationers undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	19.11.1986	-	28
62.	Study Visit by participants of 103rd Assistants (D.R.) Course at ISTM, New Delhi	27.11.1986	-	33
63.	Study Visit by participants attending Advanced Training Course in Sales Tax Administration at NIDEP, New Delhi	27.11.1986	-	36
64.	Study Visit by participants of 104th Assistants (D.R.) Course at ISTM, New Delhi	28.11.1986	-	36
65.	Study Visit by officers of Deptt. of Supply, New Delhi	1.12.1986	-	51
66.	Study Visit by Translators undergoing training at Central Translation Bureau, New Delhi	3.12.1986	-	31
67.	Study Visit by participants undergoing training at ICFS, New Delhi	13.1.1987	-	24
68.	Study Visit by Probationers of Indian Statistical Service undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	12.2.1987	-	20
69.	Study Visit by participants attending 83rd Assistants Course conducted by ISTM, New Delhi	17.2.1987	-	37
70.	Study Visit by Distt. Education Officers undergoing training at NIEPA, New Delhi	27.2.1987	-	20
71.	Study Visit by participants in 43rd Stenographers (D.R.) Course organised by ISTM, New Delhi	18.3.1987	-	33
72.	Study Visit by Indian Statistical Service Probationers undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	18.3.1987	-	22
73.	Study Visit by participants undergoing training at Central Translation Bureau, New Delhi	20.3.1987	-	42
74.	Study Visit by participants from Postal Staff College, New Delhi	25.3.1987	-	15
75.	Study Visit by Section Officers undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi.	30.3.1987	-	29
76.	Study Visit by Assistants (D.R.) undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	31.3.1987	-	40
77.	Study Visit by participants attending training at ICFS, New Delhi	6.5.1987	-	24
78.	Study Visit by Assistants (D.R.) undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	7.5.1987	-	32
79.	Study Visit by participants undergoing training at NIEPA, New Delhi	8.5.1987	-	35
80.	Study Visit by Translators undergoing training at Central Translation Bureau, New Delhi	8.5.1987	-	39
81.	Study Visit by Stenographers attending a training Course at ISTM, New Delhi	11.6.1987	-	23
82.	Study Visit by Section Officers undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	23.7.1987	-	41
83.	Study Visit by Translators attached to Central Translation Bureau, New Delhi	14.8.1987	-	45
84.	Study Visit by Assistants undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	19.8.1987	-	34
85.	Study Visit by Assistants undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	20.8.1987	-	25

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 58 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
86.	Study Visit by Probationers of Indian Telecommunication Service attached to ALT Centre Ghaziabad	28.8.1987	-	58
87.	Study Visit by Distt. Judges/Addl. Distt. Judges attending training at ICFS, New Delhi	25.9.1987	-	26
88.	Study Visit by Section Officers attending Course at ISTM, New Delhi	3.11.1987	-	39
89.	Study Visit by Worker Teacher Trainees undergoing training at the Office of the Regional Director of Workers Education, Vijaywada	4.11.1987	-	7
90.	Study Visit by Translators undergoing training at Central Translation Bureau, New Delhi	16.11.1987	-	12
91.	Study Visit by Commissioner of Sales Tax/Asstt. Commissioner of Sales Tax and Senior Sales Tax Officers, New Delhi	18.11.1987	-	31
92.	Study Visit by Officers of Deptt. of Supply (DGS&D), New Delhi	20.11.1987	-	36
93.	Study Visit by Assistants (Ref.) attached to ISTM, New Delhi	24.11.1987	-	52
94.	Study Visit by Probationers of Indian Telecommunication Service, New Delhi	1.12.1987	-	45
95.	Study Visit by Distt. Education Officers undergoing training at NIEPA, New Delhi	8.12.1987	-	17
96.	Study Visit by Assistants (Ref.) undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	8.12.1987	-	35
97.	Study Visit by Section Officers undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	12.1.1988	-	39
98.	Study Visit by Assistants (D.R.) from ISTM, New Delhi	24.2.1988	-	19
99.	Study Visit by In-Service 87th Assistants (Ref.) Course participants from ISTM, New Delhi	25.2.1988	-	36
100.	Study Visit by Stenographers (D.R.) from ISTM, New Delhi	26.2.1988	-	32
101.	Study Visit by students of Communication & Journalism, University of Pune	9.3.1988	-	10
102.	Study Visit by Probationers of Indian Postal Service/Finance Service	16.3.1988	-	24
103.	Study Visit by Probationers of Indian Statistical Service	23.3.1988	-	17
104.	Study Visit by Stenographers (D.R.) undergoing training at ISTM New Delhi	13.5.1988	-	22
105.	Study Visit by officers of ICAS attending a training programme at ISTM, New Delhi	8.6.1988	-	16
106.	Study Visit by Section Officers (Ref.) undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	29.6.1988	-	49
107.	Study Visit by Assistants attending training at ISTM, New Delhi	30.6.1988	-	25
108.	Study Visit by Distt. Session Judges undergoing training at ICFS, New Delhi	15.7.1988	-	30
109.	Study Visit by I.T.S. Probationers undergoing training at ALT Centre, Ghaziabad	19.8.1988	-	53
110.	Study Visit by Assistants (D.R.) undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	29.8.1988	-	37
111.	Study Visit by Translators attending a training Course at Central Translation Bureau, New Delhi	1.9.1988	-	46
112.	Study Visit by Assistants (Ref.) attached to ISTM, New Delhi	29.9.1988	-	37
113.	Study Visit by Section Officers (Probs.) of RBSS undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	19.10.1988	-	17
114.	Study Visit by Distt. & Session Judges/ADSJ & SSPs attending, a training programme at ICPS, New Delhi	2.12.1988	-	38
115.	Study Visit by Assistants (Ref.) undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	6.12.1988	-	31
116.	Study Visit by I.P.S. Officers undergoing training at Intelligence Bureau	6.12.1988	-	8

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 58 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
117.	Study Visit Education Officers undergoing training at NIEPA	15.12.1988	-	22
118.	Study Visit by Sales Tax Officers of various States	15.12.1988	-	25
119.	Study Visit by Assistants (D.R.) attending a training programme at ISTM, New Delhi	8.2.1989	-	24
120.	Study Visit by Assistants (Refresher) attending a training programme at ISTM, New Delhi	23.2.1989	-	32
121.	Study Visit by Assistants (D.R.) attending a training programme at ISTM, New Delhi	2.3.1989	-	21
122.	Study Visit by Translators attached to Central Translation Bureau, New Delhi	2.3.1989	-	47
123.	Study Visit by Lecturers attending an Orientation Programme at Jamia Millia Islamia Academic Staff College, New Delhi	3.3.1989	-	43
124.	Study Visit by participants from Academic Staff College, Jamia Millia, New Delhi	6.4.1989	-	46
125.	Study Visit by ITS Probationers attending Foundational Course at Ghaziabad	10.4.1989	-	46.
126.	-do-	10.4.1989	-	45
127.	Study Visit by Dy.Comm. of Sales Tax, Asstt. Comm of Sales Tax and Sales Tax Officers from various States	24.4.1989	-	41
128.	Study Visit by participants of 114th Assistants (D.R.) Course conducted by ISTM, New Delhi	20.6.1989	-	27
129.	Study Visit by trainees of Tata Consultancy Services, New Delhi	12.5.1989	-	30
130.	Study Visit by District & Session Judges/Addl. Distt. & Session Judges from ICFS	19.7.1989	-	31
131.	Study Visit by Political Science Teachers attending a training Course at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	20.7.1989	-	48
132.	Study Visit by Officers from Telecommunication Deptt. and Indian Telecom Service Probationers	26.7.1989	-	70
133.	Study Visit by Lecturers undergoing Orientation Programme at Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi	28.7.1989	-	36
134.	Study Visit by Judicial Magistrate, Asstt./Deputy Superintendents of Police from I.C.F.S.	11.8.1989	-	35
	(ii) <i>Officers of State Legislature Secretariats</i>			
135.	Study Visit by Officers of Kerala Legislative Assembly, Trivandrum	10.2.1986		2
136.	Study Visit by Officers of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, Jaipur	30.4.1986	2.5.1986	7
137.	Study Visit by Officers of Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, Bhopal	20.5.1986	22.5.1986	5
	(iii) <i>Officers from foreign countries</i>			
138.	Study Visit by Prof. George Papadimitriu, Professor of Public Law, University of Thrace, Greece	29.1.1985	-	1
139.	Study Visit by foreign participants attending the Fourth International Programme on 'Training of Trainers' in Development Administration at ISTM, New Delhi	11.11.1985	-	10
140.	Study Visit by participants from National Institute of Public Administration, Karachi, Pakistan	7.5.1986	-	10
141.	Study Visit by Foreign Journalists undergoing training in News Agency at IIMC, New Delhi	13.8.1986	-	19
142.	Study Visit by Korean Delegation	7.9.1987	-	16
143.	Study Visit by foreign participants attending the International training programme at ISTM, New Delhi	30.11.1987	-	28

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 58 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
144.	Study Visit by Afghanistan Civil Servants undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi	7.1.1988	-	19
145.	Study Visit by Officers from developing countries attending training programme at ISTM, New Delhi	9.3.1988	-	21
146.	Study Visit by foreign participants attending an International training programme on Development Administration at ISTM, New Delhi	8.3.1989	-	26
147.	Study Visit by participants attending an International Diploma Course at NIEPA, New Delhi	30.3.1989	-	35
148.	Study Visit by Dr. Arndt Krause, Associate Professor, Karl Marx University, Leipzig	3.5.1989	-	1
148 (a)	Study Visit by foreign Journalists undergoing training at IIMC, New Delhi	12.10.1989	-	16
	(iv) Students (Indian/Foreign)			
149.	Study Visit by students of Lady Irwin Higher Secondary School, New Delhi	21.1.1985	-	30
150.	Study Visit by students of Govt. Girls Senior Secondary School No. 3, Kalkaji, New Delhi	23.1.1986	-	19
151.	Study Visit by a group of students from Poona University, Poona	18.3.1985	-	25
152.	Study Visit by students of Moonlight Public School, Janakpuri, New Delhi	21.3.1985	-	38
153.	Study Visit by students of American Embassy School, New Delhi	24.4.1985	-	32
154.	Study Visit by students of Hansraj Model School, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi	9.5.1985	-	50
155.	Study Visit by a batch of teachers and students of various schools from Bahrien	30.7.1985	-	20
156.	Study Visit, students of Kulachi Hansraj Model School, Ashok Vihar, New Delhi	16.8.1985	-	40
157.	Study Visit by students of Guru Harkishan Public School, Purana Qila, New Delhi	28.8.1985	-	53
158.	Study Visit by students of Kulachi Hansraj Model School, New Delhi	22.1.1985	-	37
159.	Study Visit by students of Rukmani Devi Jaipuria Public School, New Delhi	25.11.1985	-	28
160.	Study Visit by students of Guru Harkrishan Public School, New Delhi	25.11.1985	-	41
161.	Study Visit by students of ILS Law College, Pune	26.11.1985	-	36
162.	Study Visit by students of Govt. Senior Secondary School, Bahadur Garh, Haryana	26.11.1985	-	21
163.	Study Visit by students of Symbios Society's Law College, Pune	28.11.1985	-	23
164.	Study Visit by students of Delhi Public School, Mathura Road, New Delhi	28.11.1985	-	42
165.	-do-	29.11.1985	-	41
166.	-do-	11.12.1985	-	41
167.	-do-	12.12.1985	-	42
168.	Study Visit by a batch of students from Kulachi Hansraj Model School, New Delhi	13.12.1985	-	41
169.	Study Visit by students of Delhi Public School, Mathura Road, New Delhi	16.12.1985	-	42
170.	-do-	17.12.1985	-	40
171.	-do-	18.12.1985	-	41

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 58 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
172.	Study Visit by a batch of students from Dushbandhu College, Kalkaji, New Delhi	19.12.1985	-	17
173.	Study Visit by a batch of students from Kulachi Hansraj Model School, New Delhi	20.12.1985	-	40
174.	Study Visit by a batch of students from Poona University, Pune	27.1.1986	-	28
175.	Study Visit by a batch of students from Fergusson College, Pune	7.3.1986	-	52
176.	Study Visit by Mr. David Wagner, student of University of Melbourne, Australia	10.6.1986	-	1
177.	Study Visit by students of Guru Harikrishan Public School, New Delhi	12.8.1986	-	40
178.	Study Visit by students of Dush Bandhu College, Kalkaji, New Delhi.	13.11.1986	-	25
179.	Study Visit by students of Govt. Polytechnic, Kolhapur	14.11.1986	-	12
180.	Study Visit by students of Govt. School, Kurukshetra, Haryana	20.11.1986	-	14
181.	Study Visit by Kulachi Hansraj Model School, New Delhi	26.11.1986	-	62
182.	Study Visit by students of Kulachi Hansraj Model School, New Delhi	1.12.1986	-	62
183.	-do-	4.12.1986	-	96
184.	Study Visit by students of Ramjas College, New Delhi	5.12.1986	-	12
185.	Study Visit by students of Jesus and Mary College, New Delhi	9.12.1986	-	15
186.	Study Visit by students of Deptt. of Communication and Journalism, Pune	25.2.1987	-	26
187.	Study Visit by students of Dushbandu College, New Delhi	5.3.1987	-	20
188.	Study Visit by students of Shyama Prasad Mookherjee College for Women, New Delhi	6.3.1987	-	17
189.	Study Visit by students of Maitreyi College, New Delhi	9.3.1987	-	42
190.	Study Visit by students of Dush bandhu College, New Delhi	10.3.1987	-	20
191.	-do-	12.3.1987	-	9
192.	Study Visit by students of Ram Lal Anand College, New Delhi	12.3.1987	-	25
193.	Study Visit by students of Dushbandhu College, New Delhi	13.3.1987	-	7
194.	Study Visit by students of Satyawati Co-educational College, N.D.	19.3.1987	-	44
195.	Study Visit by students of Indra Prastha College, New Delhi	23.3.1987	-	32
196.	-do-	24.3.1987	-	30
197.	Study Visit by students of Dayal Singh College New Delhi	27.3.1987	-	18
198.	Study Visit by students of Panjab University	27.3.1987	-	33
199.	Study Visit by students of Kulachi Hansraj Model School, New Delhi	28.7.1987	-	45
200.	Study Visit by students of Guru Harikrishan Public School, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi	3.8.1987	-	42
201.	Study Visit by students of Kulachi Hansraj Model School, New Delhi	4.8.1987	-	48
202.	Study Visit by students of Maitreyi College, New Delhi	25.8.1987	-	20
203.	Study Visit by students of Kulachi Hansraj Model School, New Delhi	26.8.1987	-	49
204.	Study Visit by students of Mater Dei Convent School, New Delhi	27.8.1987	-	22
205.	Study Visit by students and teachers of National Higher Secondary School, Mannargudy, Tamilnadu	25.9.1987	-	30
206.	Study Visit by students of Law, Burdwan University, Burdwan	13.10.1987	-	26
207.	Study Visit by students of Kulachi Hansraj Model School, New Delhi	19.11.1987	-	47

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 58 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
208.	Study Visit by students of Govt. School, Palwal, Haryana	25.11.1987	-	53
209.	Study Visit by students of Kulachi Hansraj Model School, New Delhi	26.11.1987	-	46
210.	-do-	30.11.1987	-	37
211.	-do-	3.12.1987	-	34
212.	Study Visit by students from YMCA (Mass Media), New Delhi	8.12.1987	-	23
213.	Study Visit by students of Kulachi Hansraj Model School, New Delhi	4.12.1987	-	47
214.	Study Visit by students of Journalism and Communication Science,	26.2.1988	-	22
215.	Study Visit by students of Deptt. of Communication and Journalism, Jabalpur University, Jabalpur	14.3.1988	-	18
216.	Study Visit by students of Shyam Lal College, New Delhi	15.3.1988	-	39
217.	Study Visit by students undergoing training at IIMC, New Delhi	24.3.1988	-	21
218.	Study Visit by trainees of Central Translation Bureau, New Delhi	29.3.1988	-	41
219.	Study Visit by University lecturers undergoing training at Jamia Millia Islamia, University, New Delhi	8.4.1988	-	26
220.	Study Visit by students of Kulachi Hansraj Model, School New Delhi	25.4.1988	-	44
221.	Study Visit by students of Sardar Patel Vidyalaya, New Delhi	26.4.1988	-	25
222.	Study Visit by students of Kulachi Hansraj Model School, New Delhi	2.5.1988	-	46
223.	Study Visit by lecturers undergoing training at Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi	4.5.1988	-	24
224.	Study Visit by students of American Embassy School, New Delhi	4.5.1988	-	13
225.	Study Visit by students of Kulachi Hansraj Model School, New Delhi	5.5.1988	-	41
226.	-do-	9.5.1988	-	43
227.	Study Visit by teachers of Anand Dairy School, Gujarat	24.6.1988	-	10
228.	Study Visit by students of Ramjas School, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	10.8.1988	-	44
229.	-do-	10.8.1988	-	44
230.	Study Visit by Lecturers from Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi	18.8.1988	-	22
231.	Study Visit by students of Deptt. of Humanities, University of Roorkee	31.8.1988	-	42
232.	Study Visit by Lecturers attending Orientation Programme at Jamia Millia University, Delhi	21.9.1988	-	31
233.	Study Visit by participants of News Agency Journalism Course organised by IIMC, New Delhi	25.10.1988	-	15
234.	Study Visit by Law students of Burdwan University, Burdwan	26.10.1988	-	35
235.	Study Visit by teachers of Delhi University to see Videofilm on Model Parliament	1.11.1988	-	17
236.	Study Visit by Law students from Burdwan University, Burdwan	2.11.1988	-	36
237.	Study Visit by participants attending Journalism Course at YMCA, New Delhi	16.11.1988	-	28
238.	Study Visit by students and staff of College of Architecture, Pune	21.11.1988	-	13
239.	Study Visit by students of Kulachi Hansraj Model School, New Delhi	22.11.1988	-	37
240.	-do-	25.11.1988	-	36
241.	Study Visit by students of Laxmibai College, New Delhi	29.11.1988	-	24
242.	Study Visit by participants undergoing training at ISTM	30.11.1988	-	36
243.	Study Visit by students of Kulachi Hansraj Model School	30.11.1988	-	48
244.	Study Visit by students of S.D. Salwan College, Delhi University	5.12.1988	-	32
245.	Study Visit by lecturers from Jamia Millia Islamia	5.12.1988	-	24
246.	Study Visit by participants undergoing training at IIMC, New Delhi	5.12.1988	-	20

(Contd.)

STATEMENT 58 - Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
247.	Study Visit by students from Hindu Vidyapeeth, Sonipat	7.12.1988	-	51
248.	Study Visit by students of American Embassy School, New Delhi	7.12.1988	-	9
249.	Study Visit by students of Deptt. of Law, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak	14.12.1988	-	50
250.	Study Visit by students from Republic of Korea	25.1.1989	-	18
251.	Study Visit by students of Science College, Nasik	20.2.1989	-	14
252.	Study Visit by students of Govt. Degree College for Women, Anantpur, Andhra Pradesh	22.2.1989	-	54
253.	Study Visit by students of Deptt. of Communication, University of Pune, Pune	1.3.1989	-	35
254.	Study Visit by students of Deptt. of Journalism and Communication, Shivaji University	1.3.1989	-	23
255.	Study Visit by students of Journalism from Rani Durgawati University, Jabalpur	8.3.1989	-	26
256.	Study Visit by students of Law faculty, Punjab University, Chandigarh	13.3.1989	-	23
257.	Study Visit by students of Deptt. of Political Science, Punjab University, Chandigarh	14.3.1989	-	49
258.	Study Visit by students of Journalism & Communication, Maharshi Dayanad Vishwavidyalaya, Rohtak	14.3.1989	-	15
259.	Study Visit by students from Bal Bhavan Public School, Laxmi Nagar Delhi	7.4.1989	-	27
260.	Study Visit by students of Army Public School, New Delhi	14.8.1989	-	89
261.	Study Visit by students and staff of Nirmal Girls Hr. Sec. School, Madurai	13.9.1989	-	38
(v) Others				
262.	Study visit by Shri B.P. Shrivastava, Special Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, Bhopal	20.8.1986	22.8.86	1
263.	Visit of Shri John Sweetmsan, clerk of the Overseas Office, House of Commons, London	6.10.1986	22.10.86	1
264.	Discussion on "Printing Technology" by Shri S.N. Banerjee of Lok Sabha Secretariat for the staff members	19.12.1986	-	30
265.	Seminar on organising Model Parliament for Professors/Lecturers of University/College of Delhi	16.1.1987	-	40
266.	Training Programme in handling Video equipment	11.7.88	15.7.88	4
(c) Competition				
1.	First All India University Competition on Model Parliament	19.1.1988	21.1.1988	4
2.	Essay Competition held on the occasion of 99th Birth Anniversary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru	4.11.1988	-	8
3.	Painting Competition held on the occasion of 99th Birth Anniversary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru	7.11.1989	-	5
4.	Elocution Contest on "Position of Parliament in the Indian Political System" held on the occasion of Birth Centenary of Shri G. V. Mavalankar	21.11.1988	-	13
5.	Essay Competition on "Our Parliament"	26.11.1988	-	14
6.	On-the-spot Painting Competition on the theme 'Our Parliament'	27.12.1988	-	294
7.	Second All-India Inter-University Competition on "Model Parliament"	16.1.1989	19.1.1989	5
8.	North and East, South and West Zone, Declamation Contests on "Parliamentary Democracy" organised on the Birth Centenary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru	11.10.1989	12.10.1989	19
9.	All India Declamation Contest on 'Parliamentary Democracy' on the occasion of Birth Centenary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru	31.10.1989	-	4
10.	On-the-spot painting competition, on the occasion of Birth Centenary Celebration of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru	1.11.1989	-	19

Parliamentary Archives, Printing and Sale of Publications

(A) Parliamentary Museum and Archives

The basic aim of Parliamentary Museum and Archives 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 seeks to show with the help of models, charts, illustrations, objects, photographs and other visual techniques the evolution and functioning of parliamentary institutions in India and abroad.

The 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 parliamentarians and other connected personalities.

The Archives Wing of PMA acquires and preserves the records connected with the framing of India's Constitution, the growth and work of parliamentary institutions and the private papers of parliamentarians irrespective of their political affiliations.

During the period of Eighth Lok Sabha the activities of the Parliamentary Museum and Archives gained in momentum. Every effort was made to collect important papers from the Members of Parliament. Letters were issued to Members of Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament and Members of First to Eighth Lok Sabha.

In case of those Members who were not alive, efforts were made to obtain papers from their family members. A number of Members were also contacted personally and requested to deposit in PMA their papers, photographs, correspondence with national leaders etc. In this connection officers of the Secretariat went on tours to other places and collected papers of parliamentarians. As a result, papers of eminent parliamentarians including Shri G. V. Mavalankar, Smt. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit and Prof. N.G. Ranga, were collected. In all, PMA received about 29,500 papers from 56 Members. These papers were accessioned, properly listed and check lists supplied to the donors.

The PMA continued to enrich the collection of photographs on important Parliamentary events. During the period apart from photographs received from the Members, PMA collected 1,146 photographs. The present collection of PMA is about 5,200 photographs.

From time to time, Parliamentary Museum and Archives in cooperation with official agencies, organises for Members of Parliament and the general public, exhibitions on varying themes, mostly connected with the functioning and achievements of Parliament.

Statement 59 indicates the exhibitions set up during the Eighth Lok Sabha.

During the year the Museum was enriched by various types of collections. These included gifts, models, photographs commemorative stamps, films and video recordings.

Statement 60 is the list of items added to the Museum during the Eighth Lok Sabha.

Officers from other countries undergoing training in BPST were also briefed about aims and functions of PMA and shown objects.

The Parliamentary Museum and Archives is presently located at First Floor of Parliament House Annexe. Although not formally opened, it was visited by several foreign as well as Indian dignitaries, which included British Speaker Hon'ble Mr Bernard Weatherill and Hon'ble Mr Hyun Wook Kim, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea. PMA will be transferred to its new building to be constructed in the Parliament Complex itself where it will be in its full shape.

Hall of National Achievements

In the new building, there is also a proposal to establish a Hall of National Achievements which would seek to present an overall picture of the progress the nation has achieved in diverse fields since independence. It is proposed to present through exhibitions, models, photographs and other visual material a panoramic view of India's achievements since independence. The underlying idea is to project through audio-visual means an integral image of the country to members of foreign parliamentary delegations, other visiting dignitaries, students, tourists and others.

STATEMENT 59

Exhibitions organised by PMA during the Eighth Lok Sabha

1. "Parliament of India—Activities and Achievements 1980-84". This Exhibition was also set up at Ooty and Lucknow (1985).	9. "Glimpses of Nehru" to mark his 23rd Death Anniversary (1987).
2. "Nehru and His legacy: Independence & Democracy" to mark the 96th Birth Anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (1985).	10. "Parliament and State Legislatures" set up at Srinagar to coincide with the Presiding Officers' Conference (1988).
3. Parliament and Commonwealth (1985).	11. "Role of Nehru in the Freedom Struggle" to mark the 98th Birth Anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (1988).
4. "Parliament & Commonwealth" to coincide with the Eighth Conference of Commonwealth Speakers & Presiding Officers (1986).	12. "Parliament and State Legislatures" at Dispur to coincide with Presiding Officers' Conference (1988).
5. "Nehru & Parliament" to mark the 22nd Death Anniversary of Nehru (1986).	13. Exhibition on birth centenary celebrations of Shri G.V. Mavalankar and Diamond Jubilee of Lok Sabha Secretariat (1988).
6. "Parliament & State Legislatures" set up at Old Secretariat Delhi, to coincide with Presiding Officers' Conference (1986).	14. Exhibition on Life and Work of Dr. Zakir Husain to celebrate his 92nd Birth Anniversary (1989).
7. "Nehru & Parliament" to mark 97th Birth Anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (1986).	15. "Parliament and State Legislatures" set up at Bhopal to coincide with Presiding Officers' Conference (1989).
8. "Parliament of India - Growth, Activities & Achievements" set up at Bangalore to coincide with the Fourth CPA Seminar on Parliamentary Practice & Procedure, Bangalore (1986).	

STATEMENT 60

Items Added to the Parliamentary Museum

1. MODELS		5. CORRESPONDENCE OF V.J. PATEL RECEIVED FROM INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY AND RECORDS	12
(a) <i>Foreign Parliament</i> (Bahamas, E. Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Malta, U.K. and Australia)	7	5(a). MATERIAL FROM ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS	Notings, draftings made by Sir Herbert Baker & Sir Edwin Lutyens
(b) <i>State Legislatures</i> (Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal).	13	6. VIDEO CASSETTES Regarding P.Os Conference, Parliamentary Delegations, Presidential Elections S.G.s interview etc.	19
2. PHOTOGRAPHS		7. FILMS Parliamentary Conferences/ Delegations etc.	9
(a) Parliament Buildings (Foreign)	61	8. COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS Number of countries which have sent commemorative stamps connected with Parliament, Constitution etc.	22
(b) Legislature Buildings (Indian States)	25		
3. PHOTOGRAPHS PERTAINING TO PARLIAMENT HOUSE FROM SIR HERBERT BAKER COLLECTION	31		
4. PHOTOGRAPH OF CENTRAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER RECEIVED FROM COUNTRY LIFE MAGAZINE	1		

(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 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.

Indexes to English and Hindi versions of Debates are prepared with a view to facilitating reference and access to the official records of the business of the House, and are printed session-wise.

The Synopsis of Debates is a gist of important suggestions and points made during the debates in the sittings of Lok Sabha.

Statement 61 gives the details of items dealt with in Editorial and Translation Service during the Eighth Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 61

(1) Debates (original version)	485 issues of Debates comprising 2,56,429 pages edited.	(8) (a) Number of Reports of Parliamentary Committees translated	606 Reports running into 79,100 pages
(2) Debates (Hindi version)	485 issues of Debates comprising 3,17,424 pages of manuscript were edited and got printed.	(b) Translation of other publications connected with Reports of Parliamentary Committees	9699 pages
(3) Debates (English version)	485 issues of Debates comprising 2,66,166 pages of manuscripts were edited and got printed.	9. Translation into Hindi of :	621
(4) Synopsis of Debates	483 issues of daily Synopsis comprising 12,490 printed pages in English and 13,625 printed pages in Hindi were brought out.	(a) Number of Private Members' Bills	
(5) (a) Index to Lok Sabha Debates (Hindi version)	Indexes pertaining to debates of first, second, third and fourth sessions were brought out.	(b) Number of amendments : to Govt. as well as Private Members' Bills	2767
(b) Index to Lok Sabha Debates (English version)	Indexes to all the Debates pertaining to first to ninth sessions were brought out.	(c) Lists of Business	9733 pages
(6) Number of questions translated		(d) Bulletins Part I & II	13552 pages
(a) From English into Hindi	1,25,900	(e) Cut Motions	2917 pages
(b) From Hindi into English	32,755	(f) Number of amendments to motions etc.	1584 pages
(c) Corrigenda to the Lists of questions	2,996 pages	(g) Notices of Adjournment Motions	6,256 pages
(7) Preparation of Hindi Index to Questions (Member-wise)	3,180 Pages	(h) Speeches	912 pages
		(i) Press Releases Memoranda etc.	46,331 pages
		(j) Other Miscel - laneous items of work	84,790 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 recorder 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) Collection of reference material in Hindi for use of Members.
- (c) Supply of reference material in Hindi specifically asked for by Members in Hindi.
- (d) Promotion of use of Hindi in office work and monitoring the progress made in this direction.

Statement 62 indicates the work done in Hindi by Rajbhasha Prabhag during the Eighth Lok Sabha.

(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 brought at the Sales Counter.

Statement 63 indicates details of the sale of parliamentary publications during the Eighth Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 62
Summary of Work Done

(a)	Periodicals brought out	No.
(i)	Sansadiya Patrika (Quarterly)	19
(ii)	Saransh Seva (Quarterly)	20
(iii)	Kendriya Adhiniyam Sar (Quarterly)	20
(iv)	Samachar Manjusha* (Monthly)	57
(v)	Sarkari Upakram-Samachar Aur Abhimat Sar	58
(b)	Review of Books	4
(c)	Reference material in Hindi for Members	32

* Earlier it was known as 'Masik Samachar Sar.'

STATEMENT 63
Statement of sale proceeds and sale of parliamentary publications/periodicals/papers and budget sets during the Eighth Lok Sabha

Year	Parliamentary Publications / Periodicals/Papers	No. of copies	Amount Rs. P	Total Rs. P
1985	Parliamentary Publications	16839		
	Parliamentary Periodicals	3466	5,76,200.00	
	Parliamentary Papers	50584	\$ 171.64	\$ 171.64
	Budget Sets	2805	2,24,400.00	8,00,600.00
1986	Parliamentary Publications	25754		
	Parliamentary Periodicals	5242	4,95,800.66	
	Parliamentary Papers	65442	\$ 13.78	\$ 13.78
	Budget Sets	3166	2,53,280.00	7,49,080.66
1987	Parliamentary Publications	16112		
	Parliamentary Periodicals	5212	4,51,898.20	
	Parliamentary Papers	64544	\$ 62.07	\$ 62.07
	Budget Sets	3210	3,85,200.00	8,37,098.20
1988	Parliamentary Publications	34991		
	Parliamentary Periodicals	5948	6,11,134.00	
	Parliamentary Papers	57581	\$ 551.95	\$ 551.95
	Budget Sets	3472	4,16,640.00	10,27,774.00
1989	** Parliamentary Publications	27505	5,19,406.60	
	Parliamentary Periodicals	3855		
	Parliamentary Papers	37651		
	Budget sets	3300	3,96,000.00	9,15,406.60
			£ 99.50	£ 99.50
			\$ 836.00	\$ 836.00

** Up to October, 31 1989

APPENDIX

