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CORRIGENDA

- Page (i), line 23, for 'find' read 'and'
Page (ii), line 1, for '191-20' read '191-204'
Page 139, line 9, for 'on' read 'no'
Page 140, Line 11, for 'reference' read 'reverence'
Page 145, line 10, for 'to' read 'he'
Page 155, line 3, for 'expert' read 'exert'
Page 168, line 4 (from bottom), for 'and' occurring second time
read 'of'
Page 161, line 9 (from bottom), for 'inspetcor' read 'inspector'
Page 168, line 14, after 'for' read 'it'
Page 171, line 13, for 'Mr. Sozhiyan' read 'Mr. Sezhiyan'
Page 174, line 1 from bottom, for 'funtcion' read 'function'
Page 178, line 19, for 'to' read 'of'
Page 180, line 21, for 'or recknoing' read 'for 'reckoning'
Page 205, line 26, insert 'had' between 'however' and 'not'
Page 206, line 38, for 'welcome' read 'welcomed'
Page 210, line 30, for 'arisen' read 'risen'
Page 222, line 8, insert 'Giani Zail Singh regarding the damage
to the Air India' after 'Home Affairs'.
Page 230 line 18, for 'Adlekh' read 'Aalekh'

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EDITORIAL NOTE

On the occasion of the 17th Death Anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a meeting to pay homage to the great leader was held under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group on 27 May 1981. We publish in this issue the message from Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, the Speaker of Lok Sabha, who was then out of Station as well as the speeches made on the occasion by Shri Bishma Narain Singh, Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Works and Housing, Shri G. Lakshmanan, Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha and Sardar Hukam Singh, former Speaker of Lok Sabha.

Her Excellency, the Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed the members of Parliament during her visit to this country in April 1981. We also publish in this issue Mrs. Thatcher's address as well as the speeches delivered by the Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Prime Minister of India and the Speaker of Lok Sabha on the occasion.

This issue carries, besides, other regular features on parliamentary privileges, procedural matters, parliamentary events and activities, constitutional and parliamentary developments in India and abroad, documents of constitutional and parliamentary interest, brief resume of Sessions of the two Houses of Parliament and State Legislatures and book reviews.

Avtar Singh Rikhy

PARLIAMENTARIANS' HOMAGE TO PANDIT NEHRU

[On the occasion of the 17th Death Anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru a meeting to pay homage to the great leader was held under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group on 27 May, 1981, with Shri G. Lakshmanan, Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha; in the Chair. A message from Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker of Lok Sabha, who was then out of station, was read out by Shri Bhisma Narain Singh, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Works and Housing. Sardar Hukam Singh, former Speaker of Lok Sabha, addressed the meeting. We reproduce below the message from the Hon'ble Speaker as well as the speeches made on the occasion.

—Editor]

SPEECH BY SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH,
UNION MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND WORKS AND HOUSING.

On behalf of the Hon. Speaker, I will read his message. He is not in Delhi to-day.

MESSAGE FROM DR. BAL RAM JAKHAR, SPEAKER OF LOK SABHA

"It is but appropriate that the people's representatives in Parliament should be paying the nation's homage to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the prime architect and builder of modern India. It was our good fortune that when, after long years of struggle, the country became free, this illustrious torch-bearer of India's freedom, one who felt the pulses of his people in his blood and dreamt for them all their dreams, was there at the helm of affairs to lay the foundations for the many tasks that would give shape and substance to those dreams. He reminded us of our moorings and set the course, so to say, for our purposeful striving as a nation.

A jewel among men, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, with his multifaceted personality, was that precious one who was dear to every one. He was indeed "not one man but a procession of men." Children everywhere, for whom he had such abundant love, were to him the fragrant hope of the future. He knew that the heart of India lay in the villages and any real progress of the country meant the upliftment of the peasants and the rural people. He saw through their eyes and throbbed to their impulses, their urges and aspirations. He understood them and their problems as on one else could. He was the guardian angel of the down-trodden and the poor. He was the symbol of nation's unity, the personification of national integration, and, indeed, of universal brotherhood.

A democrat by temperament and conviction, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru stood for the democratic value culture. To him democracy was a way of life, of thinking and functioning and of approach to problems. To Pandit Nehru democracy meant peaceful methods of action and of finding solutions to problems. Of lasting significance, in my view, is Panditji's contribution in helping firmly establish our faith in democratic institutions and processes as a means of realising a fuller life for all. If we continue as a democracy in the face of all the difficulties, strains and stresses we have been facing as a people, we owe it, I think, primarily to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. To pay homage to this great son of India and world citizen is to remind ourselves of our obligations to live by the values he stood for in national and international life."

I wholeheartedly associate myself with this tribute to a great parliamentarian who laid, truly and well, the foundation for democratic institutions in our country. The best tribute that we can pay him is to follow in his footsteps and implement his plans for development, in letter and spirit, so that the lot of the common man can be improved.

SPEECH BY SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN, DEPUTY SPEAKER OF LOK SABHA

We are gathered here today to pay our homage, in grateful remembrance, to our first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. One of the greatest figures of this century. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was a person not only of immense intellectual gifts but also of deep humanism and social vision. His contribution in the making of modern India is too big and too multifarious to be documented. The imprint of Pandit Nehru's personality we find in almost every sphere of modern India's developmental activities. He raised upon Gandhian foundations the edifice of a socialist, democratic and secular India.

Jawaharlal Nehru was many things in one: valiant freedom fighter, champion of civil liberties and human rights, architect of non-alignment, crusader for world peace, outstanding statesman and a liberal thinker. His passion for democracy and socialism was rooted in his genuine faith in the dignity and worth of the human person.

Panditji's identification with the people was total. In this lay the secret of the immense power he wielded over the hearts of his countrymen. With the result, he always carried with him the masses in whatever he did. He awakened in the people the consciousness that they were the masters of their own destiny and the future of the country was in their own hands.

As a true democrat, Jawaharlal Nehru had great reverence for Parliament as a people's institution. He looked upon Parliament as a microcosm of the nation and was therefore always zealous in upholding its authority and dignity. By his own exemplary conduct, Panditji helped evolve many conventions and traditions and laid the foundation for the development of the institution along sound lines.

To the great Jawaharlal the country's unity was paramount. As a leader of a vast multi-lingual plural society that is Bharat, he was always anxious that the country's integrity should not be allowed to be jeopardized on any account whatsoever. It was Jawaharlal, who, with his unique vision, and his overpowering concern to see that no divisive factor should be allowed to come in the way of the unity, integrity of Bharat, came out with an assurance on the floor of Parliament that English shall continue as long as the non-Hindi speaking people wanted it—an assurance which has been respected and implemented by the authorities. This approach reflected his keenness to see that India remained ever united regardless of her different faiths and languages.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was, however, no narrow nationalist. His vision comprehended the whole of humanity. His all-embracing humanism was what lent weight to his voice in international affairs and earned universal respect for the country in the comity of nations.

The real tribute that we could pay to the memory of this great man is to try to live up to the ideals he stood for and earnestly strive to build a strong socialist, secular democracy of his dreams.

We have with us here Sardar Hukam Singh, the distinguished former Speaker of Lok Sabha, who had the opportunity to watch at close quarters Panditji in Parliament and outside, to give us his reminiscences. We are very grateful to him for having kindly agreed to address us at such short notice. I would now request Sardar Hukam Singh to address us.

SPEECH BY SARDAR HUKAM SINGH, FORMER SPEAKER OF LOK SABHA

It has been a great pleasure for me today to be invited here to say a few words about Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. There have been many instances in this country of ancient culture and civilization where monarchs, incumbents, kings, ruling princes, claimants, had abdicated or given up their chance, in order to serve humanity. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was no less than a claimant to the throne of a king. Born as a scion in a very rich family, really he had all the things that he could desire, even as a prince would have had. He was brought up and educated in a manner which could be the envy of any person. But afterwards, he threw away all these things, all comforts and pleasures, in order to serve his people. From a prince then he grew to be a very valiant fighter. It was a passion for him—whenever he saw a chance—to fight for the causes of the oppressed and the lowly and all those who had suffered so long; and he would lead the campaign himself, when he saw any chance to fight against tyranny.

I can tell you of a case when Nehru helped the fight for Gurdwara reforms. That was not only a campaign for the reform of the religious shrines but really a fight against the administration, the government that supported those *mahants*. Nehru did not lose that opportunity and went over to suffer all those rigours of a very hard life there; the statement that he gave as an accused is monumental: if you had ever a chance to read that you would feel the fire in him. When he saw the sacrifices of those men who were being tortured and put to death, he gave a very long statement in the court which concluded with a very significant remark: "I wish I could prove worthy of these people who are fighting here for this cause." That shows his nobility.

Then from a fighter he became, as has been said, really the architect of a great nation, the builder of modern India. It is his policies that had governed all these years the progress, the development, the reconstruction of our country. He laid sound foundation in every respect of development. Some one has described his philosophy in very apt words from which I will read out very briefly. His philosophy was a "living philosophy. His philosophy was: "Social not individual; secular, not religious; practical, not speculative; dynamic, not static; disciplined, not *laissez faire*; pragmatic, not purely idealistic and ethical, not expediential".

In foreign affairs, the principle, always held dear, is that there are no permanent enemies or no permanent friends but only permanent interests. It was a tribute to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that even in his external affairs relationship, even in his foreign policy he could adhere to certain

principles. He had raised that policy also to a higher height wherefor certainly he was respected.

Even during the first years after our Independence when we were not so strong, economically and militarily, our status in the world was raised to such heights that I remember to have read in those days in the international Press that if Washington, Moscow and London were to be consulted by the Heads of the States who were just trying to emerge as independent nations, it was Delhi also that had to be consulted and visited by those Heads of the States. He took us to such an height at a time when we had not much economic and military strength.

I have been asked that I should give you my reminiscences because I had worked with him. In paying tributes after his death, Dr. Karan Singh had said that we would certainly have a great pleasure and sweet memory that we had worked in a Parliament when Jawaharlal Nehru was the Leader. And then further he added that even our generations would also take pride that we had worked with Jawaharlal Nehru. It is a fact. If I have come here it is because I thought it was a privilege to have worked with him, it is even now a pleasure to talk or hear about him. He was a star: rarely such a star is seen in the skies!

I will give you certain reminiscences of mine from my experience when I worked in Parliament, because I was there for 19 years. First as a member of the Opposition, I sat across the place he used to sit in. Then from the Opposition I was elevated to the office of Deputy Speaker. At that time the Deputy Speaker occupied the first seat in the Opposition. So, as Deputy Speaker, I occupied the first seat on the left of the Chair, while the Prime Minister sat in the first seat on the right of the Chair. When I presided, of course, he was on my right side. Therefore, I had occasion to watch him very closely. I have not seen such a democrat or even heard of one, I should say. Older Parliamentarians might claim credit for the traditions they have laid down. But the foundation that Pandit Nehru laid here for democracy will ever sustain us, I am sure. I remember still a few things, which I will mention if you allow me not to remain formal.

Just look at it. The first day I was sworn in as Speaker of Lok Sabha, after an hour, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Satyanarayan Sinha, came to me and just revealed that he had been called by the Prime Minister and told that he should never try to influence my judgment, or to take message to me that Government wanted this or that. Now, this alone would convince you what deep belief he had in these democratic institutions and their development to such heights. I was really surprised: because I had some fears. He was such a great man, of course, specially when compared to a small man like myself. "I am elected to this office,

What shall be my position", I feared, "if the Government does interfere or if I get a message?" But I tell you, never during my 11 years—6 years as Deputy Speaker and 5 years as Speaker—had I any occasion even to listen to a whisper that might have been conveyed to me that the Government wanted this or that.

So far as respect to the Chair is concerned, I do not want to make comparisons, but the respect he gave to the Presiding Officer, I can say no other Minister would give in those days. He would bow so elegantly. As soon as he entered the House, really dignity and elegance accompanied him in the House. It was at once electrified. We felt the change. He would come and stand in his seat and bow so humbly that one was surprised that no member even did like that. When I sat in the Chair, I would find him working on his files, writing notes, etc. He had such a grasp over the administration and his knowledge about not only his own Ministry, but about all the Ministries was such, that though he would be seen attending to his files and writing down something, as soon as he found that the answer given by a Minister was incomplete, he would stand up and supplement the answer, giving full information which the Minister had not given.

I will tell you an interesting thing that happened. In 1962, the Chinese attacked our country. After that, in January 1963 there was a proposal made—I cannot say whether Panditji himself made it or somebody suggested it to him—that Members of Parliament should also march in the Republic Day Parade, just as others did. We were all standing in a line just outside Parliament House and were ready to start. The Commander of the Delhi Area approached Panditji and wanted to take certain instructions as to how he should proceed. Oh! I remember his attitude. He got furious. He said that he was not the leader there and he was not to be consulted. It was a parade by Members of Parliament and he said, "Here is the Speaker. He is to be consulted. He will tell you how he wants it to be done." Just imagine whether a man of that stature would do like that anywhere in the world. He did that and I was surprised at that moment. Then the Commander approached me and I said whatever I wanted to say.

One day a Member of the Opposition stood up and put a question. I thought it was not in public interest, I might have been wrong, because I never claimed that I was equal to his intelligence or foresight. But you can judge the anxiety he had to give full information. I thought that that question should not be answered in public interest. So, I just turned towards that Member and told him, "I cannot allow that. This question is not in public interest, in the interest of the country." But in the meanwhile Panditji had stood up in his seat. Immediately there was a cry from

about one or two dozens of Members who stood up simultaneously and said, "The Prime Minister is standing there and he wants to answer. How can you deny it?" I did not look towards the Prime Minister. I kept my eyes turned towards the Opposition and when they persisted, I said, "Unless I allow the question, the Prime Minister cannot answer it." Panditji smiled and sat down. You can imagine what a big democrat he was and how much he respected the Chair.

About how much he valued discipline, I will tell you an incident. One day there was police firing in Bastar and several persons died. I do not know whether some of you were Members at that time. There was great commotion and Members were infuriated. Some of them stood up in their seats. Some even left their seats and came over to the pit at the centre. They shouted, "We should be shot by the police here!" That was the first day that such a thing had happened in Parliament. The next morning I got a personal letter from him, which I would like to read out to you:

"My dear Mr. Speaker,

The unhappy and distressing incident that happened in the Lok Sabha today has caused me deep pain." . . . What took place was not only an insult to the Chair but, as you were pleased to say, to the House. Any democratic procedure requires some discipline, some restraint and some propriety. All these were lacking today in the Lok Sabha. During the 14 or 15 years that I have been functioning in Parliament I do not remember any such occurrence. And what troubles me greatly is that such occurrence might happen again. All of us in the Lok Sabha must bear our share of responsibility to some extent for what took place. As Leader of the House, I shall like to express my deep regret for this distressing occurrence and to express the hope that every Member will realise the consequence of such behaviour in future and will behave with propriety and with a measure of discipline."

Any smaller man could have said that it was the failure on the part of the Speaker that he could not control the House when such a thing had happened. But here was the man, the tallest of us all that ever lived, who took the responsibility upon himself. He shared the responsibility. You can very well judge the man from these facts.

There is one more thing which I should say. Probably that would be enough. When independence was ushered in, then we had said that we had a tryst with the destiny. Of course, that was also true. But I can tell you on this day (27 May) he had a tryst, a date with death. I do not say whether he had an idea about it or not. But on 28 April, 1964, the 17th Constitution Amendment Bill fell through for want of the requisite majority that was required for passing a constitution amendment

bill. I had ordered that the bell be rung. The bell was rung. The Ministers and others were busy with some elections in the library and other rooms. So, they could not reach. After the bell had rung, I ordered that the doors be closed. Many Ministers were shut out. Afterwards when the division took place, the requisite majority was not available. And I declared that since it did not have the requisite majority, the Bill had fallen through. Panditji was very anxious to get it passed because it related to land reforms. There were others, except the Swatantra Party, who were very anxious to pass it. The whole House wanted that immediately the vote might be taken again. Many excuses were put forward that the bell did not ring; there was some fault and they did not hear it. Some said that they reached upto the door but immediately it was shut. There were other excuses also. But at that time, you can say doggedly, I just refused to have another vote. Though the Law Minister and other Ministers were on their legs and were fighting and I was being opposed, Pandit Nehru did not say a word. He was silent. Afterwards I suggested that if the Government was so anxious, a special session might be called for that. Then on the 6th May, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs came to me and told me that the Government had decided, according to my advice, to call a special session for this amendment particularly. The Prime Minister had sent him to consult me as to when it could be fixed. I said that I had no objection to its being fixed on any day that suited the Prime Minister of the country. Then he brought the message whether if it was fixed towards the end of May, it would suit me I said: 'Oh, yes, it is all right'. Then the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs went back and conveyed to the Prime Minister that he could fix it any day. This he disclosed to me afterwards that the Prime Minister took up his diary and then turned the pages this way and that way and fixed 27th of May as the date of meeting for the next session. The message was brought to me and I agreed. A few hours before the scheduled time for the commencement of the session, he had fallen so seriously ill that when we met at 11 O'clock, the first message that we received was that anything might happen at any moment. Then afterwards the Minister of Steel, Shri Subramanian, conveyed this news. We heard of his tragic death that took away this illustrious son of India, who had served so long, with devotion and dedication. We will always remember him with respect.

(The audience then stood in silence for a while in memory of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru).

ADDRESS BY HER EXCELLENCY, THE RT. HON'BLE MARGARET
THATCHER TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

On 16 April, 1981, Her Excellency, the Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed the Members of Parliament in the Central Hall of the Parliament House. We reproduce the text of her Address as well as of the welcome speech by Shri M. Hidayatullah, Vice-President of India and Chairman of Rajya Sabha, speech by Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India and the thanks-giving speech by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker of Lok Sabha and President of the Indian Parliamentary group.

—Editor

SPEECH BY SHRI M. HIDAYATULLAH, CHAIRMAN, RAJYA SABHA

It is with great pleasure that I welcome, in our midst today, the distinguished Prime Minister of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, who, of course, is no stranger to the people of our country. During her two earlier visits—first as Secretary of State for Education and Science in 1973, and later as the Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition in 1976—she carved for herself a niche in the hearts of our people by her suave and charming manners, scholastic disposition and deep understanding of the affairs of State.

Your Excellency, your personality is a unique combination of feminine elegance and devoted family life on the one hand and a brilliant political and parliamentary career on the other. You are endowed with rare qualities of courage and faith in your convictions.

We are particularly happy in welcoming you here today as the first woman Prime Minister of your great country.

I am happy to recall today the memorable visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth to our country in 1961. The goodwill and warmth of affection

generated by that visit is still fresh in the minds of our people. Likewise, the visit of your illustrious predecessor, Mr. James Callaghan in 1978 brought our two peoples closer. The recent visit of the Prince of Wales brought much goodwill and he certainly endeared himself to us.

Your Excellency, geographically our two countries are distantly situated but history brought us near one another. Our relations, which began nearly four centuries ago, in spite of some vicissitudes and setbacks, have stood the test of time. There is perhaps hardly a parallel in world history to the manner in which India gained her freedom under the inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. It is mainly because of the peaceful transfer of power that Indo-British relations have remained cordial all these years. Ours is a unique partnership based on mutual trust, respect and understanding, thanks to the resilience and the spirit of understanding shown by the far-sighted leaders of our two countries.

After independence, we gave unto ourselves a Constitution embodying the basic principles of liberty and human dignity and providing for a parliamentary system of government. Our experience all these years has shown that in spite of the numerous challenges that the system has had to face, it has survived as an instrument for bringing about the desired socio-economic transformation.

Our country possesses innate resources of economic strength. Our people have brought about a green revolution not only making our country self-sufficient in food but also enabling it to help a number of friendly countries. What we need today is a break-through in the whole spectrum of economic development to match our advancement in agricultural production. We need to multiply gainful avenues for absorbing the energies of our young men and women. In our pursuit of building ourselves into an economically viable and self-reliant nation, your country has made significant contribution by giving us assistance in different fields. For this we are grateful.

While the need to alleviate the vast majority of mankind from crushing poverty, hunger and disease and to afford them a better state of living is recognised by all nations, it is curious to find that there is an unseemly race in production of weapons of destruction and their stock piling. Nearer home, the escalation of great power confrontations in the Indian Ocean has been causing us grave concern. It is necessary, more than ever before, that all peace-loving nations take joint and concerted actions to defuse international tensions. This is a matter, Excellency, which all of us have to think of. We have to address ourselves to the basic question whether or not we are duty bound to give a happy tomorrow to our children. If the answer be in the affirmative, then our objective becomes clear. Our

actions must aim to generate a positive movement for peace throughout the world.

May I say in conclusion that our multifaceted relationship of centuries is not confined only to the governmental level but covers a people to people contact at all levels? We share a common belief in the progress and development of the human family in peace and dignity.

With these words, Your Excellency, I welcome you here once again and request you to address the Members of our Parliament.

ADDRESS BY THE RT. HON. MARGARET THATCHER PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Thank you, Mr. Vice President, for your warm words of welcome.

I am greatly delighted to be speaking today to the members of India's Parliament, on this, my first visit to your country since taking office as Prime Minister.

As you said Mr. Vice-President, it is only three years since a British Prime Minister last addressed members of the Indian Parliament, and I think that that is a sign of the closeness of the relations between our two countries. In that short period, both our nations have changed their governments by means of parliamentary elections. That is a reminder of the democracy which our two people share. The right of our people to elect us and dismiss us is our assurance that we meet today as their true representatives. Alas, too few countries can make such a claim.

The lives of India and Britain are interwoven to a degree that is rare among nations. In small ways as well as in great, we are part of each other's history and part of each other's present. British interest in India is strong and continuing.

We admire India's priceless contribution to world civilisation.

We respect your many striking achievements: the social changes you have wrought and the economic progress you have made; we applaud the way you have maintained the unity of this vast country with its many peoples and its diverse culture.

And we rejoice that those ideals of liberty and democracy that first emerged in ancient Greece have taken firm root here in Indian soil. The long migration of those ideals, through time and round the globe, is one of the great epics of history and it is potent proof of the oneness of mankind.

We know—though few can fully comprehend—how great are the problems posed by the size and variety of your population and by the cruel damage that nature can inflict.

Our world is one, and none of us stands alone. Your success in the struggle for progress matters to us just as the health of our economics matters to you. Your victories over poverty, flood and drought and disease are victories for all free men and women. Your achievements at the frontiers of science, industry and agriculture are an inspiration and an example to the world.

We have watched with admiration India's striking progress in food production, raising farm yields through a great investment in irrigation and through new techniques. You built up your reserve stocks of food. You made yourselves less vulnerable to the treachery of weather.

Mr. Vice-President, India's success in food production tells its own story; your engineering and chemical industries thrive; you are developing your own energy resources; you have launched your own space satellite.

Mr. Vice-President, this is indeed an impressive story and we in Great Britain applaud it. Britain has been privileged to play an important part in many of these things. Indo-British trade last year amounted to Rs. 1,500 crores of rupees—over three-quarters of a billion pounds. That is one-third of your total trade with the European Community, which is, in turn, by far your most important market and supplier. Britain's aid to India is still the largest of all our aid programmes, and we are, I believe, your largest single donor. We have always believed that aid to India was the soundest of investments in the future.

And the present situation provides a solid base on which to build.

Of course, both our countries face major economic problems and awkward choices. We in Britain have had to take hard decisions in the last two years. But the decisions are being made. The foundations for a more prosperous and similar future are being ushered.

In part, the problems which you face in India are similar to ours—the problems of priorities, of coordination, of investment and industrial renewal. Others, of course, are quite different—reflecting the sheer size and diversity of your country and the extremes of your climate.

Mr. Vice-President, your Government is not shrinking from the problems. On the contrary, your Sixth Plan faces them boldly.

And India has notable sources of strength. There may be considerable reserves of oil off your shores. Soon you may be a grain exporter, an

extraordinary achievement given the difficulties you faced. Britain hopes to stand alongside you as you advance to new successes.

I hope that in the near future we can extend and strengthen the collaboration we already have with you in such vital sectors as steel, power, coal and fertilizers. I am glad that we have just been able to give £44 million, or Rs. 81 crores, to the Thal fertilizer project.

We also look forward to new programmes of cooperation in the fields of science and technology, and in space. In the longer term I can foresee cooperation in telecommunications, oil exploration and the modernisation of your railways.

Our talks today and the documents we have signed will, I am confident, give added impetus to our cooperation. The future is rich with promise.

You will, I know, expect that in speaking to you today about our bilateral relations I will say something about the British Government's legislation on nationality questions and immigration. I believe, you would like me to do so and I would like to respond to that. The Government, like its predecessors, is committed to creating a racially just and harmonious society. Let me make that clear at the outset. We are committed to ensuring that there are equal opportunities for all our people, regardless of their race, background, or national origin. Whatever the difficulties—and the last few days just before my visit have shown that they are very real—we shall stick to that commitment.

It is reflected in our new law on nationality. On this, first let me make clear that like every other country, Britain must reserve to herself the right to decide on the rules governing the right to citizenship. You, I know, would expect no less for yourselves. At present Britain is perhaps the only country in the world without a clear definition of its own citizenship. The new law aims to remedy this by according British citizenship to those who belong to the country and have a close and continuing connection with it. It is also based on the principle that British citizenship should carry with it the right to abode in the United Kingdom. The conditions laid down for acquiring British citizenship will, in fact, be less stringent than those of many other countries.

Let it be clearly understood that there is nothing in the proposed law which discriminates against any racial or national group. It will not affect adversely the position under immigration law of anyone who is settled in the United Kingdom. Those Indian citizens settled in Britain who have not yet exercised their entitlement to register as British citizens,—and I pause to say that most of them have in fact already become British citizens, and will remain so—will still have several years to exercise it

if they want to do so. Even after this transition period they will still be able to acquire British citizenship by naturalisation. Alternatively, they will be entirely free to retain their Indian citizenship, with their right to live in Britain unchanged. Moreover, the existing right of U.K. passport holders to enter the United Kingdom will also not, repeat not, be adversely affected.

Mr. Vice-President, control of immigration into Britain is essential if we are to maintain good race relations. Our immigration officials are instructed to carry out their duties, in accordance with the law, without regard to race, colour or religion. We live in the age of the jumbo jet. Millions of people visit Britain each year, including last year some 190,000 Indians. Inevitably when such large numbers are involved, a few people try to enter illegally, and inevitably a few are, therefore, turned back. But I want to stress this that the number of refusals is tiny. 190,000 Indians visited Britain last year, but the number of refusals was very small. Only six in each thousand were refused entry. That is minute compared with the numbers who came and went freely. We are glad that so many people wish to visit Britain and I think the figures amply demonstrate that all genuine visitors are welcome. Mr. Vice-President, I have gone into that matter in a little detail because I know there were a number of misunderstandings about the British Nationality Bill; and about the steps we have been taking some thing has been said which was a little wounding to us, when we wish to create racially harmonious society. Those Indian citizens who have taken up British citizenship and who are now British citizens will continue to be as much British citizens as I am with the same rights to transmit their citizenship. So, I do hope that puts to rest many of the anxieties which some people have expressed.

Let me now turn to the international situation, where both our countries have a vital role to play. I know, not least from my conversations with you, Prime Minister, that India's attachment to peace is the foundation of your policy. Your leading role in the non-aligned movement, whose latest conference was so successfully held here in Delhi, is acknowledged by all.

We in Britain share your devotion to peace. We respect the principle of non-alignment. As I said in a recent speech in New York:

“We in the West do not demand alignment or displays of fidelity. Our ambition is that the countries of the Third World should be at liberty to solve their own problems in their own way.”

It follows that we see a fundamental difference between those who, like India, are truly committed to the principles of non-alignment and those who profess loyalty to it even as they seek to distort its meaning.

This matters to us in Britain because we remain today, as in the past, a nation with global interests and concerns. Our relative power may be less than in the past, but our outlook is still worldwide. Our membership of the European Community has not changed this.

Afterall, we, together with the other nine members of the Community, are the world's largest trading entity. Together we account for about one-fifth of world trade. The Europeans are the main trading partner of the developing world—about 40 per cent of our trade is with developing countries. Of all the official aid from the industrialized democracies to the developing world, Europe gives about a half. The amount is ten times greater than that given by the Soviet Union and its Comecon partners. But I do not want to burden this speech with statistics.

With that degree of international involvement, and of commerce with the rest of the world, it is inevitable that we in Britain and we in Europe should look outward. These things govern our international policies.

We want to find ways to allow the international trading system to work more effectively. We are well aware of the benefits which three decades of expansion of international trade and investment have brought to so many countries, including ourselves. We want to see that expansion resumed. We know of the pressures for protectionism. Your Ministers and I have spoken about them. We shall resist them to the best of our ability. But I must emphasize that to be free, trade must also be fair.

Mr. Vice-President, we are anxious to see greater political stability in the world as a whole. And that is why we have been active in the search for a settlement to the Arab-Israel dispute. A solution is needed which will offer a secure and independent future to Israel while respecting the legitimate rights of Palestinians. The key to progress lies in the acceptance by each side of the rights of the other. The efforts of the European Community are designed to promote this.

A similar desire to see stability replace uncertainty has informed Britain's activities, alongside those of our four Western Partners in regard to Namibia. We have been trying to follow the success achieved in Zimbabwe with another step forward in southern Africa. Alas, it proved impossible in the conference in Geneva. But we have not given up.

The final, and most important, consequence of Britain's and of Europe's involvement with the world community is that we, like India, are committed to the cause of peace—to peace, above all, between East and West.

For many years we and our other allies have sought ways of lowering tension in East-West relations. We know and have experienced the

horrors of war, and we never want to see them again. But weakness does not bring peace. We therefore seek military balance at the lowest level that we can negotiate and monitor. We seek mutual understanding. We have exercised restraint and have encouraged others to do so.

But that restraint must never be mistaken for a weakening of our resolve to protect our liberty and interests and to support our friends. The invasion of Afghanistan shocked many people into realizing that moderation had not been met with moderation. We have no wish to return to the so-called "cold war" of the early 1950s. It is not we who have imperial ambitions. We are not imposing our will on other countries by force of arms. We respect the sovereignty of others. We welcome the strong reassertion of this principle by the non-aligned movement in the wake of the invasion of Afghanistan.

We all know the concerns and uncertainties which that invasion has created in the region and indeed throughout the whole world. A settlement in Afghanistan that will leave the country free from foreign troops is needed to restore confidence. Then Afghanistan can return to its traditional non-alignment—if that is what her people want. It is for them to choose their government and their destiny.

We have put forward proposals for a political solution. I repeat here to you that the Government I lead is ready to join with others, including Afghanistan's neighbours and permanent members of the Security Council, in discussing how these objectives can be achieved.

The continuing crisis in Afghanistan, like the war between Iran and Iraq, has made many people deeply anxious for the security of oil supplies from the Gulf. Like India, Western Europe is highly dependent on that source of oil. But our relations with the area go far beyond oil and we maintain the closest consultation with the States there. The best way we can allay anxiety is by being ready to respond to any request the Gulf States may make for help, and by being ready to enhance their defences in any way they wish.

Ultimately each nation must be responsible for its own defence, defence of its borders, defence of its people. But few can do it alone. Collaboration in defence matters will, I hope, be only one aspect of the broader cooperation between Britain and India. For it is vitally important that our two countries, with their traditions of peace, freedom and democracy, should regularly take counsel together. India and Britain are leading powers in the modern world. In some cases we belong to the same international grouping, as in the Commonwealth; sometimes different—you are non-aligned, we aligned. That gives us at once a special opportunity and a special responsibility.

We understand, perhaps better than most, that we live in a world in which nations are becoming ever more dependent on one another. We know that those nations are going to have to work together or perish. Our two countries are destined to show others how this can be done. Although the needs of the developing world are great, its potential is greater still.

We know that men and women can and do achieve extraordinary things. When nations work together they can reach heights to which alone they could not aspire. Britain and India know each other, trust each other, can work with each other. Let us do so with fresh imagination and renewed vigour. Our achievements will then be greater than many could now foresee and we may create that happy tomorrow of which you Mr. Vice-President spoke. Thank you for your warm welcome which will stay with me always.

SPEECH BY SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI, PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

It is a privilege to welcome to our midst a distinguished parliamentarian and leader the Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

For two centuries Britain and India had a close though unequal and un-comfortable relationship. But since that midnight hour when in this very Chamber my father announced the birth of free India, Indo-British relations ceased to be exclusive and restrictive and were transformed into a friendship which is a relaxed one based on equality and mutual respect.

The Prime Minister has spoken of world problems as also of bilateral issues. In industrial development, in trade and in culture, there has been growing cooperation benefiting both our countries. We hope that this cooperation will expand and become ever more fruitful in the years to come. We hope that Britain and other advanced countries will enable developing ones to strengthen their economies through increased trade.

The Prime Minister has also referred to the British Nationality Bill. This issue as you know, Prime Minister, has evoked strong feelings amongst the Indian people and Parliament. It is our hope that with the proclaimed commitment of your Government, "to a society in which all individuals will have equal right and opportunity irrespective of race, colour, creed," every effort will be made to ensure that no group has cause for grievance.

The world cannot but look different from Delhi and from London or, for that matter any other capital. Geography and history colour vision. Yet the endeavour of all those in positions of responsibility must be to bring closer the varying perceptions and to evolve common courses of action.

We in India have always advocated the peaceful resolution of disputes. In our talks you have spoken movingly of peace. Britain, with its tradition of diplomacy and dialogue, can exert considerable influence for political rather than military solutions. Military solutions are short-lived, spawning new problems with long lasting and wide ranging consequences. In contemporary wars there are no victors. All we know is that the weakest suffer the most. The Korea and Viet Nam conflicts have shown that when reasonable opportunities for settlement are spurned the result is prolonged arms involvement and senseless loss of life and national assets. Nor is the ultimate outcome determined by military power. That is why we feel that advantage should be taken of any opening for discussion. That is why those who are called middle powers or small powers must act and act now to prevent a further deterioration of the situation.

My Government forms its policies on principles and on our assessments of trends and events. We have been witness to the changing international scene. We are a little weary of theories of containment of one country or another. Far from adding to security, such concepts have resulted in destabilisation. We are concerned only with containment of violence and racialism, of stockpiles of arms and further refinement of instruments of death and of the propensity to use these for the destruction of generations of the living and the unborn, indeed of human values.

In spite of mounting tensions, detente has maintained a foothold in Europe because of certain institutional arrangements, but in the rest of the world and especially in our region, it has broken down. We have constantly pleaded for the demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean. We oppose outside presences and interferences, whether in Afghanistan or elsewhere. The spectre of the cold war peeping in our doorway causes us grave apprehension. We have already spoken to you about our concern at the increase of the sophisticated arms in our immediate neighbourhood.

Just the other week in this same city, we the non-aligned scored a minor victory. Thank you for the words which you said about this, Prime Minister. With all the rifts and all the pressures and dire prophesies of our breaking apart, we found a formula, not perfect nor satisfactory to many but acceptable to all—in short a consolidation of the movement and a basis for action. From similar small beginnings do all trends grow.

A no less strange coming together of free nations is the Commonwealth. What keeps us together? The political ties are long since cut, the economic relations weakened by new European developments. Yet the Commonwealth continues. Isn't it the desire for cooperation, the hope that what we cannot do singly we may be able to achieve in a group?

How vividly I see that hour of freedom's dawn, and the hopes in our hearts that unfolding knowledge would open the doors of opportunity to our people. We have had to struggle every inch of the way. Some programmes have actually been thwarted. Yet amidst the bewildering diversity we have consolidated our democratic system. Apart from the trebled grain production and the diversified modern industrial and scientific research to which you have referred, our public health programmes have reduced child mortality significantly and curbed epidemics and diseases. People are now living 20 years longer. I do feel that all countries, whether like yours, allies of a big power or like ours, non-aligned, must not allow differences or disagreements to come in the way of drawing out from the uncertainty and anger of our times a more balanced and a more humane world for positive and purposeful peace.

Prime Minister, to you personally and through you to the British people, we give our warm good wishes.

SPEECH BY DR. BAL RAM JAKHAR, SPEAKER, LOK SABHA AND PRESIDENT OF THE INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

It gives me great pleasure to join my esteemed colleague, the Vice-President and Chairman, Rajya Sabha and Madam Prime Minister in extending to your Excellency, on my own behalf and on behalf of the Members of our Parliament a hearty welcome to this country. May I express our thanks for your illuminating address, vibrant with such endearing friendliness and refreshing originality. We very much appreciate the warm sentiments expressed by you for our country and our people. Should I not, in this context, refer to the genuine regard we, on our part, have and the value we attach to your remarkable political institutions and traditions, which have served as a model and inspiration to so many countries within and outside the Commonwealth?

May I recall that the peaceful transfer of power in India in this historic Central Hall in 1947—thirty four years ago— was a unique event of worldwide significance? It presaged and gave impetus to the political emancipation of many other subject-countries in different parts of the world—the latest being Zimbabwe. More striking was the manner in which it was achieved which demonstrated that, given goodwill, sincerity of purpose and willingness to understand and accommodate one another's point of view, the most difficult problems between nations can be solved by friendly, peaceful negotiations, leaving behind no trace of bitterness.

It is a matter of immense satisfaction to all of us that the spirit of understanding and accommodation, mutual trust and goodwill, which marked the beginning of the new phase of Indo-British relations over three

decades ago, has remained unsullied by the vicissitudes of international relations and provides a firm foundation for enduring friendship between our two countries. Membership of the Commonwealth, with its accent on mutual consultation and closer cultural and economic ties, has also, in its own way, contributed greatly towards sustaining the links between our two countries.

Over the years, Indo-British cooperation in the economic, cultural and technical fields has grown in depth and magnitude. Britain has made a substantial contribution to our developmental efforts to provide a better quality of life to our people. The Durgapur Steel Plant, Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, Naharkatia Fertilizers, Hindustan Cables, are some of the tangible manifestations of Indo-British collaboration. British economic and technical assistance for several of our ongoing industrial, power, and other projects has helped our country significantly in its endeavours to build a strong and more diversified industrial infrastructure, so vital for steady, all-round socioeconomic development. Britain also happens to be one of our major trading partners and the largest single foreign investor in our country.

We are sure that Your Excellency's present visit and your discussions with the leaders of our Government will lead to further strengthening the traditional bonds of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and to closer appreciation of one another's point of view on matters and issues of common concern. It is a happy and fortunate coincidence that both our countries presently happen to have at the helm of affairs Prime Ministers who are not only outstanding leaders, but also gifted, as women often are,—by some kind of a special dispensation, it seems,—with a surer and clearer grasp of reality, which makes all the difference between the so-called down-to-earth politics and great statesmanship which is no less realistic because of its larger and more farsighted concerns.

With these words, may I again thank Your Excellency for joining us today and for your Address, and convey to you—and through you to the Members of Parliament and the great people of your country—the warm hearted greetings of our own Members of Parliament and the millions of our fellow countrymen whom they represent.

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

Spring meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary union: The Spring Meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Union were held in Manila (Philippines) from 21 to 25 April, 1981. The Indian Delegation to the said meetings was led by Shri Shiv Shankar, Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs and consisted of Prof. Madhu Dandavate, M.P., Shri P. N. Sukul, M.P. and Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Addl. Secretary (now Secretary-General) Rajya Sabha and Secretary to the Delegation. The Indian Delegates also attended the meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council held there.

The following subjects were discussed at the Study Committee Meetings in Manila:—

1. The participation of Parliaments in international co-operation aimed at attaining the objectives of disarmament and the urgent necessity to activate negotiations on disarmament questions.
2. The relationship between people, Parliament and the Executive; in particular Parliament's control over governmental activity and the ratification and effective application of international instruments in the field of human rights.
3. The energy crisis in the world.
4. The association of the Inter-Parliamentary Union with the work of the United Nations in the International Year of Disabled Persons, in particular the disabled child.
5. Urgent measures for the liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism in the world and the practices and apartheid in Namibia and South Africa, and safeguarding of ethnic minorities.

Meetings of the Association of Secretaries-General of Parliaments: The meetings of the Association of Secretaries-General of Parliaments were

also held in Manila from 21 to 25 April, 1981. From India, Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, (then Additional Secretary), Rajya Sabha attended the meetings.

Sixth Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers: The Sixth Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers was held in Ottawa (Canada) from 23 to 25 April, 1981. From India, Shri Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shyam Lal Yadav, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha and Shri S. L. Seth, Deputy Director, Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Conference. The subjects discussed at the Conference were: "The Speaker's control of debate", "Procedural innovations", "The Speaker's control of the question period", "The sub-judice rule"; and "The Speaker and party politics".

Meetings of the Executive Committee of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association: Meetings of the Executive Committee of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association were held in Hong Kong from 4 to 8 May, 1981. Shri Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha attended the meetings as Regional Representative for Asia.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS FROM ABROAD

Egyptian Parliamentary Delegation: In response to an invitation from India, an 8-member Egyptian Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Mohamed Abdal Hamid Radwan, Deputy Speaker of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt visited India in April-May, 1981. The Delegation called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha on 30 April, 1981, and on the same day the Speaker, Lok Sabha hosted a dinner party in honour of the visiting Delegation. A meeting between the delegation and Members of Parliament was also held on that day.

Besides seeing places in and around Delhi, the delegates visited Faridabad and Agra.

Romanian Parliamentary Delegation: In response to an invitation from India, a 5-member Romanian Parliamentary Delegation led by H. E. Mr. Iosif Szasz, Alternate Member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Vice-President of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania, visited India in May, 1981. The Delegation called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha on 12 May, 1981 and on the same day the Speaker hosted a dinner party in their honour. A meeting between the Delegation and Members of Parliament was also arranged on that day.

Besides seeing places in and around Delhi, the delegates also visited Agra and Bombay.

Colombian Parliamentary Delegation: In response to an invitation from India, a 6-member Colombian Parliamentary Delegation led by H. E. Mr. Hernande Turbay, President of the chamber of Representatives of Colombia visited India in May, 1981.

The Delegation called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha on 16 May, 1981, who hosted a dinner party in their honour on the same day. A meeting between the delegation and Members of Parliament was also held on that day.

Besides seeing places in and around Delhi, the delegates visited Agra.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

During the period 1 April—31 May, 1981, the following Programmes/Courses/Study Visits were organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training:

Seminar on "Legislature and Planning": A Seminar on "Legislature and Planning" was held under the joint auspices of the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training and the Indian Parliamentary Group on April 25 and 26, 1981 in Parliament House Annexe. Besides Members of Parliament and of the Indian Parliamentary Group, representatives from the State Legislatures also attended and participated in the Seminar.

The Seminar was attended by 59 Members of Parliament, 43 Members of State Legislatures and 10 Associate Members of the Indian Parliamentary Group.

The following were the panel speakers:

1. Smt. Sheila Kaul, Minister of State for Education.
2. Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra, M.P.
3. Prof. Ramlal Parikh, M.P.

Besides the three panel speakers, 12 Members of Parliament, one Associate Member of the Indian Parliamentary Group and 30 Members of State Legislatures participated in the Seminar.

Third Appreciation Course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures for Probationers of (i) The Indian Defence Accounts Service; and (ii) The Indian Civil Accounts Service: The Third Appreciation Course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures for Probationers of (i) The Indian Defence Accounts Service; and (ii) the Indian Civil Accounts Service was organised from April 28—May 2, 1981. The five-day Course was attended by 10 Probationers. Besides, the Question-Answer Session, presided over by Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy, Secretary, Lok Sabha, there were 13 talks on the various important aspects of the working of Parliament. The course

commenced with the inaugural lecture on "Parliament in the Indian Polity" by Prof. H. N. Mukerjee, Hony. Adviser, Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training. Shri Gulsher Ahmed, M.P. and Chairman, Joint Committee on Office of Profit spoke to the Probationers on "Parliamentary Privileges". The participants were also addressed by senior officers of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats and the Government of India.

Third Appreciation Course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures for the Probationers of (i) the Indian Postal Service; and (ii) the P. and T. Accounts and Finance Service: A five-day Appreciation Course—third in the series—for the Probationers of (i) the Indian Postal Service; and (ii) the P & T Accounts and Finance Service was held from May 26 to 30, 1981. Thirty-two Probationers (twenty-six from the Indian Postal Service and six from the P & T Accounts and Finance Service), participated.

The Course was inaugurated by Shri C. M. Stephen, Minister of Communications, with his opening talk on "Parliament in the Indian Polity". In addition to the Question-Answer Session, which was presided over by Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy, Secretary, Lok Sabha, there were 11 talks on different aspects of Parliamentary Processes and Procedures. Prof. H. N. Mukerjee, Hony. Adviser, Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, addressed the participants on "Evolution of India's Parliamentary Institutions *vis-a-vis* Indian National Movement". "Role of Parliament in Monitoring the Performance of Postal Service as a Public Utility" was the theme of talk delivered by Shri S. K. Ghose, Secretary, Ministry of Communications and Chairman, P & T Board. Senior Officers of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha Secretariats and the Government of India also spoke to the participants.

Attachment Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials: A two-week Attachment Programme, under the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP), was organised, from April 6--18, 1981, for the three Security Officers of the National Assembly of Zambia: Mr. Philbert Chinjamba, Senior Superintendent, Mr. Preston Chelu, Inspetcor and Mr. Thomson Zimba, Inspector—to familiarise them with the security arrangements in the Parliament House Estate. The three trainee-officers were attached to the Watch & Ward Service of the Lok Sabha Secretariat for purposes of intensive training.

In-Service Training Course for Officers of Parliament Secretariats: A Training Course for Junior Library Attendants, Record Sorters, etc., was organised from May 19--June 5, 1981. It was attended by 15 participants.

Attachment Programmes for State Legislature Secretariat Officials:
The Bureau arranged the following Attachment Programmes for the officers coming from the various State Legislature Secretariats:

Period of Attachment	Official(s)	Field of Study
April 27—May 16, 1981	Officials of the Orissa Legislative Assembly Secretariat :	Legislative matters (including Committee's other than the Financial Committees).
	1. Shri S. K. Patnaik, Assistant Secretary.	
	2. Shri H.P. Mishra, Section Officer.	
	3. Shri J. P. Mishra, Grade I Assistant	
	4. Shri B. Samantaray, Grade I Assistant.	
April, 27-28, 1981	Shri V. Verma, Deputy Secretary, Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat.	(i) Watch and Ward Organization. (ii) Paper laid on the Table. (iii) Research and Reference Organization.
May 19—June 6, 1981	Officials of the Orissa Legislative Assembly Secretariat :	Financial Committees and the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes.
	1. Shri Sadashiva Dash, Section Officer	
	2. Shri Dinakrushna Patnaik, Section Officer	
	3. Shri K.D. Pillai, Grade I Assistant	
	4. Shri K. C. Nayak, Grade I Assistant	

Period of Attachment	Official(s)	Field of Supply
May 27-29, 1981	Officials of the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat :	(i) Parliamentary Questions
	1. Shri I.D. Sood, Under Secretary	(ii) Government Assurances
	2. Shri Gobind Ram Thakur, Senior Assistant	

Study visits: The Bureau also organised one day Study visits for the following:

- (i) Participants in the 19th Advanced Course on Management Services conducted by the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM), Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
[8 April, 1981]
- (ii) Participants in the 55th Assistants (Refreshers) Course conducted by the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM), Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
[21 April, 1981]
- (iii) A group of scholars undergoing a Refresher Course in Communication conducted by the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi.
[22 April, 1981]
- (iv) Participants in the 78th Assistant (Direct Recruits) Course conducted by the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM), Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
[4 May, 1981]
- (v) A group of students of the Department of Journalism and Mass Communication, Punjabi University, Patiala.
[5 May, 1981]

(vi) *Participants in the 79th Assistants (Direct Recruits) Course conducted by the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM), Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.*

[5 May, 1981]

(vii) *A group of students (accompanied by three teachers) of Guru Harkrishan Public School, New Delhi.*

[8 May, 1981]

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

LOK SABHA

Certain Observations made about a member (Minister) in the other House by the Chairman: On 27 March, 1981, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, Professor Madhu Dandavate and Shri Mani Ram Bagri, members, gave separate notices of a question of privilege against the Minister of State in the Department of Science and Technology (Shri C. P. N. Singh) regarding certain observations made about him by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha on the previous day in that House¹. The Chairman, Rajya Sabha, while giving his ruling on a question of privilege against Shri C. P. N. Singh, raised by some members of Rajya Sabha, had observed, *inter alia*, as follows:—

“Hon. Members will recall that I had sent a matter of privilege raised by Shri Era Sezhiyan and Shrimati Margaret Alva against Shri C. P. N. Singh, Minister of State for Defence, to the Committee of Privileges. They will also recall that Shrimati Alva on 12-8-1980 made a statement alleging certain things against the Minister. The gist of it was his dealings with one Michele. . . Shri Singh asked for an opportunity to give a personal explanation and in his explanation included a counter-charge against Shrimati Alva for which he said he had evidence in his possession. His allegation was that Shrimati Alva had herself tried first to get in touch with Michele on phone in London and later he had a telephone conversation with her from London on her return to New Delhi. . . . The privilege motion followed on the ground that the Minister had deliberately made a misleading statement about Shrimati Alva's attempt to ring up Michele in London and a challenge was thrown that he should substantiate the truth of his statement that he had evidence in his possession”. . . .

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¹. For a fuller summary of the case, see p. 169 post.

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"I referred a special issue to the privilege committee for a finding, because the Minister is not a Member of this House but of the Lok Sabha and if the finding was adverse to the Minister, I would have had to consider the next step. The issue I raised was:

'Is the statement made by the Minister in the House supported by the evidence or not or was it a misleading statement?'

* * * *

"The finding of the Privilege Committee is that Shri Singh made his statement on the strength of a document in his possession, which I find is a letter from Michele, and that he did not deliberately make a statement in the House which he knew or had reason to believe was misleading."

* * * *

"I am also of opinion, on an examination of dates, etc., that Shrimati Alva's statement is absolutely truthful and there is no stain on her integrity. The Committee has also given the same finding. I also agree that the Minister himself was misled by Mr. Michele and should not have made this countercharge on such doubtful evidence".

On 27 March when the members sought to raise the matter in the House, the Speaker (Shri Bal Ram Jakhar) observed as follows:

"I have carefully gone through the proceedings of Rajya Sabha. If the recommendations of the Committee of Privileges of Rajya Sabha and the observations of the Chairman of the other House are read together, it is clear that the Minister was found to have the evidence on the basis of which he had chosen to make the statement in the other House. The matter may be allowed to rest with that and need not be pursued further".

Directions by a Minister to the departments under his Ministry to supply briefs to Ruling Party members: On 3 March, 1981, the Speaker (Shri Bal Ram Jakhar) informed the House that he had received in the morning several notices drawing attention to the Press reports appearing in the day's newspapers to the effect that the Home Minister was reported to have given directions for some briefs to be provided to some Members of the Ruling Party through the Party Office. This matter caused him concern and he took it up immediately with the Government. The Home Minister in his reply, which was self-explanatory, had stated as follows:

"On receipt of a letter from Shri Prakash Mehrotra, Secretary, Congress (I), dated the 9th February, 1981 asking for supply of background material for the use of Members on issues concerning my Ministry likely to come up in the Parliament, I had issued instructions to the Departments under my Ministry for necessary action in the matter.

At that time I had thought that this would enable the Hon'ble Members to make useful contribution to discussions and debates

in the Parliament on those issues. As a matter of fact, if a similar request had been received from the Opposition parties I might have given the same directions to the Departments.

However, on careful consideration of the matter I found that this would lead to complications. Accordingly, I have since withdrawn these instructions. I may add that no such material has been supplied so far. Anticipating that the hon. Members may raise the issue consequent upon a news item appearing in a section of the Press, I am bringing these facts to your kind notice”.

The Speaker then observed that he need hardly stress that in such matters which effect the interest of Members, every care should be taken to see that Parliamentary conventions were duly observed.

The matter was, thereafter, closed.

Alleged ill-treatment meted out to a member while under arrest : On 11 July, 1980, the Speaker (Shri Bal Ram Jakhar) informed² the House that he had received a letter from Shri George Farnandes the previous day, enclosing therewith a letter from Shri Rashced Masood, another Member of the House, regarding the treatment meted out to him while under arrest at Baghpat (U.P.). The matter was immediately referred to the Minister of Home Affairs for a factual note.

On 15 July, the Speaker referring to the question of privilege invited³ attention of members to a similar case of Shri N. M. Ramalingam who had alleged before the House in May 1979 that he had been beaten up by the Delhi Police and not given proper medical aid. The Member had then asked the Speaker to protect the rights and privileges of the Members and, at the same time, direct the Government to hold a judicial inquiry in this regard. This was followed up on the same day by a notice of question of privilege given by Shri Vasant Sathe, M.P., under Rule 222. The Speaker observed that his distinguished predecessor Mr. Speaker Hegde had made the following observations on the matter :—

“There are two versions about the incident that took place on the 1st of May—one given by the Home Minister and another given by Shri Ramalingam. It is not the version of Shri Ramalingam that any harm was done to him when he was discharging any duty or function *qua* Member of Parliament. In cases like these recourse should be had to Courts of Law. No question of privilege arises. This position is well settled. No consent.”

The Speaker ruled that in the light of the above observations, there was no question of privilege arising in the matter or consent being given under Rule 222.

² L.S. Deb., 11 July, 1980, c 250.

³ L.S. Deb., 15 July 1980, c. 512.

RAJYA SABHA

Alleged misreporting of the proceedings of the House by a newspaper : On 18 March, 1981, the Deputy Chairman (Shri Shyam Lal Yadav) informed the House that on 24 February, 1981, Dr. Bhai Mahavir had given notice of a question of privilege against the Editor of the *National Herald* for misreporting his speech in the Rajya Sabha made on the previous day while initiating a Calling Attention Notice on the news item captioned 'Opposition Blocks Proceedings'. As per usual practice, on the Chairman's direction the matter was referred to the Editor of the newspaper enquiring from him what he had to say in that regard. The Editor in his letter of 4 March, 1981 stated that the news item was published in good faith and that his intention was neither to misreport nor to present Dr. Bhai Mahavir in any unfavourable light. The Editor had also expressed regrets for. As was customary in such cases, the Editor was asked to publish a suitable correction in his paper and this had since been done on the front page in the issue of the *National Herald* of 13 March, 1981. The Chairman observed that in view of the correction and expression of regret for the error, the matter might be treated as closed. He, however, observed that the press should be more careful in reporting the proceedings of the House and also that they should promptly offer their comments on privilege matter referred to them. In the instant case some delay had taken place.

Refusal of permission by an officer of a State Government to some newspapers to publish a detailed report of proceedings of the House : On 2 March, 1981, the Chairman (Shri M. Hidayatullah) informed the House that a largely signed notice of breach of privilege had been pending before him against the Director of Information and Public Relations, Government of Assam, for refusal to permit some daily newspapers to publish a detailed report of the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha of 24 December, 1980, arising from the mass satyagraha on the issue of foreigners. According to the Members, only brief reports of the discussion were published by some of the daily newspapers and they were anxious to publish a detailed account, but under the law in Assam, the report had to be submitted to the Director of Information and Public Relations. The said officer did not permit a second publication on the ground that the report of the Agency had already been published. This was said to raise a question of privilege as it amounted to obstruction in the discharge of the duties of a Member.

Giving his ruling in the matter, the Chairman observed :

"There is no question of obstruction of any kind so far as our Members are concerned. The House had not ordered publication; nor is it the right of the Members to insist on publication. Article 361A of the Constitution, however, by implication allows

substantially true reports of any proceedings of Parliament to be published without any adverse consequences to the newspaper.

The question whether the non-publication of proceedings of Parliament amounts to breach of privilege may be answered at once in the negative.

The question, however, remains whether there can be a ban by legislation or by executive fiat on any such publication. This is an important question which may some day be necessary to consider. Proceedings in the House are public property unless the House decides to the contrary. No executive fiat can issue to newspapers without authority of law. Proceedings which are open to the public, must necessarily be open to the newspapers to report. The newspapers are the eyes and ears of the public not present in the House. Unless the House puts a ban, the newspapers must be held to have the right to reproduce fairly and faithfully and accurately the proceedings or any part thereof without let or hindrance from any person not authorised by the House or by any law. The newspapers may not misrepresent by editing, adding or unfairly omitting to give a totally wrong impression.

In the present case, however, the question does not arise because what happened is this: The Report sought to be published begins by saying: "New Delhi, Dec. 25—In reply to a Calling Attention notice on the Assam situation in the Rajya Sabha yesterday (agency report already published) the Home Minister, Shri Zail Singh, have a resume of the various talks. . . . and it goes on. In the margin there is a note in relation to the observation in brackets—which I read again—agency report already published 'so not to be reported'. This is signed by someone 'for' Director. There is room to think that the remark was made bonafide and was induced by the words in brackets. Therefore, I do not think any question of privilege arises."

The matter was, thereafter, closed.

Certain allegations against a member made by a Minister who was a member of the other House: On 6 August, 1980, Shrimati Margaret Alva, a member, while speaking on "The Working of the Ministry of External Affairs" stated,⁴ *inter alia*, as follows:

"We have really been known . . . for our positive support to the freedom fighters, particularly in South Africa. I would here like to say that during the Janata regime I had in this House raised the question of the sale of the Centurian Tanks which had been sold as scrap and which ultimately found their way to South Africa with Indian markings and which did create a very bitter impression among our friends there. I have just come back from

⁴ R.S. Deb., 6 August 1980. c. 297.

London, and what I heard there shocked me. The same Mr. W. R. M. Michele who is an agent for arms supplied to the Pentagon as well as the racist regime in South Africa—I could give you his address—it is: 30, Milners Street in London. He is receiving here a V.I.P. treatment, I am told, to negotiate purchase of 200 more Centurian Tanks from the present Government.”

On 18 August, 1980, Shrimati Alva, while making a statement regarding “Alleged Deal for Sale of Spare Parts of the Centurian Tanks”, stated *inter alia*, as follows:

“... The spare parts deal has been rushed through by the Government under the directions of the Minister of State for Defence Production... There have been objections from the Army Headquarters. I also want to point out that the Ministry of External Affairs which is normally consulted in these matters, has not been consulted... And here I would like to say before this House that this Mr. Michele whom I had named in this House, has been ringing me up frantically from London for the last week trying to tell me that I should not create problems for him and that he is a very good and honest man, not an agent of the Pentagon as I had said.”

On 17 November, 1980, the Minister of State in the Department of Science and Technology (Shri C. P. N. Singh), a member of Lok Sabha, made a personal explanation in the House, refuting the allegations made against him by Shrimati Alva and stated, *inter alia*, as follows:—

“In her statement Smt. Margaret Alva had asserted that Mr. Michele had been ringing her up frantically from London during the preceding week requesting her not to create problems for him. Sir, I have evidence to show that Smt. Margaret Alva had taken the initiative of calling him up during her visit to London sometime in the end of July or early August 1980. Since Mr. Michele was abroad, she had left a message asking him to contact her on her return to India. I am not sure as to why an hon. Member of this House should have taken this initiative. I leave it to the hon. Members to draw the inference.”

On 20 November, 1980, Shrimati Margaret Alva, referring to the statement of the Minister *inter alia* said as follows:—

“I wish to say in reply that I categorically deny this allegation as being untrue aimed at deliberately misleading the House and bringing me into disrepute. It is calculated at questioning my integrity and conduct as a Member of this House. And I may add, Sir, that I retain my right to go to the Privileges Committee on this.”

Subsequently, several members demanded that the matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges. The Chairman (Shri M. Hidayatullah) observed, *inter alia*, as follows:—

“The point is you move me in that behalf. I will first ask the Minister about the evidence in his possession and then decide. . . .

“I have to protect the honour of everyone of you. I have to protect the honour of Mrs. Alva if there is any aspersion on her integrity. I have to protect the integrity of the Minister equally—all without any favour to anybody. I shall go into this and decide.”

On 15 December, 1980, when Shri P. Ramamurti, a member, sought to raise the matter in the House, the Chairman observed, *inter alia*, as follows :—

“The nature of the probe has been communicated to Mr. Sozhiyan and Mrs. Alva by me and the question is pending, how to give effect to the contradictory statements between the Minister and Mrs. Alva. . . .because, whichever way one looks at it, one of them would be found to be misleading the House. Now that this contradiction has arisen, I am going through it very carefully.”

On 26 March, 1981, the Chairman referring to the matter in the House observed that normally there was no counter-personal explanation after the first; otherwise a matter would have no end. But as the Minister had indulged in a counter-charge, Shrimati Alva was allowed to contradict him. The privilege motion followed on the ground that the Minister had deliberately made a misleading statement about Shrimati Alva's attempt to ring up Michele in London and a challenge was thrown that he should substantiate the truth of his statement that he had evidence in his possession.

The Chairman observed that he had assured the House on 20 November, 1980, that he would first ask the Minister about the evidence in his possession and then decide what to do because he had to protect the honour of every one of the members and he had to protect Shrimati Alva's fair name, if there was any aspersion on her integrity and he had to protect the Minister also. He had referred a special issue to the privileges Committee for a finding because the Minister was not a Member of the House but of the Lok Sabha and if the finding was adverse to the Minister, he would have had to consider the next step. The issue he raised was :

‘Is the statement made by the Minister in the House supported by the evidence or not or was it a misleading statement?’

The Chairman further observed that the Privileges Committee had sent its finding after considering the matter on 13 January, 6 February, and 6, 13 and 17 March, 1981. The finding of the Committee was that Shri Singh made his statement on the strength of a document in his possession, (a letter from Michele) and that he did not deliberately make any statement

in the House which he knew or had reason to believe to be misleading. The Committee had also observed that there was no reason whatever to disbelieve Shrimati Alva's statement made in the House on 20 November, 1980 denying that she ever tried to contact Mr. Michele either in London or in India. The Committee, therefore, suggested that the matter be allowed to rest there and be not pursued.

Giving his ruling on the question of privilege, the Chairman observed :

"I have personally and independently looked into this matter carefully and I have reached the same conclusions. It is a pity that when I allowed the personal explanation of the Minister, I took it on trust; otherwise I would not have allowed him to stray into a counter allegation against the Hon'ble Member. I have read the transcript of the tapes. There is nothing at all in them to prove that Shrimati Alva rang up Mr. Michele in London. If anybody is to be blamed, it is Michele and I think the Minister should not have placed implicit trust in what he said. I am also of opinion, on an examination of dates, etc., that Shrimati Alva's statement is absolutely truthful and there is no stain on her integrity. The Committee has also given the same finding. I also agree that the Minister himself was misled by Mr. Michele and should not have made this counter-charge on such doubtful evidence."

With these observations, which protect the fair name and integrity of Shrimati Alva, I treat this matter as closed."

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Obstructing the entry of members into the House by some other members : On 29 September, 1980, the Deputy Speaker informed the House, *inter alia*, that Sarvashri S. Alwar Das, Sreenivassa Rao, Nallaparaddi Sreenivasul Reddi and some other members had given notice of motions of privilege against the members of the opposition parties alleging that they had been prevented from entering the House by their picketing at the gates of the Legislative Assembly and physically preventing the members from entering the precincts of the House. It was also alleged that the opposition members later entered the Assembly Hall, occupied the well of the House and raised slogans obstructing the House from transacting business on 24 September, 1980.

On 26 September, 1980, the Deputy Speaker observed, he had permitted Shri S. Alwar Das and other members who gave notice of the privilege motion and also Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, Shri P. Sundarayya and some other opposition leaders against whom the privilege motion was given, to explain their point of view for and against the motion to enable him to come to a decision in the matter of admissibility or otherwise of the motion.

After hearing the views of both the sides, the Deputy Speaker observed as follows :

“The series of incidents that had taken place, I am constrained to remark, are most unfortunate. I may mention here that non-violent protests by Members like sit-in strikes in the House are not matters involving breach of privilege as has been consistently held in Lok Sabha and other State Legislatures. But I appeal to the members that protests or sit-in strikes inside the House will not be conducive to the dignity of the House. Having taken into consideration the plea of the opposition leaders that it was not their intention to prevent the ruling party members from discharging their duties or to show any disrespect to the House. I rule out that there is no case of breach of privilege.

I may here recall that this House is conducting its business in a very dignified manner hitherto. It may not be out of place if I made a fervent appeal to all the Members of the House to conduct themselves in such a way in future also to enhance the dignity of the House and maintain the high standards which the Assembly is entitled to expect of its members.”

The matter was, thereafter, closed.

*Court Summons during sittings of the House:** Shri Ch. Parasurama Naidu and some members gave notice of a question of privilege against the Sub-Judge, Parvathipuram alleging that Shri Parasurama Naidu had been asked to appear as a witness before the sub Court on 12 March, 1981 by the sub-Judge, Parathipuram in spite of the member's request that his attendance as a member of the House in the Assembly took precedence over all other obligations and that the House had the paramount right, and prior claim, to the attendance and service of its members and hence the sub-Judge, Parathipuram had committed breach of privilege.

In his ruling the Speaker cited a case of the Madras Legislative Assembly where a member sought to raise a question of privilege that he had been served with a subpoena to attend a court as a witness when the Assembly was in session. The Chair then took the pleasure of the House whether it would give leave to the member to attend the court as a witness or not. On the House not agreeing the Chair observed that the member could claim privilege and remain in the House.

The Speaker therefor observed:

“In view of clear precedents on the matter, I am informing Shri Ch. Parasurama Naidu, M.L.A., with the approval of the House not to attend as a witness in the sub-court. Parvathipuram during this Assembly session. Meanwhile, I am directing the Secretary to send a copy of the privilege motion to Registrar, High

*Contributed by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

Court and obtain through him from sub-Judge, Subordinate Court, Parvathipuram what he has to say on the privilege motion before deciding the admissibility or otherwise of the privilege motion."

*Ministers holding *meeting in members' Constituencies without giving them advance notice:* Sarvashri G. Latchanna, Jaipal Reddy, Venkaiah Naidu and Sobhanadreeswara Rao gave notice under rule 168 raising a question of privilege against the Minister for Revenue for holding a meeting in Udayagiri Panchayat Samithi to discuss the drought situation without inviting in time Shri Venkaiah Naidu, the local M.L.A., thereby giving an impression to the people that Shri Venkaiah Naidu was not interested in discussing the drought situation in the area. The minister had thus committed a breach of privilege against the Member.

Giving his ruling on the question of privilege, the Speaker observed that breach of privilege arose when a Member was prevented from discharging his duties as a Member of the Legislative Assembly. He further observed that Members of the Legislature by virtue of their membership had become Members of Railway Zonal Users Committees, Presiding Members of the Panchayat Samithis and such other public bodies or Committees from time to time. The duties performed by Members of the Assembly in the capacity as Presiding Member of Panchayat Samithis or as Members of Railway Users Consultative Committee were distinct from the duties of the Members of the Assembly while discharging their duties connected with the business of the House. A Member of the Assembly going in the capacity as a Presiding Member of the Panchayat Samithi if prevented from going to the Samithi by others cannot claim any privilege of the Member of the Assembly.

The Speaker added that a Member of the Assembly had got certain duties to discharge as Member of the House in the actual transaction of the Business of the House and for performing such duties, he had certain privileges provided in the Constitution and Rules of Procedure of the Assembly. A breach of privilege of the Member occurred only when it concerned his character and conduct in his Capacity as Member of the House and must be based on matters arising in the actual transaction of the business of the House. Hence there appeared to be no *prima-facie* case of breach of privilege. Even though there was no breach of privilege, it appeared to be a matter of propriety for a Minister to inform the local legislator of the constituency in which the Minister proposed to tour well in advance so that the concerned Legislator might have ample opportunity to participate in the public function.

*Ibid.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Alleged conspiracy to loot forest wealth of Government: On 27 March, 1981, Shri Puttaswamy Gowda and Shri A.K. Subbiah sent a notice of breach of privilege alleging that Shri Made Gowda, Minister for Forest, while intervening in the general discussions on the budget on the previous day had deliberately misled the House in order to favour private individuals who were claiming absolute ownership not only of certain lands but also of the timber standing thereon. The question whether these lands were Jamma Malai lands was under litigation in courts of law.

The admissibility of the notice was extensively discussed by the Council on 30 March, 1981. During the discussion, Shri Subbiah maintained that the said lands did not belong to Forest Department and produced extracts from the register of mutations of the concerned village Chelavara in Coorg district covering the disputed survey members to prove that the disputed lands were actually Jamma Malai lands.

The Minister defending himself stated that he had never attempted to deliberately mislead the House. He had in fact relied on a book entitled '*Working plan for the Ghat Forest of Coorg*' for the year 1954—74 written by the Working Plan Officer, Coorg which did not include the survey numbers in question in the list of Jamma Malai lands.

On 2 April 1981, in his ruling on the question of privilege the Chairman briefly traced the course of events that led to the notice of breach of privilege. Explaining what Jamma Malai meant in the District of Coorg, he observed that these were lands located over and around the Western Ghats and consisted of valuable forest wealth. Since cardamum was grown on a large scale in these areas, the Hills were called cardamum Hills or Jamma Malai. The lands were owned by the Government which leased them to private parties to raise cardamum crop. The lessees did not obtain proprietary interest in the land and their rights were restricted to cultivate cardamum. They had no right to the other forest wealth in the Jamma Malai.

The Chairman then ruled as follows:

"I have given the most anxious and careful consideration to the facts, documents and arguments in connection with this case. The only question I am called upon to decide is whether the statement of the Minister for Forest that the disputed lands were not Jamma Malai lands would amount to breach of privilege of this House. The Minister repeatedly stressed the point that the disputed lands were not Jamma Malai lands on the basis of the records available to him in the Forest Department. Obviously,

*Contributed by the Karnataka Legislative Council Secretariat.

he had no knowledge of the status of the lands from the records of other departments and in the circumstances I hold that Shri Subbiah has not established beyond doubt his allegation that the Minister knowingly and deliberately misled this House. As to whether the lands in question are Jamma Malai lands or not are matters to be decided by courts of law and I am not competent to pronounce on those matters. I would not like to say anything further since the matter is *sub judice*. With these remarks, I decline consent to the notice of privilege and the matter is treated as closed."

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Behaviour of Officers and Visitors in the Galleries: On 20 February, 1981, when the Governor came to Vidhan Sabha Bhawan to address the members of the Vidhan Sabha and entered the Chamber, all the members and visitors stood up as a mark of respect to the Governor but the Government officers, sitting in the Official Gallery, did not stand and continued sitting in their seats. This was objected to by the leader of the Opposition who raised the matter in the form of a question of breach of privilege. Giving his ruling in the matter, the Speaker observed that according to the orders issued by him under Rule 303 of the Rules of Procedure of the Vidhan Sabha, every officer after entry in the Official Gallery is restricted from making any movement or any sort of demonstration which might cause disturbance in the proceedings of the House. They were supposed to sit silently in their seats till the adjournment of the House and unlike the members the officers and the visitors could neither take part in the proceedings of the House nor clap or make any demonstration in the House. If they did so, they might be held guilty of committing contempt of the House.

The Speaker did not allow the matter to be raised as a breach of parliamentary privilege but observed that on such solemn occasions it was desirable that courtesy should be shown by the officers sitting in the official gallery by standing up when the Governor came to the House to address the members.

Order of Demands for Grants: On 27 March 1981, two members of the House gave a notice of question of privilege against the Leader of the House for making a change in the order of Demands for Grants as recommended by the Public Accounts Committee. The Speaker referring to rule 143 of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly held that the advice of the Public Accounts Committee was in the form of a recommendation and it was not obligatory for the Leader of the House to

*Contributed by the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

accept the same and that the Leader of the House might change the order of Demands for Grants as suggested by the PAC.

On a request made on 28 March for reconsideration of his ruling on the point, the Speaker maintained his earlier ruling but referred the matter to the Rules Committee to see whether any amendment was necessary in Rule 143.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

Statement by a Minister who has resigned: On 20 March, 1981, some Members made submissions regarding the press reports about the resignation of the Union Minister of Civil Supplies (Shri V. C. Shukla) from the Cabinet during the session and demanded that he might make a statement to explain the reasons therefor. The Speaker, thereupon, observed that it was not obligatory for a Minister to make a statement in the event of his resignation. The Chair also had no authority to compel him to do so. When a Member (Shri George Fernandes) referred to newspaper reports that the Prime Minister had asked the Minister concerned to resign and urged that the Prime Minister be asked to make a statement, following the principle of collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers, the Speaker observed that it was the prerogative of the Prime Minister to drop any Minister.

Making allegatory remarks without prior intimation to the Chair: On 2 April, 1981 in the course of the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers, when a Member, (Shri Harikesh Bahadur) made an allegation that the contract to 'Thal Vaishet' was being given to an Italian firm for some consideration, another Member (Shri G. M. Banatwalla) rose on a point of order to submit that it was a very general statement and that it was defamatory and incriminatory in character and should not, therefore, be allowed. The point of order was upheld by the Chair and the Member (Shri Harikesh Bahadur) withdrew his allegatory remarks.

No-Confidence Motion in the Council of Ministers admissibility of: On 7 May, 1981, immediately after the Speaker informed the House that notices of motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers under Rule 198 had been tabled by eight Members, some Members opposed the

admissibility of the notices mainly on the grounds that the Prime Minister, who was Leader of the House and had to reply to the discussion, was out of the country on a State tour and further that in accordance with the provisions of Rule 338, a motion should not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House had already given a decision in the same session. They stated that during discussions on (i) the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, (ii) Budget for 1981-82 and (iii) on Demands for Grants, Members already had the occasion to criticise the Government. After hearing the arguments of the Members opposing the admissibility of the Motion, the Speaker ruled out the objections observing that there being a specific provision in the Rules for expressing no-confidence in the Council of Ministers, the matter had to be dealt with accordingly. The opportunities available to Members to criticise the Government through amendments, cut motions and on other items of business, like Motion of Thanks on President's Address and Financial Bills did not debar the Members from tabling notices of 'no-confidence' motions in the Council of Ministers. In fact, the Speaker observed, No-confidence Motions had been discussed in the past during the Budget Sessions of 1965, 1968, 1969, 1974 and 1978. As more than 50 Members rose in favour of leave being granted to move the motion, the Speaker declared that leave was granted to move the motion. The motion was discussed on 8 May, 1981 and negatived.

JAMMU & KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Discussion on the Governor's Address when the Governor had resigned and the Governor-designate was yet to take over: During the zero hour a Member (Shri R. K. Kaushal) raised a point of order that the Governor, Shri L. K. Jha having resigned and left the State on 23 February, 1981 and the new Governor-designate, Shri B. K. Nehru, having yet to take over, a constitutional crisis had arisen in the State as there was no Head of State at the moment. Another Member, (Shri A. R. Kabli) desired to know whether it was the outgoing or the incoming Governor who was to be kept in mind by the Members while debating the motion of thanks on the Governor's Address.

As regards the first point, the Speaker drew the attention of the House to Section 28 of the Constitution of the Jammu & Kashmir which *inter alia* stated that the Governor shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term "continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office". Accordingly, the Chair ruled that Shri L. K. Jha continued, in law, to hold the office of the Governor of the State and as such, there was no constitutional crisis.

*Contributed by the J&K Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

About the second point, raised by Shri Kabli, the Speaker observed that while participating in the debate on the Governor's Address, it is the office of the Governor that is to be kept in mind by the Members and not the person holding that office.

Discussion about the miseries of people living in a part of the State under foreign occupation: On 27 March, 1981, a Member, (Shri Bhim Singh) raised a point of order as to whether the Legislative Assembly had the jurisdiction to talk about the people of that part of the State which was under the occupation of Pakistan and whether the House was competent, under the Constitution of the State, to discuss the miseries of the people of that area.

The Hon'ble Speaker ruled as under:—

"I have gone through the relevant provisions in the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir which are reproduced as under:—

.....
Section 48: Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 47, until the area of the State under the occupation of Pakistan ceases to be so occupied and people residing in that area elect their representatives:

(a) twenty-four seats in the Legislative Assembly shall remain vacant and shall not be taken into account or reckoning the total membership of the Assembly; and

(b) the said area shall be excluded in delimiting the territorial constituencies under section 47.

Section 4 of the State Constitution defines the territory of the State as comprising of all the territories which on the fifteenth day of August, 1947, were under the sovereignty or suzerainty of the ruler of the State.

From the aforesaid provisions of the State Constitution it is abundantly clear that the area of the State, presently under occupation of Pakistan, is a part and parcel of the State. Further, 24 seats stand reserved in our legislative Assembly for the people residing in that area. It is true that the area for the purpose of executive and legislative functions is under the actual control of Pakistan but constitutionally and historically the territory is ours and the people residing in that area are our brothers. Line of Actual Control cannot and should not debar us from talking about the well being and discussing the miseries of our brethren in that part of territory. Even on earlier occasions when a part of this State was handed over to China by the Government of Pakistan, and when late Zulfkar Ali Bhutto, once the Prime Minister of Pakistan was executed, this House expressed its views and concern over the happenings in that part of our State and the excesses committed on the people living on that part of State.

In the totality of the circumstances, I have come to this irresistible conclusion that this House has got the jurisdiction to talk about the people of that part of our State, which is under occupation of Pakistan and this House is equally competent to discuss the miseries or whatever facing the people of that area. The Point of order raised by Shri Bhim Singh is disposed of accordingly."

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Preventing the Member to enter the House during the Governor's Address: On the first day of the commencement of session on 27 January, 1981 as soon as the Governor entered the Assembly Chamber to address both the Houses assembled together, a section of the opposition started shouting slogans. The Governor tried to restore order but as the obstruction to the performance of his constitutional duties continued, he ordered that the members engaged in such activities be controlled. Thereupon, the Leader of the Opposition and some other leaders announced their decision to walk out. Some members from the opposition side did not leave the House and continued to obstruct the proceeding. Some of the Members, who had earlier walked out, started coming back to the House to create obstruction and raise slogans. As such, they were ordered to be stopped outside the gate of the Chamber. In this process, the Leader of the Bhartiya Janata Party, who had earlier walked out of the House, was also stopped by a Guard of the House from entering into the Chamber. After the Governor's address when the House met separately, he raised a point of order objecting to the stoppage of his entry into the House and wanted to know as to under whose orders this was done, because, in his view, the Governor could not order the Assembly staff directly. On 5th February, 1981, the Speaker referring *inter alia* to the relevant Articles of the Constitution, decisions of the Presiding Officers of the Central Assembly and Lok Sabha, etc, observed that at the time when the Governor performed his functions under Article 176 of the Constitution to address the House, it was not a meeting of either House and neither the Speaker nor the Chairman presided over the meeting or controlled it. The Rules of Procedure of the House were not applicable on such occasions nor there was any provision in this regard in the Rules. As such, the Governor had the power to exercise control over the members on such occasions to the extent it was necessary for the proper exercise of his constitutional functions to address the House and for this purpose the Officers and staff of the House were bound to obey his orders. The Speaker further ruled that in the circumstances obtaining at the time, it was not improper on the part of the Marshal and his Guards to prevent, alongwith other members, the leader of the Bhartiya Janata Party from re-entering the Chamber. He, however, regretted the inconvenience caused to the Member.

*Contributed by the U.P. Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

Chief Minister as Leader of the House without being its Member: In the State of Uttar Pradesh, the practice in existence is that the Chief Minister is the Leader of the House in the Assembly, even though he is not a member of that House or of either of the Houses. After the general elections of 1980 and revocation of the President's Rule in the State, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh became the Chief Minister though he was not a member of either of the two Houses of the State Legislature but a Member of Parliament. Subsequently, when he was elected to the Upper House of the State Legislature, as per practice, being the Chief Minister, he also became the Leader of the House in the Legislative Assembly.

On 27 January, 1981, a Member raised a point of order in this respect stating that the Chief Minister, being not a Member of the House, could not constitutionally be the Leader of the House and, therefore, the proceedings of the House were not constitutional. The Speaker, thereupon, ruled that the proceedings of the House were quite regular and according to the established convention of the House as well as earlier rulings of the former Speakers on the question. There seemed nothing unconstitutional in the Chief Minister being the Leader of the House, without being its member. He, however, held that the issue was an important one and was worth consideration keeping in view the principles of democratic system and dignity and decorum of the House.

Announcement of policy decisions outside the House when the House was in Session: It had invariably been held by the Presiding Officers in the past that announcement outside the House of policy decisions by the Ministers, when the House was in Session, constituted a breach of propriety and, as such, Members of the Government should make announcement of such decisions in the House first. Accordingly, during the Session, which terminated on 4 April 1981, when the Government sought to make such announcements in the House, a point of order was raised that such statements should be made only after their inclusion in the Agenda. Overruling the objections, the Speaker observed that such announcements by the Government in the House were in conformity with the earlier decisions and that for such policy statements by the Ministers, it was not necessary that these should first be included in the Agenda. He also ruled that the copy of the Statement to be made by the Government must be given first to the Speaker and only after he had permitted, it should be made.

Absence of Ministers during general discussion on the Budget: On 4 February, 1981, when the Leader of the Opposition was called to initiate general discussion on the Budget for 1981-82, Members of the Opposition raised a point of order that during the general discussion on the Budget, the Chief Minister and senior Ministers must be present in the House and the

departmental Secretaries should also be present at their places. Rejecting the point of order, the Speaker observed that so far as the presence of departmental Heads was concerned, the House was not concerned with them as it was the Council of Ministers which was responsible to the House. As regards the presence of Chief Minister and other senior Ministers, he observed that it was desirable that they should be present in the House as far as possible and when the Leader of the Opposition was to make a speech, the presence of the Chief Minister and when the Chief Minister was to make a speech the presence of the Leader of Opposition, was desirable to maintain the dignity and decorum of the House.

Asking Question of public interest: On 3, March, 1981, replying to a Starred Question listed on the Agenda, seeking information about the number of existing Members against whom criminal cases had been filed or are being pursued, the Government answered that the labour, the time and expenditure involved in collecting information to answer this question would be much more in proportion to the benefit accruing from its answer. To this, two objections were raised. The first was that such a question should not have been listed on the Agenda, and the second was that the answer given by the Government was not proper. As regards the first objection, the Speaker observed that such a question had been asked previously and had been listed on the Agenda and therefore, on that precedent, the present question was also admitted and listed on the Agenda. The Speaker, however, expressed the view that in considering whether such an answer to a question was admissible or not, it had to be borne in mind that the answer to such a question was beneficial and in the public interest. If public interest demanded that such a question should be answered, then the amount of expenditure and labour involved in answering it should not come in its way.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS
(1 March to 30 April, 1981)

INDIA

DEVELOPMENT AT THE CENTRE

Resignation by Minister: Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, Union Minister for Civil Supplies, tendered his resignation from the Council of Ministers on 19 March. President, Shri Sanjiva Reddy accepted his resignation on the same day and assigned, on a temporary basis, the charge of the Ministry of Civil Supplies to Rao Birendra Singh, Minister of Agriculture.¹

By-elections to Rajya Sabha: In the by-elections to Rajya Sabha held on 20 March to fill three vacancies from Andhra Pradesh, caused by the resignation of the Chief Minister Shri T. Anjiah and the death of two Members, the Congress (I) Party won all the three seats when their nominees Shri T. Chandrasekhara Reddy, Shri K. V. R. S. Balasubbarao and Shri M. R. Apparao were declared elected unopposed.²

Additional portfolio for Minister: According to a communique issued from Rashtrapati Bhavan, Shri C. P. N. Singh, Minister of State in the Department of Science Technology and Electronics was given additional charge of the Department of Environment with effect from 12 April 1981.³

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Election of Chief Minister to Legislative Assembly: On 16 March, Chief Minister Shri T. Anjiah was elected unopposed to the State Assembly from the Ramayanpet constituency in Medak District.⁴

1. *Statesman*, 20 March, 1981.

2. *Times of India*, 21 March, 1981.

3. *Times of India*, 13 April, 1981.

4. *Hindustan Times*, 17 March, 1981.

New Deputy Speaker: On 27 March, Shri A. Eswar Reddy of the Congress(1) was elected unopposed as Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri K. Prabhakar Reddy.⁵

By-elections: On 6 April, the Congress(I) won two of the three Assembly seats, by-elections to which were held on 5 April. While Shri A. G. Krishna and S. Chandrasekhar were declared elected to the Legislative Assembly from the Ibrahimpatnam and Palair Constituencies respectively, the Chirala Assembly Constituency returned Shri S. Chandramouli of the Janata Party.⁶

JAMMU & KASHMIR

New Deputy Chairman: On 4 April, Shri Ataullah Suhrawardy was elected Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council to fill the vacancy caused by the death, on 14 March, of Shri Ved Prakash.⁷

MAHARASHTRA

Pay hike for Legislators and Ministers: On 23 April, the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly passed five Bills which, *inter alia*, provided that Ministers of Cabinet rank, Ministers of State, Presiding officers of the State Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council and Leaders of the Opposition in both the Houses of the Legislature will draw a higher monthly salary of Rs. 2000 as against Rs. 1400 at present, with effect from 1 April, 1981. Besides, they would also be entitled to a monthly re-embursement of travelling allowance of Rs. 1000 as against the present Rs. 400 and Telephone Allowance of Rs. 450 as against Rs. 200.

The monthly salary of the Deputy Ministers was also increased from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,600.

The Annual Sumptuary Allowance permissible for the Chief Minister was raised from Rs. 1.5 lakhs to 6 lakhs and that for the Assembly Speaker and Council Chairman from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000. The monthly salary of legislators was raised from, Rs. 300 to Rs. 450, who would hereafter be getting a total salary of Rs. 1,300 p.m. (including Salary, Telephone and other allowances) against the existing Rs. 700 p.m. Besides, the legislators were now to be entitled to reimbursement of their travelling expenditure upto 15000 km. anywhere in India against the existing 10,000 km, with his or her spouse and minor children.

⁵. *Times of India*, 28 March, 1981.

⁶. *Hindustan Times*, 7 April, 1981.

⁷. *Statesman*, 15 March and *Times of India*, 5 April, 1981.

The Assembly also passed a Bill raising the minimum pension of legislators from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per month subject to a ceiling of Rs. 600 against the existing Rs. 400.⁹

RAJASTHAN

Election of Deputy Speaker: On 28 March, Shri Ahmed Baksh Sindhi of the Congress(I) was declared elected Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.⁹

UTTAR PRADESH

Higher allowances for legislators: On 4 April, the Legislative Assembly passed the State Legislature (Members' Emoluments and Pension) (Second Emoluments & Pension) Bill 1981, which subsequently became an Act with effect from 14 April, providing for an increase in the Constituency Allowance of legislators from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per month and daily allowance from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40. The Act also provides for a suitable conveyance, purchased and maintained at public expense, for the Leader of the Opposition.

Former legislators, elected in 1946 and 1957, were earlier entitled to draw pension w.e. from 1 January 1981, even though they had not completed 5 years. The rules were revised to provide for payment of pension to such legislators from an earlier date viz. 1 January, 1977. Besides they have also been given the facility of a Roadways Bus Pass.¹⁰

UNION TERRITORIES

DELHI

Postponement of elections: On March 20, elections to the Delhi Metropolitan Council, which had been dissolved on 21 March, 1980, were postponed for a further period of six months. This was the second extension of time—the first time being from 21 September, 1980^{10A}.

New Lt. Governor: Consequent upon the transfer, on 25 March, of Shri Jagmohan to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, Shri S. L. Khurana, former Home Secretary, was appointed as the new Lt. Governor of Delhi. Shri Khurana was sworn in on 30 March.¹¹

⁹. *Times of India (Bombay)*, 24 April, 1981.

⁹. *Hindustan Times*, 29 March, 1981.

¹⁰. Information received from the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

^{10A}. *Hindustan Times*, 21 March 1981

¹¹. *Statesman*, 28 March and *Hindustan Times*, 31 March, 1981.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

New Lt. Governor: On March 30, Shri Jagmohan was sworn in as the new Lt. Governor of the Union territory to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation on 8 January of Col. Pratap Singh Gill.¹²

DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

AFGHANISTAN

Arrest of Minister: The Deputy Agriculture Minister was arrested and the Chief of the Army Staff was dismissed on 20 March in the wake of a purge following discovery of a plot against the Government.¹³

ANGOLA

Cabinet Reshuffle: In a major Cabinet reshuffle on March 20, four Ministers, including the National Political Director were replaced and another seven Deputy Ministers and Secretaries of State were relieved of their posts.¹⁴

ARGENTINA

Imprisonment of former President: On 20 March, Mrs. Maria Estela Peron, former President of the country and widow of the former strongman of Argentina, Mr. Juan Peron whom she had succeeded as President on his death in 1974, was sentenced to eight years imprisonment after a federal judge found her guilty of two charges of embezzlement public funds.¹⁵

New President: On 29 March, General Roberto Viola was sworn in as the new President for a three-year term succeeding General Jorge Rafael, who held the post since the armed forces overthrew the administration of President Mrs. Estela Peron in 1976.¹⁶

BELGIUM

Coalition Government's Resignation: On 31 March, Prime Minister Mr. Wilfried Martens tendered the resignation of his four-party coalition government to King Baudouin, following disagreement among the coalition partners on austerity measures to restore the economy. On 2 April, King Baudouin accepted the resignation and appointed Finance Minister Mr. Mark Eyskens to take over as the new Prime Minister.¹⁷

12. *Hindustan Times*, 9 January and 31 March 1981.

13. *Hindu*, 21 March 1981.

14. *Hindustan Times*, 21 March, 1981.

15. *Statesman*, 22 March, 1981.

16. *Hindustan Times*, 31 March, 1981.

17. *Times of India*, 1 April and *Hindustan Times*, 4 April 1981.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Declaration of Emergency: President David Dacko declared a state of emergency on 20 March and dissolved the Government.¹⁸

CHILE

Extension of Emergency: President Augusto Pinochet, who was sworn in for an eight-year term on 11 March, extended the state of emergency imposed on the country in 1973, for a further period of six months. By a government decree he also assumed the power to order arrests, restrain the right to assembly and freedom of information and prohibit the entry of, or expel from the country, persons propagating doctrine considered contrary to internal security.¹⁹

EGYPT

New Defence Minister: Following the death in an air accident of Defence Minister Lt. General Ahmed Badawi on 2 March, President Anwar Sadat named, on 4 March, Lt. General Mohammed A. Ban Ghazala as the country's new Defence Minister.²⁰

GREAT BRITAIN

Resignation of MPs from Labour Party: Twelve Members of Parliament resigned from the Labour Party on 2 March on the ground that the Party 'had lurched to the left since losing power in the general elections held in March 1979.' The breakaway group led by Mr. Roy Jenkins announced, on 26 March, the launching of a new Social Democratic Party.²¹

MAURITANIA

New Prime Minister: On 27 April, President Mohammed Khouna Ould Haidalla appointed Lt. Col. Muawiya Ould Sayed Ahmed Taya as the new Prime Minister replacing Ahmed Ould Bin Jara, who was appointed Adviser to the President.²²

¹⁸ *Indian Express*, March 21, 1981.

¹⁹ *Hindu*, 13 March 1981.

²⁰ *Statesman*, March 1, 1981.

²¹ *Times of India*, 28 April 1981

²² *Times of India*, 28 April 1981.

PAKISTAN

Dissolution of Political Parties: On 24 March, President Zia-ul-Haq promulgated the "Provisional Constitution Order, 1981" providing *inter-alia* for the dissolution of all political parties not registered with the Election Commission as on 30 September 1979 and forfeiture of their properties and funds. The Order also provided for the appointment of one or more Vice-Presidents and regulating the appointment of the Chief Justice of the country and Chief Justices of the Provinces.²³

Dismissal of Chief Justice: The Chief Justice Anwar-ul-Haq and eight other senior judges were dismissed on 25 March when they refused to take a new oath of office giving President Zia-ul-Haq unfettered freedom to change the country's constitution.²⁴

SOUTH KOREA

Re-election of President: President Chun Doo Hwan was sworn in as Head of State for another seven-years term on 3 March.²⁵

THAILAND

Military Coup: A 'Revolutionary Council' of senior military officers took over the Government in an early morning military *coup* on 1 April, against Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanonda. The loyalist Government troops which continued their efforts to recapture the Thai capital, succeeded in crushing the rebellion on 3 April, when the *coup* leaders surrendered and Prime Minister Gen. Prem was back in control.²⁶

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Death of Prime Minister: Prime Minister, Dr. Eric Williams died at Port of Spain on 29 March.²⁷

USSR

Re-election of President Brezhnev as General Secretary of the CPSU: On 3 March, President Leonid Brezhnev was re-elected Secretary General of the Soviet Communist Party for another five-year term.²⁸

²³ AIR News Bulletin, 25 March and Statesman, 26 March, 1981.

²⁴ Statesman, 26 March, 1981.

²⁵ Hindustan Times, 4 March, 1981.

²⁶ Hindustan Times, April 2 and 4, 1981.

²⁷ Times of India, 31 March, 1981.

²⁸ Times of India, March 4, 1981.

ZAIRE

New Prime Minister: Following the resignation of Mr. Ngunza Karl I Bonda, President Mobutu Sese Seko signed a decree on 25 April appointing Mr. Nsinga Udju Ongwabeiki as the new Prime Minister of the country.²⁹

²⁹ *Indian Express*, 26 April, 1981.

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY
INTEREST

[The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Pension and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1981 was passed by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly on 7 April, 1981. It received the assent of the Governor on 13 April, 1981 and was published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette on 15 April, 1981.

The Gujarat Salaries and Allowances of Members and Speaker of Gujarat Legislative Assembly, Ministers and Leader of the Opposition Laws (Amendment) Act, 1981 was assented to by the Governor on 4 May, 1981 and published in the Gujarat Government Gazette on 8 May, 1981.

The Presiding Officers' Ministers' and Deputy Ministers' Salaries and Allowances Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1981 was published in the Jammu and Kashmir Government Gazette on 14 February 1981.

The Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Members' Emoluments and Pension) Amendment Act, 1981 was passed by the Legislative Assembly on 4 April, 1981 and became an Act with effect from 14 April, 1981

We reproduce below the texts of the four Acts.*

—Editor}

THE ANDHRA PRADESH PAYMENT OF SALARIES AND PENSION
AND REMOVAL OF DISQUALIFICATIONS (AMENDMENT) ACT,
1981

An Act further to amend the Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Pension and Removal of Disqualifications Act, 1953.

BE it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Andhra Pradesh in the Thirty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Pension and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Act, 1981. Short title
and com-
mencement

*Contributed by the respective State Legislature Secretariats.

(2) Sections 4 and 5 (a) shall be deemed to have come into force on the 5th March, 1981.

Substitution of "Chief Whip, in the Assembly" and "Chief Whip, in the Council" or "Chief Whip" and "Government Whip in the Council" in Act, II of 1954.

2. In the Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Pension and removal of Disqualifications Act, 1953 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), throughout the Act (including the long title and preamble), for the words "Chief Whip" and "Government Whip in the Council", the words "Chief Whip in the Assembly" and "Chief Whip in the Council" shall respectively be substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 3A.

3. For section 3A of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Salaries and allowance of Chief Whip in the Assembly and Chief Whip in the Council and of Deputy Minister.

3A. (1) (a) There shall be paid to the Chief Whip in the Assembly and the Chief Whip in the Council,—

- (i) a salary of one thousand and five hundred rupees per mensem;
- (ii) a conveyance allowance of one thousand rupees per mensem; and
- (iii) an additional conveyance allowance of seven hundred and fifty rupees per mensem in case a motor car propelled by petrol is used.

(b) The Chief Whip in the Assembly and the Chief Whip in the Council shall each be entitled, without payment of rent, to the use of a furnished residence provided by the State Government, throughout the term of their respective offices and for a period of fifteen days immediately thereafter:

Provided that where the Chief Whip in the Assembly or the Chief Whip in the Council does not use the residence provided by the State Government under this clause, but desires to reside in any building of his choice, he shall be paid a house rent allowance of an amount equal to one and a half times the reasonable rent or the fair rent, calculated in respect of such build-

ing in the manner provided under the Andhra Pradesh Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control Act, 1960, subject to a maximum of one thousand and five hundred rupees per mensem.

(c) All expenditure for furnishing the residence of the Chief Whip in the Assembly or the Chief Whip in the Council and for maintenance thereof, whether or not such residence is provided by the State Government under clause (b), shall be borne by the State Government subject to such rules as may be made by the State Government in this behalf and no charge shall fall on the Chief Whip in the Assembly or the Chief Whip in the Council personally in respect of the furnishing and the maintenance of such residence.

Chief Whip in the Assembly or the Chief Whip in the Council personally in respect of the furnishing and the maintenance of such residence.

(2) There shall be paid to each of the Deputy Ministers, if any, who are members of the Governor's Council of Ministers, a salary of one thousand rupees per mensem and a conveyance allowance of seven hundred and fifty rupees per mensem.

(3) (a) The income-tax payable by the Chief Whip in the Assembly or the Chief Whip in the Council, in so far as it relates to the salary, allowances and perquisites mentioned in this section shall be borne by the State Government.

(b) The income-tax payable by the Deputy Ministers, if any, in so far as it relates to the salary and allowances mentioned in this section shall be borne by the State Government."

4. In section 5 of the principal Act, for the words "six hundred rupees", the words "one thousand rupees" shall be substituted. Amendment of section 5.

5. In section 6 of the principal Act,— Amendment of section 6.

(a) in the opening paragraph, after the words "Deputy Chairman", the words "and the Parliamentary Secretaries" shall be inserted;

(b) in the second proviso, for the words "seven hundred and fifty rupees", the words "one thousand rupees" shall be substituted.

Amendment of the Schedule. 6. In the Schedule to the principal Act, after entry 49, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

- “50. The office of the Chairman, Andhra Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation Limited,
51. The office of the Chairman, Andhra Pradesh State Seeds Development Corporation Limited,
52. The office of the Chairman, Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation,
53. The office of the Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board,
54. The office of the Chairman, Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited,
55. The office of the Chairman, Tobacco Board, Guntur.”

THE GUJARAT SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS AND SPEAKER OF GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, MINISTERS AND LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION LAWS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1981.

An Act further to amend laws relating to salaries and allowances of Members and Speaker of Gujarat Legislative Assembly, Ministers and Leader of the Opposition.

It is hereby enacted in the Thirty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Gujarat Salaries and Allowances of Members and Speaker of Gujarat Legislative Assembly, Ministers and Leader of Opposition Laws (Amendment) Act, 1981.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st January 1981.

Amendment of certain enactments. 2. The enactments specified in column 2 of the Schedule, shall be amended to the extent and in the manner specified in column 3 of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE
(See section 2)

Sr. No.	Name of the enactments	Amendments
1	2	3
1.	The Gujarat Legislative Assembly Members' Salaries and Allowances Act, 1960 (Guj. II of 1960).	<p>1. In section 3,—</p> <p>(a) in sub-section (1), for the figures "300" the figures "400" shall be substituted;</p> <p>(b) in sub-section (2), for the figures "250" the figures "300" shall be substituted.</p> <p>2. In section 4,—</p> <p>(a) in clause (a), for the figures "30" the figures "40" shall be substituted;</p> <p>(b) in clause (b), for the figures "30" the figures "40" shall be substituted.</p> <p>3. In section 5B,—</p> <p>(a) after the words "the State of Gujarat" the words "and in any part of India" shall be inserted</p> <p>(b) the following proviso shall be added at the end, namely:—</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">"Provided that such travel by railway in any part of India outside the State of Gujarat may be availed of by a member singly or jointly with his spouse, or any one other member of his family residing with and dependent on him, so however that the total distance so travelled by the member singly in any year does not exceed 5000 kilometres and the total distance so travelled jointly by the member and his spouse or any one other member of his family residing with and dependent on him in any year does not exceed 10000 kilometres.</p>

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Explanation.—For the purpose of calculating the number of kilometres travelled by a member jointly with his spouse or any one other member of his family residing with and dependent on him outside the State of Gujarat, the number of kilometres travelled by him and by his spouse or any one other member of his family residing with and dependent on him shall be counted separately.”

4. In section 6, after sub-section (2) the following sub-section shall be added namely:—

“(3) Every member shall, with effect from such date as may be notified by the State Government in the *Official Gazette*, be provided with facilities which shall entitle him at any time to travel by road transport service in any part of India outside the State of Gujarat in such manner and subject to such conditions as may, by rules or orders, be prescribed in that behalf :

Provided that such travel by road transport service in any part of India outside the State of Gujarat may be availed of by a member singly or jointly with his spouse or any one other member of his family residing with and dependent on him subject to the limitation specified in the proviso to section 5B.”

5. After section 6, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Free transit by railway and road transport service to spouse of member.

“6AA. Where a member travels jointly with his spouse or any one other member of his family residing with and depen-

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dent on him in any part of the State of Gujarat either by railway or by road transport service such spouse or the member of his family shall be entitled in respect of such travel to the same facility of free transit by railway or as the case may be, free transit by road transport service as such member is entitled under section 5B or as the case may be, sub-section (1) of section 6."

6. In section 6A, in sub-section (2) for the figures "100" the figures "200" shall be substituted.
 7. In section 8, in sub-section (5A), for the figures "50" the figures "100" shall be substituted.
2. The Gujarat Legislative Assembly (Speaker and Deputy Speaker) Salaries and Allowances Act, 1960 (Guj. III of 1960).
 1. In section 3, for the figures "1100" the figures "1600" shall be substituted.
 2. In section 5, in sub-section (2), for the figures "150" the figures "300" shall be substituted.
 3. The Gujarat Minister's Salaries and Allowances Act, 1960 (Guj. VI of 1960).
 1. In section 3,—
 - (a) for the figures "1100" the figures "1600" shall be substituted.
 - (b) for the figures "950" the figures "1400" shall be substituted.
 2. In section 5, in sub-section (2), for the figures "150" the figures "300" shall be substituted.

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3. In section 6, for the figures "750", the figures "1200" shall be substituted.
 4. In section 8, in sub-section (2), for the figures "150" the figures "300" shall be substituted.
4. The Gujarat Legislative Assembly (Leader of the Opposition) Salaries and Allowance Act, 1979. (Guj. 16 of 1979).
 1. In section 3, for the figures "1100" the figures "1600" shall be substituted.
 2. In section 5,—
 - (a) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

“(1A) Where, under sub-section (1), the State Government has provided for the use of the Leader of the Opposition a motor car or other conveyance, it shall also provide to him, free of charge, the services of a driver for such car or conveyance.”;
 - (b) in sub-section (2), for the figures "400" the figures "300" shall be substituted.
 3. In section 6, after the words "entitled to" the words "travelling and" shall be inserted.
 4. In section 8, in sub-section (2) for the figures "50" the figures, "200" shall be substituted.

THE PRESIDING OFFICERS', MINISTERS' AND DEPUTY
MINISTERS' SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES LAWS (AM-
ENDMENT) BILL, 1981

*A Bill to amend the laws governing the salaries and allowances
of Presiding Officers, Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy
Ministers.*

Be it enacted by the Jammu and Kashmir State Legislature
in the Thirty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Presiding Officers', Min- Short title
and com-
mencement.
isters' and Deputy Ministers' Salaries and Allowances Laws
(Amendment) Act, 1981.

(2) it shall be deemed to have come into force from the first
day of June, 1980.

2. For sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Jammu and Kash- Amendment
of section 3,
Act,
XXVIII of
1962.
mir Legislative Council Chairman's (Emoluments) Act, 1962,
the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) There shall be paid to the Chairman—

- (a) a salary of fifteen hundred rupees per mensem ex-
clusive of tax on income leviable under the Income
Tax Act, 1961. The tax, if any, assessed and levied
on the said income under the said Act shall be re-
imbursed and paid by the Government in the manner
provided for in sub-section (1-a); and
- (b) an allowance of seven hundred and fifty rupees per
mensem to cover the cost of petrol or diesel oil for
journey within a radius of sixteen kilometres from
headquarters.

(1-a) Where the Chairman—

- (a) is not an income tax payer but by adding the salary to his income, has become liable to pay the tax, the whole amount of tax shall be reimbursed and paid by the Government; or
- (b) is an income tax payer and by adding the salary to his income has become liable to pay a higher rate of tax, the Government shall reimburse and pay the additional tax of a sum equal to the difference between the amount of tax payable by him before the addition of salary to his total income.”

Amendment
of section 3,
Act, IV of
1956.

3. For sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly (Speaker's Emoluments) Act, 1956, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) There shall be paid to the Speaker—

- (a) a salary of fifteen hundred rupees per mensem exclusive of tax on income leviable under the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Tax, if any, assessed and levied on the said income under the said Act shall be reimbursed and paid by the Government in the manner provided for in sub-section (1-a); and
- (b) an allowance of seven hundred and fifty rupees per mensem to cover the cost of petrol or diesel oil for journey within a radius of sixteen kilometres from headquarters.

(1-a) Where the Speaker—

- (a) is not an income tax payer but by adding the salary to his income, has become liable to pay the tax, the whole amount of tax shall be reimbursed and paid by the Government; or
- (b) is an income tax payer and by adding the salary to his income has become liable to pay a higher rate of tax the Government shall reimburse and pay the additional tax of a sum equal to the difference between the amount of tax payable at higher rate and the amount of tax payable by him before the addition of salary to his total income.”

4. For sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Jammu and Kashmir Ministers' and Ministers of State Salaries Act, 1956, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Amendment
of section 3,
Act, VI of
1956.

“(1) There shall be paid to the Chief Minister, each Minister and each Minister of State—

(a) a salary of seventeen hundred and fifty rupees, fifteen hundred rupees and twelve hundred rupees per mensem respectively, exclusive of tax on income leviable under the Income Tax Act, 1961. The tax, if any, assessed and levied on the said income under the said Act shall be reimbursed and paid by the Government in the manner provided for in sub-section (1-a); and

(b) an allowance of seven hundred and fifty rupees per mensem to cover the cost of petrol or diesel oil for journey within a radius of sixteen kilometres from the headquarters.

(1-a) Where a Minister including the Chief Minister, or a Minister of State—

(a) is not an income tax payer but by adding the salary to his income, has become liable to pay the tax, the whole amount of tax shall be reimbursed and paid by the Government; or

(b) is an income tax payer and by adding the salary to his income has become liable to pay a higher rate of tax, the Government shall reimburse and pay the additional tax of a sum equal to the difference between the amount of tax payable at higher rate and the amount of tax payable by him before the addition of salary to his total income.”

5. For sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Jammu and Kashmir Deputy Speaker's and Deputy Chairman's (Emoluments) Act, 1956, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Amendment
of section 3,
Act, XXII
of 1956.

“(1) There shall be paid to the Deputy Speaker—

(a) a salary of twelve hundred rupees per mensem exclusive of tax on income leviable under the Income Tax Act, 1961. The tax, if any, assessed and levied on the said income under the said Act

shall be reimbursed and paid by the Government in the manner provided for in sub-section (1-a); and

- (b) an allowance of seven hundred and fifty rupees per mensem to cover the cost of petrol or diesel oil for journey within a radius of sixteen kilometres from headquarters.

(1-a) Where the Deputy Speaker—

- (a) is not an income tax payer but by adding the salary to his income has become liable to pay the tax, the whole amount of tax shall be reimbursed and paid by the Government; or
- (b) is an income tax payer and by adding the salary to his income has become liable to pay a higher rate of tax, the Government shall reimburse and pay the additional tax of a sum equal to the difference between the amount of tax payable at higher rate and the amount of tax payable by him before the addition of salary to his total income.”

Amendment of section 3 of Act, VI of 1957. 6. For sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Jammu and Kashmir Deputy Minister's Salaries and Allowances Act, 1957, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) These shall be paid to each Deputy Minister—

- (a) a salary of one thousand rupees per mensem exclusive of tax on income leviable under the Income Tax Act, 1961. The tax, if any, assessed and levied on the said income under the said Act shall be reimbursed and paid by the Government in the manner provided for in sub-section (1-a); and
- (b) an allowance of seven hundred and fifty rupees per mensem to cover the cost of petrol or diesel oil for journey within a radius of sixteen kilometres from headquarters.

(1-a) Where a Deputy Minister—

- (a) is not an income tax payer but by adding the salary to his income, has become liable to pay the tax, the whole amount of tax shall be reimbursed and paid by the Government; or

- (b) is an income tax payer and by adding the salary to his income has become liable to pay a higher rate of tax, the Government shall reimburse and pay the additional tax of a sum equal to the difference between the amount of tax payable at higher rate and the amount of tax payable by him before the addition of salary to his total income."

THE UTTAR PRADESH STATE LEGISLATURE (MEMBERS' EMOLUMENTS AND PENSION) (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1981

(As passed by the Uttar Pradesh Legislature)

AN

ACT

to amend the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Members' Emoluments and Pension) Act, 1980.

It is hereby enacted in the Thirty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Members' Emoluments and Pension) (Amendment) Act, 1981. Short title.

2. In section 4 of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Members' Emoluments and Pension) Act, 1980, hereinafter referred to as the principal Act, for the words "five hundred rupees", the words "one thousand rupees" shall be substituted. Amendment of section 4, of U.P. Act, 23 of 1980.

3. In section 13 of the principal Act, after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:— Amendment of section 13.

"(4) Every person who is entitled to a pension under Chapter VIII shall also be entitled to a free non-transferable bus-pass and the provisions of sub-section (1) shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to every such person as they apply to a member."

4. After section 21 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted. Amendment of section 15.

5. After section 21 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted namely:— Insertion of section 21-A.

“21-A.(1) The Leader of Opposition shall, throughout the term Conveyance of his office, be provided with a suitable conveyance purchased and maintained at public expense in accordance with the rules made in this behalf.

Amendment
of
section 24.

6. The existing section 24 of the principal Act shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) thereof, and *after* sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be *inserted*, namely:—

“(2) Every person who has, for the first time, become entitled to a pension with effect from January 1, 1981 by virtue of—

(i) the Explanation to sub-section (1), or

(ii) his membership of the Assembly or Council as defined in clause (a) of section 23.

shall also be entitled to a pension, at the rate specified in the said sub-section (1) for the period commencing from January 1, 1977 and ending on December 31, 1980.”

SESSIONAL REVIEW

SEVENTH LOK SABHA

FIFTH SESSION

A resume of some of the discussions held during the Fifth Session of the Seventh Lok Sabha was published in March 1981 issue of the Journal. Resume of some other discussions and the business transacted from 23 March onwards is given below.

A. DISCUSSIONS

Agitation for establishing a Bench of Allahabad High Court in Western U.P. : Making a statement in response to a Calling Attention Notice by Shri Jagpal Singh on 23 March 1981, the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri P. Shiv Shankar said that the Government had seen press reports about lawyers in various districts of Western Uttar Pradesh boycotting courts and agitating the demand for the establishment of a Bench of the Allahabad High Court to cater to the needs of the people of the western districts of Uttar Pradesh. The lawyers of Allahabad High Court have launched a counter agitation opposing the demand. Such demands, the Minister added, had been made in the past from time to time and different places had been suggested for the location of such a Bench. On a proposal made by the then State Government of Uttar Pradesh in 1979 for the establishment of such a Bench at Meerut having jurisdiction over the Meerut and Garhwal divisions and the districts of Moradabad and Rampur, the views of the present Government of Uttar Pradesh were sought. The State Government on 16 March, 1981 had proposed the establishment of a Bench to cover the needs of the area comprised in the Commissioner's Divisions of Garhwal, Agra, Meerut, Moradabad, Bareilly and Kumaon. The State Government, however, not suggested the seat of the proposed Bench and had left the matter to be considered by the Government of India.

Answering questions, Shri Shiv Shankar promised sympathetic consideration of the matter after getting the views of the Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court and the Chief Justice of Supreme Court in the matter.

In a statement made on 15 April, 1981, Shri Shiv Shankar informed the House that the Government had decided to set up a three member Commission to go into the matter. The names of the Members of the Commission would be announced very soon and it would submit its report within six months of the date of its appointment.

Reported fresh arms supply to Pakistan by USA: Making a statement in response to a Calling Attention Notice by Shri Rajesh Kunwar Singh on 25 March, 1981, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao informed the House that the new United States Administration had been seeking to strengthen its military position in the Indian Ocean region and the Gulf area. It had proposed legislative amendments in order to remove the barriers which at present obstructed military supplies to Pakistan. The stated purpose of such actions was said to be to deter 'Soviet adventurism' and to protect "vital" Western interests in the Gulf region. The discussions he added, were currently under way between the Governments of Pakistan and USA on the grant of fresh military and economic assistance.

The Minister recalled that at the recent Non-aligned Conference there was a clear consensus that initiatives should be taken aimed at curbing the growing competition between Great Powers with special reference to the need to implement the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

Shri Rao said that while the spokesman of the U.S. Administration had referred to the possibility of supplying arms to insurgent groups in Afghanistan, a Pakistan Government spokesman had denied that they would permit their country to be used as a conduit for the purpose. The Government, he added, would like to make it clear that action to the contrary as well as any active participation in building up a "security consensus" in terms of great power rivalries would be inconsistent with the professions that Pakistan had made when they joined the Non-aligned Movement in Havana.

Shri Rao informed the House that he had conveyed India's grave concern to the U.S. Government at their reported moves to further militarise the Gulf region and to induct large quantities of arms into Pakistan. It had also made it known to Pakistan that India was not insensitive to their security concern and had also assured them that India posed no threat whatsoever to them. Reaffirming India's commitment to the Simla Agreement, Shri Rao said that they had welcome assurances given by Pakistan to move forward within the framework of the Agreement.

Answering questions, Shri Rao assured the House that Government would ensure that the security of the country was in no way compromised.

Alarming increase in the population of the country: Making a statement in response to a Calling Attention Notice by Shri H. K. L. Bhagat on 26 March, 1981, the Minister of Health and Family Planning, Shri B. Shankaranand said that the provisional population total given in the Census of India, 1981, indicated that the total population of the country had increased from 548.1 million in 1971 to 683.8 million in 1981, registering a decennial growth rate of 24.75 per cent in 1971—81 as against 24.80 per cent in 1961—71. The Government shared the anxiety of the House over the increase in population. Government had given very high priority to the population stabilisation programme which was one of the major objectives of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85). The National Family Welfare Programme would be implemented through securing the change of attitudes of eligible couples by proper motivation, education and provision of adequate services with significant stress on the programmes for improving the health status of the mother and the child.

The matter was raised again in the House on 29 April, 1981 through an Half-an-Hour discussion by Dr. Krupa Sindhu Bhoi. Replying to the discussion, the Minister reiterated that the Government was totally opposed to any form of coercion or compulsion in the matter of family planning and would pursue the policy of providing information, education, motivation as well as expansion of services to promote voluntary acceptance of the programme. He accepted the suggestion made by the members that the State Chief Ministers should take interest in the matter and stated that he had himself written to them about the interest that each State Government should take in the family planning programme. The Prime Minister had also written to the Chief Ministers that they should take interest in this very important programme, which would make or mar the future of the country.

Circular to obtain consent of additional judges of High Courts for appointment as permanent judges in any other High Court: Making a statement in response to a Calling Attention Notice by Shri Rasheed Masood on 16 April, 1981, the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri P. Shiv Shankar told the House that to further national integration, combat parochial trends and improve the functioning of the High Courts, several bodies and forums including the States Re-organisation Commission, the Law Commission and various Bar Associations had suggested that one-third of the judges of a High Court should as far as possible be from outside the State in which that High Court was situated. In this background and after due consideration of the matter, he had addressed a circular letter on 18 March, 1981 to the Chief Ministers of States and

where necessary to Governors requesting them to obtain from the additional judges working in their High Courts, their consent to be appointed as permanent judges in any other High Court in the country with an indication of three High Courts in order of preference. Copies of the circular were endorsed to the Chief Justices of all the High Courts for information and necessary action.

The Minister said that the Chief Justice of India in a letter written to him sought clarifications on certain points which had been made available to him.

Answering the questions, Shri Shiv Shankar said that there was no question of withdrawing the circular. In his view, his action would further the interests of the institution and the independence of judiciary.

Damage to the Air-India aircraft earmarked for the use of Prime Minister during her scheduled official visit to foreign countries: In a statement made on 27 April, 1981, the Minister of Home Affairs, Giani Zail Singh informed the House that the final check-up on 20 April of the Air-India Boeing 707 aircraft Makalu, earmarked for the use of Prime Minister during her foreign visit from 5 to 13 May, 1981, had showed that four vital cable systems had been affected. Experts deputed to make preliminary enquiry expressed the view that it was a clear case of attempted sabotage. If the mischief had not been detected in time, the Minister added, it would have resulted in the crash of the aircraft not immediately but after a lapse of time. The fact that the aircraft was to be used by the Prime Minister during her visit led to obvious and grave conclusions about the motivation of those who had perpetrated the outrageous act. The Air-India authorities had lodged a formal complaint with the C.B.I.

The matter figured again in the House on 4 May, 1981. Making a statement in response to a Calling Attention Notice, the Minister of Home Affairs, informed the House that considering the seriousness of the matter, he had visited Bombay on 29 April, 1981. A case under Section 307 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 10 of the Indian Aircraft Act had been registered and was being investigated by the C.B.I. Five persons—4 Air-India employees and 1 dismissed technician of the same Airline had since been arrested.

The Minister assured the House that the investigations by C.B.I. were in progress and would be expedited and those found guilty would be proceeded against.

Answering questions, Giani Zail Singh said that in no country was judicial inquiry held into such incidents nor could the guilty have been apprehended by such an inquiry. Therefore, it was very necessary to have

the matter inquired through proper channel. It would not be proper for him at this stage to say whether there was a foreign hand behind the attempted sabotage.

Reported decision of the U.S. Government to terminate nuclear fuel supply agreement: Making a statement in response to a Calling Attention Notice by Shri Harish Chandra Singh Rawat on 29 April, 1981, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao informed the House that a Nuclear Cooperation Agreement entered into between India and the United States of America in 1963 was to remain in effect for 30 years. The agreement envisaged that the United States would supply low enriched uranium for Tarapur Atomic Power Station during the period of the Agreement; India would only use enriched uranium supplied by the United States for this power station until 1993 and the United States fuel would be under suitable safeguards.

Deliveries of nuclear fuel for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station were originally to be made on demand. Subsequently, in 1978, the United States passed legislation which *inter alia* made it necessary for the purchasers of nuclear fuel supplies and components after September 1980 to accept more stringent safeguard provisions, including the opening up of all nuclear establishments to international safeguards.

Shri Rao said that as the delays in fuel supplies were causing difficulties in the running of the power station, the U.S. Government was formally asked for an assurance of uninterrupted and timely fuel supplies during the lifetime of the agreement. While the United States Government formally intimated that under the agreement no assurances were necessary, it was, however, given to understand informally that continued supplies would not be easily forthcoming hereafter because of their legislation. Subsequently, at the instance of the United States, a delegation led by the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission went to the United States for discussions on 16 and 17 April. It was indicated by the Indian side during the course of discussions that they would like continued implementation of the 1963 Agreement provided no extraneous considerations were permitted to interfere in its performance. The United States side indicated that they could not hold out any such hope for further fuel supplies as they were bound by their existing laws and suggested that India might consider, as one possibility, an amicable termination of the agreement. Further discussions with the United States would take place shortly in India.

Answering questions, Shri Rao said that the suggestion of the U.S. Government regarding termination of the Agreement was under examination. He reiterated that India would not be a party to the N.P.T. Agreement.

Incidents of violence in and around Bihar Sharif: In a statement made on 5 May, 1981, the Minister of Home Affairs, Giani Zail Singh informed the House that the communal trouble in Bihar Sharif in Nalanda district of Bihar started on 30 April, 1981. A drunken brawl between youngmen belonging to the two communities escalated into a serious clash in which bombs, crackers and fire-arms were used. Similar incidents of communal violence were reported from other areas of the town and some adjoining villages. The local administration took prompt action and rushed force to control the incidents. Indefinite curfew was imposed on 1 May, 1981. The situation in Bihar Sharif town was not allowed to deteriorate but incidents were reported from some rural areas on 2-3 May, 1981. 42 precious lives had been lost and 62 persons injured in the clashes. The Government, on its part, had provided assistance in the form of contingents of Border Security Force and Central Reserve Police Force to assist the State Government in controlling the situation. The Prime Minister air-dashed to Bihar Sharif and visited the injured persons in the hospital and the evacuees in a camp to console them in this time of distress. She also reviewed the measures taken by the State Government with the Governor, Chief Minister, State Ministers and officials. She impressed upon them the need to take firm action to put down the trouble with utmost expedition and restore confidence amongst the minority community. The Prime Minister had donated Rs. 5 lakhs from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund for the affected families.

Motion of No-confidence in the Council of Ministers: Moving a Motion of No-confidence in the Council of Ministers on 8 May, 1981, Shri George Fernandes alleged that the Government had not taken initiative to solve the problems of the people. The condition of people belonging to minorities and economically backward classes was bad. The last year was the year of police oppression for the socially and economically suppressed people. The prices of essential commodities had arisen sky high. Besides a negative trade balance, the foreign exchange reserves had also come down. The Government had failed in its attempt to flush out black money. A sum of Rs. 700 crores was being spent on the Asian Games resulting in stoppage of work on hospitals, bridges and irrigation works.

Supporting the motion, Shri Samar Mukherjee termed Government's claim about economy recovering slowly just an illusion. The country, he said, was passing through an unprecedented crisis on all fronts. The political stability could come only by solving the basic problems of the workers. Shri C. T. Dhandapani, opposing the motion, stated that the Central Government could not be blamed for atrocities inflicted on Harijans as law and order was a State subject. He suggested that while making allocation to the State Governments, the Central Government must ensure that the same was suitably utilized for the purposes intended.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate charged the Government with attempts to destroy all the democratic norms. He alongwith Shri Inderjit Gupta accused the Government of misusing the National Security Act against political opponents. Shri Gupta further alleged that the Central Government was trying to topple the non-Congress(I) Government in West Bengal.

Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee said that there was discontentment throughout and attempts were being made in a planned manner to create an atmosphere in the country so that emergency could be imposed. Shri Jai Pal Singh Kashyap said that Government had failed to maintain and preserve law and order in the country.

The discussion continued for about eleven hours in which 12 other Members also took part.*

Intervening in the discussion, the Minister of Home Affairs, Giani Zail Singh maintained that law and order situation had improved in the capital and the rate of crime had gone down by 14 per cent. He claimed that the Government had definite policies, programmes and principles and as such it had not yielded to communalists in Assam.

Allaying the fears expressed by members that there was a move to usher in Presidential form of Government in the country, Giani Zail Singh assured the House that no such proposal was under consideration of the Government. The country, he added, was having the form of Government which had been provided in the Constitution.

As regards Makalu aircraft incident referred to by several members the Minister said that the matter was under investigation and as such the Government had neither accepted nor rejected the involvement of a foreign hand.

Defending the National Security Act, he maintained that there was need for such a legislation to curb the activities of miscreants and ensure the security of the common people.

The Minister of Finance, Shri R. Venkataraman, intervening in the debate, contended that the Government had brought about a marked change in the economy. The power generation had gone up by six per cent. The industrial production which was minus 1.4 per cent in 1979-80 had picked up and it was plus 4 per cent and particularly in the second half of 1980-81 the rate of industrial growth had been 8 per cent. The rate of inflation in 1980-81 had been less as compared to the previous year. But India, he

*The other Members who participated in the discussion were Sarvashri H. K. L. Bhagat R. S. Sparrow, Arif Mohammad Khan, Vidya Charan Shukla, Jagjivan Ram, K. Lakkappa, Ashoke Sen, Harikesh Bahadur, N. E. Horo, Chitta Basu, Tridib Chaudhri and Smt. Mohsina Kidwai.

added, could not live with the inflation rate of 16 per cent. The inflation would have to be handled in a very scientific manner by resorting to both the supply management as well as the demand management. Attributing the reduction in foreign exchange reserves during the year to the enormous oil bill, Shri Venkataraman felt that it was neither improper nor unconscionable.

He disagreed with the contention that the Sixth Plan Programmes were not oriented towards lifting the people below poverty line. The Sixth Plan document, he added, had laid greater emphasis on the rural employment, the rural water supply, the integrated development programme than had been done in the past.

Referring to the decision about holding of Asian Games in India in 1982, Shri Venkataraman pointed out that the proposal had been approved by both the Congress and Janata Governments. In view of the commitment already made, it would look awkward in the international world to withdraw.

After Shri George Fernandes replied to the debate, the Motion was put to vote. The House was divided with 9 Ayes and 275 Noes.

The Motion was negatived.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*Finance Bill**, 1981: On 22 April, 1981, moving the motion for consideration of the Finance Bill, 1981, the Minister of Finance, Shri R. Venkataraman proposed to give an option to tax payers deriving income from industrial undertakings in the Free Trade Zones to choose between the complete tax holiday proposed in the Bill and the existing tax concessions, whichever they found more attractive. As a gesture to handicapped, the Finance Minister announced liberalization of tax concessions under which expenses on hospitalisation of all physically handicapped dependents would be admissible for deduction from taxable income.

Referring to the concern expressed by members about the problem of black money and its investment in immovable property, the Finance Minister said that the Income Tax Act contained provisions empowering the Central Government to acquire immovable properties in certain cases of transfer to counteract evasion of tax. It was now proposed to introduce a Bill extending the said provisions to cover transfer of flats or premises acquired through cooperative societies and companies.

*The Bill was introduced on 28 February, 1981.

Giving details of the scheme worked out for affording relief to small and medium newspapers, the Finance Minister said that small newspapers would not pay any customs duty. The duty for medium newspapers will reflect only to the extent of five per cent. Big newspapers would bear the full 15 per cent levy.

The discussion on the Finance Bill was held on 22, 24, 27 and 28 April, 1981. Prof. Madhu Dandavate called for rationalisation of tax-structure for tackling the enormous problem of black money. He suggested that Antodaya Programme and Food-for-Work Programme be taken up as anti-poverty measures. Shri C. T. Dhandapani, on the other hand, urged upon the Government to strengthen the distribution system so as to make available all the essential commodities well within the reach of a common man. He also pleaded for the take-over of all landed property, some major industries and all industries engaged in production of consumer goods. Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap demanded the decentralisation of industries and promotion of traditional vocations in rural areas.

Intervening in the discussion, Shri Venkataraman claimed that the rate of inflation had been moderated. The inflation rate which stood at 22 per cent during 1979-80 was brought down to the level of 13 per cent in 1980.

Defending the Special Bearer Bond Scheme, the Finance Minister said that it was merely a form of borrowing to which the Government was entitled under article 292 of the Constitution. The Scheme, he added, would be suspended on the last working hour of April, 1981. In case the proceedings from the sale of Special Bearer Bonds fell short of Rs. 800—900 crores, it could be made up by resorting to higher taxation and larger borrowings. He, however, hoped that he would not be driven to take such measures; but if it became unavoidable, the Government would yield no quarter whatsoever to the tax dodgers and continue researches and seizures. A Bill had already been brought forward which after enactment would empower the Government to acquire the flats now passing hands at a premium and in black money. The appellate Tribunal would be constituted soon with a High Court Judge as its Chairman.

Dealing with the criticism that the budget did not show much concern for the weaker and poor sections, the Finance Minister observed that the National Rural Employment Programme introduced by the Government was an improvement on the old Food-for-Work Programme. Under the new system the workers would get food and cash for creating durable assets. It will provide work for nine million man days.

Winding up the four-day discussion in which as many as 43 members* took part, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia assured the House that control of inflation would be accorded top priority in the policies of Government. There would be no let up in the efforts to contain the arrears of income tax and other direct taxes.

The motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted. The Bill was passed.

*Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Amendment Bill***: On 4 May, 1981, moving the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah said that communal and caste disturbances that occurred in various parts of the country indicated disturbing trends causing anxiety and so there was need to take suitable additional measures for countering them. While law and order was a State subject, the overall responsibility for the well-being of the citizens in the country continued to be that of the Centre. To handle all serious disturbances, besides appropriate administrative action, a very important factor was a speedy trial of cases related to those disturbances so that the offenders were promptly brought to book, thereby avoiding continuance of tensions on account of protracted trials of cases. The Bill, he said, sought to confer concurrent powers on the Central Government to declare the area where extensive disturbances had taken place as 'disturbed area' to enable them to constitute Special Courts.

The discussion continued for two days in which 17 members† participated. Supporting the Bill, Shri C. T. Dhandapani wanted the anti-nationals to be dealt with through the proposed measure.

*The other Members who participated in the discussion were Sarvashri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Ajitsinh Dabhi, Jagpal Singh, K. T. Kosalaram, Dileep Singh Bhuria, Balasaheb Vikhe Patil, K. C. Sharma, Mool Chand Daga, Ram Pyare Panika, G. M. Banatwalla, Daulat Singhji Jadeja, A. K. Balan, G. L. Dogra, Kamal Nath, Ajit Kumar Mehta, Golam Yazdani, Ram Nagina Misra, Ghulam Mohd. Khan, Nawal Kishore Sharma, P. J. Kurien, Bheravadan K. Gadhavi, R. R. Bhole, Chandrabhan Athare Patil, K. Mayathevar, Harish Chandra Singh Rawat, Virbhji Chander Jain, Jaipal Singh Kashyap, P. Rajagopal Naidu, K. M. Madhukar, B. K. Nair, P. Namagyal, Plus Tirkey, Zainul Basher, Girdhari Lal Vyas, A. C. Das, Bhausahab Thorat, Sunder Singh and Smt. Krishna Sahi, Smt. Geet Mukherjee and Smt. Vidya Chennupata.

**The Bill was introduced on 23 April, 1981. On the motion for introduction of the Bill, the House was divided with Ayes 116 and Noes 44. The motion was accordingly adopted and the Bill was introduced.

†The other members who participated in the debate were Sarvashri Somnath Chatterjee, G. L. Dogra, Jagpal Singh, Ram Swarup Ram, Era Anbarasu, Bhausahab Thorat, Mohendra Ngangom, Acharya Bhagwan Dev, Bapusaheb Parulekar, Zainul Basher, Chitta Basu, Girdhari Lal Vyas, Harikesh Bahadur, R. L. P. Verma, G. M. Banatwalla and Mani Ram Bagri.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Venkatasubbaiah gave a categorical assurance that his party would not indulge in political vendetta. He reiterated the statements made quite often by the Prime Minister that the Central Government was not interested in toppling the non-Congress (I) Governments in the States. The scope of the Bill was limited and the Government had no intention to bring emergency again. The Central Government, he said had only taken concurrent power. It would not at all come in the way, if the State Government itself declared a particular area as disturbed area. The main aim of the Central Government, was only to protect the interests of the minorities and the people belonging to various castes and communities.

On the motion for consideration of the Bill, the House divided: Ayes 101; Noes 39. The motion was accordingly adopted.

The Bill was passed.

C. THE QUESTION HOUR

During the Session, 34832 notices of questions (27761 Starred, 6894 Unstarred and 177 Short Notice Questions) were received. Out of total number, 1133 were admitted as Starred and 10479 as Unstarred. No short Notice Question was admitted during the Session. 45 Starred and 136 Unstarred Questions were transferred/postponed from one Ministry to another.

Daily Average of Questions: Each Starred List contained 20 questions except those of 26 February 1981, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 20, 30, and 31 March 1981, 3, 7, 10, 14, 20, 27 and 30 April 1981 and 5, 7 and 8 May 1981 which contained 21 questions each and those of 12, 23 and 24 March 1981, 1, 6, 24 and 29 April 1981 and 4 May 1981 which contained 22 questions each and those of 8 and 15 April 1981 which contained 23 questions each. The List of Starred Questions for 25 February 1981 contained 24 Questions. On an average, 6 questions were orally answered daily on the floor of the House. Maximum number of Starred Questions orally answered was 11 on 27 March 1981 and the minimum number of questions answered was 3 on 24 February, 1981 and 20 April, 1981. The average number of questions in the Unstarred List came to 191 as against the prescribed limit of 200 questions.

Half-an-Hour Discussions: In all, 135 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussions were received during the Session. Out of these, 38 notices were admitted and only 10 were discussed on the floor of the House.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made to the passing away of Sarvashri Shankar Rao Telkikar, G. K. Singha, Sardar Mohamed Latifur Rahman, Shrimati Tarazovind Sapre, Sarvashri M. C. Chagla, Jahanuddin

Ahmed, Gajraj Singh Rao, R.K. Nehru, Newab Singh Chauhan, Bibhuti Mishra, Chaudhri Lakhon Das and Dr. Y. S. Parmar all ex-members and Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai, sitting member of the House. The House stood in silence for a shortwhile as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

RAJYA SABHA

HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH SESSION

The Rajya Sabha met for its hundred and eighteenth session on 20 April, 1981 and adjourned *sine die* on 8 May, 1981. A resume of the important discussions and legislative business transacted during the session is briefly mentioned below.

A. DISCUSSIONS

Working of the Ministry of Commerce: On 20 April, 1981 Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, initiating discussion on the working of the Ministry of Commerce, said that the Ministry of Commerce deserve congratulations for a very clear and readable Report for the year 1980-81. The Report spoke of a possible trade deficit of Rs. 4000 crores but it might be somewhere between Rs. 4300 and Rs. 4500 crores. With regard to the trade deficit, it showed lack of any kind of relationship between India's export and import potentials.

The member stated that the import policy which had been announced in the House for that year, did not deal with some of the important items like crude oil, petroleum products and fertilizers, edible oil, cement and so on, which were causing huge deficit. The new import policy had removed 160 items from the Open General Licence, had shifted 42 from the restricted to the banned list, and had placed 63 new items under the Open General Licence. He added that the new policy would reduce our imports this year from that of last year by Rs. 100 crores which occupied 0.8 per cent of our total import bill.

The only real basis for expansion of exports and bringing exports more into line with import requirements, was by increasing production in two ways; thorough fuller use of capacity and improved productivity.

On 21 April 1981, the Minister of Commerce and Steel and Mines, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, replying to the discussion* said that so far as India's international trade was concerned, the year which had just passed, was

*Contributed by the Research and Library Section, Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

*Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Prakash Mehrotra, A. G. Kulkarni, Syed Shahabuddin, Ramanand Yadav, Sunder Singh Bhandari, Ladli Mohan Nigam, P. Ramamurthi, J. K. Jain and Kalyan Roy.

really a difficult year. The full impact of the hike in the prices of petroleum and petroleum products was felt in this year. Nearly two-thirds of total export-earnings were being spent on importing petroleum and petroleum products alone. The scope to reduce the import of petrol and petroleum products was extremely limited and in that context, the strategy was to have vigorous export efforts, reduce India's dependence on imports in the areas where it could be done and to give encouragement to import substitution.

So far as current year's export targets were concerned the Minister said that in the Plan document it had been envisaged that India must have a 9 per cent growth in real term and that to achieve this target there must be on an average 20 per cent growth.

Working of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Rural Reconstruction: On 21st April, 1981, Shri Sadashiv Bagaitkar, raising the discussion, said that the production of foodgrains in the last three decades had not increased with the seed with which population had increased in the country. The Government was not paying the required attention to agriculture. The Member stated that today the foodgrains had become a weapon of influence in the world politics. So India had to be self-sufficient in foodgrains.

On 23 April, 1981, replying to the discussion*, the Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation and Rural Reconstruction, Rao Birendra Singh said that when the Government had taken over in January, 1980 the picture of agricultural sector in the country was very bleak. The Government took various steps to boost the prospects of food production. It was not a small achievement that the food production during the current year had exceeded the level of highest production that had been achieved earlier.

The Minister stated that the Government was not happy with what they had been able to achieve in the past in seeds production and was, therefore, paying all possible attention to it.

For horticulture the Government had created a new Division. For the forestry programme, the Government had fixed a target of 15.2 lakh hectares for social forestry in the Sixth Plan. The outlay for fuelwood plantation and for fuel-wood supply in rural areas had been stepped up. The Government would soon amend the Land Acquisition Act to ensure that the farmers were not exploited and compensation was paid promptly. The Government was

*Other Members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Ramanand Yadav, S. W. Dhabe and Prof. Ramlal Parikh, Shrimati Premilabai Dajisaheb Chavan, Sarvashri Ashwani Kumar, K. Chathunni Master, Narendra Singh, Bhanu Pratap Singh, Indradeep Sinha, Sultan Singh, V. Gopalsamy and A. G. Kulkarni.

doing all that it could for rural employment under the National Rural Employment scheme, the Minister added.

Working of the Ministry of External Affairs: On 30 April, 1981, Shri Bipinpal Das, initiating the discussion, said that the international situation was passing through a great crisis, political as well as economic. Detente had come to a halt and the world power structure was once again tending to revolve around two super powers. It was a sign of regress and was against world peace and welfare of humanity. India's policy towards Iran-Iraq war and Afghanistan had been quite correct, realistic, constructive and consistent with Government's basic policies. There must be a political solution to the Afghanistan problem and it should be India's endeavour to see that the war between Iran and Iraq came to an end.

The member stated that the U.K. Prime Minister during her recent visit to India had failed to remove the doubts and apprehensions of the people of India on two basic issues, namely, the British Nationality Bill and her support for arms supplies to Pakistan. The member was glad that a decision had been taken regarding the Indo-U.S. Agreement on Tarapur Plant.

Replying to the discussion* on 4 May, 1981, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao said that India's foreign policy had been and was being run on the basis of a national consensus.

The Minister stated that it was not correct to say that the previous Government had built impregnable bridges in relations with India's neighbours and the present Government had blown them up. He referred to a statement of the Ministry of External Affairs dated 31 December, 1979 in which the then Prime Minister, Shri Charan Singh, had called the Soviet Ambassador and had pointed out to him that the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan would have far reaching adverse consequences and for this reason had expressed the hope that the Soviet troops would withdraw from Afghanistan as soon as possible. The protest against arms supply to Pakistan had started on the same day on which the then Prime Minister had expressed the hope that the Soviet troops would withdraw for such and such reasons. After the present Government had come to power, the same hope was expressed by the Prime Minister and the same stand was taken by the Soviet Union. So the present Government had not reversed the earlier policy in this matter, he added.

*Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri N. P. Nanda, Syed Shahabuddin, Dinesh Singh, Prakash Mehrotra, Jaswant Singh, Sadashiv Bagaitkar, Murlidhar Chandrankant Bhandare, Khushwant Singh, M. B. Krishna, G. C. Bhattacharya, Harikishan Singh Surjeet, Prof. Rasheeduddin Khan, Shri A. P. Janardhanam and Shri Bhupesh Gupta.

The foreign policy had to be based on consensus and all the suggestions made in this regard would be taken note of meticulously, the Minister assured the House.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1981**: On 28 April, 1981 the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Maganbhai Barot moving the motion for consideration of the Appropriation Bill said that the Bill provided for withdrawal out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the amounts required to meet the expenditure for the year 1981-82 charged on the Fund as well as the grants voted by the Lok Sabha. The net provisions aggregated to Rs. 24,871 crores. Sixty per cent of this was accounted for development expenditure. The provision for the defence expenditure constituted about 17 per cent. Interest payments accounted for 13 per cent, statutory and other transfers to States and Union Territory Governments 3 per cent, and the balance 7 per cent of the provision was for normal administrative and other expenditure. The amount provided in the Bill was inclusive of the sum already authorised in the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1981.

On 29 April, 1981 the Minister while replying to the debate** said that the present Government inherited a deficit of Rs. 2,700 crores and a 22 per cent inflation. Nobody had ever claimed that the Government had conquered the evil of inflation. The Government had however, succeeded in bringing down the inflation from 22 per cent to 15.5 per cent. Reducing the Plan estimates or cutting down the projects for bringing down the deficit to zero was not the policy of the Government. Whether it was agriculture or the Rural Development Programme or any other item, the present budget did not provide less than what had been provided for these items last year.

Refuting the allegation that nothing had been done for West Bengal after 1962, the Minister stated that the Farraka Super Thermal Station, Haldia Port, Haldia Fertilizer Factory, Central Inter Water Transport System and Project for Underground Railways for Calcutta, were some of the projects which had been sanctioned by the Central Government after 1962.

*The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha was laid on the Table of the House on 23 February, 1981.

**The members who took part in the debate were Shri Sankar Ghose, Dr. Rudra Pratap Singh, Sarvashri R. R. Morarka, Ram Laxhan Prasad Gupta, Shrimati Ila Bhattacharya, Sarvashri Sultan Singh, A. G. Kulkarni, R. Ramakrishnan, M. Kalyana Sundaram, B. Satyanarayan Reddy, V. Gopalsamy, Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, Sarvashri Amarprosad Chakraborty, Narsingha Prasad Nanda, Shiva Chandra Jha and Rameshwar Singh.

There was no doubt that North-Eastern States were economically backward but there were historical and geographical reasons behind it. The Central Government was fully alive to the problems of the States of that region. It had set up a high power committee to look into the problem of those States.

*The Finance Bill, 1981**: On 4 May, 1981 the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia, moving the motion for consideration of the Finance Bill, said that certain modifications to the proposals contained in the Bill were formulated in the light of the suggestions made by the members during general discussion on the budget and these had been incorporated in the Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha. In his speech on the Finance Bill in the Lok Sabha on 22 April, 1981, the Finance Minister had announced certain new concessions in the sphere of direct taxes. These had also been incorporated in the Finance Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha.

The Finance Bill sought to raise the quantum of deduction from Rs. 2400 to Rs. 4800 and from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1200 in respect of resident individuals and Hindu Undivided Families respectively incurring expenditure on medical treatment of handicapped dependants.

On 7 May, 1981 the Minister of Finance, Shri R. Venkataraman replying to the debate,** said that it was wrong to think that the Government or the Minister concerned did not want a full and detailed discussion. If the opposition parties made any concrete suggestions with regard to a deeper and more detailed scrutiny of the various items of expenditure, the Government would be quite prepared to consider the same.

While making a distinction between self-reliance and self-sufficiency, the Minister stated, that self-reliance meant that India would earn as much foreign exchange as is necessary to purchase all the commodities it needed from outside. On the other hand, self-sufficiency meant that India would produce all the commodities needed by her within India. No country in the world could claim to achieve self-sufficiency.

As regards the simplification of tax laws, Government would have modification of income tax laws. It was incorrect to say that the State

*The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha was laid on the Table of the House on 30 April, 1981.

**The members who took part in the debate were Sarvashri Sankar Ghose, N. K. P. Salve, Dr. M. M. S. Siddhu, Sarvashri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare, Jagdish Prasad Mathur, Sushil Chand Mohunta, G. R. Mhalsekar, R. Ramakrishnan, V. Gopalsamy, K. L. N. Prasad, S. W. Dhabe, P. Ramamurti, B. N. Banerjee, M. Kalyanasundaram, Era Sezhlyan, Kalraj Mishra, Nageshwar Prasad Shahi, Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshian, Sarvashri K. S. Malle Gowda, R. Mohanaragam, Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav.

Governments had been deprived of their share from the Income Tax. Not a single State had protested against it because they felt that in case of need the Centre would provide assistance to them.

The motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted and the Bill was returned.

C. THE QUESTION HOUR

During the Session 4794 notices of questions (4586 Starred and 208 Unstarred) and 8 Short Notice Questions were received. Out of this total, 275 were admitted as Starred Questions and 1922 as Unstarred Questions. After the lists of questions were printed, 6 Starred Questions and 40 Unstarred Questions were transferred from one Ministry to another Ministry.

Daily Average of Questions: Each of the Lists of Starred Questions contained 20 questions. On an average, 4 questions were orally answered on the floor of the House, per sitting. The maximum number of questions answered orally was 6 on 21 April 1981 and 4 May, 1981, and the minimum number of questions orally answered was 2 on 6 and 7 May, 1981.

The maximum number of questions included in the Unstarred List was 203 on 8 May, 1981 and the minimum number was 74 on 20 April, 1981. The average of questions in the Unstarred list came to 137.

Half-an-Hour Discussions: In all 15 Notices of Half-an Hour discussion were received during the Session. Out of these only four notices were discussed in the House.

D. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

A total number of 265 Calling Attention Notices were received during the session. Out of these, 10 were admitted. The notice relating to communal incidents in and around Biharsharif, which was admitted for 6 May, 1981, took the maximum time, namely 4 hours and 32 minutes. The minimum amount of time was taken by the notice which related to the disappearance of gold ornaments and jewellery from the Customs and Central Excise Department in Pune. It was admitted for 24 April, 1981 and was discussed only for 45 minutes. In all, the House devoted 15 hours and 58 minutes for the consideration of the ten Calling Attention Notices.

E. MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

In all, 187 notices relating to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—better known as “Special Mentions”—were received during the session, out of which 59 were admitted. The maximum number of “Special Mentions” *viz.* nine were admitted on 8 May, 1981, which was the last day of the Session. The total time taken by these notices was 6 hours and 25 minutes.

F. PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

During the session, as many as 435 papers were laid on the Table of the House. The document relating to the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85) was laid on 6th May, 1981.

G. STATEMENT BY MINISTERS

During the session, eight statements were made by the Ministers. These included the two important statements made by the Union Minister of Home Affairs, aircraft earmarked for the use of Prime Minister for her foreign visit on 28 April and 4 May, 1981.

H. PETITIONS

Two petitions were presented to the Rajya Sabha during the session. One of these related to the enhancement of the quantum of family pension under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952 and the other prayed for remunerative price for Virginia tobacco to the tobacco growers of Karnataka.

I. RETIREMENT OF SHRI S. S. BHALERAO AND APPOINTMENT OF SHRI SUDARSHAN AGARWAL AS SECRETARY-GENERAL, RAJYA SABHA.

On 4 May, 1981, the Chairman informed the House of the retirement of Shri S. S. Bhalerao and the appointment of Shri Sudarshan Agarwal as Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha with effect from the afternoon of 30 April, 1981.

J. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, the Chairman made references to the passing away of Shri Amar Nath Agarwal, Shri Nawab Singh Chauhan, Shri Ramrao Madhaorao Deshmukh and Shri Muhammad Ishque, all ex-Members and of Shri M. R. Shervani and Shrimati Nargis Dutt, sitting Members of the House. The House stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

STATE LEGISLATURES

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Constitution of a "Committee on Panchayati Raj": The following Resolution moved by Shri Trambaklar Dave, Panchayat Minister was discussed on 9 March 1981 by the Legislative Assembly and was adopted unopposed:

"This House resolves that—

1. (a) A Committee to be called the "Committee on Panchayati Raj" be constituted as early as possible after the commencement of the first session of the Legislative Assembly every

*Contributed by the Gujarat Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

year, consisting of 11 members to be elected from amongst its own members according to the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

The members of the Committee shall hold office until a new Committee is constituted. The out-going members of the Committee shall be eligible for re-election.

(c) No Minister of Government shall be considered eligible for election as a member of this Committee. If any member, after his election to the Committee, is a member thereof from the date of such appointment.

2. The functions of this Committee shall be: To examine the Audit Reports of District and Taluka Panchayats prepared by the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts which is one of the functions of the Public Accounts Committee mentioned in Rule 197(i) of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly Rules; but the Committee shall not examine and investigate any of the following matters, namely:—

(1) Matters of major Government policy;

(2) Matters of day-to-day administration of District and Taluka Panchayats;

(3) Matters for consideration for which special machinery is established.

3. Subject to the provisions of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly Rules,—

(a) the concerned departments of Sachivalaya shall obtain from District Panchayats as well as from the Heads of Departments, the information and material required by the Committee of Panchayati Raj and furnish the same to the committee for its use.

(b) the Committee may examine the Secretary of the concerned Department of the State Government, Heads of Departments and the District Development Officers in respect of any matter within the purview of this Committee.

4. Subject to the provisions mentioned above, general rules pertaining to the Committees as contained in Part XV of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly Rules, shall apply to this Committee.”

Constitution of three separate Committees for the welfare of (i) Schedule Castes (ii) Scheduled Tribes and (iii) Socially and educationally Backward Classes and Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes. On 29th September, 1978, a Committee for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic as well as Denotified Tribes had been constituted by the Legislative Assembly. On 18 March, 1981 the House passed a motion moved by Shri Devjibhai Vanvi, Minister of State for Social Welfare Constituting three separate Committees, namely, “Committee for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes”, “Committee for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes” and

"Committee for the Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes" instead of a single Committee.

Adoption of motion by Members standing: The Gujarat Legislative Assembly passed a resolution on 19 March 1981, with all Members standing (as was earlier done in Lok Sabha on 18 March), expressing their full support to the reservation policy of the Government and appealed to the anti-reservations to call off their agitation and restore peace in the State.

Extension of the term of the Committee for a Further period of one year: On 2 April, the Chief Minister Shri Madhavsinh Solanki moved the following Resolution in the House to continue all existing Committees for a further period of one year:

"The Sixth Gujarat Legislative Assembly was constituted in June, 1980 and the various parliamentary committees were formed in August 1980. Thus all these Committees have functioned for a few months only, hence it is the feeling of the Members of these committees that they should get an opportunity to serve on the committee for a full term. With a view to maintain continuity in consideration of the matters pending before the committees, I propose that all the committees, excepting the recently constituted four committees, be continued upto the first session of the next year and that the Panchayati Raj Committee, which is to be constituted for the first time, be appointed by Hon. Speaker instead of making election for it and that the concerned provisions made in the Rules in this regard be deemed to be suspended for the time-being."

The Resolution was adopted by the House unanimously.

MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Introduction of a compulsory paper in one of the Indian languages for recruitment to the All India Services: On 19th March 1981 the Legislative Assembly discussed and passed the following Resolution:

"Whereas the Government of India have, after considering the recommendations of the Committee on Recruitment Policy and Selection Methods set up by the Union Public Service Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari which examined the system of recruitment to the All India and Central Services, decided on the inclusion of a compulsory paper on one of the Indian Languages listed in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India and also the option to the candidates to answer the various papers, other than the paper in English language, in any one of such languages.

*Contributed by the Mizoram Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

And, whereas, this House is of the view that—

(i) Such a decision would adversely affect the interest of the candidates whose mother tongue is not included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India, and more particularly the members of the Schedule Tribes hailing from the North Eastern States and Union Territories, such as Mizoram:

(ii) Such a decision denies the fundamental rights to equality, enshrined in the Constitution;

(iii) Such a decision may militate against the All India Character of such services and may even affect national integrity;

(iv) On practical considerations, it seems that the decision is not necessary as even in the present system, the candidates are required to pass examination in language of the State to which they are allotted at the Academy and subsequently in the States, which is serving the purpose adequately;

Now, therefore, this House do hereby resolve that the Government of India be urged to reconsider the decision immediately and to restore the arrangement which was being followed before the decision to introduce compulsory paper on languages and the medium of answer in the All India Service Examination.”

THE CANADIAN LEGISLATIVE SYSTEM. By Robert J. Jackson and Michael M. Atkinson. Published by Macmillan Company of Canada, 1980, 222 pages.

The debate on the suitability of the Parliamentary form of government and on the need for changes in the system has hardly begun in this country. Elsewhere, however, it has been going on for almost two decades. In Canada, for instance, Canada has in common with us, the Westminster system and also a federal structure, a vast territory with a population marked by linguistic, cultural and religious diversity. Canadian academicians have been in the forefront of creative political writing and the present book is such an excellent example. Robert J. Jackson, one of the authors, is Professor of Political Science and Chairman at Carleton University. He is Director of the Parliamentary Internship Programme and the author of "Rebels and Whips", "Issues in Comparative Politics", and numerous academic articles. Professor Jackson is Joint Editor of the Canadian Controversy Series, serves on the editorial board of the "Legislative Studies Quarterly" and is a member of the Consultative Committee of the Inter Parliamentary Union. He has acted as a Consultant to the Privy Council Office and Royal Commissions and has recently been Guest Professor at the Free University of Berlin. Michael M. Atkinson, the co-author, is Assistant Professor of Political Science at McMaster University. He has contributed to several academic journals including the Canadian Journal of Political Science, "Legislative Studies Quarterly", and "Comparative Politics" and has undertaken several research projects on parliamentary institutions for the Government of Canada.

The book pinpoints the widely shared belief in Western democracies that the 'parliamentary institution' is on the decline. This, the authors attribute to increased governmental activity, to the ascendancy of the Prime

Minister and his office as well as to the Federal-Provincial arrangements in those countries with a federal structure. The weakness is further accentuated, they say, by the increasingly direct links of communication between the bureaucracy, the cabinet, the Prime Minister and the public. In Canada, task forces, Royal Commissions, and public opinion polls have to a large extent replaced parliament as a major feed-back mechanism of the executive.

Sharp erosion of parliamentary surveillance over government action is now witnessed everywhere. The authors take a look at parliamentary procedure and reach the conclusion that the Opposition as a whole has at its disposal a substantial amount of parliamentary time, during which it assumes responsibility for initiating debate in the House. Yet, all the devices at their command share the quality of diffuseness with the result that they are often exploited for theatrical potential rather than as a means of serious and in-depth critique of government policies. "It is the government back bench, not the Opposition, who has lost the battle for parliamentary time", is the authors' apt remark.

Confronted with the growing feeling that the institution was on the decline and that it was becoming irrelevant to the mainstream of present day policy making, the Canadian Parliament constituted several Committees on Procedure in the sixties. These committees did offer some proposals designed to modernise antiquated methods and to adjust parliament to the modern policy making structure. However, most of these attempts at reform were dropped in the face of criticism from some quarters that they would lead to an unnecessary strengthening of the executive and that they were evidence of the Prime Minister's "presidential" aspirations. Yet, the Canadian Parliament took more than a decade ago a major step in the right direction when it introduced the system of Standing Committees. The Committees' System finds ready support in the present book. The discussion in Standing Committees, the authors feel, is bound to be better informed and pertinent and members will have an opportunity to gain expertise in specific areas. As a result, government becomes more responsive since members by participating in specialised committee work are in a position to find out and

publicise the real choices open to the administration at a particular time. The Standing Committee System* has been recently introduced in the Kerala Assembly. The experience of the Kerala Legislative Assembly in the working of subject committees was one of the topics of discussion at the last Conference of Presiding Officers held at Bangalore in January, 1981. The introduction of a system of such Standing Committees in our Parliament does not now brook any further delay.

— EDUARDO FALEIRO,

*The reference here is to the ten Subjects Committees—on Agriculture and Integrated Rural Development; Forests, Fisheries and Plantations; Irrigation and Power; Industry and Minerals; Transport and Communications; Social Services; Housing and Labour; Economic Affairs; Local Administration and Cooperation and Home Affairs—appointed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly in March 1980. The functions of these Committees as envisaged in the Rules, include *inter alia*, scrutiny of the Demands for Grants, examination of legislation; study and reporting on a specified area of governmental activity; and consideration of the draft rules framed by the Government in pursuance of the rule-making power conferred by the statute on them.

—EDITOR

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED BY THE COMMITTEES OF THE SEVENTH
LOK SABHA DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH, 1981*

Sl.No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held	No. of Reports presented to the House
(i)	Business Advisory Committee . . . . .	..	..
(ii)	Committee on Absence of Members	..	..
(iii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	34	..
(iv)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	4	..
(v)	Committee on Petitions	6	1
(vi)	Committee on Private Members' Bills & Resolutions	7	..
(vii)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	16	3
(viii)	Committee of Privileges	2	..
(ix)	Committee on Government Assurances	1**	1
(x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	5	—
(xi)	Estimates Committee . . . . .	..	..
(xii)	General Purposes Committee . . . . .	..	..
(xiii)	House Committee . . . . .	..	..
(xiv)	Public Accounts Committee . . . . .	..	..
(xv)	Railway Convention Committee . . . . .	..	..
(xvi)	Rules Committee	1	..
JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEES			
(i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	3	..
(ii)	Joint Committee on Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 1980	2	..
(iii)	Joint Committee of the Houses to Examine the question of working of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	3	..
(iv)	Select Committee on the Chit Fund Bill, 1980	1	..

*For details of work transacted by the Seventh Lok Sabha during the 5th Session please see J.P.I., March, 1981, pp.100—104

**The sitting of the Committee was held on 10 April, 1981.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH
SESSION OF RAJYA SABHA

1. Period of the Session	20-4-81 to 8-5-81
2. Number of meetings held	14
3. Total Number of sitting hours	83 Hours 53 Mts. (excluding lunch break)
4. Number of Division held	.. Nil
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	.. 11
(ii) Introduced	.. ..
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	.. 4
(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	.. ..
(v) Referred to Select Committee by Rajya Sabha	.. ..
(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by Rajya Sabha	.. ..
(vii) Reported by Selected Committee	.. ..
(viii) Reported by Joint Committee	.. ..
(ix) Discussed	.. 6
(x) Passed	.. 4
(xi) Withdrawn	.. ..
(xii) Negatived	.. ..
(xiii) Part-Discussed	.. ..
(xiv) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	.. 2
(xv) Discussion postponed	.. ..
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	.. 9
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	.. 38
(ii) Introduced	.. 1
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	.. ..
(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table.	.. ..

12. PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION

(i)	Received	..	4
(ii)	Admitted	..	
(iii)	Discussed	..	Nil
(iv)	Withdrawn	..	Nil
(v)	Negatived	..	Nil
(vi)	Adopted	..	Nil
(vii)	Part-discussed	..	Nil
(viii)	Discussion postponed	..	Nil

13. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS

(i)	Notices received	..	Nil
(ii)	Admitted	..	Nil
(iii)	Moved	..	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	..	Nil
(v)	Part-discussed	..	Nil

14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS

(i)	Received	..	19
(ii)	Admitted	..	19
(iii)	Moved	..	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	..	Nil
(v)	Part-discussed	..	Nil
(vi)	Negatived	..	Nil
(vii)	Withdrawn	..	Nil

15. MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE :

(i)	Received	..	Nil
(ii)	Admitted	..	Nil
(iii)	Moved	..	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	..	Nil
(v)	Negatived	..	Nil
(vi)	Withdrawn	..	Nil
(vii)	Part-discussed	..	Nil

16. Number of Parliamentary Committees created, if any, during the session

Nil.

17. Total Number of Visitors Passes . . . . .	..	1619
18. Maximum Number of Visitors' Passes issued on any single day, and date on which issued		189 (on 30-4-81)
19. NUMBER OF MOTIONS FOR PAPERS UNDER RULE 175.		
(i) Brought before the House . . . . .	..	Nil
(ii) Admitted and discussed . . . . .	..	Nil
20. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED.		
(i) Started . . . . .	..	275
(ii) Unstarted (including Starred questions) . . . . .	..	1922
(iii) Short-Notice Questions . . . . .	..	Nil
21. DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES.		
(1) Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Rural Reconstruction		
(2) Ministry of Commerce		
(3) Ministry of External Affairs		
22. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.		

Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period 1 January to 31 March, 1981	No. of Reports presented during the Session
(i) Public Accounts Committee . . . . .	..	..
(ii) Committee on Public Undertakings . . . . .	..	..
(iii) Business Advisory Committee	3	Nil
(iv) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	13	2
(v) Committee on Petition	7	..
(vi) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes . . . . .	..	..
(vii) Committee of Privileges	5	Nil
(viii) Committee on Rules	1	Nil
(ix) Joint Committee on Offices of Profit . . . . .	..	..
(x) Committee on Government Assurances	17	1
(xi) General Purposes Committee	1	..
(xii) Joint Committee on Viswa Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1978	3	..

23. Number of Members granted leave of absence	..	1
24. Petition presented	..	2
25. NUMBER OF MEMBERS SWORN WITH DATES.		

Sl. No.	Name of Members Sworn	Date on which Sworn
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Nil

26. OBITUARY REFERENCES

Sl. No.	Name	Sitting Member/ Ex-Member
(1)	Shri Amar Nath Agarwal	Ex-M.P.
(2)	Shri Nawal Singh Chauhan	Ex-M.P.
(3)	Shri Ramrao Madhav-Rao Deabrnukh	Ex-M.P.
(4)	Shri M.R. Sherwani	Sitting
(5)	Smt. Nargis Dutt	Sitting
(6)	Shri Muhamad Ishaque	Ex-M.P.

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE STATE LEGISLATURES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH, 1981

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills	Private Bills	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Short Notice Questions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh L. C.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Andhra Pradesh L. A.	23-2-81 to 7-5-81	40	23(20)	3	503 (446)(a)	(144) (b)	590 (69)
Assam L. A.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bihar L. C.	12-3-81 to 30-3-81	11	3	..	522(510)	13 (c)	203 (78)
Bihar L. A.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gujarat L. A.	9-2-81 to 3-4-81	33	24 (22)	16	2506 (1207)	147 (148) (d)	53 (8)
Haryana L. A.	9-3-81 to 28-3-81	16	11(11)	1	542 (421)	109 (92)	..
Himachal Pradesh L. A.	23-3-81 to 13-4-81	16	13 (14)	..	1183(806)	136(202) (e)	4 (2)
Jammu & Kashmir L. C.	23-12-81 to 4-4-81	19	1 (1)	..	405	62	..
Jammu & Kashmir L. A.	23-2-81 to 4-4-81	27	15 (13)	3 (4)	752 (700)	413 (390)	16 (15)
Karnataka L. C.	28-1-81 to 9-2-81 and 6-3-81 to 2-4-81	29	(21)	..	105 (100)	62 (48)	20 (5)
Karnataka L. A.	29-1-81 to 9-2-81 and 6-3-81 to 31-3-81	32	48 (32)	..	..	..	25 (11)
Kerala L. A.	20-2-81 to 31-3-81	23	11 (6)	..	7296 (2617) (f)	3886	7 (2)
Madhya Pradesh L. A.	25-2-81 to 11-4-81	28	28 (32)	..	14103 (2670)	1584 (1335)	23 (7)
Maharashtra L. C.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maharashtra L. A.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manipur L. A.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meghalaya L. A.	23-2-81 to 3-4-81	29	11 (11)	35 (35)	981 (381)	381 (381)	2
Nagaland L. A.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Orissa L. A.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Poojiah L. A.	21-1-81 to 28-2-81	28	16 (16)	..	1111 (449)	207 (62)	21 (9)
Rajaathan L. A.	20-2-81 to 3-4-81	27	12 (5)	..	2734 (626)	1188 (631)	50
Sikking L. A. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamil Nadu L. C. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamil Nadu L. A.	12-3-81 to 24-3-81	8	4 (4)	..	240 (189)	(17) (8)	5 (3)
Tripura L. A.	27-1-81 to 7-4-81	31	12 (11)	(1)	275 (263) (b)	..	237(231)(i)
Uttar Pradesh L. C. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh L. A.	27-1-81 to 4-4-81	37	15 (12)	2	1956 (1549) (j)	1700 (1375)	1353(1130)(k)
West Bengal L. A. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Union Territories</i>							
Andhra Pradesh L. A.	23-3-81 to 31-3-81	7	..	..	185 (122)	28 (28)	..
Delhi Metropolitan Council . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goa, Daman and Diu L. A.	25-3-81 to 1-4-81	6	2 (2)	3 (2)	411 (180)	189 (186) (l)	5 (1)
Mizoram L. A.	5-3-81 to 27-3-81	13	3 (1)	1 (1)	75 (64)	11 (11)	..
Pondicherry L. A.	25-3-81 to 3-4-81	25	9 (9)	..	966 (747)	97 (97)	4 (2)

Note: (i) Figures in Cols. 4 and 5 indicate the number respectively of Government and Private Member Bills introduced, with the number of Bills passed in brackets.

(ii) Figures in Cols. 6, 7 and 8 indicate the number of notices received followed by the number of notices admitted in brackets.

(a) Includes 238 Short Notice Questions admitted as Starred Questions

(b) Includes 106 Starred Notices and 38 Short Notice Questions admitted as Unstarred Questions

(c) Converted from Starred and Short Notice Questions

(d) Includes 66 Notices received as Starred Questions but admitted as Unstarred Questions.

(e) Including those re-classified as Unstarred Questions.

(f) Figure 7296 includes both Starred and Unstarred Questions.

(g) Includes 15 Starred Questions admitted as Unstarred

(h) Including 7 Notices received as Unstarred.

(i) Includes 144 notices received as Starred and Notice received as Unstarred.

(j) Includes 297 Notices received as Starred and 1252 Notices received as Unstarred

(k) Including 154 Short Notices, 614 Starred and 362 Unstarred Notices.

(l) Figure 189 includes 181 Starred Questions admitted as Unstarred.

Karnataka L. A.	4(4)	3	1	..	..	7	4	7	15	..	..	11	2	..	..	2(2)(f)	..
Kerala L.A.	3(2)	5	7(1)	4(4)	..	11(5)	7	10	11	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh L. A.	3(3)	2(1)	2	5(5)	1	3(2)	..	1	3	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..
Maharashtra L. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maharashtra L. A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur L. A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meghalaya L. A.	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	..
Nagaland L. A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa L. A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab L. A.	6(4)	18(1)	12	..	10	20(3)	15	27(1)	18(2)	2	11	8	9(1)	..	..	..	3(1)(b)
Rajasthan L. A.	6(4)	13	18	..	8	20	13(1)	27	17(2)	17	20	21	19(1)	14(1)(i)	..	..	..
Sikkim L. A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamil Nadu L. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamil Nadu L. A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura L. A.	1(1)	2(1)	1	..	1	3	1	3	1(1)	..	..	..	8(2)	..	2	..	..
Uttar Pradesh L. C.	6(6)	16	8(2)	..	4(2)	9	..	..	..	..	6(1)	..	..	6(1)	43(j)	..	62(4)(k)
Uttar Pradesh L. A.	8(8)	10(1)	2	..	1	5	2	8	6(1)	..	1	1	3	5	5(l)	..	2(m)
West Bengal L. A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Union Territories

Arunachal Pradesh L. A.	1(1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1(1)	..	..	..
Delhi Metropolitan Council	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goa, Daman & Diu L. A.	1(1)	2(1)	1	..	7(1)	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	4	..	..	4(n)	3(o)
Mizoram L. A.	2(1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry L. A.	2(2)	3(1)	2(1)	..	3(1)	..	2(1)	..	23(9)	..	..	2(1)	25(7)	..	..	..	..

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the number of Reports presented in the House.

- (a) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes—12(2) and Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—14(3).
- (b) Committee on the Welfare of Backward Classes—18(2).
- (c) Miscellaneous Committee.

- (d) Two preliminary Reports presented to the House on 9-3-1981.
- (e) (i) A Bill to Amend the Laws relating to Alienation of Land and Orchards in the State—(1); (ii) A Bill to Amend the J. & K. Land Grants Act, 1960—(1); (iii) A Bill further to Amend the J&K Sikh Gurudwaras & Religions Endowment Act, 1973—(1); (iv) The J&K Transfer of Land laws (Amendment) Bill, 1978—(1) and (v) The J&K Hindu Religions Obsolete Bill, 1978—5.
- (f) (i) The Select Committee on the Kerala Town and Country Planning Bill, 1980—(1); (ii) The Select Committee on the Arthapajisa, Jenubhogam and Karathichilavu (Abolition) Bill, 1980—1; (iii) The Select Committee on the Service Inam Land. (Vesting and Emfranchisement) Bill, 1980—1(1).
- (g) Subject Committees.
- (h) Committee on papers Laid on the Table of the House—3 (1).
- (i) Figure '14' includes 4 sittings of the Rules Committee and 10 sittings of the Sub-Rules Committee.
- (j) (i) Committee on Rourkee Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyak, 1981—15; (ii) Committee on Bhoomi Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1980—15; (iii) committee on the Rajya Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1980 sittings 9; and (iv) Uttar Pradesh Sarva-janik Bhoos Gridadi (Apradhkrit) Adhyayon Ki Bedekhalu (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1980-4. sittings.
- (k) (i) Warehousing Committee—4(1); (ii) Committee on Kanpur Jan Sewak Cooperative Housing Committee—8; (iii) Parliamentary Studies Committee—8(3); (iv) Sansdiya Sadabhava Samiti—5 sittings.
- (l) Select Committee on Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code Bill—5.
- (m) Vidhan Mandal Ke Sadasyon Ke Vetan Bhatte Avam Anya Uplabdhayon Sambandhi Samiti.
- (n) (i) Select Committee on the Goa, Daman and Diu Registration of Tourist Trade Bill, 1980—4; (ii) Select Committee on the Goa, Daman and Diu School Education Bill, 1980—3.
- (o) Committee to Enquire into the Implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan at Daman—3.

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH, 1981.

S.No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1.	The Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1981	17-3-81
2.	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1981	23-3-81
3.	The Appropriation Bill, 1981	23-3-81
4.	The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1981	23-3-81
5.	The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1981	23-3-81
6.	The Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Bill, 1981	25-3-81
7.	The Special Bearer Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Bill, 1981	27-3-81
8.	The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1981	27-3-81
9.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2, Bill, 1981	27-3-81
10.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3, Bill, 1981	27-3-81
11.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1981	27-3-81
12.	The Manipur Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1981	29-3-81
13.	The Manipur Appropriation Bill, 1981	29-3-81
14.	The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill, 1981	29-3-81

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE STATE LEGISLATURES DURING
THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH, 1981

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
2. The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
3. The Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
4. The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Live Stock) Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
5. The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Acts (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
6. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1981.
7. The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Amendment) Amending Bill, 1981.
8. The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
9. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1981.
10. The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Pension and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
11. The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
12. The Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Amending Bill, 1981.
13. The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats (Second Amendment) Bill, 1981.
14. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1981.
15. The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1981.
16. The Hyderabad Municipal Corporations (Second Amendment) Bill, 1981.
17. *The Andhra Pradesh Education Bill, 1981.
18. The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Amendment) Amending Bill, 1981.
19. *The Nagarjuna and Kakatiya University Acts (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
20. *The Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

*Awaiting assent.

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Land Acquisition (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1980.
2. The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations (Gujarat Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1981.
3. The Bombay Land Revenue (Gujarat Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1981.
4. The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1981.
5. The Bombay Inams (Kutch Area) Abolition Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1981.
6. The Gujarat Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
7. The Gujarat Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
8. The Gujarat Panchayats (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1981.
9. The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
10. The Gujarat Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
11. The Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1981.
12. The Gujarat Panchayats (Second Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1981.
13. The Gujarat Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
14. The Gujarat (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1981.
15. The Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1981.
16. The Gujarat Appropriation Bill, 1981.
17. *The Bombay Industrial Relations and Industrial Disputes (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1981.
18. *The Gujarat Payment of Unemployment Allowance to Workmen in Factories Bill, 1981.
19. The Gujarat State Tax on Professions, Traders, Callings and Employments (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
20. The Gujarat Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *21. The Gujarat Public Moneys (Recovery of Dues) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
22. The Gujarat Salaries and Allowances of Members and Speaker of Gujarat Legislative Assembly, Ministers and Leaders of the Opposition Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

HARYANA VIDHAN SABHA†

1. The Punjab Agriculture Produce Markets (Haryana Third Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1980.

*Awaiting assent.

†The Bills at Sl. No. 1 to 8 were passed by the Vidhan Sabha during the Session held from 15 to 18 December, 1980 and those at Sl. Nos. 9 to 19 were passed during the Session held from 9 March to 28 March, 1981.

2. The East Punjab Tractor Cultivation (Recovery of Charges) Haryana Repealing Bill, 1980.
3. The Haryana General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1980.
4. The Kurukshetra University (Second Amendment) Bill, 1980.
5. The Maharshi Dayanand University (Amendment) Bill, 1980.
6. The Haryana Legislative Assembly (Allowances and Pension of Members) Fifth Amendment Bill, 1980.
7. The Punjab Village Common Land (Regulation) Haryana Amendment Bill, 1980.
8. The Haryana Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1980.
9. The Haryana Legislative Assembly (Facilities to Members) Amendment Bill, 1981.
10. The Haryana State Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 1981.
11. The Haryana Essential Services Maintenance (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
12. The Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax (Haryana validation) Bill, 1981.
13. The Haryana General Sales Tax (Amendment and validation) Bill, 1981.
14. The Punjab Panchayat Samiti (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1981.
15. The Punjab Prohibition of Cow Slaughter (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1981.
16. The Haryana Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1981.
17. The Haryana Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1981.
18. The Haryana Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1981.
19. The Haryana Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1981.

HIMACHAL PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA

1. The Himachal Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
2. The Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Members (Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
3. The Himachal Pradesh Extension of Laws and Repealing Bill, 1981.
4. The Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishva Vidyalaya (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
5. The Himachal Pradesh Official Language (Supplementary Provisions) Bill, 1981.
6. The Himachal Pradesh Legislators (Modifications of Allowances and Other Amendment) Bill, 1981.
7. The Himachal Pradesh Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
8. The Himachal Pradesh Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
9. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1981.
10. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1981.

11. The Himachal Pradesh Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
12. The Himachal Pradesh Resin and Resin Products (Regulation of Trade) Bill, 1981.
13. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1981.
14. The Punjab Security of State (Himachal Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1980.

JAMMU & KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. A Bill to amend the J&K Land Revenue Act, Samvat 1996.
2. A Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of JK for the services of the financial year 1980-81.
3. A Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of J.K. for the services of the financial year 1981-82.
4. A Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of the J&K State to meet the amount spent on certain services during the financial year ended on 31st of March 1973, in excess of the amounts authorised or granted for the said services.
5. A Bill to provide for authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the J&K State to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st of March, 1974 in excess of the amounts authorised or granted for the said services.
6. A Bill to provide for authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of J&K State to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1975, in excess of the amounts authorised or granted for the said services.
7. A Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of J&K State to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1976 in excess of the amounts authorised or granted for the said services.
8. *A Bill further to amend the Dowry Restraint Act, 1960.
9. *A Bill to amend the J&K Sikh Gurdwaras and Religious Endowment Act, 1973.
10. *A Bill further to amend the J&K Sikh Gurudwaras and Religious Endowment Act, 1973.
11. *A Bill to amend the Laws Relating to Restriction and Alienation of Land and Orchards in the State.
12. *A Bill to amend the Laws Governing the Salaries and Allowances of Presiding Officers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.
13. A Bill to amend the Jammu & Kashmir Urban Immoveable Property Tax Act 1962.
14. A Bill to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Passengers Taxation Act, 1963.

*Awaiting assent.

15. A Bill to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Motor Spirit and Diesel Oil Taxation of Sales Act, Samvat 2005.
16. A Bill to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Excise Act, Samvat 1958.
17. A Bill further to amend the Jammu and Kashmir General Sales Tax Act, 1962.
18. *A Bill further to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Agrarian Reform Act, 1976
19. *A Bill further to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Agrarian Reform Act, 1976.
20. *A Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, Samvat 1977.
21. *A Bill to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Livestock Improvement Act, Samvat 1976.
22. A Bill to amend the Jammu and Kashmir State Ranbir Penal Code, Samvat 1989 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, Samvat 1989.
23. *A Bill to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1956.

JAMMU & KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. A Bill to amend the laws governing the Salaries and Allowance of Presiding Officer, Ministers, Minister of State and Deputy Ministers.
2. A Bill to amend the laws relating to Restriction on Alienation of land and orchards in the State.
3. A Bill further to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Agrarian Reforms Act, 1976.
4. A Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, Samvat, 1977.
5. A Bill to amend the J&K Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1956.
6. Appropriation Bill 1980-81.
7. Appropriation Bill 1981-82.
8. Appropriation Bill 1972-73.
9. Appropriation Bill 1973-74.
10. Appropriation Bill 1974-75.
11. Appropriation Bill 1975-76.
12. Jammu and Kashmir Livestock Improvement Amendment Bill, 1981.
13. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
14. Jammu and Kashmir Gurdwara and Religious Endowment (Amendment) Bill, 1979 (Bill Nos. 3 and 27).
15. A Bill to amend the Dowry Restraint Act, 1960.
16. A Bill further to amend the J&K Agrarian Reform Act, 1976 (Private Bill).
17. J&K Sikh Gurdwara Act, (Bill No. 10.)

*Awaiting assent.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Electricity (Supply) (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1981.
2. The Karnataka Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
3. The Karnataka Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
4. The Karnataka Inams Abolition Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
5. The Karnataka Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
6. The Karnataka Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
7. The Karnataka Departmental Inquiries (Enforcement of Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents) Bill, 1981.
8. The Karnataka Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
9. The Karnataka Court Fee and Suits Valuation (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
10. The Bangalore Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
11. The Karnataka Local Authorities Official Languages (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
12. The Karnataka Debt Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
13. The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into a Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale therein (Repeal) Bill, 1981.
14. The Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
15. The Karnataka Improvement Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
16. The Karnataka Land Improvement (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
17. The Karnataka Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
18. The Mysore Betting Tax (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1981.
19. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1981.
20. The Karnataka Appropriation Bill, 1981.
21. The Karnataka Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1981.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Karnataka Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
2. The Karnataka Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
3. The Karnataka Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
4. The Karnataka Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
5. The Mysore Betting Tax (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1981.
6. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1981.
7. The Karnataka Debt Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

8. The Karnataka Local Authorities (Official Language) Bill, 1981.
9. The Karnataka Electricity (Supply) (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1981.
10. The Karnataka Inams Abolition Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
11. The Bangalore Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
12. The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale therein (Resolution) Bill, 1981.
13. The Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
14. The Karnataka Land Improvement (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
15. The Karnataka Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
16. The Karnataka Court Fees and Suits Validation (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
17. The Karnataka Improvement Board (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
18. The Karnataka Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
19. The Karnataka Departmental Inquiries (Enforcement of Attendance or witnesses and production of Documents) Bill, 1981.
20. The Karnataka Legal Aid Board Bill, 1981.
21. The Mysore Electrical Industries Limited (Acquisition of Shares) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
22. The Karnataka Appropriation Bill, 1981.
23. The Karnataka Civil and Small Causes Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
24. The Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale therein (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
25. The Karnataka Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
26. The Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
27. The Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
28. The Karnataka Ministers Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
29. The Karnataka Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1981.
30. The Karnataka Silworm Seed Cocoon and Slikyarn (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution and Sale) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
31. The Karnataka Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
32. The Karnataka Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- *1. The Kerala Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Bill, 1980.
2. The Kerala Appropriation Bill, 1981.

*Awaiting assent.

3. The Kerala Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1981.
4. The Kerala Raw Cashewnuts (Procurement and Distribution) Bill, 1981.
- *5. The Kerala Service Inam Lands (Vesting and Enfranchisement) Bill, 1980.
6. The Payment of Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

MADHYA PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA

1. The Madhya Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Vidheyak, 1980.
2. The Madhya Pradesh Appropriation (No. 3) Vidheyak, 1980.
3. The Madhya Pradesh Nirsan Vidheyak, 1980.
4. The Madhya Pradesh Krishiudhar Pravartan tatha Prakiran Upbandh (Bank) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 1980.
5. The Madhya Pradesh Rajya Matsya Vikas Nigam (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1980.
- *6. The Madhya Pradesh Lokayukt Tatha Uplokayukt Vidheyak, 1980.
7. The Madhya Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *8. The Madhya Pradesh Uchh Nyayalaya (Letters Patent Appeal Samapti) Vidheyak, 1981.
9. The Madhya Pradesh Griha Nirman Mandal (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1981.
10. The Madhya Pradesh Rajya Bhumi Vikas Nigam (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1981.
11. The Madhya Pradesh Sahkari Society (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1981.
12. The Madhya Pradesh Asthan Niyantaran (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak 1981.
13. The Madhya Pradesh Lok Parishad (Bedakhali) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 1981.
14. The Madhya Pradesh Lok Dhan (Saodhyarashiyoon ki Wasooli) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 1981.
15. The Madhya Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1981.
16. The Madhya Pradesh Akrisi Jot Uchchatam Seema Vidheyak, 1981.
17. The Madhya Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill 1981.
18. Veosai Sangh (Madhya Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1981.
19. The Madhya Pradesh Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1981.
- *20. The Madhya Pradesh Upkar Vidheyak, 1981.
21. The Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Sadasya Vetan Bhatta tatha Pension (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1981.
- *22. The Madhya Pradesh Prakoshtha Swamitwa (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1981.
23. The Madhya Pradesh Mantri (Vetan Tatha Bhatta) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 1981.
24. The Madhya Pradesh Karadhan Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1981.

*Awaiting assent.

25. The Madhya Pradesh Vishesh Sashastra Bal (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1981.
26. The Police (Daroooh Uddipan) Madhya Pradesh Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 1981.
27. The Madhya Pradesh Mantri (Vetan tatha Bhatta) Dwitiya Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 1981.
- *28. The Madhya Pradesh Khadi tatha Gramodyog (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1981.
29. The Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Mandal Virodhi Dal Ka Neta (Vetan Tatha Bhatta) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 1981.
30. The Madhya Pradesh Ashaskiya Sikshan Sanstha (Adhyapakon tatha anya Karmachariyon ke Vetano ka Sandaya) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 1981.
31. The Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Sachivalaya Seva Vidheyak, 1981.
32. The Madhya Pradesh Adhyaksh Tatha Upadhyaksha (Vetan tatha Bhatta) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 1981.

MEGHALAYA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1981.
2. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1981.
- *3. The Meghalaya Forests (Removal of Timber) Regulation Bill, 1981.
- *4. The Meghalaya Finance (Sales Tax) (First Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *5. The Meghalaya Finance (Sales Tax) (First Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *6. The Meghalaya Finance (Sales Tax) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *7. The Meghalaya Finance (Sales Tax) (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *8. The Meghalaya Purchase Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *9. The Meghalaya Amusement and Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *10. The Meghalaya Transfer of Land Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
11. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1981.

PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA

1. The Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1981.
2. The Punjab Appropriation (No 2) Bill, 1981.
3. The Punjab Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1981.
4. The Punjab Town Improvement (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
5. The Punjab Gram Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
6. The Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1981.

*Awaiting assent.

7. The Punjab Homoeopathic Practitioners (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1981.
8. The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
9. The Punjab Prohibition of Cow Slaughter (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
10. The Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
11. The Punjab Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
12. The Punjab Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *13. The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *14. The Punjab New Mandi Townships (Development and Regulation) Amendment and Validation Bill, 1981.
15. The Punjab Veterinary Council Bill, 1981.
16. The Punjab Legislative Assembly (Allowances of Members) Amendment Bill, 1981.

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Rajasthan Amendment) Bill, 1981.
2. The Rajasthan Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1981.
3. The Rajasthan Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1981.
4. The Rajasthan Legislative Assembly (Officers and Members' Emoluments and Pension) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
5. The Rajasthan Ministers Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Tripura Appropriation Bill, 1981.
2. The Tripura Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1981.
3. The Tripura Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1981.
- *4. The Tripura Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1981.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Second Supplementary 1980-81) Bill, 1981.
2. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Regularisation of Excess Expenditure 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77) Bill, 1981.
3. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1981.
4. Uttar Pradesh Medium of Instruction Bill, 1980.
5. The Uttar Pradesh Zila Parishads and Mandi Samitis (Extension of Term) Bill, 1981.
6. The Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Members Emoluments and Pension (Second Amendment) Bill, 1981.
7. The Code of Civil Procedures (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1981.
8. The Intermediate Education (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
9. The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Evam Prodyogik Vidhwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1981.

*Awaiting assent.

10. The Uttar Pradesh High Court (Abolition of Letters Patent Appeals) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

11. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1981.

12. The Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta and Uttar Pradesh-Lokayuktas (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

UTTAR PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA

1. Uttar Pradesh Viniyog (Lekhanudaan) Vidheyak, 1981.

*2. Uttar Pradesh Bhoomi Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1981.

3. Uttar Pradesh Viniyog (1980-81 ka Dwitiya Anupoorak) Vidheyak, 1981.

4. Uttar Pradesh Viniyog (1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 ke Badhti Vyay ka Viniyaman) Vidheyak, 1981.

5. Uttar Pradesh Zila Parishad Avam Mandi Samiti (Karya ka Vistar) Vidheyak, 1981.

6. Uttar Pradesh Viniyog Vidheyak, 1981.

7. Intermediate Shiksha (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1981.

8. Uttar Pradesh Krishi Avam Prodyogic Vishvavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1981.

9. Uttar Pradesh Lok Ayukta tatha Up-Lok Ayukta (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1981.

10. Uttar Pradesh Uchh Nyayalaya (Letters, Patent, Appeal Smapti) Vidheyak, 1981.

11. Civil Prakirya Sanhita (Uttar Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1981.

12. Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidhan Mandal (Sadasyon ki Uplabhdhiyan aur Pension) (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1981.

@13. Uttar Pradesh Zila Parishad aur Mandi Samiti (Karyakal ka Vistar) Vidheyak, 1981.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Arunachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1981.

2. The Arunachal Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1981.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Goa, Daman and Diu Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 1981.

2. The Goa, Daman and Diu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1981.

†3. The Goa, Daman and Diu Village Panchayats Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

†4. The Goa, Daman and Diu Village Panchayats Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

*Awaiting assent.

@The Bill was passed by the Legislative Assembly on 14 March 1981. In the Legislative Council the resolution to pass this Bill having failed on 25 March 1981, it was passed again by the Legislative Assembly in the form in which it was passed earlier on 14 March. Thereafter, the Legislative Council passed the Bill in the same form in which it was passed by the House.

†Private Member's Bill.

PONDICHERY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- *1. The Pondicherry Cinemas (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1981.
- *2. The Pondicherry Home Guards (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
3. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1981 (Bill No. 3 of 1981).
4. The Appropriation Bill, 1981.
5. The Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 1981.
- *6. The Pondicherry General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *7. The Pondicherry Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *8. The Pondicherry General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1981.
9. The Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 1981.

APPENDIX VI

ORDINANCES ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH, 1981.

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT					
1.	The Special Bearer Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Ordinance, 1981 (No. 1 of 1981)	12-1-81	16-2-81		Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (No. 2 of 1981)	21-1-81	16-2-81		Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (No. 3 of 1981)	31-1-81	16-2-81		Replaced by Legislation
STATE GOVERNMENTS					
ANDHRA PRADESH					
Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Promulgation	Date (s) on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks (whether subsequently withdrawn or disapproved, or replaced by legislation and in the last case, title of the Bill introduced)
1.	The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Ordinance, 1981.	16-1-81	24-2-1981	..	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981.	21-1-1981	24-2-1981	..	Do.
1	2	3	4	5	6

BIBAR

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|---|---------|
| 1. Bihar Bikri-kar (Vidhimanyakaran) Adhyadesb, 1981. | 12-3-81 |
| 2. Bihar Nagarpalika (Sanshodhan) Adhyades , 1981. | Do. |
| 3. Bihar Mantri-Up-Mantri Avam Vidhan Mandal ke Pardabhikarion ka Vetan aur Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesb, 1981. | Do. |
| 4. Bihar Krishi Aay-kar (Nisan) Adhyadesb, 1981. | Do. |
| 5. Bihar Avashyak Seva Anurakaban (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesb, 1981. | Do. |
| 6. Bihar Ginema (Viniyaman) (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesb, 1981. | Do. |
| 7. Patna Nagar Nigam (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesb, 1981. | Do. |
| 8. Bihar Nagarpalika aur Patna Nagarpalika Nigam (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesb, 1981. | Do. |
| 9. Bihar Bikri-kar Adhyadesb, 1981. | Do. |
| 10. Bihar Kshetriya Vikas Pradhikar Adhyadesb, 1981. | Do. |
| 11. Bihar Saktari Society (Sanshodhan) (Adhyadesb), 1981. | Do. |
| 12. Bihar Apradh Niyantran Adhyadesb, 1981. | Do. |

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Bihar Bhoo-dan Yag (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981.	12-3-81			
14.	Bihar Cess (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981.	Do.			
15.	Bihar Bhoo-lagan (Bhugtan se choot) Adhyadesh, 1981.	Do.			
16.	Bihar Lok Bhooni Adhikraman (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981.	Do.			
17.	Chhotanagpur Kaskhaki (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981.	Do.			
18.	Santhal pargana Civil Nyayalaya (Aadesh Vidhanyakaran aur Paritran) Adhyadesh, 1981.	Do.			
19.	Pariksha Sanchalan Adhyadesh, 1981.	Do.			
20.	Bihar Krishi Rin Karya aur Prakarn Upbandh (Bank) Adhyadesh, 1981.	Do.			
21.	Chhotanagpur avam Santhal-pargana Swasthshahi Vikas Pradhikar (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981.	Do.			
22.	Bihar Rajya Avas Board Adhyadesh, 1981.	Do.			
23.	Bihar Rajya Jal aur Vasthit Mal Board Adhyadesh, 1981.	Do.			
24.	Bihar Zila Board tatha Sibaniya Board (Niyantaran aur Prabandhak) (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981.	Do.			

25. Bihar Sarkari Parisar (Kiraya Basooli Avam B-dakhal) (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981	12-3-81
26. Rajendra Krishna Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981	Do.
27. Bihar Hindu Dharmik Nyas (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981	Do.
28. Bihar Motor-Gadi Kara-ropan (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981	Do.
29. Bihar Udyog Rajya Sahayay (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981	Do.
30. Bihar Bhoomi aur Jal Samrakshan Tatha Bhoomi Vilas Adhyadesh, 1981	Do.
31. Bihar Panchayat Rajya (Sanshodhan aur Vidhimsayakaran) Adhyadesh, 1981	Do.
32. Bihar Ban Upaj (Vyapaar Viniyaman) Adhyadesh, 1981	Do.
33. Bihar Khadi Avam Gramodyog (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981	Do.
34. Bihar Intermediate Shiksha Parishad Adhyadesh, 1981	Do.
35. Bihar Ooth (Apoorti Avam Kharid Ka Viniyaman) Adhyadesh, 1981	Do.
36. Bihar Sichai Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh 1981	Do.
37. Bihar Sichai Khasetra Pranal (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981	Do.

1	2	3	4	5	6
38. Neuntam Majidori (Bihar Sanshodhan) Adhyadesb, 1981		12-3-81			
39. Bihar Krishi Ujaji Bazar (Sandhodhan) Adhyadesb, 1981		Do.			
40. Bihar Chikitsa Shikshan Sansaths (Viniyaman aur Niyantran) Adhyadesb, 1981		Do.			
41. Bihar Arajkiya Madhyamik Vishwavidyalaya (Prabandh Avam Niyantran Grahan) Adhyadesb, 1981		Do.			
42. Anugrah Narayan Singh Institute of Social Studies (Sanskodhan) Adhyadesb, 1981		Do.			
43. Bihar Sanskrit Shiksha Board Adhyadesb 1981		Do.			
44. Bihar Antar-Vishwavidyalaya Board Adhyadesb 1981		Do.			
45. Bihar Panchayat Nirvachan Niyamavali aur Poorak Matadatom Ki Soochian (Vidhimanyakaran) Adhyadesb, 1981		Do.			
46. Bihar Aabkari (Sanskodhan aur Vidhimanyakaran) (Sanskodhan) Adhyadesb, 1981		Do.			
47. Bihar Chini Upkram (Aujan Sanshodhan) Adhyadesb, 1981		Do.			
48. Bihar Panchayat Samiti aur Zila Parishad Sanshodhan aur Vidhimanyakaran) Adhyadesb, 1981		Do.			
49. Bihar Vishwavidyalaya Scwa Aayog (Sanskodhan) Adhyadesb, 1981		Do.			

50 Bihar Aarajiya Sharirik Prashikshan Mahavidyalya Tatha Arajiya Prarthamik Shikshak Shiksha Mahavidyalaya (Niyantaran and Vinnyaman) Adhyadesh, 1981	12-3-81
51. Bira Krishi Vishwavidyalya Adhyadesh, 1981.	Do.
52. Bihar Balak Adhyadesh, 1981	Do.
53. Bihar Rajya Madarsa Shiksha Board Adhyadesh, 1981	Do.
54. Bihar Biteri-Kar (Sanahodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981.	Do.
55. Patna Vishwavidyalya (Sanahodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981	Do.
56. Bihar Rajya Vishwavidyalaya (Sanahodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981	Do.
57. Bihar Rajya Abhyantran Avam Phartuacy Shikshank Sanstha (Vinnyaman avam Niyantaran) Adhyadesh, 1981	Do.
58. Anugrah Narayan Singh Institute of Social Studies (Dwitiya Sanahodhan) Adhyadesh 1981.	Do.
59. Bihar Aalamiktra Nirhi (Sanahodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981	Do.
60. Bihar Jot Snekhanavam Khandaran Nivaran Adhyadesh, 1981	Do.
61. Bihar Krishi Vikas (Cess) Adhyadesh, 1981	Do.

1	2	3	4	5	6
62.	Bihar likh (Apoorti avam kharid Ka Viniyaman) Sanahodhan Adhyadesh, 1981	12-3-81			
63.	Chotanagpur avam Santhel Pargana Swashashi Vilas Adhikari (Dwitiya Sanavanhodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981	Do.			
			GUJARAT		
1.	The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.	6-10-80	9-2-81		Replaced by Legislation.
2.	The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations (Gujarat Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1980	24-10-80	9-2-81		Do.
3.	The Bombay Land Revenue (Gujarat Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1980	9-12-80	9-2-81		Do.
4.	The Gujarat Contingency Fund (Temporary increase) Ordinance, 1980	24-12-80	9-2-81	23-3-81	
5.	The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Gujarat Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1980	31-12-80	9-2-81		Replaced by Legislation.
6.	The Bombay Inams (Kutch Area) Abolition (Gujarat Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1980	31-12-80	9-2-81		Do.
7.	The Gujarat Panchayats (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1981	3-1-81	9-2-81		Do.
8.	The Gujarat Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	3-1-81	9-2-81	..	Do.
9.	The Gujarat Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	3-1-81	9-2-81	..	Do.
10.	The Gujarat Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	7-1-81	9-2-81	..	Do.
11.	The Gujarat Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	1-2-81	9-2-81	..	Do.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		HARYANA			
1.	The Haryana Legislative Assembly (Allowances and Pension of Members) Fifth Amendment Ordinance, 1980	14-10-80	15-12-80		Replaced by Legislation.
2.	The Kurukshetra University (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1980	1-11-80	Do.		Do.
3.	The Maharshi Dayanand University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980	Do.	Do.		Do.
4.	The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Haryana Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1980	6-11-80	Do.		Do.
5.	The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Haryana Validation) Ordinance, 1980	11-11-80	Do.		Do.
6.	The Haryana General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980	13-11-80	Do.		Do.
7.	The Haryana Legislative Assembly (Facilities to Members) Amendment Ordinance, 1981	9-1-81	9-3-81		Do.
8.	The Haryana State Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Ordinance, 1981	22-1-81	Do.		Do.
9.	The Haryana Essential Services Maintenance (Amendment) Ordinance 1981	25-2-1981	Do.		Do.
		HIMACHAL PRADESH			
1.	The Himachal Pradesh Town & Country Planning (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980	6-11-80	23-3-1981		Replaced by Legislation.
2.	The Himachal Pradesh Rosin and Rosin Products (Regulation) of Trade Ordinance	13-2-1981	23-3-1981		Do.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	The Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishva Vidyalyaya (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980	17-11-80	23-3-1981		Do.
4.	The Himachal Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.				
	J & K Land Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.				
	Jammu & Kashmir				
		29-12-80	23-12-81		Replaced by Legislation.
	KARNATAKA				
1.	The Karnataka Debt Relief (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981.	3-1-1981			
2.	The Karnataka Court Fees and Suits Valuation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	17-1-1981.			
3.	The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, use of Site therein (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	18-2-1981.	**		**
4.	Karnataka Departmental Inquires (Enforcement of Attendance of witnesses and Production of Documents) Ordinance 1981	18-2-1981.			
5.	The Karnataka State Universities (Amendment) Ord. 81.	18-2-1981			
6.	The Karnataka Legal Aid Board Ordinance 1981	22-2-1981			
7.	The Karnataka Prevention of Incitement to Refuse or defer Payment of Tax Ordinance, 1981	21-4-1981			
8.	The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	28-4-1981			

9. The Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Ordinance 1981	13-4-1981		
10. The Karnataka Open places (Prevention of Disfigurement) Ordinance, 1981	5-5-1981		
11. The Karnataka Departmental Inquiries (Enforcement of Attendance of witnesses and Production of Documents) Amendment Ordinance, 1981	5-5-1981		
KERALA			
The Kerala Law cashew Procurement and Distribution Ordinance, 1986.	2-2-81	23-2-81	Replaced by Legislation
MADHYA PRADESH			
1. The Madhya Pradesh Accommodation (Control Amendment) Ordinance 1981.	24-1-81	26-2-81	Replaced by Legislation
2. The Madhya Pradesh Rajya Bhumi Vilas Nigam (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh 1981.	24-1-81	26-2-81	Do.
3. The Madhya Pradesh Akrishik Jot Uchhetam Jot Sema Adhyadesh 1981.	29-1-81	26-2-81	Do.
4. The Madhya Pradesh Girha Nirman Mandal (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh 1981.	5-2-81	26-2-81	Do.
RAJASTHAN			
1. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Rajasthan Amendment) Ordinance 1980.			

APPENDIX VII

A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA

(As on 1 June, 1981)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Seats	Cong. (I)	CPI (M)	LOK DAL	DMK	Other Parties	Unattached	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(1) STATES									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	41	..	..	..	1 (a)	..	42	..
2.	Assam	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	12
3.	Bihar	54	32	..	5	..	14 (b)	3	51	..
4.	Gujarat	26	25	..	..	..	1 (c)	..	26	..
5.	Haryana	10	5	..	3	..	2 (d)	..	10	..
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	2	..	..	..	3 (c)	1	6	..
8.	Karnataka	28	27	..	..	..	1 (f)	..	28	..
9.	Kerala	20	4	..	6	..	8 (g)	2	20	..
10.	Madhya Pradesh	40	34	..	..	..	4 (b)	1	39	1
11.	Maharashtra	48	38	..	..	..	9 (i)	1	47	1
12.	Manipur	2	1	..	..	..	1 (j)	..	2	..
13.	Meghalaya	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
14.	Nagaland	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
15.	Orissa	21	19	..	1	..	..	..	20	1
16.	Punjab	13	11	..	..	..	..	1	12*	..
17.	Rajasthan	25	17	..	2	..	5 (k)	..	24	1
18.	Sikkim	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	39	20	..	..	16	3 (l)	..	39	..
20.	Tripura	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
21.	Uttar Pradesh	85	43	..	22	..	15 (m)	..	80	5
22.	West Bengal	42	4	..	27	..	10 (n)	..	41	1

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA
(As on May 1981)

States/Union Territories	Total No. of seats	Cong(I)	F.B. CPI	RSP	AIA	CPI. KC ML DMK DMK(M)	lok. tant-(u) rik lok dal	I	Kho-bera-land	Naga-land	F	D P M	INBJ. NO Va
Andhra Pradesh	18	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Assam	7	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bihar	22	11	3	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2
Gujarat	11	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Haryana	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jammu & Kashmir	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnataka	12	7	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1
Kerala	9	..	1	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	16	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
Maharashtra	19	13	1	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..
Manipur	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meghalaya	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nagaland	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Orissa	10	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..

C. PARTY POSITION IN STATE LEGISLATURES

State/Union Territory	Seats	Cong. (I)	Janata	Lok Dal Cong. (U)	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies	
											8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh L.C. (As on 15-2-80)	90	40		1	2	5	1	2	6(a)	2	59	31
Andhra Pradesh L.A. (As on 1-5-81)	295	257	5	7	2	3	8	6	3(b)	4	295	..
Assam L.A. (As on 15-2-1981)	126	44	30	3	5	..	11	6	14(c)	8	121	5
Bihar L.C. (As on 1-5-81)	96	44	6	6	2	2	6	6	2(d)	4	..	24
Bihar L.A. (As on 31-12-80)	325	182	11	42	12	18	6	23	13(c)	12	319*	5
Gujarat L.A. (As on 1-5-81)	182	139	21	1	..	10	..	..	..	8	179	3
Haryana L. A. (As on 31-3-81)	90	50	4	23	..	11	..	..	1(ee)	..	89*	..
Himachal Pradesh L.A. (As on 1-5-81)	68	36	1	1	..	24	1	..	..	2	65*	2
Jammu & Kashmir L.C. (As on 1-5-81)	36	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	56(f)	..	30	6
Jammu & Kashmir L.A. (As on 1-5-81)	78	11	11	1	1	1	..	..	52(g)	1	78	..
Karnataka L. C. (As on 1-5-81)	63	23	3	..	10	3	..	..	..	6	62*	15

Karnataka L.A. (As on 1-5-81)	225	168	13	..	27	4	..	3	2(h)	6	223*	1
Kerala L.A. (As on 1-5-81)	141	17	5	..	22	..	34	17	43(i)	2	140*	..
Madhya Pradesh L.A. (As on 1-5-81)	321	244	2	1	61	..	..	2	2(j)	5	319*	1
Manipur L.A. (As on 15-2-81)	60	39	2	..	1	1	1	5	11(k)	..	59	1
Meghalaya L.A. (As on 1-5-81)	60	60	1	..	..	..	..	..	56(i)	..	57*	2
Nagaland L.A. (As on....)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab L.A. (As on 1-5-81)	117	64	..	..	..	1	5	9	37(m)	..	116	1
Rajasthan L.A. (As on 1-5-81)	200	137	8	7	3	32	1	1	9(n)	2	200	..
Sikkim L.A. (As on 15-10-80)	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31(o)	1	32	..
Tamil Nadu L.C. (As on 15-2-81)	63	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	28(p)	8	62	..
Tamil Nadu L.A. (As on 31-12-80)	235	29	2	..	..	..	11	10	178(q)	3	233*	1
Tripura L.A. (As on 1-5-81)	60	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	7(r)	1	57	3
Uttar Pradesh L.C. (As on 1-5-81)	108	30	5	19	2	5	3	3	16(e)	6	80	28
Uttar Pradesh L.A. (As on 1-5-81)	426	309	5	53	13	11	..	7	5(t)	15	418	8

State/Union Territory	Seats	Coop. (1)	Janata Lok Dal	Coop. (U)	BJP	CIP (M)	CIP	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
West Bengal L.A. (As on...)												
<i>Union Territories</i>												
Arunachal Pradesh L.A. (As on 1-5-81)	33	25						5(u)	2	33	..	
Delhi Metropolitan Council (As on...)								..	..	
Goa, Daman & Diu L.A. (As on 1-5-81)	30	27						..	2(v)	1	30	
Mizoram L.A. (As on 1-5-81)	33								33(w)		..	
Pondicherry L.A. (As on 1-5-81)	30	10	3				1	..	16(x)	..	30	

*Excluding the Speaker/Chairman who is not a Member of their party.

(a) Progressive Democratic Front —4; National Democratic Front —2.

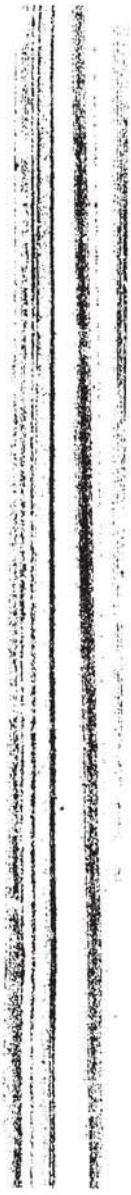
(b) Majlis—Ittehad-ul-Muslimoon—3.

(c) Assam Janata Vidhyai Dal—6; RCPI—4; PTCA—4.

(d) Teacher—1; Janataj (RN)—1.

(e) Jambhand Mukti Morcha—11; Forward Block—1; Nominated—1.

- (e) **Socialist**
- (f) National Conference—25; **Others**—1.
- (g) National Conference—48; Inquilabico National Conference—2; Jamaiti Islami—1; and People's Conference—1.
- (h) Muslim League—1; R.P.I.—1.
- (i) Muslim League—14; Kerala Congress—9; RSP—6; Kerala Congress(I) 6; All India Muslim League—5; National Democratic Party—3
- (j) R.P.I.—1; **Nominated**—1.
- (k) M.P.P.—11.
- (l) UMPDE—37; APHLC—17; PDIC—9.
- (m) Shri omonai Akali Dal (L)—43; Shiromaoi Akali Dal (T)—4.
- (n) Pragatishheel Vidhyak Dal—9.
- (o) Sikkim Janata Parishad—22; Sikkim Congress Revolutionary—3; Sikkim Prajantantra Congress—1.
- (p) AIADMK—16, DMK—5; Teachers Graduates Progressive Front—1; Indian Union Muslim League—1; United Party; Gandhi Kamraj National Congress—1.
- (q) AIADMK—129; DMK—36; Gandhi Kamraj National Congress—6; All India Forward Block—3; Tamil Nadu Kamraj Congress—3; **Nominated**—1.
- (r) Tripura Upajati Juba Samity—4; RSP—3; **Forward Block**—1.
- (s) Janata—3 (RN)—5; Shikshak Dal—8; Rashtravadi Dal—1; Loktantrik Dal—2.
- (t) Janata—5 (RN)—3; Shoshit Samaj Dal—1; **Nominated**—1.
- (u) P.P.A.—6.
- (v) M.G.P.—2
- (w) Peoples' Conference Party—22; Mizoram Congress Group—7; Peoples' Conference (B) Party—4
- (x) DMK—14; Indian Union Muslim League—1; AIADMK—1.



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