

***THE JOURNAL OF  
PARLIAMENTARY  
INFORMATION***

**VOLUME XXVIII, No. 4  
DECEMBER, 1982**

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## EDITORIAL NOTE

The Forty-seventh Conference of Presiding Officers of Parliament and State Legislatures was held at Patna in November 1982. Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference, presided. We open this issue with the Address of Dr. Jakhar delivered at the Conference.

To mark the 93rd Birth Anniversary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, a meeting was held under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group in New Delhi on 14 November, 1982, with the Speaker, Lok Sabha in the Chair. The speeches delivered on the occasion by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha and Prof. Nurul Hasan, Vice President of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are included in this issue.

His Excellency, Mr. Francois Mitterrand, President of the Republic of France, addressed the Members of Parliament during his visit to the country in November 1982. Also included in this issue is Mr. Mitterrand's Address as well as the speeches delivered by the Chairman of Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of Lok Sabha on the occasion.

We offer our felicitations to Sarvashri A. Eswar Reddy, A.R. Rather and Dharam Singh on their election as Speakers of the State Legislative Assemblies of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh, respectively, and Shri Jayantrao Tilak on his election as Chairman of the Maharashtra Legislative Council.

Besides the regular features like Notes on Procedural Matters, Parliamentary Privileges, Parliamentary Events and Activities, Resume of the Sessions of the two Houses of Parliament and State Legislatures, the text of the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Second Amendment) Act, 1982 is being reproduced for ready reference.

—AVTAR SINGH RIKHY

ADDRESS BY DR. BAL RAM JAKHAR, SPEAKER, LOK SABHA,  
AT THE CONFERENCE OF PRESIDING OFFICERS HELD AT  
PATNA ON 7 NOVEMBER, 1982\*

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Friends,

I have great pleasure in joining with our hosts, the Presiding Officers of the Bihar Legislature, in extending a hearty welcome to all of you assembled here for our annual deliberations.

We are meeting in the historic city of Patna which is not only the capital of the State of Bihar but also its cultural metropolis. Bihar, the land of Gautama, Kautilya, Chandragupta and Ashoka has a great bearing on the socio-economic life of our nation since times immemorial. *Ashoka Chakra* adorning our tricolour and the national emblem is the contribution of Ashoka, the Great, who ruled over a major part of India from Patliputra. That benevolent king stands unparalleled and pre-eminent as the prophet of true internationalism, based on love, understanding and human values.

In modern times, Dr. Satchidanand, the oldest member of the Constituent Assembly, hailed from Bihar. However, the greatest contribution to the body politic of modern India by the State has been the savant, scholar, statesman—late Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of Indian Republic. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, who commanded country-wide respect and affection, also came from Bihar.

Bihar is India's richest State in mineral wealth. It has got all the potentialities which nature has provided. Now it is the question of utilisation of those resources. During 30 years of planned development, there has been a lot of progress in agricultural, industrial, scientific and technological fields. I have full faith in the people of Bihar who have got the guts, the energy, the drive and the conviction to make their living profitable

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\*Edited version of the Address.

and make their contribution to this land of ours which is so great in itself. I know as a farmer how the soil will respond to the work and the call of the farmer.

However, the State continues to suffer from floods and droughts. This year's floods have caused great havoc. I came here with a heavy heart, because I know as a farmer what it means to depend upon the vagaries of nature; but we have to fight. Yesterday, I talked to the Chief Minister and his colleagues about the need to meet the situation created by flood and drought, which is the prime need of the hour. The Chief Minister assured me that he was taking every possible step to bore more tubewells, to provide money for energy, to provide more diesel engines and to make irrigation possible. Let us hope that, as a result of the steps taken and with the cooperation and goodwill of all of you, Bihar would soon come up.

Before I proceed further, it is my sad duty to refer to the passing away of Dr. Gopal Swarup Pathak, former Vice-President of India and Chairman of Rajya Sabha, on 31 August, 1982. Dr. Pathak had a long distinguished career of public service. He was a lawyer and jurist of eminence. He was a judge of the Allahabad High Court in 1945. He was elected to Rajya Sabha in April, 1960 and joined the Union Cabinet as Law Minister in 1966. In 1967, he assumed the office of Governor of the then Mysore State (Now Karnataka) and in August, 1969 was elected to the office of the Vice-President of India. As Vice-President and Chairman of Rajya Sabha, his association with Parliament became very close. As Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, he guided the deliberations of that House with great dignity and distinction.

In the passing away of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, on 8 September 1982, the country has lost a great son, who fought along with other stalwarts for the freedom of the country. He was a legion unto himself. Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah was the Chief Minister in two spells and he has left a deep imprint of his contribution to the development of the State. He was a crusader for communal harmony and peace and the State under him had an unblemished record of maintaining communal amity. He was dedicated to the cause of the people, particularly the down-trodden, and the weaker sections of society, whom he served with great zeal till the end of his life. That is why he came to be known as 'Sher-e-Kashmir'—the Lion of Kashmir. He was, for nearly half a century, a philosopher, guide and mentor to the people of his State. The crowds at his meetings and at the time of his passing away bear witness to the wide public affection that he enjoyed all through his life.

I may also refer to the passing away of Shri Godey Murahari, former Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, on 5 August, 1982. Shri Murahari was a

member of the Rajya Sabha from 1962 to 1977 and Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha from 1972 to 1977. In 1977, he was elected to Lok Sabha and was elected as Deputy Speaker in April, 1977. He was a veteran freedom fighter and participated in the 'Quit India' movement and suffered imprisonment. He served on several Parliamentary Committees and was associated with a number of national and international Organisations. As Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha and Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, he attended the Presiding Officers' Conference and his contribution to this Conference was notable for its pragmatic and direct approach.

I may also refer to the passing away of our other esteemed colleagues who, at one time or the other, belonged to this family of Presiding Officers. Shri P. C. Guha Ray, former Chairman of the West Bengal Legislative Council during 1965—69, passed away on 1 May, 1982. Shri A. G. Kher, who was Speaker of the Uttar Pradesh Assembly for a long time (1952—62 and 1969—74), passed away on 4 January, 1982. Shri Rajindra Nath Baruah, Deputy Speaker of Assam Assembly during 1952—62, passed away on 12 October, 1981. Shri Mukund Lal, who was Vice-President of U.P. Legislative Council during 1927—30, passed away on 10 January, 1982. Shri Ataur Rahman, who was Deputy Speaker of Assam Assembly from 1968—71, passed away on 5 May, 1982. Shri Vasantlal V. Mehta, who was Deputy Speaker of Gujarat Assembly during 1967—71, passed away on 24 June, 1982. We deeply mourn the loss of these friends. On your behalf and also on my own behalf, we offer our heart-felt condolences. I will place before you the formal resolutions later.

May I extend a heartfelt welcome to all the new friends who have joined our family during the course of the year and wish them every success.

Friends, parliamentary democracy has struck firm roots in our polity and society. The main merit of democracy lies in combining freedom and progress and bringing about change with consent. In developing societies like ours, which are striving to accomplish within the framework of consensual politics the twin tasks development and social transformation, the parliamentary institution has to live up to, and fulfil a new role expectation as an instrument of change and a mediating influence among the contending forces in the democratic polity. Proceedings in our legislatures have to be constructive, informed and purposive. It means a more conscious regulation of debates and greater vigil to see that parliamentary forms and processes are not abused, but are availed of in keeping with their intended uses and purposes.

There can hardly be two opinions about the fact that the future of parliamentary democracy in the country depends on how we conduct our business in the august bodies over whose destinies we are privileged to preside and how far these institutions are able to reflect the minds and

aspirations of the people at large, and how responsive the Executive is to the genuine grievances and difficulties voiced in the legislatures. Based on my own experience as a Presiding Officer, I consider three things as essential to achieve this objective. First, all sections of the House should be provided with reasonable opportunities to express themselves on matters of public importance arising from day-to-day. Secondly, whatever business is transacted in the House, it should be in accordance with the rules and parliamentary practices and precedents. If it is felt that a rule needs amendment, the House is free to have it changed; but so long as that rule exists, it should not be flouted or strained. I have seen in the House, that Members often say that particular rule is out of date or out-moded. But they should not forget that the Speaker is like a judge and the judge cannot make law. He can only interpret it. The same is true also in our case. We have been given some rules adopted by the House itself which is the august body, the supreme body, and indeed our master. We have to carry out our duties and interpret those rules. We cannot change them. It is for the House to do so. If a change in rules is called for the House alone can change it. And then, we will interpret them accordingly—not otherwise. Thirdly, the authorities that be should respond in a positive manner to all reasonable demands which are made in the interest of development of the country and welfare of the people. If the will, interest and well-being of the people are neglected, then neither the Legislature nor the Executive have got any right to function because it is the mandate and the confidence of the people which brings them into existence.

Our State legislatures and national parliament are there not only to mirror and articulate the opinions, the aspirations and grievances of the people; they have also to help secure the fulfilment of their wants and expectations, the redressal of their grievances and the solution of the difficulties they face. The importance of the Presiding Officers of our legislative bodies, of which they are the heads as well as the servants, are well recognised. They should see that, through orderly debate and discussion, the divergent views representing the contending forces in a pluralistic democratic society are enabled to come to terms with each other and get harmonised, as far as possible, to produce a general consensus that, in the form of laws and policies, would contribute to the greatest good of the greatest number. In a parliamentary democracy, Presiding Officers are not only the guardians of the dignity and privileges of the House, but by their independence, objectivity and acumen they should promote acceptance by political parties of healthy conventions and traditions which are so necessary for a functioning democracy. They have to be a happy blend of firmness and persuasiveness and inspire a feeling that they can handle any situation in the Legislature/Parliament with objectivity, calmness and fairness.



While it is incumbent upon the Presiding Officers to be independent, it is the collective effort and joint responsibility of all concerned—the elected Members, the Chair and the media and show all people to make the democratic set up function successfully. It is an onward march of a caravan. Someone may lag behind the caravan, but the caravan moves on.

I was chosen as Speaker by the House. It is my firm conviction that we will maintain the high standards of this office, come what may.

When they say, the Speaker should be independent, it enjoins upon all groups and parties, whether belonging to the Ruling Party or the Opposition, to also realise the implications of this fact. We should not forget that when the Speaker's term is over, he has also to go to the poll when the next elections come. What is he to do? Where should he go? Nobody would spare him. There should, therefore, be some consensus for making the position of the Speaker unassailable so that he can function properly. This we have to achieve with our own grit and guts. In spite of all these handicaps, I know my friends will agree with me that it is our duty to live up to the expectations of the House and the people.

Somebody said: What is this Conference for? It is the Presiding Officers' Conference where we discuss certain difficulties which arise from our day to day functioning. And for this purpose, from time to time, we get together somewhere in the country. Last year, it was in Hyderabad at the invitation of the people there. This year, it is in Patna. In fact last time when I came here, all the sections of the House irrespective of any party affiliations, invited us. I accepted the invitation not because I am enamoured of anything. For me, India is one. I can sit in a jungle; I can live in the countryside. I have slept right at the platform without any bedding, I don't care. I am a farmer. I know the difficulties and tribulations of man. But when they try to bring these matters into the political arena, how will it help? I also appeal to the press. What sort of service they are trying to give to us? Why don't they keep us out of this politics? We are concerned here with the parliamentary institution itself. We want to get its roots struck right in the ground so that it will not be thrown away by this or that wind. We should not try to cut the very limb of tree on which we are sitting. We are here in this august Assembly at the invitation of the Speaker of the Bihar Legislative Assembly and of the representatives of the people of Bihar.

If we really want our people to practise tolerance and other civic-virtues, it is obviously of the utmost importance that inside the Legislatures, Members should scrupulously observe the rules and practices of the House, obey the directions and rulings from the Chair, and carry on their dialogue with civility and mutual respect. Sitting in the House, sometimes

I wonder whether we are trying to play with our vocal chords to see whether they are so healthy or not. If at all, we can do that outside. In the House, it is a matter of debate and discussion. It is a question of bringing the cross-sections of ideas into one stream. That is what the Legislature is for. It is the responsibility of all Members, irrespective of the party affiliations, to see that the debates and discussions are held without undue disturbance or interruption. I need hardly remind that if, as law makers, we cannot abide by the rules and conventions, how can we expect the lay public to abide by them? The Parliament and State Legislatures have a much wider audience than is to be seen in the Chambers. What is said or done in the legislature has a direct impact on people outside. When people from all walks of life—ladies, students, intelligentsia, farmers and workers come to witness the proceedings of the House. What impression do they take back with them, when we do unseemly things? That worries me. To my mind that is not the way democracy should function, it is the very negation of democracy. We are one of the few nations in the World—I am proud of that—where there is freedom of expression. There may only be a microscopic minority in this whole universe where there is freedom of speech, thought, religion and whatever you like. You go anywhere in the World and find out how people are gagged; how people are put behind a sort of facade while they are in fact told what to do and what not to do. We are a fortunate country where there is freedom of thought and expression. This sentiment should be preserved in the overall interest of the community and the nation as a whole. Government and Opposition being an integral part of democracy must learn to co-exist and respect one another. Without Opposition, the Government will have a free run. A horse without any reins might fall and break its own neck. So, it is necessary to have Opposition. Where there is no Opposition, what sort of democracy is it? I want that the Opposition should be fully responsible—as responsible as the Ruling Party—to run the democratic institution of Parliament. The Ruling Party and the Opposition are two wheels of the same cart without which democracy cannot be run. It is the legitimate function of the Opposition to criticise the Government so that its performance is kept at a high level. Criticism just for the sake of criticism is evidently uncalled for and counter-productive. We should cultivate a habit of self-discipline, tolerance, mutual respect, and correct behaviour which lends grace and strength to the fabric of parliamentary democracy.

I remember my days as an Opposition Leader in Punjab. Once then, I was asked by the Press representatives, "What are you going to do today?" I said, "We are going to have a constructive debate. . . . We are going to have a constructive Opposition." One day, misguidedly, we stuck to the game of "hullabaloo" and the next day I felt ashamed of it myself. I

believe that freedom of expression as enshrined in the Constitution is the only ultimate weapon by which we can play constructively the role of Opposition and not by the use of muscle-power or shouting.

I have been greatly concerned to see reports of indecorous and unbecoming behaviour which have regretfully occurred in several Legislatures. This naturally has been the subject of adverse comment in newspapers and by people. As a farmer I would say why should we cut the limb of the tree on which we are sitting. Will that be right? No, I will again appeal to my friends in the Press. "Why should we give importance to these things, these idiosyncracies and the publicity-hunger? When I see certain Members looking at the Galleries, then I ask them, "Why are you looking at the Galleries? You look at me. I am the Speaker", some of them just want to catch the eye of the Press and play to the Galleries. This is hardly laudable. It should be clear to all of us that if the legislative institutions are brought to a level where display of physical force rather than well-reasoned arguments holds the field, irreparable harm would have been done to the institutions. Let us preserve these as fora for calm and reasoned exchange of views, where the representatives of people try to persuade others to their point of view or get persuaded. If they do not get so persuaded, then the arena of elections is there. After the term of five years, people will decide what their representatives have done. The Ruling Party is as much answerable to them. I would earnestly appeal to my fellow Presiding Officers to spare no efforts in ensuring that while due opportunity is made available to members from all sides of the House to put forward their genuine point of view, the proceedings of the House are carried out in a dignified manner in the best parliamentary tradition and as per agreed programme so that all sides of the House have a sense of participation and fulfilment.

We should provide opportunities to Members because we do not want to curb the aspirations of people in the House. Legislature is the place where people's feelings and aspirations may be expressed by their elected representatives. That is what I do. I assure the Members in the House that nothing under the sun which is admissible under the Rules will be scuttled. I have never gone back on that promise. I always try to take into consideration the collective sense of the House. I try to hear what the Members want to say. They come and sit in the Business Advisory Committee. We sit together and take decisions and we implement them. I tell them, "You give the priority as to what subjects, one by one, you want to discuss. You cannot discuss all in one day. You have to give priority, one, two, three, and so on." But when again they come in the House, the same ten to twenty persons, the same old faces, will stand up and say, "This has not been included." I tell them, "My dear friends, why do you take up the time of the House? When you have decided

upon the priority for various subjects in the Business Advisory Committee, we can take them up only one by one and not all together. Unnecessarily, a few of them want to catch the eye of the Press and the Galleries. That is not good.

Friends, let me now refer to procedural and other developments in Lok Sabha since the last Conference held at Hyderabad in December, 1981.

To begin with, I would like to mention an important point of Constitutional import that was raised in the House during the last Budget Session. Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, a Member of Rajya Sabha, was appointed as Minister of Finance with effect from 16 January, 1982. On 19 February, 1982, during the Question Hour when a question in the name of the Finance Minister was taken up, some Members raised objection to the appointment of a Member of Rajya Sabha as Minister of Finance. After hearing the Members and the Minister of Law, I ruled that the provisions of articles 75(5), 77(3) and 88 implied that a Minister might be appointed from either House of Parliament and that there was no specific provision in the Constitution that a Minister holding any particular portfolio should be drawn from a particular House.

The above incident occurred during the Question Hour and therefore, there would be no point of order. Somebody objected to this point and said, "How can you, Mr. Speaker, take this up?" I said, "It is in my powers. I can do it." I told them that if that question was not tackled then, it would become redundant and, if the Finance Minister answered that question, we were going to discuss it later on. I listened to the arguments and decided accordingly.

An interesting question of playing tape record in the House arose on 29 April this year, when a Member wrote to me seeking permission to play a tape record in the House on the next day before the Question Hour, about some meeting held elsewhere. As it is not permissible to play tape records in the House, I withheld my consent.

During the Monsoon Session, certain important issues relating to verbatim proceedings of a Financial Committee arose.

On 15 July, I received requests from some Members for making available to them the verbatim records of the meetings of the Committee on Public Undertakings held on 24 March and 2 April, 1982 in connection with the transaction with M/s. Kuo Oil, Hong Kong about the import of crude and petroleum products. According to the Members, these proceedings were relevant to the issue of privilege sought to be raised through various notices. I referred the Members' requests to the Chairman of the Committee on Public Undertakings. He agreed with the views expressed in this behalf earlier by a distinguished Chairman of a Financial

Committee, who belonged to the Opposition Party, that the practice of keeping the proceedings as confidential and not making them available to any person other than the Members of the Committee made for frank expression of views by the representatives of Government and that the existing practice by which only minutes are laid on the Table of the House should be adhered to. I agreed with the Chairman and declined the Members' request.

Subsequently, I received from the Rajya Sabha Secretariat a communication dated 20 July, 1982 addressed to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha by a Member of Rajya Sabha, who was a Member of the Committee on Public Undertakings (1981-82) upto 2 April, 1982. The Member had raised the point that he was denied access to 2 April, 1982 proceedings of the Committee in which he had himself participated, on the ground that he had ceased to be a Member of the Committee. This *inter alia* raised the question of status and privilege of Members of the Rajya Sabha in the Financial Committees. In this connection I observed in Lok Sabha on 28 July, 1982: "Hon. Members from Rajya Sabha have been associated with the Public Accounts Committee and the Committee on Public Undertakings since 1954 and 1964 respectively. As is well-known, the Hon. Members from Rajya Sabha have been a source of great strength to the Financial Committees and have contributed greatly to the quality of their deliberations. The Hon. Members from Rajya Sabha have always enjoyed great respect and esteem." I also forwarded the letter to the Chairman, Committee on Public Undertakings for consideration and giving recommendations. The Chairman took the Committee into confidence and the Committee also heard the Member. After taking into consideration the views of the Committee on Public Undertakings, it was decided with my approval that keeping in view the special circumstances of the case, the relevant proceedings might be made available to the Member of persual in the office room of the Chairman, Committee on Public Undertakings. The Member was also informed that this facility was only for refreshing his memory and the proceedings were not to be made use of in the House or made public.

Let me now advert to some of the privilege issues raised in the Lok Sabha after our last Conference held at Hyderabad.

During the last Budget Session, I received notices of question of privilege against the Minister of Railways for the alleged leakage of proposals in the Railway Budget before its presentation to Parliament. While withholding my consent to the raising of the question of privilege, I observed that the Budget, before it was presented to Parliament, was a document the custody of which remained with the Government and, therefore, the question of any breach of privilege would not arise, and

that "it is evidently in Government's own interest to see that the Budget proposals are revealed only first in Parliament and no ground or cause is given for raising the question of leakage."

In regard to another notice of question of privilege against the Chairman, Railway Board, for making a statement at a press conference held after presentation of the Railway Budget, that suburban rail fares would be raised, I observed that the Minister of Railways had clarified that the "intention of the Chairman was only to highlight the recommendations of the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee" and that "he had neither the authority for, nor the intention of, announcing any hike in the suburban fares". However, I felt that if a press conference was to be held after the presentation of the Budget in Parliament, it would obviously be more appropriate for the Minister concerned to hold it himself, where top functionaries could be present, if necessary.

In another case, the Chairman of the Parliament Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes received a notice from the Deputy Registrar of the Patna High Court requiring his appearance in that Court in the matter of a Writ Petition. On 5 April, 1982, while informing the House about the receipt of the aforesaid notice I observed that as per past practice of the House, the Chairman, Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had been asked not to respond to the notice and the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs was being requested to apprise the High Court of the correct constitutional position in this regard. The Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs. (Department of Legal Affairs) later on intimated that the Writ Petition filed by the Bihar *Nuniya Mahasangh* was taken up for hearing and it was ordered by the Court that the name of the third respondent, namely, the Chairman Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be deleted.

On 4 October, 1982, a Member of Lok Sabha sought to raise a question of privilege regarding reported proposed summoning of another Member of Lok Sabha before the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha in connection with a question of alleged breach of privilege and contempt of the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha by that Member for alleging in a press statement that the candidate belonging to his Party for election to Rajya Sabha had been defeated because "some Opposition M.L.As. had been purchased."

On 7 October, 1982, while marking observations in the House, I informed the Members that a similar case had arisen in 1962 in the Gujarat Legislative Assembly relating to an article in a paper alleging that money had been passed to get a particular candidate elected at the election.

to the Council of States. The matter was referred to the Privileges Committee of Gujarat Assembly which thoroughly examined the subject and gave a learned Report in which they had *inter alia* stated that "a Member while voting at such election is acting in the capacity of a voter of the electoral College and not in the capacity of a Member of the House"... "that the allegations of bribery and corruption made in the said news item against the...Members do not concern the character or conduct of the Members in that capacity and do not cast reflections upon the Members of the House for or relating to their service therein, and therefore, there is no breach of privilege of the House". The Report of the Privileges Committee was adopted by the Gujarat Legislative Assembly.

I also observed that it was a well established convention that if a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege or contempt of the House was made out against a Member who belonged to another House, the matter was reported to the Presiding Officer of that House for taking such action as he considered necessary. In fact, in pursuance of the decision taken at the Presiding Officers' Conference, Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha had, as early as December, 1958 passed a resolution to the effect that if any Member of a House of any other Legislature in India or the Indian Parliament was involved in any case of alleged contempt or of a breach of privilege of the Assembly, the Speaker would refer the matter to the Presiding Officer of the House to which the Member belonged.

I hope that all concerned would take the relevant facts into account while dealing with this sensitive and important issue.

I may mention that during the Monsoon Session the House passed an important piece of legislation in regard to the pension paid to an ex-Member of Parliament or Provisional Parliament. By an amendment of the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, it has been provided that pension received by an ex-Member of Parliament or Provisional Parliament as a freedom fighter on account of his participation in freedom struggle would not be taken into account for the purpose of determining the pension payable to him with respect to his services as a Member.

I may inform the Conference that in April and May this year, we have had two important Conferences. A Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Public Undertakings was held in April, 1982 in New Delhi. The wide range of issues that were discussed and the many useful ideas that came up during discussion in the Conference proved its usefulness as a clearing house of ideas and experiences to help finding solutions to problems encountered by the Committees.

The first ever Conference of the Chairmen of the Committees on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions of Lok Sabha and the Legislatures of States was held in New Delhi on 1 and 2 May. A wide range of issues concerning Private Members' business was discussed. Several State Legislatures where such Committees do not exist, were represented by their Speakers/Deputy Speakers. Useful ideas and experiences were exchanged and there was better appreciation of the problems that existed and the ways to tackle the same. It was also felt that such Committees might be constituted in the Legislatures where these did not exist. This is an idea for you to consider.

The Second Regional Seminar on Parliamentary Practice and Procedure for Asia, South-East Asia and Africa Regions of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was held in New Delhi at the Parliament House Annexe from 21 to 25 January, 1982. The subjects discussed at the Seminar were: "Question Hour—How to make it more Effective?" and "Public Sector Enterprises—How Parliament should oversee their Functioning?"

The participants included 12 delegates from CPA Branches overseas and 48 delegates from Parliament and State Legislatures in India, including a number of Presiding Officers. The Seminar afforded a very valuable opportunity to exchange views on subjects of topical and contemporaneous importance and to share experience. You will be glad to know that the delegates found the discussions useful and beneficial. We hope to organise such seminars once in two years.

I may mention that next month, we are organising a Conference of Chairmen of Estimates Committees of Lok Sabha and State Legislatures in New Delhi. We are looking forward to the pleasure of welcoming the distinguished Chairmen of this important Committee.

As in the past, at a meeting held on 27 May, 1982 in Parliament House Annexe, the Members of Parliament paid their respectful homage to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the occasion of his 18th Death Anniversary. Shri M. Hidayatullah, Vice-President of India, addressed the meeting. While such an occasion provides us an opportunity to remember the tallest man of his times with respect and admiration, it also reminds us to redouble our efforts to build modern India.

Following the past tradition, a meeting of Members of Parliament was organised in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 21 July, 1982 to bid farewell to Shri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, who laid down his office as President of India on 25 July, 1982. On behalf of the Members of Parliament, I had the privilege of delivering the Farewell Address. A Scroll signed by the Members was presented to President Reddy in token of their regard and affection for him.



As regards the activities of the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, I am happy to say that the Bureau maintained the well known tempo of its activities and organised a Seminar for legislators on "The Legislative Process". Two Discussion Sessions on "Committees at Work: The Committee on Petitions" and "Committees at Work: The Committee on Public Accounts" were held under Orientation Programme for new Members of Parliament, with a view to familiarise them with Parliamentary processes and procedures. As on previous occasions, in addition to Members of Parliament and Members/Associate Members of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG), Members of State Legislatures, the Presiding Officers of Jammu and Kashmir and Kerala Legislative Assemblies took active part in the deliberations of the Seminar. The discussions at the Seminar were found to be interesting and fruitful.

On receipt of requests from the State Legislatures, the Bureau, as in the past, also arranged Attachment Programmes/Study Visits for 15 officials of different levels from various State Legislature Secretariates, including those from Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur and Karnataka, to enable them to study the practices and procedures obtaining in the Lok Sabha Secretariat. I hope the participants found their "attachment" worthwhile and profitable. The Bureau continued to organise Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures for the benefit of senior officers of Government of India and Probationers of various All-India and Central Services.

Friends, you will be glad to know that a batch of Parliamentary officials from the National Assemblies of Zambia and Nepal is currently serving an attachment at the Bureau to familiarise themselves with the processes and procedures obtaining in the Indian Parliament.

Before I conclude, I should like to touch upon one or two other matters. There is no denying the fact that since Independence our country has made notable progress in many fields—in agriculture and industry, in the development of natural resources and infrastructural facilities, in the development of science and technology and their utilisation for constructive and socially beneficial purposes. However, many challenging and urgent tasks still remain to be accomplished. Vast numbers of our people continue to live with acute want, due to unemployment or under-employment and all that goes with extreme poverty—illiteracy and physical debilitation, ignorance and obscurantism and, worst of all, lack of spirit of self-confidence and self-reliance. What is particularly disturbing is that even though our people are, by and large, peace-loving and tolerant, divisive forces feeding on communal, caste or parochial prejudices and narrow sectional loyalties, do still occasionally succeed in disturbing social harmony and peace, diverting the people's and the Administration's attention and energies

from the all important tasks of development. All of us have to address ourselves to these disconcerting trends.

During the last session, Lok Sabha expressed its anguish and concern over the communal riots which have been breaking out in our country off and on. More recently, there have been such riots in Meerut. Indeed it is a matter of sorrow that even after 35 years of freedom we could not wipe out the cancer of communal riots. I shared with the Members my anguish that in a country like ours which is the land of Bapu—the Apostle of Peace—and which had always taken pride in tolerance and co-existence, where secularism was a basic tenet of the Constitution and deeply ingrained in our heritage, there should be an occasion to discuss incidents involving violence. To indulge in violence is a crime against humanity, against conscience and against nation's interests. It hardly needs to be emphasized that communal harmony is very essential for national integrity. Life is sacred and in the eyes of God every human being enjoys the same sanctity of life. What you cannot give you have no right to take. You can give back the money; you can give back the clothes; but how can any one give back a life? It is not in anyone's power. How on earth is religion being made a scapegoat for all this? Religion, at the present moment, I think, is being used by some anti-national people for their own selfish ends. Which religion preaches hatred and violence? I have read all the spiritual books and have gone through all the scriptures but have not come across any such religion. Still some people perpetrate heinous crimes in the name of religion, simultaneously proclaiming from the rooftops that they are going to save the nation. I ask these people: "Why do you have to kill people or get killed? Why don't you live and let live? That is what religion preaches—peace, love, equality, brotherhood; what else is there?" It is our job to bring to the notice of people that some people use religion for ulterior motives; otherwise, anything can happen. We are all sitting on the power-keg. All around the world, this fundamentalism is getting spread. You have to curb it right in time; otherwise, it may raise its ugly head. To the sensible people who have some sort of faith in human goodness or some sort of faith in the Almighty, there are enough roads to go, though there may be only one goal to reach. Still in the name of religion, some people are perpetrating heinous crimes. Only God help us. In the name of God, in the nation's name, in the name of the well-being of the entire people and the future generation, there should be an upsurge in the whole nation to fight against this cancer. We should have a feeling of pride in nationalism. I am sorry that during the last 30 to 35 years, we have not been duly concerned with the approach that our children should have in this regard. That aspect we should try to put in the House through suitable motions to be discussed. From the very beginning our children should be made to feel and imbibe nationalism.

In this context you will agree that although the parliamentary procedures have all along been consciously evolved to meet emerging needs of the situation, it is not enough merely to reform procedures. For, after all, procedures are merely a means to an end. By itself they cannot achieve much in the absence of respect for parliamentary institutions, and this respect must come from within and cannot be imposed from outside. It has to be like a spring from within the womb of earth, as they call it. It should be from within our soul. Unless there is disciplined attitude and a spirit of cooperation, a cooperation where personal wishes would be subordinated to the common good, orderly conduct of business in the House becomes impossible. Institutions, however sound and carefully devised, may fall if the spirit fails. A parliamentary institution by itself is not a safeguard. It is the spirit behind it that counts. In that context, if parliamentary institutions are to thrive, democracy must be accepted by all as a way of life. It should not be a mere handle to get into seats of power. These seats may vanish. People may take them away if we start misusing them. I have no doubt that in this stupendous and urgent task before the country, our legislatures and legislators will measure up to the great responsibilities that go with it and will never forget that they are accountable to their ultimate masters and the supreme authority—the people.

Before I conclude, I must express my heart-felt thanks to our distinguished hosts Shri Radha Nandan Jha, Speaker, Bihar Vidhan Sabha and Shri Prithwi Chand Kisku, Chairman, Bihar Vidhan Parishad, the Members of the Bihar Legislature who extended this invitation to us to come here. Shri Ram Naresh Thakur, Secretary of the Bihar Assembly and other officers and staff of the Bihar Legislature Secretariats for the excellent arrangements made for us. It is really commendable that even the smallest things have been systematically taken care of to ensure our stay comfortable and enjoyable. We are with friends and when you are with a friend, it is always enjoyable. It is the warmth of the heart that is what we want and that is what we get here. I am sure all of you would wholeheartedly agree with me when I say that the arrangements of this highest standard have been possible due to the inspiring and untiring efforts of Mr. Speaker Jha who set the pace for everything connected with this Conference. It is no wonder that with his tall personality—a rare amalgam of political wisdom and administrative acumen—he could secure assistance and cooperation of the Government at all levels to make the arrangements for the Conference. I would recall the overwhelming zeal and enthusiasm with which he extended the invitation at the Hyderabad Conference to host the—Conference in this ancient historic city of Patna and I have been watching how all these months with the same fervour he has been preparing for the Conference. His thoughtfulness, his consistent desire to provide maximum comforts to all of us and above all his large-heartedness are reflected in all these arrangements. You see his personal touch at every turn. We are

all grateful to him and wish him a very long and happy life dedicated to the service of the people.

I would also like to place on record my thanks and appreciation for the willing cooperation and assistance extended by the Chief Minister of Bihar, Dr. Jagannath Mishra, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Ram Ashray Prasad Singh, and their colleagues in making all these arrangements for convening this Conference. I hope our deliberations will be helpful in indicating a solution for some of the difficult problems that we face in the House. After all, life is hope and hope should never die. Similarly, aspirations should never die. The day aspirations die, the man dies. That is why I am not worried when people demand more and more. People demand more and more because it is their right. And it is our duty to serve them as much as we can, and as long as we can, with whatever resources we have at our command.

May I once again extend to you all a cordial welcome and express the hope that our deliberations here would be fruitful.

## NEHRU AND NATIONAL INTEGRATION

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On the occasion of the 93rd Birth Anniversary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, a meeting was held under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group on 14 November, 1982 in Parliament House Annexe, with Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker of Lok Sabha and President of Indian Parliamentary Group in the Chair. Prof. Nurul Hasan, Vice President of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, addressed the meeting. We reproduce below the text of the speeches delivered on the occasion by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar and Prof. Nurul Hasan.

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### SPEECH BY DR. BAL RAM JAKHAR, SPEAKER, LOK SABHA

Prof. Hasan and Friends:

It is an honour to preside over this function to mark the 93rd birthday of late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the chief architect of parliamentary democracy in India. He influenced and moulded our lives in such varied ways that modern India will always bear the imprint of his dynamic thought and personality. As a statesman, as a thinker, as a man of letters and specially, as a humanist, he would always enjoy a pre-eminent position amongst the great men of this century. We parliamentarians owe a special debt to him. He brought to bear on parliamentary institutions and parliamentary work great qualities of dedication and respect for parliamentary forms which helped to lay true and solid foundations of democratic institutions. If over the years the parliamentary system in our country has evolved into a viable institution for resolving national issues, and shaping policy, credit must go to him. I am glad that we are meeting here under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group to pay homage to his cherished memory.

Friends, the story of Jawaharlal Nehru's life is inseparable from the story of India's epic struggle for freedom, first from the domination of a foreign power, and then from the shackles of economic backwardness and mass ignorance. Through the most troubled times that history has ever known, he was able to hold the people together and to weld them into a strong nation. Panditji held the office of the Prime Minister of our country ever since the dawn of Independence and in the long years, he was in office, he took the country forward on scientific, dynamic and secular lines. His steadfast adherence to certain fundamental principles of liberalism gave direction to our thought and life. He used the existing social and political institutions and breathed into them a new spirit, a new vitality.

For today's meeting we have chosen the pertinent theme of national integration, a subject close to the heart of Panditji and which provided the basic framework for all his policies. Panditji gave persons coming from any part of the country a feeling that he belonged to the country as a whole and that barriers of caste, creed, religion etc. were artificial and constricting in their effect. He understood clearly that socio-economic problems were at the root of such divisive tendencies and therefore it was his ceaseless endeavour to see that no part of India lagged behind in development and no section of the society felt neglected. His concept of planning was comprehensive and wide ranging and its central inspiration was more equitable distribution of opportunities for people from all regions and strata of society. There was something by way of a programme for all parts of the country. He inspired in the people a confidence that we were all well set on the road to development which would banish poverty, want and hunger which had afflicted our people. He was particularly concerned about the hardships suffered by the weaker sections of society and therefore special emphasis was laid in all development programmes to provide a helping hand to them.

A born democrat, the democratic form of government had a powerful appeal for him on the ground that it provided a peaceful method of achieving all ends—resolving all differences, religious, regional, lingual, social, economic in our national context.

Expounding his views on the subject, he once said: "Democracy means to me an attempt at the solution of problems by peaceful methods. If it is not peaceful, then to my mind, it is not democracy. In a proper democracy, discipline is self-imposed. There is no democracy if there is no discipline." Never was the need greater than today to remind ourselves of these noble ideas when fissiparous tendencies and divisive forces are raising their ugly head in some parts of the country. A universal man, Panditji could never tolerate bigotry, dogmatism of any sort—of religion, caste or language. His faith in man was heart-warming and

communicated itself instantly to anyone who came in contact with him. Under his leadership people from all parts of India were proud to call themselves Indians. He fully appreciated and voiced the right to freedom of religion and the right to one's culture but he was clear in his mind that it did not entitle anyone to be bigoted and biased against others who preferred a different religion or creed. To him the varied strands of religion and culture were to be woven together into a mosaic of infinite beauty and charm.

Panditji had an intense and unbounded faith in the common man of this country. Speaking at the opening session of the National Integration Conference he himself asked "Faith in whom?", and then answered, "Faith in ourselves, in our people and in our capacity to work together and to solve big problems together even though we may argue and shout at each other from time to time."

We have here in our midst Prof. Nurul Hasan, an eminent historian and educationist, who will speak on Nehru in the context of national integration. If sometimes today there are regional and communal tensions and conflicts in the country, there are historical reasons also for these—a major factor has been the exploitation of these sentiments by the foreign power when we were not free. Among other steps to bring about national and emotional integration of our people is education of the people on the right lines. That means, we have to instil in them a sense of nationalism—a feeling of love and affection and dedication to our Motherland. I will leave these to Prof. Hasan who can speak authoritatively on these aspects. Education, enlightenment and economic opportunities for all are the ways by which differences which divide the people can be minimised and bridged.

Thank you, very much.

ADDRESS BY PROF. NURUL HASAN, VICE-PRESIDENT, COUNCIL OF  
SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker, Hon'ble Mr. Deputy Speaker, Hon'ble Ministers, Hon'ble Members of Parliament, distinguished Members of the Indian Parliamentary Group, ladies and gentlemen:

I would first of all like to express to you, Mr. Speaker, my deep sense of gratitude for having given me the honour of speaking to the Indian Parliamentary Group on this occasion and joining all of you in paying homage to the memory of that great Son of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, whose ideas and ideals retain their freshness, validity and vigour even today.

You are absolutely right, Sir, when in your introductory remarks you summed up the main philosophy of Panditji in the context of national integration. Panditji was proud of the fact that he was an Indian. He even went to the extent of expressing pain at the attitude of certain sections of the people who first regarded themselves as belonging to this part of the country or the other, belonging to this religion or the other, speaking one language or the other. He wanted all Indians to look upon themselves as Indians first and foremost, although he was deeply conscious of the need to reassure every section of the population that their culture, their religion, their economic and social interests will be safeguarded in free India. When India became free and he became the first Prime Minister, he tried his very best to ensure that those interests were fully safeguarded. As you truly pointed out, Sir—and I may be forgiven for repeating what you have said so ably—that Jawaharlal Nehru believed that the conflicts that were arising in the name of religion or for any other consideration were basically due to economic or other vested interests. He stressed that it was the duty of every section first of all to think of the country as a whole and to fight against these vested interests.

I will take the liberty, Mr. Speaker, of going into my own subject, History, and drawing the attention of this august audience to certain aspects of our history which Jawaharlal Nehru knew so well. Even though he had taken his formal education in what is called natural philosophy with special emphasis on Chemistry and Botany, he was nevertheless basically a historian and never lost the sense of historical perspective. I would just give you two or three illustrations to mention the historical perspective of India in the context of that aspect of national integration which was considered to be the most important during the struggle for freedom and which in many ways is still a very difficult problem for us to solve, namely, communalism. I venture to draw your attention, Sir, to the Sixteenth century. In the middle of the Sixteenth century in Central Europe where Protestantism had been born in recent years, the States of Germany fought for long years among themselves on religious grounds and finally in 1555 the wars ended with a Treaty whose principle was that every Prince would select his religion and that would be deemed to be the religion of his people.

In 1572, in Paris, a city which I am sure, is considered by many of us as one of the finest cities in the world, there was a ghastly massacre on Saint Bartholomew's day on the basis of religion. In that very refined and cultured country, France, it was only in the beginning of the 17th Century that what is known as the Edict of Nantes was proclaimed giving to the French Huguenots a measure of tolerance, an edict which was revoked towards the end of 1698 by the very famous French monarch Louis XIV. Nearer home in Persia, the Safavid dynasty was ruling. It was a Shia dynasty (I suppose people here are aware of the fact that



Muslim community is split up into a number of sects—the two most well known sects are those of the Sunnis and the Shias) and did not hesitate to persecute the Sunnis. In Central Asia, Uzbek dynasty was ruling and that dynasty was Sunni but its bigotry had reached a stage when no one who was considered to be Shia was permitted to stay in the kingdom. In fact, one of the finest monuments of that period which had survived is the 'madarsa' which according to its inscription was constructed to fight against Shiaism. But it was in India that Akbar proclaimed the philosophy of *suhlkul*—peace with all, where no discrimination was to be practised or tolerated against the followers of any religion and persons were permitted even to change their religion provided the change of religion was voluntary and not due to any pressure or temptation. This tradition of tolerance is an old tradition of India, most prominently propounded for the first time by the great emperor Ashoka. And that is one of the reasons why our State emblems have been taken from the Ashoka column.

In the 18th Century, the Governor-General of the East India Company, Lord Cornwallis had won a victory against Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore. He sent a letter to the Hindu princes that he had taken action against Tipu Sultan principally because he was a Muslim ruler who was anti-Hindu; and to the Muslim rulers he said that he had taken action against Tipu Sultan because Tipu Sultan had aligned himself with the Marathas. Lord Cornwallis naturally hoped that this religious argument would carry a great deal of weight with the rulers of India. The replies of each of the rulers is fortunately extant and is available in our National Archives. Not one of the rulers fell into the communal trap. They congratulated Cornwallis for his success but no one repeated the religious argument which Cornwallis had given.

Four decades earlier, in 1753, one of the very famous British travellers, who was considered for many years as a great historian, Ormen wrote his book on India and what surprised him was that how was it that in this country the Hindus and Muslims were not fighting against each other. Then he gave his theory, a theory which unfortunately many Indian leaders accepted—that Muslims came from cold countries and Hindus lived in a warm country. This was one of the main reasons why the Hindus accepted Muslim rule. Whatever may be the lack of justification in that view, it shows the bewilderment of the foreigners at India's culture of tolerance and of the art of living together. Panditji with his historical perspective understood it and emphasised it.

In his speeches during the independence struggle he kept on stressing the fact that the Muslims and the Hindus should not be permitted to

fight against each other. It was the vested interests of both the communities which were clashing.

With your permission, Sir, I would just read one small passage from Nehru's *Autobiography* which shows his thinking:

"India is supposed to be a religious country above everything else and Hindu and Muslim and Sikh and others take pride in their faiths and testify to their truth by breaking heads. The spectacle of what is called religion or at any rate organised religion in India and elsewhere has filled me with horror and I have frequently condemned it and wish to make a clean sweep of it. Almost always it seems to stand for blind belief and reaction, dogma and bigotry superstition and exploitation and the preservation of vested interests and yet I knew well that there was something else in it, something which supplied a deep inner craving of human beings. How else could it have been the tremendous power it has been and brought peace and comfort to innumerable tortured souls?"

This sums up in my humble opinion Nehru's basic attitude towards religion. He felt that religion should not be permitted to be used by the vested interests for the breaking of heads but it should be seen as something which is far deeper, bringing solace and comfort to the inner-self of the people.

That, Sir, is the basis of the Constitution which, you and all Members of Parliament are pledged to uphold. And we owe a great debt of gratitude to Jawaharlal for having provided the leadership for framing this type of Constitution which symbolised the hitherto not so articulated and not so well-defined urges of the Indian people. It was this perspective of Jawaharlal which led him to define it and to clarify it.

The next aspect of national integration to which I would like to make a reference, apart from religion, is caste. Jawaharlal Nehru found no justification for discrimination on the basis of caste and for the most pernicious manifestation of casteism, namely, untouchability. And that is why the Constitution has abolished untouchability and the Parliament has been pleased to pass legislation providing for punishment for those who practise untouchability in any form. But untouchability cannot be fought unless we fight against casteism itself. Jawaharlal could never discriminate between human beings on the basis of their caste.

In the name of elections, caste or casteism, if I may say so, is sought to be given a new lease of life by interested political leaders. I would, therefore, make a strong appeal to the political leaders present here:

on this Anniversary of Jawaharlal Nehru's Birthday to fight against casteism consciously and to resist the temptation of succumbing to it even where it may appear that caste would bring them advantages. But the history of Independent India makes it abundantly clear that even these advantages are very ephemerical. In the long run, it harms the country and it harms the political party which takes recourse to casteism.

When Jawaharlal Nehru was the President of the Indian National Congress for the second time—I am referring to the Lucknow Congress of 1936—he made a special attempt to look at those areas which had been 'excluded'—I am using the technical term under the British laws—and he established a separate Department in the All-India Congress Committed Office which was to look into the interests of the people of these excluded areas. He realised that there were people, specially tribals, who had been kept aloof from the national mainstream and had not been allowed to develop themselves in the manner the rest of the country had been. That is why the Constitution provides so many safeguards for the Scheduled Tribes and for the Scheduled areas where people belonging to these tribes live.

Nehru was deeply concerned about the welfare of these people. He did not want that any steps should be taken by the Government of India which would make the people belonging to these tribes lose their identity. But he did not want them to become museum pieces. He wanted them to grow by themselves, to grow according to their own genius and to bring them nearer to the mainstream of national life. His contribution to the development of Scheduled Tribes and the concern for their welfare that he instilled among the enlightened political leadership of the country will always be remembered with gratitude by all of us.

Yet another aspect of national integration which Jawaharlal Nehru emphasized was that of language. Hon. Members of Parliament and hon. Members of the Indian Parliamentary Group cannot forget the fact that the Constitution has guaranteed to every section of the people of India the right to preserve their language, their culture and their script and that a Schedule of the Constitution has listed all the major languages of India which are all given the status of national languages. Obviously, in a federal country like ours, a link language is essential and it was felt that that link language could be Hindi. But it was the statesmanship and vision of Jawaharlal Nehru that he gave a solemn assurance in Parliament on behalf of the Government, an assurance which has been honoured by Parliament as a whole continuously since it was given, that for so long as the non-Hindi speaking States do not decide to have Hindi as a link language, English shall continue to be an associated link language and, for all practical purposes, all correspondence with those States can be done or shall be done through the medium of English.



ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY, MR. FRANCOIS MITTERRAND  
TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

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On 29 November, 1982, His Excellency, Mr. Francois Mitterrand, President of the Republic of France addressed the Members of Parliament in the Central Hall of Parliament House. We reproduce below the text of his Address as well as of the welcome speech by Shri M. Hidayatullah, Chairman of Rajya Sabha and the thanks-giving speech by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker of Lok Sabha and President of the Indian Parliamentary Group.

— Editor

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SPEECH BY SHRI M. HIDAYATULLAH, CHAIRMAN, RAJYA SABHA\*

Your Excellency Mr. Francois Mitterrand, Madam Prime Minister, Mr. Speaker, Hon'ble Members, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure for me to welcome on behalf of Members of the Indian Parliament, the Indian Parliamentary Group and my own behalf the distinguished President of France and the leader of a great nation whose friendship we deeply value.

The relations between India and France, as we all know, date back centuries. These relations are deep-seated, not transient or casual, but are based on the values we share, and on our faith in democratic norms and social justice. France was the first in ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity. These with the ennobling French belief in republicanism influenced India's consciousness in political thought in the long struggle for liberating ourselves from the colonial rule. We are, happy that the present-day France has, under Your Excellency's inspiring leadership, truly inherited that message and framed her diplomacy and international relations on it.

\*Spoke in French.

Your Excellency, India values and shares consistent quest of France for a world free from tension and conflicts. We are striving together to see that the two essential principles of peace and cooperation prevail throughout the world. On major world issues also, we see eye to eye. We both maintain that global peace and security can be made durable only on the basis of equality and understanding among nations, rejecting the old attitudes of exploitation and domination by one nation of another. We have accepted the principles of non-alignment and peaceful co-operation among nations of the world as the basis of equal opportunity to all. The policy of non-alignment enables us to steer clear of controversies and to take independent stands on major global problems.

Your Excellency, France has been in the fore-front not only in Music, Art and Architecture, but has also made tremendous advances in science and technology, and is, today, one of the leading industrial nations. An outstanding quality of French industrial products is their distinctiveness and individuality. The advances made by France in scientific and technological fields have, in fact, set the trend for modernisation in Europe and elsewhere. We have watched with admiration the manner in which France has, in recent years, succeeded and has given a lead in the further evolution of the European Economic Community.

Your Excellency, your country, like India, has all along maintained independence in foreign policies. You have shown great maturity and wisdom in acknowledging the reality of Freedom Movement in Asia and Africa, and in understanding the problems of the Third World. We greatly appreciate and value the sympathy which your country has evinced for our sincere and genuine efforts in building up our society, politically and economically within the framework of our democratic system and thereby contributing, in our own way, to the promotion of world peace, progress and prosperity. These tasks continue to engage our energies and attention.

France has already made valuable contribution to the modernisation of Indian industry and in the fields of transport, power generation, aeronautics and chemicals. We are engaged in mutually beneficial co-operation in several areas of advanced science and technology including nuclear energy and space. The giant Aluminium Complex coming up in Orissa is one of the greatest symbols of growing Indo-French economic cooperation. Our bilateral relations received a great fillip because of Your Excellency's warm espousal of the cause of the Third World and your special affection for India. Very recently, our two countries have signed trade and technical and industrial collaboration agreements. We have the reasons and the means to enlarge our areas of co-operation and to open up new avenues for joint action.

May I now end with the observation that our manysided relationship is not only at government level but covers a people to people contact at all levels?

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

**ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR. FRANCOIS MITTERRAND, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE\***

Mr. Vice-President, Madam Prime Minister, Mr. Speaker, Members of Parliament.

During my visit to India, I wanted very much to be able to speak to you here, elected representatives of the great people of India, Members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, I wish to thank you for having given me this opportunity. I very much appreciated, Mr. Vice-President, your kind words of welcome.

It is a great honour for me, as the elected representative of France, country of the Revolution of 1789, of the Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen and of public recognition of economic and social rights, to be present here, in the Indian Parliament, which Legislates over the greatest democracy of the world. I have come here to convey to you the greetings of my country.

As a Parliamentarian myself for more than 30 years, I am aware of the importance of your task and it is with deep emotion that I address you. You will appreciate better this satisfaction as in our Constitution it is not possible for the Head of State to address the French Parliament.

Ladies and Gentlemen, in such a hall how not to think of the stature of the founders of your democracy? The list is very long; I am the contemporary of men such as Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, amongst many illustrious or lesser known heroes.

On my arrival, three days ago, I went at Raj Ghat to pay respect to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, the man who symbolised and galvanised the struggle for independence of your people, and who gave to passive resistance and to non-violence their letters of nobility. The soul of Mahatma Gandhi, who symbolises the continuity between traditional and modern India is still present in this assembly. And I can assure you that his thought, which took its source in a very ancient tradition belongs not only to your country but to all of mankind.

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\*Spoke in French.

I wish at the same time to pay tribute to Pandit Nehru, the creator of a strong state where the advantages of a parliamentary system are balanced by those of a federal system, in accordance with the realities and diversities of your nation, of the Indian nation which you represent, immense achievements which are today continued by your Prime Minister who is herself so close to the sources of this rich history.

I have been able to assess during the last two days to what extent Delhi is the successor of the ancient city of Indraprastha, which was the seat for so many dynasties; she is in fact the symbol of unity of your country. I am aware of your achievements since independence, in the field of agriculture, thanks to your remarkable green revolution, and also in the field of industry where India has proved her capabilities among the very best. All these untiring efforts, Members of Parliament, made in spite of the many obstacles; inspire admiration and confer on you as representatives of your people an important role for the present and the future of humanity.

I have mentioned some very famous names, but in fact I am referring to the achievements of all of you who, overcoming legitimate differences, have chosen since the day to participate in the foundation of the India we know.

Mr. Vice-President, as you have rightly remarked,—and I thank you for having done so, there is a long standing affinity between India and France. Without having to look back farther into the past, I can say that it was Napoleon 1st who created the first Chair for Sanskrit in Europe. Victor Hugo and Michelet were witnesses to the universal character of your thinking as reflected in your Vedic Hymns, your epics and Upanishads. How many artists and writers, French as well as Indians, have sought through dialogues to capture in the same endeavor part of the thinking of the West, and some of the wisdom of the East.

Despite these, we must recognize the fact, that these exchanges that still exist, have hardly influenced the course of our respective histories. In spite of your having achieved independence 35 years ago, it took France a very long time to realize the historical significance of that major event, for the present as well as for the future, but I think, as I had said on the first day of my visit to your country, in the presence of the President and the Prime Minister of India, that now the conditions exist for a new departure to the history of the relations between our two countries.

It is true that we belong to two different worlds. You have your friends, your commitments as we have ours. What we have in common is the concern that the confrontations between military and power blocks



which tend to govern the evolution of the world, should not continue forever. Since I have assumed office, I have visited Asia, Africa, and Latin America and today I am with you and I can assure you this that the people of the world who have common aspirations will be less and less satisfied with the state of things as they are.

That is the profound significance of non-alignment which you represent and to which you wish to restore its full significance. When Delhi will host, in a few months time, the 9th Summit of the Non-Aligned, it will undoubtedly be a great event.

France, on her part has engaged in action of considerable scope in favour of development. Her determination in this is all the more deep-seated, in so far as she considers herself as being, unfortunately the only one among the industrialised countries to do so. But therein lies our common interest. Nevertheless one cannot help being surprised that despite the threats arising from the widening gap between the rich and poor countries, the armed confrontations, and the arms race, there is so little in the way of a common grand design.

I have called earnestly for action to be taken in this direction, at Ottawa, Mexico, Cancun and at Paris during the Summit of lesser developed countries, at Versailles and again last month at Kinshasa.

All over the world, the representatives of my country have called for reform of the international Monetary System, guaranteed prices for raw material, self-sufficiency in food and in energy, adaptation of mechanisms, increase in the resources of leading international institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. These are not mere words, France's commitment is an effective one because during my seven years term the percentage of our gross national product set aside for developing countries will reach the required 0.7 per cent. Since I have assumed office, the two annual budgets bear witness to this progress.

France has also reacted when certain industrialized countries went back on their initial commitment to IDA. France will continue to take action along with other countries, in order to that the resources of that institution allow for an increase of efforts. As you know, in this respect, my country would like the resources of the International Monetary Funds to be doubled and has decided to participate in the special fund for the lesser developed countries France, like India within the Group of 77, is pressing for the resumption of global negotiations. She never fails and will not fail in the

future to draw the attention of the big industrialized countries to the extreme urgency of the situation.

I would also wish to say to you that France is a peace loving country. Her people, having known two world wars during this century, has suffered and paid the price for it. The people, therefore, understands and supports the efforts made by her Government to ensure her security and, in a broader sense, to maintain or to re-establish the necessary balances. It is in conformity with our national will to defer any aggressor and to resist the ever widening gaps, the strategic or economic tensions which are becoming more and more acute and it is on these principles that France bases her foreign policy.

There are many tragic situations in the world which call for our attention: the Near-East, the Middle-East, the Far-East, South Africa, West Africa, Central Africa, Central America and even Europe . . . and so on. People's right to self-determination, the respect for principles put forward by international assemblies, arbitration, disarmament, collective security constitute our charter.

But, Ladies and Gentlemen, we should give a strong base to Franco-Indian relations. Much has been achieved but a lot remains to be done. We should act tirelessly, change some habits, overcome difficulties. My visit to your country, its Parliament and the words that I address to you, coming as they do after the speech of your Vice-President will, I hope, constitute an important stage and not a mere episode after which each one pursues his own different and divergent path.

I would like that we should pursue a political dialogue at the highest level; your Prime Minister and your Government have given it an impetus. Let us resolve to increase our economic and commercial exchanges and give a new dimension to our industrial co-operation by including transfer of technology. Let us revive the spirit behind the dialogue started by our forefathers.

I thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen, for having given me this opportunity to address you, you who represent all shades of political opinion. Through you, I address the people of India, to whom I would like you to convey the greetings of France and the French people. I am certain that you will do it. Yes, France salutes India and her democracy and says that we shall continue to be your companions on the paths leading to the future.

Thank you.

2629 LS—3.

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

YOUR EXCELLENCY MR. PRESIDENT, MADAM MITTERRAND, VICE-PRESIDENT SHRI HIDAYATULLAH, MADAM PRIME MINISTER, MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

I have great pleasure in expressing on my own behalf and on behalf of the Members of the Indian Parliament and Indian Parliamentary Group our sincere gratitude to you, Mr. President, for the most inspiring and thought-provoking address you have been pleased to deliver here a short while ago. Listening to your words, full of warm feelings for our country and our people, has indeed been a matter of great pleasure for us. May I assure you that we wholeheartedly reciprocate the sentiments expressed by you for sustaining and strengthening Indo-French friendship and cooperation.

Saint Thiruvalluvar has observed:

नौरैनोर नौरवर

खेणमै पिरैमदि

*i.e* friendship among wisemen grows like the new moon,

L amitie de l 'homme sense' est comme

la nouvele lune elle croit

Mr. President, your visit to India bears testimony to the cultural bonds and goodwill between our two countries. Your visit has a special significance as you are an outstanding litterateur to grace the high office of President of a great country like France. You are well-acquainted with the works of Rabindra Nath Tagore. You have studied both Western and Eastern philosophy with a view to find out solutions of perennial problems of life.

Your Excellency, the bonds between our two countries are based on shared values in many spheres. During the days of our freedom struggle, we in India felt greatly inspired by the call of the French revolution for liberty, equality and fraternity, the three great soul-stirring concepts, which have caught the imagination of freedom loving people all over the world. Sant Vinoba Bhave always preaching equality to us has attained salvation recently. Our two nations have inherited great and rich civilisations with distinctive and ancient cultures. We have always been taking keen interest in each other's language, literature, culture, music, art, history, philosophy

\*Spoke in Hindi.

and science. Many great poets, historians, writers, philosophers, scientists and scholars have, in their works, highlighted Indian literature, aesthetics and creativity. From France scholars of Indology like Sylvain Levi, Louis Renou and others visited India quite often and pursued research and studies of the sources of Indian culture. Andre Malraux's quest for the meaning of Indian art has helped the thinkers of both the countries to come closer. Romain Rolland's biographies of Shri Rama Krishna Paramahansa, Swami Vivekananda and Mahatma Gandhi and Divine Life of Sri Aurobindo in French opened up new vistas to numerous seekers to understand the reality of Indian philosophy:

Infinite in finite  
Beyond Time and Space  
Oneness of Speech and Action  
and Devotion to the welfare of all  
*i.e.,*  
Devotion au bien-etre  
de tout le monde

In this context, the tradition of growth, of man through love comes to us wayback from the times of Lord Buddha, through Saint Thiruvalluvar, Kabir and Mahatma Gandhi. Lord Buddha had established that love could change the minds of people. Gandhiji believed that love had the potential to change the world.

Monsieur le President,  
Gandhi prolonge la ligne tracee par  
le Buddha Celui-ci affirmait  
que lesprit damour etait  
capable de changer la mentalite'  
de ceux qui se trouvaient dans  
son rayon d'action. Gandhi, lui, estime  
que l'amour a le pouveir de transformer  
le monde

Mr. President, since your election as President of France, relations between our two countries close as they were, have entered a new phase. Your election as President was hailed not only in our country because of your close friendship with India but also other nations of the Third World who find in you a towering leader from the Western hemisphere with a

deep personal concern for their problems and difficulties. Your deep commitment to play a major role in increasing economic and technical cooperation between the North and the South, particularly the poverty-stricken Third World, has therefore, kindled new hopes. We pray that your sincere endeavour in this direction may succeed.

Your Excellency, India is a vast country with a glorious past. We, as a free country, may be a late arrival in the technological age due to well-known historical factors. We are currently engaged in a fascinating human enterprise to use the technological advance to alleviate the plight of our teeming millions and build a more equitable society. In this great adventure of building ourselves into an economically viable and strong nation, committed to non-alignment and peace, we greatly value the assistance and cooperation that we have received from your great country, particularly in the field of electronics, communications, petro-chemicals, aluminium, pharmaceuticals, oceanic science, etc.

Your Excellency, may I once again thank you for sparing some valuable time out of your busy schedule to address the Members of our Parliament in this historical Central Hall. We shall all cherish the memories of this occasion. Before I conclude let me take this opportunity to convey to Your Excellency and through you to the Members of the French Parliament and to the Government and people of France—the greetings and good wishes of the Members of Indian Parliament and the people of India.

Merci, Monsieur le President.

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## PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

### CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

*69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference:* The 69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held in Rome (Italy) from 14 to 22 September, 1982. The Indian Delegation to the Conference was led by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha and consisted of Shri Shyam Lal Yadav, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Digvijay Singh, Deputy Minister for Environment Shri F. H. Mohsin, Shri Darur Pullaiah, Shri Yogendra Sharma, and Shri Vijaya Kumar Yadav all Members of Parliament. Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy, Secretary, Lok Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

The Conference discussed and adopted resolutions on the following subjects:

1. The Contribution of Parliaments to the urgent adoption of concrete measures, in particular, nuclear disarmament, the reduction of Military budgets and its effects on world economy and employment and on the economic and social development in the Third World.
2. The development of parliamentary institutions with respect for the Constitution and their work in the sphere of international relations.
3. The state of the world environment ten years after the UN Conference on the Human Environment at Stockholm. Steps to be taken including in the field of national and international legislation.
4. Hunger in the world.

Main topics:

- (a) Food production and food distribution and consumption within the developing countries;
- (b) Food supplies in the international market to the low income countries at prices they can afford; and
- (c) Food aid to developing countries until they reach an appropriate degree of self-sufficiency.

5. Elimination of colonialism and combating of neo-colonialism and particularly the need to take measures for the immediate and strict implementation of the UN Plan for Namibia.

6. The situation in Lebanon and the Palestinian question.

7. Proposal for a definitive peace between Iraq and Iran.

8. The invasion of Afghanistan.

9. The Ethiopian aggression against the Somali Democratic Republic and the dangers to international peace and security that can result from it.

During the conference period, meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council and Standing Study Committees of the Inter-Parliamentary Union were also held. The Association of Secretaries-General of Parliaments also met in Rome during this period. Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy, Secretary, Lok Sabha attended the meetings of the Association.

*Conference of Presiding Officers:* The Forty-Seventh Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held in Patna (Bihar) on 7 and 8 November, 1982. Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker of Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference, presided. Almost all the Presiding Officers of the Legislative Bodies in India as also the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha and Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha attended the Conference.

The Conference discussed the following points of the Agenda:

- (1) *Speaker:* Should the Presiding Officer head any Commission or Committee appointed by Government?
- (2) Need to establish a convention to the effect that the seat from which the Speaker stands for election or re-election to the House should not be contested in the elections.
- (3) *Speaker's Constituency:* Speaker—his constituency to be nursed by whom? The role of political parties when agitation is done by them in his constituency.
- (4) *Questions:* Feasibility of imposing restrictions on supplementaries to questions.
- (5) *Bills:* Can a State Legislative Assembly adopt a motion recommending to the President not to assent to a Bill passed by another State Legislature?
- (6) *Committees:* Can a Committee of a State Legislature call an officer of the Central Government or a Central Public Undertaking to give oral evidence before the Committee?
- (7) *Leader of Opposition:* What should be the guidelines for the Presiding Officers to recognise Leader of the Opposition in the House?

*Conference of Secretaries:* The Twenty-Eighth Conference of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India was held on 6th November, 1982 in Patna, Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy, Secretary, Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference presided. Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha and Secretaries of State Legislatures attended the Conference.

After the welcome speech by Shri Ram Naresh Thakur, Secretary, Bihar Vidhan Sabha, Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy addressed the Conference.

The Conference discussed subjects of parliamentary and administrative interests.

*Symposium on "Time of the House: Focus on Important Issues":* A Symposium on the subject of "Time of the House: Focus on important Issue" was held in the Bihar Vidhan Sabha Bhavan, Patna on 9 November, 1982.

The Speaker of Lok Sabha, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, the Chairman of the Conference of Presiding Officers, presided and delivered the opening address. The Inaugural Address was delivered by Dr. Jagannath Mishra, Chief Minister of Bihar. The Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, the Presiding Officers of State Legislatures, MPs., M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. from Bihar participated in the Symposium.

#### INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ABROAD

*Indian Parliamentary Delegation to Socialist Republic of Romania:* On invitation of the Grand National Assembly (Parliament) of Socialist Republic of Romania, an Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha visited Romania in August, 1982. Besides the leader, the Delegation consisted of Shri Mani Ram Bagri, M.P., Shri Ram Lakhan Prasad Gupta, M.P., Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan, M.P., Prof. Satya Deo Sinha, M.P. and Shri Krishna Prakash Tewari, M.P. Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

#### BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

During the period 1 July to 5 November, 1982 the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, Lok Sabha Secretariat organised the following Programmes/Courses:

*Attachment Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials:* A ten-week Attachment programme beginning from 4 October, 1982 was organised for 3 Zambian Parliamentary Officials—Mr. K. M. Nalumango, Deputy Editor of Debates, Mrs. B. C. N. Chisambo, Deputy Director of Research and Mr. C. K. Nyati, Assistant Journals Clerk and one Parliamentary Official from Nepal Shri Govinda Prasada Sapkota, Section Officer—under



Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan and Colombo Plan respectively to enable them to study the processes and procedures as obtaining in the Parliament and State Legislatures in India. Besides being attached to various Branches/Sections of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats for the purpose, they also visited State Legislature Secretariats of Bihar and Tamil Nadu to study the procedures obtaining there.

*Appreciation Courses for Officers of all India/Central Services:* Two Appreciation courses sixth in series in Parliamentary Practices and Procedures for Indian Foreign Service Probationers and Indian Customs & Central Excise Service Probationers, were organised from 16 to 21 August 1982 and 4 to 10 September 1982, respectively.

*Appreciation Courses for Officers of All India/Central Services:* Two Bureau organised five attachment Programmes for the officials from Karnataka Legislature, Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha and Maharashtra Legislative Assembly Secretariats to enable them to familiarise with the work relating to Committee on Public Undertakings, Parliament Library and Reference, Research Documentation and Information Services and Watch and Ward Office.

#### EXHIBITION—NEHRU AND NATIONAL INTEGRATION

To mark the 93rd Birth Anniversary of Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, a pictorial exhibition on the theme "Nehru and National Integration" was organised by the Lok Sabha Secretariat with the assistance of Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in the Parliament House Annexe from 14 November to 7 December, 1982. The Exhibition was inaugurated by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker of Lok Sabha.

In the Exhibition, books by and on Nehru were displayed. The pictorial side of the Exhibition opened with the photographs reflecting the role played by Nehru in forging national unity. Besides selected messages from his speeches and writings on national integration, this section of the exhibition displayed photographs of Nehru's visit to the places of religious importance of different communities, addressing meetings of the organisations working in pursuit of national integration viz., National Integration Council and National Development Council and Conferences of Governors and State Ministers.

The Exhibition contained several photographs of Nehru with other leading Indian & foreign leaders, eminent statesmen scholar, scientists and social reformers and in the company of masses. This section also included various press clippings on Nehru and selected message from his speeches and writings highlighting Nehru's multidimensional personality—as a

**Freedom Fighter, Parliamentarian and Nation Builder and his splendid achievements and service to India and the world at large.**

An interesting feature of the Exhibition was the display of photographs of recipients of Nehru Award for International understanding from 1965 onwards.

## PRIVILEGE ISSUES

## LOK SABHA

*Alleged failure of the Government to lay on the Table Action Taken Report on the Report of Backward Classes Commission, 1980:* On 30 April, 1982, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah) had laid on the Table of the House a "Memorandum explaining action taken on the Report of the Second Backward Classes Commission" in which it was stated *inter alia* that "the recommendations made by the Commission raise important and complex issues which have wide and deep implications for the country as a whole" and that "the Central Government have forwarded the Report of the Commission to the various State Governments for obtaining their views. On receipt of their replies the Central Government will give further consideration to the Report".

Two Members (Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Shri Ram Vilas Paswan) gave notices of question of privilege against Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah. According to them, while the Minister stated in the House that he was laying on the Table of the House the Report of the Backward Classes Commission, 1980 along with Action Taken Report thereon, the Action Taken Report was not attached with the Commission's Report. In his ruling of 11 August, the Speaker recalled that in a similar question of privilege raised in 1974, the then Speaker, Dr. G. S. Dhillon, had declined to give his consent to the raising of the matter as a question of privilege. Agreeing with his predecessor, the Speaker held that no question of privilege was involved in the instant case, either.

The matter was, thereafter, treated as closed.

*Alleged failure to make available to a Parliamentary Committee a file required in connection with the examination of a subject taken up by the Committee:* On 6 July, 1982, a Member (Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee)

and later on 9 July, 1982, several other Members (Sarvashri Madhu Dandavate, Harikesh Bahadur, Ram Vilas Paswan and George Fernandes) gave notices of a question of privilege against the Prime Minister and the Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers for the alleged failure to make available to the Committee on Public Undertakings a file called for by the Committee in connection with the examination of a subject taken up by the Committee.

In their notices, the Members *inter alia* alleged that on 24 March, 1982, when the Secretary of the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers was being examined by the Committee, he was asked questions about a contract for import of crude and oil products through a Hong Kong based firm, but the Secretary sought two week's time to enable him to gather full information in that regard. It was further alleged that as the term of the Committee was to expire on 30 April, 1982, the Committee gave only one week's time to the Secretary who promised to send the required information by 31 March, 1982, but on 31 March, 1982, the Committee were informed in writing by the concerned Ministry that they were not able to lay their hands on the relevant file. The Members contended that this amounted to a deliberate obstruction in the work of the Committee.

Giving his ruling in the matter on 15 July, 1982, the Speaker (Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar) observed *inter alia* as follows:—

“I have carefully gone through the Forty-Seventh Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on ‘Oil Companies—Imports of Petroleum, Crude and Products and Distribution of Gas’. I have also made available a copy of the Report of the Committee to each of the Members who have given the notices of privilege. I have not come across in the Report any observation or recommendation of the Committee to the effect that they had called for a particular file from the Ministry and that it was not made available to them and thereby impeded the examination of the subject.

The Members have also in their notices or through separate communications mentioned certain facts which, according to them, have a bearing on the subject of import of crude and oil products through a Hong Kong based firm. It would be recalled that the Committee on Public Undertakings in paragraph 95 of their Forty-Seventh Report on the subject had concluded that :

‘The Committee fail to understand why the normal procedure of processing the purchase proposals through the Empowered Committee was not followed in this case. They would await a further enquiry or an explanation in this regard’.

As per well-established practice under Direction 102 of the Directions issued by the Speaker, after a Report has been presented by the Committee to the House, the Ministry have to furnish an action taken note in respect of each recommendation of the Committee which is scrutinised by the Committee who present an Action Taken

Report. It is open to the Members, including Shri Som Nath Chatterjee, who has given a censure motion against the then Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers to furnish pertinent information to the Committee on Public Undertakings who would no doubt take it into account while giving the Action Taken Report.

In the circumstances, the question of giving my consent under Rule 222 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business to raise the matter in the House as one of breach of privilege, does not arise."

The matter was, thereafter, treated as closed.

*Proposed summoning of a Member of Lok Sabha by the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha for alleged breach of privilege and contempt of that House:* On 4 October, 1982, a Member (Shri Mani Ram Bagri) sought to raise a question of privilege regarding reported proposed summoning of another Member (Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee) before the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha in connection with a question of alleged breach of privilege and contempt of that House by Shri Vajpayee for alleging in a Press statement that the candidate belonging to his party for election to Rajya Sabha had been defeated because "some Opposition M.L.As had been purchased."

On 7 October, 1982, the Speaker observed in the House that he had not received any communication either from Shri Vajpayee or from the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha. In this connection, he referred to a similar case that had arisen in 1962 in the Gujarat Legislative Assembly. The Privileges Committee of the State Assembly had *inter alia* stated in its Report that "a Member while voting at such election is acting in the capacity of a voter of the electoral college and not in the capacity of a Member of the House...that the allegations of bribery and corruption made in the said news item against the...Members do not concern the character or conduct of the Members in that capacity and do not cast, reflections upon the Members of the House for or relating to their service therein, and therefore, there is no breach of privilege of the House." The Report of the Privileges Committee was adopted by the Gujarat Legislative Assembly.

The Speaker also referred to the well-established convention that if a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege or contempt of the House was made out against a Member who belonged to another House, the matter was reported to the Presiding Officer of that House for taking such action as he considered necessary. In fact, in pursuance of the decision taken at the Presiding Officers' Conference, Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha had, as early as December, 1958, passed a resolution to the effect that if any Member of a House of any other Legislature in India or the Indian Parliament was involved in any case of alleged contempt or of a breach of privilege of the Assembly, the Speaker would refer the matter to the Presiding Officer of the House to which the Member belonged.

Disposing of the matter, the Speaker said that he had no doubt that "all concerned would take the relevant facts into account while dealing with this sensitive and important issue."

*Harassment caused to a Member by police guard:* On 13 July, 1982, the House adopted a motion moved by a Member (Shri Ram Vilas Paswan) for taking into consideration the Second Report of the Committee of Privileges, which was presented to the House on 21 April, 1982, during the preceding session. The Committee, in their Report, regarding harassment caused to a Member and abusive remarks used in respect of Members of Parliament by police guard at New Secretariat, Patna, had recommended that "in view of the unconditional and unqualified regrets" expressed by the concerned officers of the Government of Bihar, "no further action be taken by the House in the matter". After some discussion on the Report of the Committee, a motion was adopted that "the House accepts the findings of the Committee but refers back to the Committee the Report for a review of the quantum of punishment to be awarded".

After careful reconsideration of all aspects of the matter the Committee of Privileges in its Third Report presented to the House on 3 November, 1982 commended to the House that "in keeping with its past high traditions, according to which unqualified and unconditional regrets sincerely expressed by the persons concerned in such cases have invariably been accepted by the House, the House would best consult its own dignity by taking no further notice of the matter.

*Alleged delay in sending intimation about the arrest of a Member:* On 20 October, 1982, a Member (Shri Mani Ram Bagri) sought to raise a question of privilege against the District Magistrate, Patna for alleged delay on his part in sending intimation about the arrest of another Member (Shri Jagpal Singh). While stating that a teleprinter message, dated 12 October, 1982, from the District Magistrate of Patna regarding arrest of Shri Jagpal Singh was received on 13 October, 1982, and announced in the House the same day, the Speaker observed that the Ministry of Home Affairs had informed that the delay in sending intimation about the arrest of the Member somehow occurred in its transmission and that the District Magistrate, Patna had expressed regret for the same. In view of the regret expressed, the Speaker further observed that the matter might be treated as closed.

Subsequently, on 3 November, 1982 Shri Jagpal Singh raised the matter under Rule 377 regarding alleged assault on him by the District Magistrate and Police Officers at Patna on 12 October, 1982. On 5 November, after taking the sense of the House the Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges.

*Alleged Man-handling of a Member:* On 5 November, 1982 a Member (Dr. Golam Yazdani), made a statement in the House under rule 377 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha and alleged that on 8 October, 1982 he had been manhandled and attacked by some people with *lathis* at Malda, West Bengal, as a result of which he had sustained severe injuries and had to be hospitalised. He complained against inaction on the part of police authorities in the matter. He requested the Speaker to refer the matter to the Committee on Privileges.

The Speaker, after taking sense of the House, referred the matter to the Committee on Privileges and the matter is being investigated by the Committee.

#### RAJYA SABHA

*Alleged failure to make available to Committee on Public Undertakings a file of a Ministry required in connection with the examination of a subject taken up by that Committee:* The 47th Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings, presented to the House on 30 April, 1982, *inter alia* dealt with the import of high speed diesel from a firm in Hong Kong. On the basis of a newspaper article that the deal was rushed through and something had been withheld or suppressed from the Committee, Members gave notices of breach of privilege against the Prime Minister, other Ministers and certain officials as well as the writer of the article, Shri Arun Shourie of the *Indian Express*. The charge against the Ministers was "that they did not make available to the Committee on Public Undertakings the relevant file pertaining to the deal; caused loss of crores of rupees to the public exchequer and also obstructed the Committee in the performance of its functions in examining the transaction". The charge against Shri Arun Shourie was that by his article under the caption "The case of a missing file", published in the *Indian Express* on 10 July, 1982, Shri Shourie had "cast reflections on the Committee and lowered its prestige in the esteem of public and disclosed the proceedings of the Committee which were of a confidential character".

The Chairman (Shri M. Hidayatullah) in his first ruling delivered on 14 July, 1982 withheld consent to the raising of the question and observed that—

"The notices purport to raise a question of privilege under rule 187 of our Rules which provides that subject to the provisions of these rules, a Member may with the consent of the Chairman raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of member or of the Council or a Committee thereof. Stated briefly, a question of breach of privilege has to be restricted only to a matter affecting the Committee of our House. Now, the Committee on Public Undertakings is a Committee set up under Rule 312A of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the

Lok Sabha. It functions under the direction and control of the Speaker Lok Sabha. Although 7 Members of our House are nominated to associate with the Committee and have equal rights with the Members of the Lok Sabha to vote and take part in the proceedings of that Committee, the fact remains that this Committee is essentially and primarily a Committee of the Lok Sabha. Under rule 187 which has been referred to earlier, a question of breach of privilege can only arise in respect of our Committee. The Rajya Sabha does not have any jurisdiction in respect of the Committee of Lok Sabha in the matter of its privileges. The appropriate forum to raise a matter of breach of privilege on ground of withholding information or any file from the Committee or casting any reflection thereon can only be the Lok Sabha."

This led to several points and submissions by Members of the Opposition. Some Members submitted for the consideration of the Chairman several arguments against this interpretation. The Members also contended that the minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Public Undertakings relating to its 47th Report which were laid on the Table by Shri Mahendra Mohan Mishra, a Member of the Committee on 14, July, 1982 did not faithfully 'reflect what transpired at the meeting of the Committee' relating to the HSD deal. The Members contended that the minutes as laid on the Table were a complete distortion and suppression of vital and critical information given to the Committee. On 21 July, 1982, some Members even attempted to place on the Table the verbatim record of the proceedings of the Committee of 2 April, 1982.

All these matters were disposed of by the Chairman in a set of three announcements made by him on 26 July, 1982. So far as the breach of privilege notice against Shri Mahendra Mohan Mishra, who had tabled the minutes of the sitting of the Committee, was concerned, the Chairman ruled:

"This was a purely ministerial function which he performed on behalf of the Committee in this House. The minutes have been authenticated by the Chairman of the Committee and Shri Mishra cannot be personally held responsible for inaccuracies, if any, in the minutes. No action for breach of privilege is called for."

So far as the minutes of the sittings were concerned, the Chairman ruled that he would not institute any inquiry into the matter as suggested by some Members. He, however, agreed to send a copy of the Member's letter to the Speaker 'for such action as he might deem necessary':

Another complaint related to a Member (Shri L. K. Advani) who was a Member of the Committee and had been denied access to the proceedings of the Committee of the day on which he had participated in the work of the Committee. The Chairman expressed his inability to intervene in the matter 'as it would be nothing short of sitting in appeal over the Hon'ble



Speaker'. He however agreed to send a copy of the Member's letter to the Speaker.

Referring to a number of letters received from Members requesting him to reconsider his ruling that the Committee on Public Undertakings was essentially a Committee of the Lok Sabha, the Chairman clarified his earlier ruling and said that he had always been zealous of the honour of the Members of the House. Since it was a matter involving the rights and privileges of the Members of the Rajya Sabha in respect of a Committee constituted under the Rules of Procedure of the other House, the Chairman suggested that rules could be framed to deal with such situations and remove whatever anomaly that existed in regard to the Membership of the Rajya Sabha on the Committee. The Leader of the House stated on 2 August, 1982 that a mutually acceptable satisfactory solution could be found in this regard. The matter thus rested there.

*Alleged criticism of the ruling of the Chairman in newspaper articles:* On 29 July, 1982, a Member (Shri Sankar Prasad Mitra) enquired about the notice of breach of privilege given by him against the author of an article and an editorial published in the *Indian Express* and *Times of India*, respectively, commenting on the ruling of the Chairman. On 2 August, 1982, the Chairman while withholding his consent observed that the articles were based on a misunderstanding of his ruling and as per past practice he did not find it necessary to take any action against the newspapers. The Chairman also took the opportunity of clarifying his earlier ruling and said that he had always been zealous of the honour of the Members of the House.

#### STATE LEGISLATURES

##### MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*Alleged non-implementation by the Chief Minister of an assurance given in the House by a former Chief Minister, and alleged misleading of the House by the former Chief Minister by giving that assurance:* On 13 April, 1982, the Speaker (Shri Sharad Dighe), while giving his ruling on two separate notices of a question of privileges—One given by Sarvashri Arvind Lele and Anna Joshi, Members, against the Chief Minister for allegedly not implementing an assurance given in the House by a former Chief Minister and the other by Sarvashri Sharad Pawar, B. D. Patil and Datta Patil, Members, against the former Chief Minister for allegedly misleading the House by giving that assurance in the House, observed *inter alia* as follows:—

"In the privilege notice given by Sarvashri Arvind Lele and Anna Joshi, it has been alleged that in the Nagpur Session of 1981, the then Chief Minister, Shri A. R. Antulay presented a 23-Point

programme for the development of Vidarbha. The members say that now the present Chief Minister has said that there is no provision in the budget and that he was not bound by these assurances and that he wanted to come out of the 'riddle'. It is alleged that such a statement was made by the present Chief Minister in the meeting of MLAs' of Vidarbha. It is, therefore, alleged that the ex-Chief Minister, Shri A. R. Antulay deliberately misled the House by announcing a programme for Vidarbha without making a provision for the same, and thereby committed a breach of privilege. It is also alleged that by announcing that he was not bound by the assurances given by the ex-Chief Minister, the present Chief Minister has also committed contempt of the House. In the notice given by Sarvashri Sharad Pawar, D. B. Patil and Datta Patil, it has been alleged that on 24 December, 1980 the then Chief Minister announced in Nagpur session a development programme for Vidarbha which contained several assurances to the people of Vidarbha. It is alleged that before announcing such a programme, the Chief Minister should have got it adopted in the Cabinet and, since the present Chief Minister now has declared on 31 March, 1982 that there is no record of such a programme in the minutes of the meetings of the Cabinet, it is clear that the ex-Chief Minister on 24 December, 1980 had deliberately misled the House inasmuch as he announced a programme which never intended to carry out since he had not taken the approval of the Cabinet for the same. From this point of view, the members allege that the ex-Chief Minister has committed a breach of privilege. The members, therefore, seek permission to refer this matter to the Committee of Privileges.

The Chief Minister, Shri Babasaheb Bhosale, has submitted to me a written say on 8 April, 1982 in which he has stated that the so called meeting of Vidarbha M.L.As. was an informal meeting of the Congress (I) Party M.L.As from Vidarbha. He has categorically denied having stated in the said meeting as alleged by the members. The Chief Minister has reiterated in his say that his Government is committed to the implementation of the development programme announced in the House. He has further stated that, if the provision is insufficient, the same would be considered in the meeting of the Cabinet. The Chief Minister said that is what he told the M.L.As. of Vidarbha belonging to the Congress (I) Party. The Chief Minister has also pointed out that in paragraph 10 of the Budget speech of this year by the Finance Minister and in Part III, Schedule B, there is a provision for the implementation of the programme for the Vidarbha region. He has further stated that to review the implementation of that programme, the Government has appointed two committees—one under the Chief Minister himself and the other under the Chief Secretary of the State. He has assured the House that for the implementation of the programme for Vidarbha, the Government has been taking effective steps and that the Government will continue its efforts in that direction.

In view of the clarification given by the Chief Minister, in fact, there remains nothing in the notices of breach of privilege. Both

the notices are mainly based on the reported statement of the Chief Minister before the Vidarbha M.L.As. of Congress (I) Party. The Chief Minister having denied that he made the alleged statement and the Chief Minister having reiterated the commitment of the Government for the implementation of the development programme of Vidarbha, the Chief Minister has knocked the bottom off both these notices of privilege. Really speaking, the alleged statement of the Chief Minister, Shri Babasaheb Bhosale appears to have been made in an informal meeting of M.L.As. of his party and one cannot take any note of the same in this House. However, assuming that such a note has to be taken, the statement attributed to the Chief Minister has been denied. It has been conceded by the Government that as announced by the ex-Chief Minister, Shri A. R. Antulay, provision has been made in the present budget. There is, therefore, no reason to believe that the present Chief Minister is not going to honour the commitments of the ex-Chief Minister regarding the development programme for Vidarbha. Moreover, assurances, if not honoured, can be looked into by Assurance Committee. It is clear that Assurances given on the floor of the House are binding. Breach of an Assurance is not a breach of privilege. But in this case, breach of Assurance also does not arise.

In view of these facts, there is no *prima facie* case for sending this matter to the Committee of Privileges either against the then Chief Minister Shri A. R. Antulay or the present Chief Minister. Neither the then Chief Minister has misled the House, nor the present Chief Minister has disowned the responsibility of implementing the development programmes for Vidarbha. I, therefore, refuse leave for both these notices."

The matter was thereafter treated as closed.

#### UTTAR PRADESH VIDHAN PARISHAD

*Alleged refusal by a Government Officer to accept a letter written by a Member and use of derogatory remarks in respect of legislators by him:* On 18 January, 1980, two Members (Shri Suresh Chandra Saxena and Shrimati Indira Hridayesh) gave notice of a question of privilege against Shri Chanchal Kumar Jana, Basic Education Officer, Lucknow, for allegedly refusing to accept a letter written by the Member (Shri Suresh Chandra Saxena) and use of derogatory remarks in respect of legislators by him. The Members, in their notice, alleged that when the letter seeking appointment from the Basic Education Officer was sought to be delivered to him he lost his temper, threw away that letter and said that he did not care for such legislators.

On 29 January, 1980, the Chairman referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges.

The Committee of Privileges, after examining, the concerned Basic Education Officer, in their Report presented to the House on 7 April, 1981, *inter alia* observed as follows:

(i) "In the meeting of the Committee held on 10 December, 1980, Shri Chanchal Kumar Jana, District Basic Education Officer, Lucknow stated that the letter purported to have been written by hon'ble Shri Suresh Chandra Saxena and presented by Miss Kshama Khare was neither given to him nor was it delivered in his office. When the letter was not presented before him, the question of throwing the letter did not arise. The question of such behaviour towards the Member did not arise but if he had offended the Member in any way he was extremely sorry for that and expressed his regrets. He further said that it was out of question that he could treat a letter from the hon'ble Member in the alleged manner."

(ii) "Since Shri Chanchal Kumar Jana, Basic Education Officer, Lucknow has expressed regrets and apologised before the Committee, the Committee are of the view that the matter be treated as closed."

No further action was taken by the House in the matter.

(HOUSE OF COMMONS (U. K.))

*Alleged threat to a Member in a letter written by a firm of solicitors on behalf of their client to refer in court proceedings to the allegations made by the Member against their client in his speech in the House:* On 21 December, 1981, the Speaker (Mr. George Thomas) informed the House that the Member for Liverpool, Scotland Exchange (Mr. Parry) had drawn his attention to a letter which he (the Member) had received from E. Rex Makin and Co., a firm of solicitors, which could, in his view, convey a reflection on the privilege of freedom of speech in this House. The letter read as follows:

"Dear Sir,

My client, Sir Trevor Jones, has asked me to communicate with you with regard to your speech in the House of Commons on 10 December, 1981, in the course of the debate on the Scarman Report when you made a reference which is clearly identifiable to my client.

In the course of the debate on the Scarman Report you say, concerning the Police, 'Twice they tried to frame me for motoring offences.' After other references to housing you then proceeded to state. 'A report was published recently on the failure of the Liberal Leader of the Liverpool City Council to declare an interest in a claim affecting his Company which turned a private housing area into an industrial estate. I understand the matter has been raised with the Director of Public Prosecutions, so I shall say nothing more about it, but that is indicative of Liverpool City Council's housing policy.'

According to my instructions and the evidence in my possession, you had no justification for making such a scurrilous, defamatory, inaccurate and irrelevant reference, privileged though it is.

You refer to 'a report'. This is clearly misleading, particularly in the context of your subsequent reference to the Director of Public Prosecutions. You can only have been referring to a feature in the *New Statesman*, a previously well respected but now apparently declining publication. Of recent times it has taken to publishing this 'Private Eye' kind of reportage in connection, amongst other things, with careers, and personalities on Members of Parliament, including colleagues in your own Party (and on Merseyside) of which you are no doubt aware.

To have referred to this as you did, and as 'a report', may well have misled, even if unintentionally, those to whom it was addressed, particularly as you must surely have been aware at that particular time that proceedings had been connected by my client for libel.

At no time, according to my instructions, did my client fail to declare an interest as you state, and it is significant to note that the author, Mr. Rob Rohrer, who was formerly associated with the 'Free Press', has produced similar reports, one which alleged Police brutality following which four clients of this firm were charged with, and, last week, acquitted of, perjury.

Your reference to the housing policy of this city, my client feels, may be due to your conscience and belonging to a Party which has condemned the bulk of your constituents, by its declared policy over a period of time, to an existence in municipal accommodation which is thoroughly unsatisfactory, inadequate and deplorable, whereas my client's Party's policy of building houses for sale has been the only bright light on the housing scene in Liverpool for many years.

My client points out that as you are ready to accuse the Police of 'framing' you for alleged offences, he would have thought that in the circumstances you would have taken more care before you publicly charged him, by implication, with corruption, in a way that he cannot answer.

I have reason to believe that others may be taking this matter up in the House, but in the meantime I am instructed to write to you to record my client's deep concern about your conduct and, in due course, I will revert to it in the proceedings to which I have referred, if you have not in the meantime taken appropriate steps, as aggravating those damages to which my client is entitled.

Yours truly,

Sd/- E. Rex Makin  
& Co."

On 22 December, 1981, the Speaker informed the House about the receipt by him of a telegram from the person against whom the breach of privilege was alleged. The telegram read as follows:

"Mr. Speaker,

My letter to Mr. Robert Parry MP of the 15th Dec. 1981 has been complained of, I am informed, as a contempt of the House of Commons. It was not so intended and if any way it is so construed then I humbly and sincerely apologise to you, the House and to Mr. Parry.

Sd/- E. Rex Makin."

Thereafter, on a motion moved by the Member (Mr. Robert Parry), the matter was referred to the Committee of Privileges. The Committee, in their Report, presented to the House on 5 March, 1982 reported *inter alia* as follows:

(i) "Your Committee considered Mr. Makin's letter, together with a memorandum submitted to them by the Clerk of the House. The main point of the letter appeared to be that court proceedings had been commenced in Liverpool in connection with allegations made about the conduct of a local councillor and that the case had been aggravated by a speech made by Mr. Parry in the House on 10th December, 1981. Accordingly Mr. Makin suggested that Mr. Parry should take 'appropriate steps', failing which he intended to refer to the speech in court in seeking to obtain increased damages for his client."

(ii) "Your Committee had no wish to involve themselves in any way in the merits of the case, but were obliged to take note of the implications for freedom of speech of the suggestion that the honourable Member should take some action albeit unspecified, in mitigation of remarks made by him in the House. The privilege of the House is that the decision of a Member to say in the House whatever he thinks fit should be absolutely free and that he should not be subject, in consequence of what he has said, to any kind of threat, however expressed, from any quarter."

(iii) "In the case referred to them, Your Committee noted two points in particular. The first was that the inducement to Mr. Parry to take 'appropriate steps' was not that he himself would be in any way molested but that a third party, namely, those from whom the solicitors hoped to obtain damages, would be more heavily penalised than they would otherwise have been. The second was that, so far as your Committee could judge, the solicitors had no means of enforcing such a heavier penalty in the event of Mr. Parry not doing what they proposed he should do. They cannot, of course, positively say whether a Court would or would not admit in evidence or be influenced by a reference, in the course of the case, to Mr. Parry's speech, but it is their view that the Court would not be so influenced. Accordingly the solicitors' threat, if such it can be described, may well have had so little substance as to be barely capable of being considered to be a contempt of the House."

(iv) "Your Committee recognise that, in view of the wording of the letter, Mr. Speaker had no alternative but to enable the matter to be brought before the House. They confirm that, however ineffective, the words used have a tendency, as is stated in May's Parliamentary Practice, P. 136, to produce such results as may be treated as a contempt of the House. But in accordance with the House's expressed opinion that its penal jurisdiction should be used as sparingly as possible and in view of the immediate apology offered by the writer of the letter, they recommend that no further action be taken."

No further action was taken by the House in the matter.

## PROCEDURAL MATTERS

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### LOK SABHA

*Statements/submissions to be made by Members under rule 377 not to exceed 250 words:* The Rules Committee of Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on 5 August, 1982 decided that the text of the statements to be made by Members under rule 377\* of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha and the submissions to be made by Members on the statement of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should not exceed 250 words.

*Notices of Questions regarding sittings cancelled before the printing of the Lists of Questions treated as lapsed:* The procedure regarding laying of answers to questions in Lok Sabha is that if after circulation of Lists of Questions a sitting of the House is cancelled, answers to questions listed for that day are laid on the Table at the next sitting of the House. On 5 October, 1982, the House adopted a motion agreeing to the Report of the Business Advisory Committee which *inter alia* recommended cancellation of sittings fixed for 25 and 29 October. Since the sittings had been cancelled before the Lists of Questions for those dates were printed and circulated, the notices of questions received for those days were treated as lapsed.

*Chair cannot prevent a Minister from laying a paper on the Table:* On 8 October, 1982, when Private Member's Business was over, the

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\*Rule 377 reads as under:

"A member who wishes to bring to the notice of the House any matter which is not a point of order shall give notice to the Secretary-General in writing stating briefly the point which he wishes to raise in the House together with reasons for wishing to raise it, and he shall be permitted to raise it only after the Speaker has given his consent and at such time and date as the Speaker may fix."



Deputy Speaker (Shri G. Lakshmanan) called the Minister of State for Home Affairs (Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar) to lay on the Table the Notification regarding extension of period of supersession of Municipal Corporation of Delhi, listed in his name in the List of Business. When a Member (Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar) raised objection to the laying of the Notification, the Deputy Speaker, observed as under:

“You cannot object to the laying of the papers on the Table of the House by a Minister because I cannot stop him. You can object to it only under Rule 305(B)(1)(a) namely whether there has been compliance of the provision of the Constitution, Act, rule or regulation under which the Paper has been laid. But under rule 305 C\*, here, you cannot object to this laying... the papers. I am not permitting you. The Minister may lay it on the Table.”

*Clarificatory questions on statements made by a Minister disallowed:* Under rule 372\*\* of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, whenever a Minister makes a statement in the House, no question can be asked. On 11 October, 1982, when the Deputy Speaker (Shri G. Lakshmanan) disallowed clarificatory questions on two statements made by the Minister of External Affairs (Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao), some Members expressed the opinion that since clarifications were allowed in Rajya Sabha, they should be allowed in Lok Sabha as well. The Deputy Speaker thereupon observed as under:

“This has been noted by me... Let it be taken up in the Rules Committee and you come with an amendment of the Rules and give me provisions to allow you to ask clarificatory questions on a statement.”

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\*Rule 305C reads as under:

“A Member wishing to raise any of the matters referred to in sub-rule (1) of rule 305B shall refer it to the Committee and not raise it in the House.”

\*\*Rule 372 read: as under:

“A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made.”

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS  
(1 August to 30 September 1982)

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE CENTRE

*Cabinet Reshuffle:* The Union Council of Ministers was reshuffled and expanded on 2 September when eight new Ministers were appointed and the portfolios of several existing Ministers were changed. Two Minister of State, namely Dr. Charanjit Chanana and Shri S. S. Sisodia resigned from the Council of Ministers on 2 September. The total strength of the Ministry was raised from 55 to 61.

The Council of Ministers is comprised at present as follows:

*Cabinet Ministers:*

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Prime Minister: *Atomic Energy, Space, Science and Technology*; Shri Pranab Mukherjee: *Finance*; Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao: *External Affairs*; Shri R. Venkataraman: *Defence*; Shri P. C. Sethi: *Home*; Shri C. M. Stephen: *Transport and Shipping*; Shri S. B. Chavan: *Planning*; Shri A.B.A. Ghanj Khan Chaudhari: *Railways*; Shri Bhishma Narain Singh: *Works, Housing and Parliamentary Affairs*; Shri P. Shiv Shankar: *Energy, Petroleum and Coal*; Shri Kedar Pandey: *Irrigation*; Shri Vasant Sahe: *Chemicals and Fertilisers*; Shri N. D. Tiwari: *Industry, Steel and Mines*; Shri A. P. Sharma: *Communications*; Shri B. Shankaranand: *Health and Family Welfare*; Shri Veerendra Patil: *Labour and Rehabilitation*; Rao Birendra Singh: *Agriculture*; Shri Jagannath Kaushal: *Law, Justice and Company Affairs*.

*Ministers of State:*

Shri Shiv Raj Patil: *Commerce*; Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: *Civil Aviation and Civil Supplies*; Shri Buta Singh: *Supplies and Sports*; Shrimati Sheila Kaul: *Education and Social Welfare*; Shri N.K.P. Salve: *Information and Broadcasting*; Shri Khursheed

Alam Khan: *Tourism*; Shri A. A. Rahim: *External Affairs*; Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao: *Finance*; Shri H.K.L. Bhagat: *Works, Housing and Parliamentary Affairs*; Shri Virbhadra Singh: *Industry*; Shri Gargi Shankar Mishra: *Energy*; Shri Ramachandra Rath: *Chemicals*; Shri R. V. Swaminathan: *Agriculture*; Shri Baleshwar Ram: *Agriculture*; Shri N. R. Laskar: *Home*; Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: *Home*; Shri Yogendra Makwana: *Communications*; Shri C. K. Jaffer Sharief: *Railways*; Shri C.P.N. Singh: *Conventional Energy Sources in the Ministry of Energy and Electronics*; Shri Z. R. Ansari: *Irrigation*; Shri Vikram Mahajan: *Energy*; Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha: *Steel and Mines*; Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai: *Labour and Rehabilitation*; Shri Dalbir Singh: *Energy*; Shri Sitaram Kesri: *Shipping and Transport*.

*Deputy Ministers:*

Shri Ashok Gehlot: *Tourism*; Shri Digvijay Singh: *Environment*; Dr. M. S. Sanjivi Rao: *Electronics*; Shri K. P. Singh Deo: *Defence*; Shri Janardhan Poojary: *Finance*; Shri Kalpanath Rai: *Parliamentary Affairs and Industry*; Shri Arif Mohammad Khan: *Information and Broadcasting*; Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad: *Law*; Shri Girdhar Gomango: *Labour and Rehabilitation*; Shri Dharamvir: *Labour*; Shri Mallikarjun: *Railways and Parliamentary Affairs*; Shri Mohammed Usman Arif: *Civil Supplies*; Shri Vijay N. Patil: *Communications*; Shri P. K. Thungon: *Education*; Kumari Kamla Kumari: *Agriculture*; Shri Brajmoohan Mohanty: *Works and Housing*; Kumari Kumud Joshi: *Health and Family Welfare*; Shri P. A. Sangma: *commerce*.<sup>1</sup>

*Four new Members nominated to Rajya Sabha:* Four new Members, namely, Shrimati Margathan Chandrasekhar, Sarvashri Hayatullah Ansari, V. N. Tiwari and Bhatia were nominated to the Rajya Sabha on 23 September by the President.<sup>2</sup>

*By-election:* On 27 September Shri S. T. K. Jakkayan belonging to the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) was declared elected from the Periyakulam Lok Sabha seat in Tamil Nadu in the by-election.<sup>3</sup>

*Disqualification of a Member:* Shri R. Mohanarangam of AIADMK was disqualified from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on the ground of his holding the post of Special Representative of the Tamil Nadu Government in Delhi. An order to this effect was signed by President Zail Singh on 30 September in exercise of his powers under Article 103 of the Constitution and in accordance with the opinion of the Election Commission.<sup>4</sup>

1. *Times of India*, 3 and 12 September, 1982.

2. *Statesman*, 24 September, 1982.

3. *Times of India*, 28 September, 1982.

4. *Ibid*, 1 October, 1982.

## AROUND THE STATES

## ANDHRA PRADESH

*New Speaker and Deputy Speaker:* On 7 September, Shri A. Eswar Reddy was declared elected unopposed as Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly. He was previously the Deputy Speaker.

On 8 September, Shri Ireni Lingiah was unanimously elected as Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.<sup>5</sup>

*New Ministry:* A new 26-member Ministry, headed by Shri Kolla Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy, was sworn in by the State Governor Shri K. C. Abraham on 20 September. The allocation of the portfolios was as follows:

*Cabinet Ministers:*

Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy: Chief Minister: *General Administration, Law and Order, Power and the 20-Point Programme*; Shri K. Rosaiah: *Home*; Shri C. Jagannatha Rao: *Major Industries*; Shri N. Janardhan Reddy: *Agriculture*; Shri Kona Prabhakar: *Finance and Planning*; Shri A. Madan Mohan: *Revenue and Commercial Taxes*; Shri Muniswamy: *Panchayat Raj*; Shri M. A. Aziz: *Forest and Wakfs*; Shri M. Manik Rao: *Roads and Buildings*; Shri D. Ramdev: *Animal Husbandary*; Shrimati B. Sarojini Pulla Reddy: *Medical, Health, Women and Child Welfare*; Shri A. Veerappa: *Minor Irrigation*; Shri P. Venkat Rao: *Marketing Weights and Measures*; Shri Venkat Rao: *Major and Medium Irrigation*; Shri Y. S. Rajasekhara Reddy: *Education*; Shri V. Venkateswara Rao: *Labour, Law, Court and Legislature Affairs*; Shri C. Dass: *Social Welfare, Scheduled Caste Welfare and Minorities Commission*.

*Ministers of State:*

Shri N. Chandra Babu Naidu: *Technical Education, Indian Medicine*; Shri G. Nageswar Rao: *Endowments*; Shri P. Govardhan Reddy: *Handlooms and Textiles, Printing and Stationery*; Shri I. Ramakrishnan Raju: *Excise*; Shri R. Vemanna: *Municipal Administration*; Shri P. Raghavulu: *Employment, Training and Fisheries*; Shri B. Sammaiah: *Small Scale Industries, Mines and Geology*; Shri V. Sanayasi Naidu: *Cooperation*; Shri V. Hanumantha Rao: *Tribal and Backward Classes Welfare*.<sup>6</sup>

## GUJARAT

*Resignation by two Deputy Ministers:* Sarvashri Khimji Jesang and Kirtsing Gohil, Deputy Ministers for Agriculture and Irrigation respectively resigned on 7 September.<sup>7</sup>

5. *Indian Express*, 8 September, 1982; and *Times of India*, 9, September, 1982.

6. *Times of India*, 22 September, 1982.

7. *Indian Express*, 8 September, 1982.

## JAMMU AND KASHMIR

*New Ministry:* Dr. Farooq Abdullah, the then State Health Minister, was sworn in as acting Chief Minister of the State on 8 September following the death of the then Chief Minister Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah. Later, on 14 September, a new 11 Member Council of Ministers, headed by Dr. Farooq Abdullah, was sworn in by the State Governor Shri B. K. Nehru. The allocation of the portfolios was as follows:

*Cabinet Ministers:*

Dr. Farooq Abdullah: Chief Minister; *General Administration, Planning and Development, Health and Medical Education, Tourism, Information, Hospitality and Protocol;* Shri Babu Parmanand: *Finance and Power Development;* Shri Mohiuddin Shah: *Forest, Agriculture, Education, Animal Husbandry and Co-operation;* Shri P. Y. Handoo: *Law, Parliamentary Affairs, Revenue, Relief and Rehabilitation;* Shri Lal Mohammad Sabir: *Works and Housing;* Shri Bodh Raj Bali: *Food Supplies, Transport, Industries and Commerce;* Shri Abdul Gani Mastfaridi: *Local Self-Government, Social Welfare, Labour, Wakf and Haj.*

*Ministers of State:*

Shri Sonam Wangchuk Narboo: *Tourism, Information, Hospitality and Protocol;* Munshi Habibullah: *Animal Husbandry;* Shri Rafiq Hussain Khan: *Industries;* Shri Wali Mohammad Yatoo: *Revenue.*<sup>8</sup>

*New Speaker:* On 20 September, Shri A. R. Rather was elected unanimously as the new Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in place of Babu Parmanand who was included in the Council of Ministers.<sup>9</sup>

## MAHARASHTRA

*New Chairman:* On 23 September, Shri Jayantrao Tilak, former Energy Minister was unanimously elected as Chairman of the State Legislative Council.<sup>10</sup>

## UTTAR PRADESH

*New Speaker:* On 25 August, Shri Dharam Singh of the Congress-I was unanimously elected as Speaker of the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha.<sup>11</sup>

8. *Times of India*, 9 September, 1982; and *Hindustan Times*, 15 September, 1982.

9. *Statesman*, 21 September, 1982.

10. *Times of India*, 24 September, 1982.

11. *Indian Express*, 26 August, 1982.

UNION TERRITORY

DELHI

*New Lt. Governor:* On 25 August, Shri Jagmohan, Lt. Governor of Goa Daman and Diu, was appointed Lt. Governor of Delhi, succeeding Shri S. L. Khurana who was appointed Governor of Tamil Nadu.<sup>12</sup>

DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

COLOMBIA

*New President:* Mr. Belisario Bataneur Cuartas was sworn in as the new President of the country, succeeding Mr. Jullo Cessar Turbay on 7 August<sup>13</sup>.

DENMARK

*Resignation by the Government:* The Social Democratic Minority Government headed by Anker Joergensen resigned from the office on 3 September after failing to get abroad Parliamentary support for a controversial economic crisis package<sup>14</sup>.

EGYPT

*Dismissal of two Deputy Prime Ministers:* On 1 September, President Hosni Mubarak dismissed two Deputy Prime Ministers, namely, Mr. Fikri Makram and Mr. Nabawi Ismail, from his Council of Ministers.<sup>15</sup>

LEBANON

*Death of the President:* Mr. Bashir Gemayel, the President-elect of the country was killed in a bomb blast on 15 September.<sup>16</sup>

*New President:* Mr. Amin Gemayel was elected President of the country on 21 September. He was sworn in on 23 September.<sup>17</sup>

*Resignation by the Prime Minister:* On 24 September, Prime Minister, Mr. Shafik Wazan submitted his resignation from the office to the President. Mr. Amin Gemayel.<sup>18</sup>

12. *Times of India*, 26 August, 1982.

13. *National Herald*, 9 August, 1982.

14. *Hindustan Times*, 5 September, 1982.

15. *Statesman*, 2 September, 1982.

16. *Times of India*, 16 September, 1982.

17. *Hindustan Times*, 22 September, 1982, and *Statesman*, 24 September, 1982.

18. *National Herald*, 25 September, 1982.

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

*Election of New Prime Minister:* On 2 August, Mr. Michael Somare was declared elected as the new Prime Minister of the country.<sup>19</sup>

## SRI LANKA

*Revocation of Emergency:* On 30 August, the Government announced the lifting of the state of emergency and press censorship declared on 30 July following President Jayewardene's resolve to seek a fresh mandate.<sup>20</sup>

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19. *Times of India*, 3 August, 1982.

20. *Hindustan Times*, 31 August, 1982.

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY  
INTEREST

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[The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Second Amendment) Bill, 1982 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 2 November, 1982. The Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 3 November, 1982 and by the Rajya Sabha on 4 November, 1982 and got the President's assent on 6 November, 1982. We reproduce below the text of the Act.

—Editor]

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THE SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT  
(SECOND AMENDMENT) ACT, 1982

*An Act further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title.* This Act may be called the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Second Amendment) Act, 1982.

2. *Amendment of section 4.* In section 4 of the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in sub-section (1),—

(a) in clause (a), for the words "third class", the words "second class" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-clause (ii) of clause (c), for the words "at the rate of one rupee per kilometre", the words "at the rate of one rupee and thirty paise per kilometre or at such higher rate as may be prescribed



by rules made under section 9 having regard to the highest rate allowed to a Central Government officer of the First Grade in respect of road journeys" shall be substituted.

**3. Amendment of section 6B.** In section 6B of the principal Act,—

(a) in clause (ii), for the words "third class", the words "first class" shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (iii), after the words "every session", the words "and if such journey or any part thereof is performed by air, to an amount equal to the fare by air for such journey or part thereof" shall be inserted;

(c) in the proviso,—

(i) for the words "third class", wherever they occur, the words "first class" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words "shall be deducted from the difference referred to in that clause", the words "shall be adjusted against the difference referred to in that clause; so, however, that the member shall not be entitled to claim the balance of such first class fare left after such adjustment," shall be substituted.

**4. Amendment of section 9.** In section 9 of the Principal Act, in sub-section (3), after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(cc) the rate at which road mileage shall be paid under sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 4;"

## SESSIONAL REVIEW

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### SEVENTH LOK SABHA

#### TENTH SESSION

The Tenth Session of the Seventh Lok Sabha commenced on 4 October, 1982 and was adjourned *sine die* on 5 November, 1982. A brief resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the session is given below.

#### A. DISCUSSIONS

*Reported failure of INSAT-1A:* Making a statement in response to a Calling Attention Notice by Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh on 4 October, 1982, the Minister of State in the Department of Science and Technology, Electronics, Ocean Development and the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in the Ministry of Energy, Shri C. P. N. Singh, informed the House that on 4 September, 1982, following an abnormal rift around the north-south axis, the INSAT-1A spacecraft had lost its orientation towards earth and lost the normal telemetry signals. The spacecraft was de-activated on 6 September, 1982. The unexpected and unfortunate loss of the spacecraft was a severe setback to the INSAT system and to Government's objectives of speedy and timely realisation of satellite services for quantitative as well as qualitative improvement of national long distance telecommunications, meteorological and TV and Radio services. The Government, he added, was committed to overcoming the setback and until the availability of INSAT-1B spacecraft, interim arrangements for restoration of the satellite-based essential telecom, TV and radio services were under implementation.

In reply to a question, Shri Singh said that a 20-Member Committee including some experts of NASA had been set up to look into the entire aspect of the matter.

*Jammu and Kashmir Grant of Permit for Resettlement in (or Permanent Return to) the State Bill, 1980:* Making a statement on 4 October, 1982, the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, informed the House that the Jammu and Kashmir State Legislative Assembly had passed the Jammu and Kashmir Grant of Permit for Resettlement in (or Permanent Return to) the State Bill, 1980, as originally passed by it, after it had been returned by the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir to the State Legislature for reconsideration. The Governor while returning the Bill had opined that the Bill suffered from some constitutional infirmities. She further said that the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir was reported to have assured the Assembly that the State Government would not implement the Bill until the opinion of the Supreme Court had been received thereon.

The President, the Prime Minister added, had already decided to make a reference to the Supreme Court under clause (1) of article 143 of the Constitution for the opinion of the Court on the constitutionality of the Bill and further action was now being taken accordingly.

*Floods and drought in various parts of the country:* Making a statement on 4 October, 1982, the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Rao Birendra Singh informed the House that due to erratic behaviour of the monsoon, drought conditions were prevailing in parts of West Bengal, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The Department of Agriculture had asked the States to prepare the contingency plans on drought and to take timely steps for helping the farmers in combating situations of adverse weather conditions. An Inter-Ministerial Co-ordination Committee in the Ministry of Agriculture had been reviewing the matters. A total amount of Rs. 113.50 crores had been distributed amongst the States as loan for supply of agricultural inputs to the farmers during the *Kharij* season.

The Minister said that while there was deficiency of rainfall in certain parts of the country, some other parts experienced floods. The Prime Minister had made an aerial survey of the flood-affected areas in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa and also held discussions with the Chief Ministers of these States. She had sanctioned very promptly a total sum of Rs. 79.50 lakhs from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund to Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh, which was of great help in the initial stages of the calamity. Additional allocations of 10,000 tonnes of foodgrains each to Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa were made a temporary ways and means advance of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 crores had also been given to Orissa and Uttar Pradesh, respectively. An expenditure amounting to Rs. 24.77 crores had also been sanctioned for West Bengal. The Government, he promised, would extend all possible

assistance to the flood-stricken States to tide over the calamity and to mitigate the sufferings of the affected people.

The matter was discussed again in the House on 14 and 15 October, 1982. Initiating the discussion, Shri Harikesh Bahadur suggested introduction of Rural Employment Programme in every drought affected State and payment of compensation to the farmers for their ruined crops. Shri Samar Mukherjee asked the Government to raise the Central allocation of foodgrains to West Bengal from the existing 2,50,000 tonnes to 3,30,000 tonnes per month and to send a Central team to the State immediately for an on-the-spot study of the drought situation.

Intervening in the discussion, the Minister of Irrigation, Shri Kedar Pandey, claimed that not a single person was reported to have died as a result of drought. As regards floods, he expressed the hope that these would be checked for ever under the National Plan prepared for utilization of water.

Participating in the resumed discussion on 15 October, 1982, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan stressed the need for forming a national grid to meet the irrigation requirements.

Replying to the discussion in which 32 other Members\* participated, the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Rao Birendra Singh, said that there should be no worry on account of shortage of food in the country and that all talks about the starvation deaths taking place were unwarranted. The Government had given a high priority to flood control measures as well as to irrigation. The measures for relief and other schemes undertaken by Government in this behalf included Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) schemes, Desert Development Programme, National Rural Development schemes and Minimum Needs Programme. To reduce the fury of floods, afforestation had been accorded a very high priority.

Dealing with the demand for raising the Central Allocation of foodgrains to West Bengal, the Minister said that the normal allocation of 2,50,000

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\*Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Uma Kant Mishra, Krishan Datt Sultanpuri, Bheekhabhai, Jaipal Singh Kashyap, K. T. Kosalram, Chaturbhuj, Virdhi Chander Jain, Bhim Singh, Zainul Basher, Narain Chand Parashar, K. Mayathevar, Krupasindhu Bhoi, G. Narasimha Reddy, Ram Swarup Ram, Motibhai R. Chaudhari, Keyur Bhushan, Ram Pyare Panika, Krishan Pratap Singh, Dileep Singh Bhuria, Godil Prasad Anuragi, Anantha Ramulu Mallu, Dalbir Singh, D. P. Yadav, Nityananda Misra, Tridib Chaudhuri, Keshorao Pardhi, C. Chinnaswamy, Chandrabhan Athare Patil, Kamal Nath Jha, Chitta Basu, Shrimati Usha Prakash Choudhari and Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

tonnes per month to the State was the highest in the country. He, however, promised to increase the same if the State had a serious drought.

The Government, he concluded, was confident that there would be no difficulty in meeting the requirements of the people; but, at the same time, States should also come forward and grow enough foodgrains for their needs.

*Israeli invasion of Lebanon:* Making a statement on 5 October, 1982, the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi informed the House that no event in recent years had painted and shocked humankind so much as the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and their brutal, heartless and merciless massacre of the civilian population. Over 1000 defenceless men, women and children of the Palestinian civilian population were massacred in a manner reminiscent of the atrocities committed during the Second World War. She further said that India viewed the Israeli aggression and their acts of genocide with abhorrence and had made her views known in public, at the United Nations and in many chancelleries of the world. She had also in this connection written to several world leaders and had personally spoken to others whom she had met since the Israeli aggression.

The Prime Minister observed that the atmosphere in West Asia was increasingly surcharged with emotions of anger and hatred of revenge and reprisal. India, therefore, had appealed to all, particularly those in a position to influence Israel, to spare no effort in prevailing upon Israel to withdraw from Lebanon without delay. It must be the first step in a long process of finding a solution to the larger problem. The foremost priority, she said, must be to work collectively in initiating a new peace process towards a comprehensive and final settlement. The parties directly involved, which must include the PLO, needed to play a major role for the establishment of peace and their efforts should also have the full involvement and support of the super powers.

*Situation arising out of communal riots in various parts of the country:* Initiating a discussion on the subject on 7 October, 1982, Shri Harikesh Bahadur said that communal harmony was very essential for national unity and integrity. Referring to the communal riots in Meerut, he called for a judicial probe by a Supreme Court Judge and consideration of the matter by the National Integration Council.

Taking part in the discussion, Shri Samar Mukherjee urged the Government to tackle suitably the forces of disintegration, communalism, secession and casteism. Shri C. T. Dhandapani, suggested withdrawal of Provincial Armed Constabulary (PAC) from Meerut and creation of a special force drawn from among the minority communities and Harijans for deployment at the time of communal riots.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate demanded the setting up of special courts to deal with cases arising out of communal disturbances and atrocities on weaker sections. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan demanded the dismissal of the Government of Uttar Pradesh for its failure to check the recent communal violence. Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan suggested that National Integration Council should not only be revived and activated, but similar bodies should be set up at the State and district levels.

Replying to the discussion which lasted for six hours and in which 14 other Members\* participated, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri P. C. Sethi informed the House that he would convene a meeting of all those Members who had visited Meerut so that he might be able to take more appropriate action. He said that he had also visited Meerut and had a meeting with the officials and the representatives of the people.

The Government he said, would be able to enforce communal harmony with the cooperation of all those who were for national integration. Welcoming the suggestion made by Members for constituting special courts for trying cases relating to communal disturbances, the Minister said that he would pass it on to the States and to the Law Ministry so that it could be expedited.

Dealing with the suggestion for amending the Arms Act, Shri Sethi said that the Government was aware of the fact that certain undesirable elements got licences by corrupt methods and promised to have a look into the matter.

Concluding, Shri Sethi said that it was the basic responsibility of all political parties that communal harmony was maintained in the country and the communal disharmony should not be exploited for partisan or political purposes. As regards the constitution, role and functioning, of the PAC, he assured the House that it would be thoroughly gone into by the U.P. Government.

*Visit of Lt. General Hussain Muhammad Ershad, President of the Council of Ministers of Government of Bangladesh:* Lt. General Hussain Muhammad Ershad, President of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh paid a state visit to India on 6 and 7, October 1982. Making a statement on his visit, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao informed the House on 11 October, 1982 that the visit of President of

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\*Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Rasheed Masood, Gulsher Ahmed, Zainul Basher, Ram Jethamalani, Rajesh Pilot, B. V. Desai, Vijay Kumar Yadav, Mahavir Prasad, Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Chitta Basu, G. M. Banatwalla, Mani Ram Bagri, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur Brar and Rajendra Kumari Bajpai.

Council of Ministers of Bangladesh provided an opportunity to both Governments to review all facets of their relationship with a view to strengthening them. The Joint Communique issued at the conclusion of the visit, the Memorandum of understanding on the future course of action to be taken by the two Governments with regard to Ganga waters, the Agreement on the terms of lease in perpetuity of *Tin Bigha* and the Agreement on the establishment of a Joint Economic Commission between the two countries, all of which were exchanged between the Bangladesh Foreign Minister and himself on 7, October 1982 bore testimony of what was achieved during the visit.

During the discussions, Shri Rao said, it was the endeavour of both sides to move forward on the question of Ganga Waters, so that the shortages which had to be shared today did not become a permanent feature of "our lives" and that the optimum necessary augmentation took place at the earliest. The two countries, therefore, decided that pre-feasibility studies be carried out within the next 18 months and an optimum solution agreed upon for implementation at the end of that period. In the meanwhile, Shri Rao indicated, a new basis for sharing the available waters had been arranged which did require India to continue to bear the burden of short-falls, but in a cooperative way and only for 18 months.

*Prime Minister's visit to the U.S.S.R.:* The Prime Minister paid an official visit to the USSR from 20 to 26 September, 1982 at the invitation of the President of U.S.S.R.. Making a statement on 11 October, 1982, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao informed the House that during her visit the Prime Minister had talks with President Brezhnev and also had discussions with Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Nikolai Tikhonov, Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko and prominent Members of the Supreme Soviet in Moscow and with leaders of the Estonian and Ukranian Republics in Tallin and Kiev, respectively.

Shri Rao further said that talks with President Brezhnev covered a wide range of subjects. Both sides reiterated their belief that international relations should be based on the renunciation of threat or use of force, respect for the integrity of States and non-interference in one another's internal affairs. The Soviet Union had supported India's proposal for a convention on the non-use of nuclear weapons and a call for an immediate suspension of nuclear weapon tests as a prelude to a complete Test Ban Treaty. Both sides stressed the special responsibility of nuclear weapons States to take urgent measures towards disarmament especially nuclear disarmament, and expressed their willingness to give serious consideration to all constructive proposals towards this end. India also welcomed the Soviet Union's declaration not to be the first to use nuclear weapons as

an important step towards a complete ban on the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

The two sides, Shri Rao added, had also discussed recent developments in the Indian Ocean, West Asia, South-West Asia including Afghanistan and Africa. They gave expression to their shock and dismay at Israel's expansionist and aggressionist policies in flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter, its unprovoked invasion of Lebanon and the brutal and reprehensible massacre of civilians, especially of refugee women and children and the torture perpetrated on them in prisons. As regards Afghanistan, India had agreed that a solution could be found only through political negotiations and felt that the initiatives taken by the U.N. Representative were useful.

The Prime Minister Shrimati Gandhi, and President Brezhnev also reviewed the economic relations between India and Soviet Union which were already extensive and were steadily expanding, Shri Rao said.

*Recent dowry deaths in Delhi:* Making a statement in response to a Calling Attention Notice by Shrimati Susheela Gopalan on 14 October, 1982, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah expressed serious concern of the Government on the increasing incidents of dowry deaths in the country. It had been the constant endeavour of the Government, he added, to deal with incidents of dowry deaths promptly and effectively and bring to book the miscreants who indulged in such reprehensible and anti-social acts.

Detailing the various administrative measures taken by the Government in this regard, the Minister said that instructions had been issued to the police officers to take serious notice of all cases of suicide or death, in suspicious circumstances, of young married women in the first ten years of marriage and investigations of such cases were to be conducted by an officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. The other measures taken in this regard included setting up of a Reconciliation-cum-Guidance Bureau under the Directorate of Social Welfare of Delhi Administration, conducting of *post-mortem* by at least two doctors in dowry death cases, deployment of special Magistrates for recording the dying declaration and entitlement of free legal aid to all women who were victims of such offences. Besides, the High Court of Delhi had earmarked one court of Additional District and Sessions Judge at Tis Hazari Courts Complex for the trial and disposal of cases pertaining to dowry deaths.

The Minister appealed to all sections of the people, particularly the women welfare organisations, to mobilise public opinion and enlist public cooperation in the efforts of the Government to eradicate this social evil. He, however, pointed out that besides law, the ultimate sanction against the



evil of dowry was the enlightened and vigilant public opinion and the conscience of the society.

Answering questions, the Minister assured the House that expeditious action would be taken on the report of the Parliamentary Committee on the Working of the Dowry Prohibition Act.

*Statutory Resolution regarding approval of Assam Government's notification declaring some services as essential services in Assam and Supplementary Demands for Grants (Assam) 1982-83:* Moving the Statutory Resolution on 18 October, 1982, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah said that All Assam Students Union and the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad had been launching a movement throughout Brahmaputra Valley in Assam for detection and deportation of foreigners from Assam. Their programmes had not only been seriously disrupting the functioning of the Government offices but also dislocating the supply of essential commodities. Hence there was a need to ban strikes in the shops and business establishment dealing with essential commodities. The Assam Government, therefore, declared these services as essential services under the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Act, 1980, as amended by the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981, and issued order prohibiting strikes in the essential services so notified.

Opposing the Statutory Resolution, Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty said that there was no necessity for such an extraordinary law to deal with agitationists. He urged the Government to ensure that eviction of people by the agitationists was stopped so that the minority communities in the state could live in security.

In a combined discussion which ensued, six Members\* participated, Replying to the debate on the Statutory Resolution, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah informed the House that on their advice, the State Government had stayed evictions pending the examination of all aspects of the problem. In regard to the protection of linguistic and religious minorities, the Prime Minister had observed that "it is a very complex, delicate and emotional matter so far as the people of Assam were concerned. . . . Now the Government cannot take a hard and fast stand on this issue when we are negotiating with them". The Government was trying to see how much it could accommodate them without causing harm to other people, the minorities and others living in Assam.

Dealing with the allegation about the neglect of the North-Eastern Region, including Assam, Shri Venkatasubbaiah said that the region was receiving special attention in the matter of development. All the States in

\*Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvaswari Girdhari Lal Vyas B. D. Singh, Ravindra Varma, Ramavatar Shastri, Harish Kumar Gangwar and Ajit Kumar Mehta.

the North-Eastern Region, including Assam, had been included in the special category States. The Sixth Five-Year Plan outlay of the region aggregated to Rs. 2400/- crores and its per capita outlay was Rs. 1393, as compared to Rs. 872 of other States and Union Territories. The Central Assistance in case of the North-Eastern Region was well over 80 per cent of the total outlay, while in the case of other States and Union Territories, it was only 29 per cent. For the accelerated economic development, the Minister added, the prerequisite was normalcy. Unfortunately, due to agitation, the Government could not do whatever it wanted to, even with the best of intentions and efforts.

The Minister said that there was a constitutional necessity of holding elections in the state in 1983. He also assured the Members that those who were the citizens would not be denied the right of enfranchisement in the electoral rolls. The Government, he added, was wedded to maintain integrity, unity and sovereignty of the country and to preserve the cultural identity of Assam. He informed the House that the Government was having talks with leaders of the Assam agitation on this issue at this stage.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao, replying to the debate relating to Supplementary Demands for Grants, informed the House that a crash programme for acquisition and distribution of surplus land under the Land Ceiling Acts had been taken up and an area of 5.81 lakh acres had so far been declared surplus, out of which 3.10 acres had already been distributed to 2.56 lakh families. In case of flood control, besides Rs. 4 crores provided in the State budget, the Central Sector Plan also contained a provision of Rs. 9 crores.

The Statutory Resolution was therefor adopted and all the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Assam), 1982-83, were voted in full.

*Sixth Five-year Plan:* Moving a Motion for consideration of the Sixth Five-Year Plan on 2 November, 1982, the Minister of Planning, Shri S.B. Chavan said that the economy showed a significant recovery in 1980-81 and the average growth rate for the first two years of the Plan was about 6 per cent per annum, which was higher than the plan target of 5.2 per cent. The Plan also sought to ensure that the benefits of growth were widely distributed and, in particular, the condition of weaker sections was improved. Reduction, and eventually removal, of poverty had been the prime objective of planning in India and the Sixth Plan gave it the highest priority. The strategy of the plan, he added, was to secure a reasonably rapid growth in the productive sectors of the economy, to support the programmes which aimed at amelioration of the conditions of the poor and to bring about substantial reduction in the percentage of people below the poverty line. In order to benefit the landless and the marginal farmers,

who faced the problem of unemployment, the National Rural Employment Programme was being implemented with the objective of creating 300 million to 400 million mandays of employment per year during the Plan period. Further, special attention was being given to problems faced by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people for which substantial resources had been provided in the Sixth Plan. The revised 20-Point Programme, announced by the Prime Minister on 14 January, 1982, also emphasised some of the important economic and social programmes included in the Sixth Plan and sought to impart greater dynamism to them. A series of measures had been taken to check the price rise and it was encouraging to note that the year 1981-82 witnessed a sharp decline in the rate of inflation.

The discussion on the Motion was held on 2, 3 and 4 November, 1982. Taking part in the discussion, Shri Inderjit Gupta said that due to conditionalities attached to the IMF loan, the trade deficit would aggravate. The Government, he added, had failed completely to set in motion any kind of strategy against black money except the Bearer Bonds Scheme.

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan alleged that the programme of land reforms had not been implemented properly by the Government. Shri A.K. Roy asked the Government to follow a clear-cut line of self-reliance and self-generating socialistic path.

Replying to the discussion in which 17 other Members\* participated, the Minister of Planning, Shri S. B. Chavan said that the mid-term review of the plan had been postponed in order to have the benefit of views of the Members. The Plan as a whole, he added, was being prepared in consultation with the State Governments and the administrative Ministries at the Centre and it was for them to implement it within the broad framework in which it had been prepared. If there were any shortfalls in any sector, the correctives which needed to be applied, could be thought of only at the end of the mid-term review.

The Minister claimed that after having started from the minus growth rate of 4.5 per cent in 1979-80, they had reached the growth rate almost of 7.1 to 7.25 per cent during the very first year of the Sixth Plan and in the second year it was 4.6 per cent. He felt that it would be possible to achieve the growth rate of about 4.5 per cent in 1982-83.

Shri Chavan reiterated that the rate of inflation had come down. But it was not being reflected in the price index owing to famine and scarcity

\*Those who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri E. Balanandan, Chintamani Panigrahi, Era Mohan, Y. S. Mahajan, H. N. Bahuguna, Ram Pyare Panika, Subramaniam Swamy, Jayanti Patnaik, Chitta Basu, Narain Chand Parashar, Chandulal Chandrakar, Viridhi Chander Jain, Satish Agarwal, K. T. Kosalram, Ram Nagina Misra, D. P. Yadav and Girdhari Lal Vyas.

conditions in certain areas and flood situation in other parts of the country.

Dealing with the concern expressed by Members about the recession in the total economy, the Minister said that Government's assumption about the involvement of the corporate sector in the total investment of Sixth Five-Year Plan seemed to be rather optimistic. He informed the House that the Government had appointed the Rangarajan Committee to find out whether that assumption was based on a realistic basis or needed some correctives. The report of the Committee was awaited.

Dealing with the question of regional imbalance and the policy of the Government in that regard, Shri Chavan informed the House that Finance Commission was in charge of the non-Plan expenditure. So far as the Plan allocation was concerned the share of State Government in the Central finances was guided by the recommendations of the Finance Commission. As far as the Planning Commission was concerned, the Government had increased allocations to some of the backward States under the revised Gadgil formula. Under the same formula some of the other States had been treated as special category States. There was a third category which was considered on the basis of per capita income. If their income happened to be lower than the national average income, those States were also given special dispensation. The dispersal of industries, he added, had been decided upon and the location of industries would be taken up on a priority basis in 'no industry districts'.

*Situation in Punjab:* Making a statement on 4 November, 1982, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri P.C. Sethi informed the House that the Prime Minister and senior Ministers of the Cabinet had met delegations of the Akalis several times. The Prime Minister, during her meeting, had indicated to them that practically all religious demands could be accepted subject to details being worked out, but this could not be finalised because of their other demands. During the recent agitation, Government had made further efforts to resolve the crisis and had considered the demands conveyed recently by the 5-Member Committee of Akali leaders through Sardar Swaran Singh. Certain areas of agreement had been identified in respect of some demands. The remaining demands concerned various other States also and as such consultations had to be held with the Government of Punjab, other concerned Governments and with representatives of other communities before a decision could be taken. The process of consultation, he added, had been initiated and he had been in touch with the respective Chief Ministers and others, including leaders of the Opposition parties and Members of Parliament.

Shri Sethi pointed out that in taking any decision, the Government could not ignore the overall interest of national unity, integrity and the

Welfare of all sections of the people. He expressed the hope that representatives of the Akali Dal would look at their problems in the larger context and nothing would be done which might escalate tension or give rise to violence and suffering. He appealed to the Akalis to create the right atmosphere by calling offor suspending their agitation and in this matter sought the cooperation of all parties.

*Visit of General Zia-ul-Haq, President of Pakistan:* General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, spent nearly four hours in Delhi on 1 November, 1982 *en route* to Indonesia. In a statement, made on 4 November, 1982, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao informed the House that during his brief halt in Delhi President Zia-ul-Haq called on the President, Giani Zail Singh and had a meeting with the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi at which the Foreign Ministers of the two countries were also present. The discussions were held in a cordial atmosphere. In addition to bilateral matters, regional and global matters were also briefly reviewed. On 2 November, a protocol on consular access was signed in New Delhi between the two Governments. According to the Joint press statement issued at the conclusion of the visit, both the countries had agreed to the establishment of an India-Pakistan Joint Commission which would give an impetus and content to the bilateral relations between the two countries. The officials of the two countries would meet in New Delhi from 22 to 24 December to consider India's draft of a 'Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation' and Pakistan's draft of a 'Non-Aggression Pact'.

## B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Second Amendment) Bill\** 1982: On 3 November, 1982, moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Works and Housing and in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat said that the Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament had made certain recommendations for providing additional facilities to Members. The Government had considered the various recommendations and it had been decided to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, with a view to provide to the Members of Parliament (i) increase in the rate of Road Mileage; (ii) one free first class Railway Pass for one person accompanying the Member in rail, instead of the lowest class now admissible; and (iii) free Air Travel for the spouse of the Member. The additional expenditure on this account, he said, would be Rs. 70 lakhs per year.

\*The Bill was introduced by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Works and Housing, Shri Bhisma Narain Singh on 2 November, 1982.

Opposing the Bill, Shri A.K. Roy alleged that the Bill was a very clever manoeuvring to isolate Members from the people. He suggested that there should be a provision for exercising an option in the Bill, so that only those Members who opted for it got the facilities.

Winding up the discussion in which five other Members\* took part, Shri Bhagat informed the House that the Prime Minister and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs were aware of the difficulties experienced by Members. But the Government had to find a way which did not entail much burden on the public and at the same time relieve the Members of their hardships. It was not all correct to say that the Bill would isolate the people's representatives from the people.

Dealing with the suggestion regarding making the facilities optional, Shri Bhagat said that it could not be provided for in the Bill. However, it was not compulsory for Members to avail of those facilities.

The Bill was passed.

### C. THE QUESTION HOUR

In all, 11,162 notices of Questions (8333 Starred, 2788 Unstarred and 41 Short Notice Questions) were received during the Session. Out of these Questions, 393 were admitted as Starred and 4315 as Unstarred. No Short Notice Question was admitted during the Session.

*Daily Average of Questions:* Each of the lists of Starred Questions contained 20 Questions, except those of 13, 14, 18 and 19 October and 2, 3 and 4 November, 1982 which contained 21 Questions each, those of 12 October and 5 November, 1982 which contained 22 questions each, and that of 15 October, 1982 which contained 23 questions. On an average, 6:03 questions were orally answered daily on the floor of the House. The maximum number of Starred Questions orally answered on a day was 10 on 12 October, 1982 and the minimum number of such Questions answered was 2 on 4 October, 1982.

*Half-an-Hour Discussions:* In all, 85 notices of Half an-Hour Discussions were received during the Session. Out of these, 27 notices were admitted. As a result of ballots of admitted notices, seven Half-an-Hour Discussions were held during the Session.

### D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made to the passing away of Dr. Gopal Swarup Pathak, former Vice President of India, Sheikh-

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\*Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Sudhir Giri., Mool Chand Daga, D. P. Yadav, Digamber Singh and P. Namgyal.

Mohammad Abdullah, Member of the Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament and Sarvashri Ramappa Balappa, Baburao Patel, Ramachandra Bade, Vijaya Bhushan Singh Deo, Guanand Thakur, Raghuvir Singh Shastri, Shrikrishna Agarwal, Hari Vishnu Kamath, H.R. Guruva Reddy, Chegireddy Bali Reddy, Dr. C.D. Deshmukh, and Dr. N.C. Samantsinhar—all ex-Members and Shri Mukunda Mandal, sitting Member. The Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

## RAJYA SABHA

### HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION\*

The Rajya Sabha met for its Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Session on 4 October, 1982 and adjourned *sine die* on 5 November, 1982, Resume of some of the important discussions and business transacted during the Session is briefly given below.

#### A. DISCUSSIONS

*Communal riots in Meerut:* On 5 October, 1982, Shri G. C. Bhattacharya called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the communal of some of the important discussions and business transacted during the Session in this regard.

Making a statement on the subject, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri P. C. Sethi stated that there had been dispute between two communities over a certain place contended to be a place of worship in *mohalla* Shahgasa in Meerut city. The priest of the disputed place was stabbed and he died subsequently. Curfew was thereafter imposed in sensitive areas of the city and the communal elements were apprehended. The process of restoring normalcy picked up and the *Id-ul-Zuha* festival was celebrated peacefully. The incidents of violence again erupted since 29 September, 1982, the Minister added.

The State Government was aware of the seriousness of the situation and all efforts were made to restore normalcy. The Government of India made available Central Forces to the State Government and kept a watch on the situation. The Union Home Secretary visited Meerut on 2 October, 1982 where he went round the affected areas and held discussions with local authorities. The Minister told the House that since 3 October, 1982, no major incident had occurred at Meerut. The Minister appealed to all Members of the House to lend cooperation to the Government in creating conditions which were conducive for speedy restoration of normalcy. The Minister offered heartfelt sympathies to those who had suffered in these disturbances.

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

Replying to the points raised by the Members,\* the Minister said that more reinforcement of the Central Forces had been sent, but it was not possible to deploy the entire Border Security Force there, because they were already deployed in very sensitive areas. As far as the role of the P.A.C. or their conduct was concerned, it would be brought to the notice of the State Government so that they could take corrective measures, the Minister assured the House.

*Continuing agitation by a section of the people in Punjab:* On 6 October P. C. Sethi said that the Government shared the concern of the House re-Home Affairs to the serious situation arising out of the continuing agitation launched by a section of the people in Punjab and wanted to know about the action taken by the Government in this regard.

Making a statement on the subject, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri P. C. Sethi said that the Government shared the concern of the House regarding the developments which had taken place in Punjab. The House was aware of the activities of certain secessionist elements which had resulted in the banning of *Dal Khalsa* and National Council of Khalistan etc. The State Government had taken firm action against the activist. They had also taken cognizance of all incidents of sacrilege at religious places and initiated action against the culprits, the Minister added.

Replying to the points raised by the Members, the Minister said that certain elements were propagating within the country and outside for 'Khalistan'. He was sure that Sikhs were not the community which would like to endanger the unity of India. But any attempt to destroy the solidarity between Hindus and Sikhs had to be dealt with effectively.

The Government was not in a position to bring to book persons like Jagji Singh Chavan who were carrying their extremist activities in Canada, U.K., West Germany and other Western countries but the Government was taking action against those extremists who were in India. Unfortunately, some of them were still at large, the Minister observed.

As regards Centre's relationship with the State of Punjab, the Minister said that the Government had never ill-treated Punjab and there had been no attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of the State. Regarding giving of more autonomy to the States, the Minister referred to the Constitution which contained the guidelines in respect of Centre-State relations.

*Failure of INSAT-1A:* On 8 October, 1982, Dr. Bhai Mahavir called the attention of the Minister of Science and Technology, Electronics, Ocean

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\*Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Ladli Mohan Nigam, Satya Pal Malik, Indradeep Sinha, Syed Ahmad Hashmi, Jagdish Prasad Mathur, P. Ramamurti, A. G. Kulkarni, V. Goplasamy, Shiva Chandra Jha, Ghulam Rasool Matto and Makhan Paul.



**Development and Non-Conventional Energy Sources to the failure of INSAT-1A and wanted to know about the action taken by the Government in this regard.**

In his statement, the Minister of Science and Technology, Electronics, Ocean Development and Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Shri Chandra Pratap Narain Singh said that he had already made a comprehensive statement\* in the House on 4 October, 1982 on the subject. Since then there had been no change in the situation.

Replying to the points raised by the Members, the Minister said that as regards the fanfare with which the INSAT-1A was launched, in the history of space not only in India but internationally, it was an event which the developed world had to take notice of and had added yet another feather to the cap of India. The space programme of India had been continuing from Aryabhat, Bhaskar and APPLE and there was a process of evolution and INSAT was a part of it. In this evolutionary process, various countries including the most developed ones, had similar, if not worst, failures but the failures of those countries had not been coming publicly in the press of those countries as they thought it to be a national loss, the Minister stated.

The Report of the Inquiry Committee appointed to find out the causes of the failure of INSAT-1A is awaited, the Minister added.

As regards the risk insurance cover for 64.9 million U.S. dollars, a major portion thereof would be recovered from the foreign companies. The Indian component of the risk insurance cover was less than 1 per cent, the Minister informed the House.

*Continued strike in textile mills in Bombay:* On 14 October, 1982, Dr. Shanti G. Patel called the attention of the Minister of Commerce to the situation arising out of the continued strike in textile mills in Bombay resulting in heavy loss in production of cloth and adversely affecting the national economy and wanted to know about the action taken by Government in the matter.

Making a statement on the subject, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce, Shri Shivraj V. Patil said that the strike by textile workers in sixty Bombay-based textile mills had commenced on 18 January, 1982. Over a period of time there had been some improvement in the position. Fifty four of the sixty mills had been opened. A few of them had reached near normal production and the others were operating partially taking into account all categories of employees, the attendance in Bombay mills had exceeded fifty thousand. In financial terms, the estimated loss in the value of production on account of the strike was nearly Rs. 750 crores.

\*For details see p. 523, *supra*.

The Minister stated that the Government had taken up sick cloth mills and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 80 crores in order to protect workers' interest. The Government was sensitive to the demands of workers and wanted to solve their legitimate problems. The union leaders should cooperate if they were sincerely concerned with the problems of workers, the Minister suggested.

*Report of the Second Backward Classes Commission:* On 13 October, 1982, Shri Ram Naresh Kushawaha raised a discussion on the Report of the Second Backward Classes Commission, (Mandal Commission) together with the Memorandum of action taken thereon, laid on the Table of the House on 30 April, 1982. He said that whenever the Government wanted to defer an issue they appointed a Commission or referred the Report of such a Commission to someone else for its opinion. Had the Government been true to its commitments and promises held out to Harijans and other Backward classes, the condition of these communities would not have been so bad the Member stated.

Replying to the discussion,\* the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri P. C. Sethi said that had it been the intention of the Government to scuttle the Report it would not have extended time-limit of the Mandal Commission. The Government had given full cooperation to the Commission to submit its report. The Report of the Commission received the Government's active consideration and it was found that there were some points which needed clarification from the State Governments. The Central Government had written to the State Governments to send their recommendations as early as possible.

A meeting of the Chief Ministers was being called in New Delhi to elicit their views on the subject. After taking into account the views of the State Governments, the Government would consider the whole Report and then come to some conclusion, the Minister added.

## B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*The Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Bill, 1982:* On 16 October, 1982, moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao said that the Bill sought to further amend the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950, to provide that the rules made by the Central Government under the aforesaid Act might be laid before each House of Parliament and be notified in the Official

\*Those who took part in the discussion were: Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Shri K. Mohanan, Dr. Rudra Pratap Singh, Sarvashri Syed Shahabuddin, G. Swamy Naik, Jagdambi Prasad Yadav and Shanti Tyagi, Dr. (Shrimati) Sathiavani Muthu, Shri Ramanand Yadav, Dr. Mahabir Prasad, Sarvashri K. C. Pant, Suraj Prasad, Murasoli Maran, Ghulam Rasool Matoo, B. D. Khobragade and G. C. Bhattacharya.

Gazette. This amendment had been brought in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. The Contingency Fund of India, set up under article 267(1) of the Constitution, was in the nature of an imprest out of which advances were made for the purpose of meeting unforeseen expenditure, pending authorisation of such expenditure by Parliament by law under articles 115 or 116 of the Constitution. The corpus of the Contingency Fund was Rs. 50 crores, out of which Rs. 2 crores had been placed at the disposal of Railways to meet their requirements.

Section 4 of the Contingency Fund of India Act empowered the Central Government to make rules for regulating all matters connected with, or ancillary to the custody of, the payment of moneys into, and withdrawals of moneys from the Contingency Fund of India. As there was no provision in the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950, for laying the rules before Parliament or for their publication in the Official Gazette, the Bill sought to amend the said section of the Act for that purpose, the Minister stated.

Replying to the debate,\* Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao said that it was true that there was some time-lag in bringing the present Bill before the House but this was because the Bill had to go to several Ministries. He assured that the rules, that would be made, would be published in the Gazette and submitted to Parliament.

The motion moved by Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao that the Bill be returned was adopted and the Bill was returned on the same day.

*The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Second Amendment) Bill, 1982:* On 4 November, 1982, moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Works and Housing and in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri H. K. L. Bhagat said that the Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament had made certain recommendations for providing additional facilities to the Members of Parliament. The Government had considered the various recommendations of the Joint Committee, and it had been decided to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, with a view to providing the following additional facilities to the Members of Parliament:

- (i) Increase in the rate of road mileage.
- (ii) One free first class railway pass for one person to accompany the Member when he travels by rail instead of the lowest class now admissible.

\*Members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Nirmal Chatterjee, Ghan Shyam Singh and Dr. M. M. S. Siddhu, Sarvashri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare, Ram Naresh Kushawaha, S. W. Dhabe, and Ghulam Rasool Matto.

- (iii) Free air travel facility for the spouse of the Member from the usual place of residence of the Member to Delhi and back once during every Session.

The additional expenditure involved on this account would be of the order of Rs. 70 lakhs per year. The other recommendations of the Joint Committee were still under consideration, the Minister informed the House.

Replying to the debate\*, Shri H. K. L. Bhagat said that the Government required time to give more facilities to the Members of Parliament. Some of the recommendations of the Joint Committee had already been accepted, the Minister concluded.

The motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee of the House was negatived. The motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted and the Bill was passed on the same day.

### C. THE QUESTION HOUR

During the Session 5206 notices of Questions (4746 Starred and 460 Unstarred) and 4 Short Notice Questions were received. Out of the total number of notices received, 371 were admitted as Starred Questions and 2508 as Unstarred Questions. No Short Notice Question was admitted.

*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 20 October, 1982, and the minimum number of Questions orally answered was 2 on 22 October, 1982, and 4 November, 1982.

The maximum and the minimum numbers of Questions included in the Unstarred list were 216 on 5 November, 1982, and 72 on 8 October, 1982, respectively and the average number of Questions in the Unstarred List came to 132.

*Half-an-Hour Discussions:* In all 17 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussions were received during the Session. Out of these only 4 notices were admitted and discussed in the House.

### D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, the Chairman made references to the passing away of Dr. Gopal Swarup Pathak, former Vice-President of India and Chairman

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\*Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri S. W. Dhabe, Shiva Chandra Jha and Shrimati Noorjehan Razack, Sarvashri Narendra Singh and Asad Madani.

of Rajya Sabha, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir and Shri C. D. Deshmukh, former Union Finance Minister, Shri Vijay Bhushan Deosharan, Shri Gunanand Thakur and Shri N. H. Kumbhare, all ex-Members. The Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

### HARYANA VIDHAN SABHA\*

The Session of the Haryana Vidhan Sabha commenced on 20 September, 1982 and was adjourned *sine-die* on 22 September, 1982.

*Ratification of the Constitution (Forty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1982:*  
On 21 September, 1982, the Vidhan Sabha adopted the following Resolution:

“That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India falling within the purview of the proviso to clause (2) of article 368 thereof, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Forty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1982, as passed by the two Houses of Parliament.”

### HIMACHAL PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA\*\*

The Session of the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha commenced on 30 September, 1982 and was adjourned *sine-die* on the same day.

*Ratification of the Constitution (Forty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1982:*  
On 30 September, 1982, the Vidhan Sabha adopted the following Resolution:

“ That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India falling within the purview of the proviso to clause (2) of article 368 thereof, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Forty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1982, as passed by the two Houses of Parliament.”

### PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA†

The Session of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha commenced on 14 September, 1982 and was adjourned *sine die* on 18 September, 1982.

*Ratification of the Constitution (Forty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1982:*  
On 17 September, 1982, the Vidhan Sabha adopted the following Resolution:

“That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India falling within the purview of the proviso to clause (2)

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\*Contributed by the Haryana Vidhan Sabha Secretariat.

\*\*Contributed by the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat.

†Contributed by the Punjab Vidhan Sabha Secretariat.

of Article 368 thereof, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Forty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1982, as passed by the two Houses of Parliament."

**Amendment of Estate Duty Law:** The Vidhan Sabha, on 17 September, 1982, also adopted the following Resolution:

"WHEREAS by resolution passed in pursuance of article 252 of the Constitution, the levy of estate duty in respect of agricultural land in the State of Punjab is governed by the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953) passed by Parliament;

AND WHEREAS by like resolution the amendments made to the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953) by Act 17 of 1954, Act 41 of 1954, Act 36 of 1957 and Act 33 of 1957 passed by Parliament stand adopted for the State of Punjab;

AND WHEREAS THE aforesaid Act 34 of 1953 has further been amended by the Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1982 (31 of 1982) passed by Parliament;

AND WHEREAS it appears to this Assembly to be desirable that matters specified in the Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1982 (31 of 1982) in so far as they relate to estate duty in respect of agricultural land should be adopted for the State of Punjab;

NOW THEREFORE, this Assembly hereby resolves in pursuance of article 252 of the Constitution that the matters aforesaid in so far as they are matters with respect to which Parliament has no power to make law for the State may be regulated in the State by Parliament by law and accordingly the Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1982 (31 of 1982) may be adopted for the State of Punjab".

#### RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\*

The Session of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly commenced on 6 September, 1982 and was adjourned *sine die* on 21 September, 1982.

**Ratification of the Constitution (Forty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1982:** During the Session, the Assembly adopted the following Resolution:

"That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India falling within the purview of the proviso to clause (2) of article 368 thereof, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Forty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1982, as passed by the two Houses of Parliament."

#### SIKKIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\*\*

The Seventh Session of the Second Sikkim Legislative Assembly commenced on 20 September, 1982 and was adjourned *sine die* on 23 September, 1982.

\*Contributed by the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

\*\*Contributed by Sikkim Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

*Ratification of the Constitution (Forty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1982:* On 20 September, 1982, the Constitution (Forty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1982 passed by both Houses of Parliament, was ratified by the Legislative Assembly.

*Obituary references:* During the Session obituary references were made in the House on the passing away of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir and Shri Sonam Wangchuck, a former Councillor of the erstwhile Sikkim Council. The Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the departed souls.

#### TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\*

The Session of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly commenced on 6 September, 1982 and was adjourned *sine die* on 10 September, 1982.

*Ratification of the Constitution (Forty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1982:* On 10 September, 1982, the Legislative Assembly adopted the following Resolution moved by Shri S. D. Somasundaram, Minister for Revenue :

“That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India falling within the purview of the proviso to clause (2) of article 368 thereof, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Forty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1982, as passed by the two Houses of Parliament”.

#### WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\*\*

The Session of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly commenced on 1 September, 1982 and was adjourned *sine die* on 8 October, 1982.

*Adoption of Motion by West Bengal Assembly on the Indian Penal Code (Bihar Amendment) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982:* On 2 September, 1982, the Assembly adopted the following Motion:

“Whereas this Assembly is of the opinion that the Indian Penal Code (Bihar Amendment) Bill, and the Criminal Procedure Code (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982, would muzzle limited freedom of the Press and thus would go against the democratic institution evolved through many vicissitudes and long sacrifices in course of national movement;

And whereas this draconian Bill, if implemented, would not only go against the pressmen in Bihar, but also against the entire community, directly or indirectly associated with the Press, on a national scale;

\*Contributed by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

\*\*Contributed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

And whereas the Bill which is virtually calculated to black-out and aims at suppressing news in which the general public is vitally interested;

And whereas all the democratic-minded people launching massive movement to prevent implementation of the Bill;

This Assembly, therefore, urges upon the Central Government to impress upon the President of India not to give assent to this Bill."



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## APPENDIX I

### STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE NINTH AND TENTH SESSIONS OF THE SEVENTH LOK SABHA

#### NINTH SESSION

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	8 July to 16 August, 1982
2. Number of sittings held	25
3. Total number of sitting hours--	182 hours and 27 minutes.
4. Number of divisions held	13
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS :	
(i) Pending at the Commencement of the Session . . . . .	26
(ii) Introduced . . . . .	16
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . . .	6
(iv) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment/recommenda- tion and laid on the Table . . . . .	1
(v) Referred to Select Committee . . . . .	Nil
(vi) Referred to Joint Committee . . . . .	Nil
(vii) Reported by Select Committee . . . . .	Nil
(viii) Reported by Joint Committee . . . . .	Nil
(ix) Discussed . . . . .	23
(x) Passed . . . . .	23
(xi) Withdrawn . . . . .	Nil
(xii) Negatived . . . . .	Nil
(xiii) Part-discussed . . . . .	Nil
(xiv) Discussion postponed . . . . .	Nil
(xv) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation . . . . .	5
(xvi) Motion for concurrence to refer the Bill to Joint Committee adopted . . . . .	1
(xvii) Pending at the end of the Session . . . . .	25
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS :	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session . . . . .	224
(ii) Introduced . . . . .	24
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . . .	Nil

(iv)	Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table . . . . .	Nil
(v)	Reported by Select Committee . . . . .	Nil
(vi)	Discussed . . . . .	3
(vii)	Passed . . . . .	Nil
(viii)	Withdrawn . . . . .	2
(ix)	Negatived . . . . .	Nil
(x)	Circulated for eliciting opinion . . . . .	Nil
(xi)	Part discussed . . . . .	1
(xii)	Discussion postponed . . . . .	Nil
(xiii)	Motion for circulation of Bill negatived . . . . .	Nil
(xiv)	Referred to Select Committee . . . . .	Nil
(xv)	Removed from the Register of Pending Bills . . . . .	Nil
(xvi)	Pending at the end of the Session . . . . .	246
<b>7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193 :</b>		
<b>(Matters of Urgent Public Importance)</b>		
(i)	Notices received . . . . .	147
(ii)	Admitted . . . . .	7
(iii)	Discussion held . . . . .	6
<b>8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197 :</b>		
<b>(Calling Attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance)</b>		
	Statements made by Ministers . . . . .	14
<b>9. MOTION OF NO. CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS</b>		
(i)	Notices received . . . . .	2
(ii)	Admitted and discussed . . . . .	1
(iii)	Barred . . . . .	Nil
(iv)	Withdrawn . . . . .	1
<b>10.</b>	<b>Half-an-hour discussions held . . . . .</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>11. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS :</b>		
(i)	Notices received . . . . .	2
(ii)	Admitted . . . . .	2
(iii)	Moved . . . . .	2
(iv)	Adopted . . . . .	2
(v)	Negatived . . . . .	Nil
(vi)	Withdrawn . . . . .	Nil



## 12. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS :

(i)	Notices received	Nil
(ii)	Admitted . . . . .	Nil
(iii)	Moved .	Nil
(iv)	Adopted . . . . .	Nil

## 13. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS :

(i)	Received . . . . .	9
(ii)	Admitted . . . . .	9
(iii)	Discussed . . . . .	3
(iv)	Withdrawn . . . . .	1
(v)	Negated . . . . .	1
(vi)	Adopted . . . . .	Nil
(vii)	Part-discussed . . . . .	1
(viii)	Discussions postponed . . . . .	Nil

## 14. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS :

(i)	Notices received . . . . .	1
(ii)	Admitted . . . . .	1
(iii)	Moved . . . . .	Nil
(iv)	Adopted . . . . .	Nil
(v)	Discussed . . . . .	Nil

## 15. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS :

(i)	Notices received . . . . .	639
(ii)	Admitted . . . . .	281
(iii)	Moved . . . . .	Nil
(iv)	Adopted . . . . .	Nil
(v)	Discussed . . . . .	Nil
(vi)	Negated . . . . .	Nil
(vii)	Part-discussed . . . . .	Nil
(viii)	Withdrawn . . . . .	Nil

## 16. MOTIONS RE : 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
17. Number of Parliamentary Committees created, if any, during the session . . . . .	Nil
18. Total number of Visitors' Passes issued during the session . . . . .	6,963
19. Maximum number of Visitors' Passes issued on any single day, and date on which issued . . . . .	1,389 on 16-8-82
<b>2. NUMBER OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS:</b>	
(i) Brought before the House . . . . .	Nil
(ii) Admitted and discussed . . . . .	Nil
(iii) Barred in view of adjournment motion admitted on the subject . . . . .	Nil
(iv) Consent withheld by the Speaker outside the House . . . . .	342
(v) Consent given by Speaker but leave not granted by House . . . . .	Nil
<b>21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED :</b>	
(i) Starred . . . . .	489
(ii) Unstarred (including Starred Questions converted as Unstarred Questions) . . . . .	5,458
(iii) Short Notice Questions . . . . .	Nil

**22. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES :**

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period 1 July to 30 September, 1982	No. of Reports presented to the House during the Session
1	2	3	4
(i)	Business Advisory Committee . . . . .		
(ii)	Committee on Absence of Members . . . . .	..	
(iii)	Committee on Public Undertakings . . . . .	4	
(iv)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table . . . . .	5	..

1	2	3	4
	(v) Committee on Petitions . . . . .	4	1
	(vi) Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions . . . . .	..	
	(vii) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes . . . . .	7	
	(viii) Committee of Privileges . . . . .	5	..
	(ix) Committee on Government Assurances . . . . .	3	1
	(x) Committee on Subordinate Legislation . . . . .	9	1
	(xi) Estimates Committee . . . . .	..	
	(xii) General Purposes Committee . . . . .	1	
	(xiii) House Committee . . . . .	..	
	(xiv) Ad-hoc Sub-Committee of House Committee . . . . .	1	
	(xv) Public Accounts Committee . . . . .		
	(xvi) Railway Convention Committee . . . . .		
	(xvii) Rules Committee . . . . .	1	
<b>JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEES</b>			
	(i) Joint Committee on Offices of Profit . . . . .	3	1
	(ii) Joint Committee on Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1980. . . . .	3	
	(iii) Joint Committee of the House to Examine the question of working of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 . . . . .	5*	1
	(iv) Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament . . . . .	3	
	(v) Select Committee on the Chit Fund Bill, 1980 . . . . .	..	
	(vi) Joint Committee of Chairman, House Committees of both the Houses of Parliament . . . . .		..
	(vii) Joint Committee on the Marriage Law (Amendment) Bill, 1981 . . . . .	8	..
*including 4 sittings of the Drafting Sub-committee.			
23.	Number of Members granted leave of absence . . . . .		4
24.	Petitions presented . . . . .		2
25.	Number of new Members sworn with date:		
<b>NO. OF MEMBERS SWORN</b>		<b>DATES ON WHICH SWORN</b>	
7		6-7-82	

TENTH SESSION

1. Period of the Session—4 October to 5 November, 1982

2. Number of Meetings held—20

3. Total number of sitting hours—132 hours

4. Number of divisions held—3

5. GOVERNMENT BILLS:

(i) Pending at the Commencement of the Session . . . . .	25
(ii) Introduced . . . . .	11
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . . .	4
(iv) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment/recommendation and laid on the Table . . . . .	Nil
(v) Referred to Select Committee . . . . .	Nil
(vi) Referred to Joint Committee . . . . .	Nil
(vii) Reported by Select Committee . . . . .	Nil
(viii) Reported by Joint Committee . . . . .	1
(ix) Discussed . . . . .	26
(x) Passed . . . . .	25
(xi) Withdrawn . . . . .	Nil
(xii) Negatived . . . . .	Nil
(xiii) Part-discussed . . . . .	1
(xiv) Discussion postponed . . . . .	Nil
(xv) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation . . . . .	6
(xvi) Motion for concurrence to refer the Bill to Joint Committee adopted . . . . .	Nil
(xvii) Pending at the end of the Session . . . . .	15

6 PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS :

(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session . . . . .	246
(ii) Introduced . . . . .	29
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . . .	Nil
(iv) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table . . . . .	Nil
(v) Reported by Select Committee . . . . .	Nil
(vi) Discussed . . . . .	4
(vii) Passed . . . . .	Nil
(viii) Withdrawn . . . . .	2

(ix) Negatived . . . . .	1
(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion . . . . .	Nil
(xi) Part-discussed . . . . .	1
(xii) Discussion postponed . . . . .	Nil
(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived . . . . .	Nil
(xiv) Referred to Select Committee . . . . .	Nil
(xv) Removed from the Register of Pending Bills . . . . .	6
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session . . . . .	266
<b>7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193:</b> (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
(i) Notices received . . . . .	143
(ii) Admitted . . . . .	4
(iii) Discussion held . . . . .	3 (1 re- mained part-dis- cussed)
<b>8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197:</b> (Calling-attention to matters of urgent Public importance)	
Statements made by Ministers . . . . .	16
<b>9. MOTION OF NO CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS</b>	
(i) Notices Received . . . . .	Nil
(ii) Admitted and Discussed . . . . .	Nil
(iii) Barred . . . . .	Nil
<b>10. Half-an-hour discussions held</b>	
	7
<b>11. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS:</b>	
(i) Notices received . . . . .	4
(ii) Admitted . . . . .	2
(iii) Moved . . . . .	2
(iv) Adopted . . . . .	1
(v) Negatived . . . . .	1
(vi) Withdrawn . . . . .	..
<b>12. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS :</b>	
(i) Notices received . . . . .	} NI
(ii) Admitted . . . . .	
(iii) Moved . . . . .	
(iv) Adopted . . . . .	

13. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS :

(i) Received . . . . .	3
(ii) Admitted . . . . .	3
(iii) Discussed . . . . .	1
(iv) Withdrawn . . . . .	Nil
(v) Negatived . . . . .	Nil
(vi) Adopted . . . . .	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed . . . . .	1
(viii) Discussions postponed . . . . .	Nil

14. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS

(i) Notices received . . . . .	2
(ii) Admitted . . . . .	2
(iii) Moved . . . . .	2
(iv) Adopted . . . . .	Nil
(v) Part-Discussed . . . . .	1

15. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS :

(i) Received . . . . .	483
(ii) Admitted . . . . .	179
(iii) Moved . . . . .	Nil
(iv) Adopted . . . . .	Nil
(v) Discussed . . . . .	Nil
(vi) Negatived . . . . .	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed . . . . .	Nil
(viii) Withdrawn . . . . .	Nil

16. MOTIONS RE. MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE:

(i) Received . . . . .	2
(ii) Admitted . . . . .	1
(iii) Moved . . . . .	..
(iv) Adopted . . . . .	..
(v) Negatived . . . . .	..
(vi) Withdrawn . . . . .	..
(vii) Part-discussed . . . . .	..

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

18. Total Number of Visitors' Passes issued during the session 18,712

19. Maximum number of Visitors' Passes issued on any single day, and date on which issued . . . . .	1,803 on 22-10-82
20. NUMBER OF ADJOURNED MOTIONS :	
(i) Brought before the House . . . . .	Nil
(ii) Admitted and discussed . . . . .	Nil
(iii) Barred in view of adjournment motion admitted on the subject .	Nil
(iv) Consent withheld by Speaker outside the House . . . . .	313
(v) Consent given by Speaker but leave not granted by House . . . . .	Nil
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED :	
(i) Starred . . . . .	393
(ii) Unstarred (including Starred Questions converted as Unstarred Questions) . . . . .	4315
(iii) Short-notice Questions . . . . .	Nil
22. Number of Members granted leave of absence . . . . .	8
23. Petitions presented . . . . .	Nil
24. No. of new Members sworn with date	

NO. OF MEMBERS SWORN	DATES ON WHICH SWORN
1 (One)	6-10-1982

## APPENDIX II

### STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD SESSION OF RAJYA SABHA

1. Period of the Session	. . . . .	8 July, to 13 August, 1982.
2. Number of meetings held	. . . . .	24
3. Total Number of sitting hours	. . . . .	151 hours and 28 minutes (excluding lunch break)
4. Number of divisions held		1
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS :		
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	12
(ii)	Introduced	2
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	19
(iv)	Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	Nil
(v)	Referred to Select Committee by Rajya Sabha	1
(vi)	Referred to Joint Committee by Rajya Sabha	1
(vii)	Reported by Select Committee	1
(viii)	Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(ix)	Discussed	26
(x)	Passed	23
(xi)	Withdrawn	Nil
(xii)	Negatived	Nil
(xiii)	Part-Discussed	Nil
(xiv)	Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	5
(xv)	Discussion postponed	Nil
(xvi)	Pending at the end of the Session	8
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS :		
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	53
(ii)	Introduced	10
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	Nil
(iv)	Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
(v)	Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(vi)	Discussed	1
(vii)	Withdrawn	Nil
(viii)	Passed	Nil



(ix)	Negatived . . . . .	1
(x)	Circulated for eliciting opinion . . . . .	Nil
(xi)	Part-discussed . . . . .	Nil
(xii)	Discussion postponed . . . . .	Nil
(xiii)	Motion for circulation of Bill negatived . . . . .	Nil
(xiv)	Referred to Select Committee . . . . .	Nil
(xv)	Pending at the end of the Session . . . . .	62
<b>7. NUMBER OF DECISIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE)</b>		
(i)	Notices received . . . . .	8
(ii)	Admitted . . . . .	1
(iii)	Discussion held . . . . .	1
<b>8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 180 (CALLING-ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE)</b>		
	Statements made by Ministers . . . . .	20
<b>9.</b>	<b>Half-an-hour discussion held . . . . .</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>10. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS ]</b>		
(i)	Notices received . . . . .	3
(ii)	Admitted . . . . .	3
(iii)	Moved . . . . .	3
(iv)	Adopted . . . . .	2
(v)	Negatived . . . . .	Nil
(vi)	Withdrawn . . . . .	1
<b>11. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS :</b>		
(i)	Notices received . . . . .	Nil
(ii)	Admitted . . . . .	Nil
(iii)	Moved . . . . .	Nil
(iv)	Adopted . . . . .	Nil
<b>12. PRIVATE MEMBERS RESOLUTIONS :</b>		
(i)	Received . . . . .	9
(ii)	Admitted . . . . .	9
(iii)	Discussed . . . . .	2
(iv)	Withdrawn . . . . .	1
(v)	Negatived . . . . .	Nil

(vi)	Adopted	.	.	.	Nil
(vii)	Part-discussed	.	.	.	1
(viii)	Discussion postponed	.	.	.	Nil
<b>13.</b>	<b>GOVERNMENT MOTIONS :</b>				
(i)	Notices received	.	.	.	1
(ii)	Admitted	.	.	.	1
(iii)	Moved	.	.	.	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	.	.	.	Nil
(v)	Part-discussed	.	.	.	Nil
<b>14.</b>	<b>PRIVATE MEMBERS MOTIONS :</b>				
(i)	Received	.	.	.	153
(ii)	Admitted	.	.	.	151
(iii)	Moved	.	.	.	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	.	.	.	Nil
(v)	Part-discussed	.	.	.	Nil
(vi)	Negatived	.	.	.	Nil
(vii)	Withdrawn	.	.	.	Nil
<b>15.</b>	<b>MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE :</b>				
(i)	Received	.	.	.	Nil
(ii)	Admitted	.	.	.	Nil
(iii)	Moved	.	.	.	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	.	.	.	Nil
(v)	Negatived	.	.	.	Nil
(vi)	Withdrawn	.	.	.	Nil
(vii)	Part-discussed	.	.	.	Nil
<b>16.</b>	<b>Number of Parliamentary Committees created, if any, during the session.</b>				
					<b>I. Select Committee on Chit Funds Bill, 1982.</b>
					<b>II. Joint Committee on Mental Health Bill, 1981.</b>
<b>17.</b>	<b>Total number of Visitors' Passes</b>				<b>2697</b>
<b>18.</b>	<b>Maximum number of Visitors' Passes issued on any single day, and date on which issued</b>				<b>227 on 13 August, 1982.</b>
<b>19.</b>	<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED</b>				
(i)	Starred	.	.	.	462
(ii)	Unstarred (including Starred Questions)	.	.	.	2968
(iii)	Short-Notice Questions	.	.	.	Nil
<b>20.</b>	<b>DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES</b>				<b>Nil</b>

## 21. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Name of Committee	No. of meeting held during the period 1 July to 30 September	No. of Reports presented to the House during the Session
(i) Public Accounts Committee	..	..
(ii) Committee on Public Undertakings	..	..
(iii) Business Advisory Committee	5	
(iv) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	7	
(v) Committee on Petitions	9	
(vi) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes		
(vii) Committee of Privileges		
(viii) Committee on Rules	..	..
(ix) Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	..	..
(x) Committee on Government Assurances	14	..
(xi) Committee on Papers laid on the Table of the House	6	1
(xii) Joint Committee of the Houses on Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1978	1	..
(xiii) Select Committee on the Chit Funds Bill, 1982	3	1
(xiv) Joint Committee on the Indian Veterinary Council Bill, 1981	8	..
(xv) Joint Committee on Mental Health Bill, 1981	2	..
22. Number of Members granted leave of absence	..	Nil
23. Petitions presented	..	Nil

## 24. NAMES OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN WITH DATES

S.No.	Name of Members sworn	Date on which sworn
1.	Shri K. Gopalan	8-7-82
2.	Shri M.M. Jacob	8-7-82
3.	Shri K. Mohanan	8-7-82
4.	Shrimati Ratan Kumari	8-7-82

25. OBITUARY REFERENCES

S.No.	Name	Sitting Member/ Ex-Member
1.	Shri Godey Murahari	Former Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
2.	Begum Anis Kidwai	Ex-Member
3.	Shri T. N. Singh	Do.



Punjab L.A.	14-9-82 to 18-9-82	..	9(9)	..	295(117)	123(26)	2
Rajasthan L.A.	6-9-82 to 21-9-82	13	16(18)	..	2323(370)	1122(434)	40(1)
Sikkim L.A.	2-9-82 to 23-9-82	4	2(2)	..	68(67)	..	..
Tamil Nadu L.C.	8-9-82 to 11-9-82	4	1(4)	..	275(116)	4(4)	..
Tamil Nadu L.A.	6-9-82 to 10-9-82	5	16(14)	..	460(113)	127(127)	1(1)
Tripura L.A.	6-8-82 to 10-8-82	3	5(5)	..	249(201)	24(h)	..
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	19-8-82 to 31-8-82	9	4(10)	..	426(420)	16(16)	68(68)
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	19-8-82 to 30-8-82	8	7(7)	..	751(587)(i)	656(390)	241(232)(j)
West Bengal L.A.	1-9-82 to 8-10-82	24	24(23)	..	2001(1141)	444(509)(k)	3(2)
<i>Union Territories</i>							
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	21-9-82 to 24-9-82	4	1(i)	..	145(108)	22(22)	..
Delhi Metropolitan Council	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goa Daman and Diu L.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mizoram L. A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry L.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE (i) Figures, in Cols. 4 and 5 indicate the number respectively of Government and Private Members 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) including 113 Notice received as Short Notices Questions but admitted as Starred Questions.
- (b) including 60 Notices received as Starred and 57 Notices as Short Notice Questions but admitted as Unstarred Questions.
- (c) includes all Notices received as Starred, Unstarred and Short Notice Questions.
- (d) includes all Notices received as Starred, Unstarred and Short Notice Questions.
- (e) including 30 Notices received as Starred Questions but admitted as Unstarred Questions.
- (f) including 228 Notices received as Starred Questions.
- (g) including 15 Notices received as Starred Questions.
- (h) including 461 Notices received as Unstarred Questions.
- (i) including 78 Notices received as Starred and 96 Notices received as Unstarred Questions.
- (j) including 184 Notices received as Starred Questions.







*Note* : Figures in the brackets indicate the number of reports presented to the House.

- (a) Select Committee on Andhra Pradesh Land Grabbing (Prohibition) Bill, 1982-6 (1)
- (b) Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes—14(2)
- (c) Committee on Questions and Calling Attention—59 sittings.
- (d) Committee on Questions and Calling Attention—29(2)
- (e) Select Committee on the Gujarat Highways Bill, 1982-6 sittings.
- (f) Committee on the Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes, Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes—3 Sittings; and Committee on Panchayati Raj—3 sittings.
- (g) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House—2 sittings.
- (h) Joint Select Committee on the Karnataka State Conduct of Examination Bill, 1982-6 sittings.
- (i) Kerala Payment of Pension to Members of the Legislature (Amendment) Bill, 1982-1(1); and The Payment of Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1982-1(1).
- (j) Subject Committees Nos. 1 to 10, in all held 50 sittings and presented 10 reports.
- (k) Including 12 sittings of Committee on Welfare of V.J.N.T.
- (l) Joint Committee on Maharashtra Agricultural Universities Bill, 1981-2 sittings.
- (m) Panchayati Raj Committee-14(2); Catering Committee-10 sittings, and Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-9 sittings.
- (n) Committee on Papers Laid/To Be Laid on the Table of the House—10 sittings.
- (o) Committee on Delegated Legislation—2(1).
- (p) Select Committee on U.P. Krishi Evam Pradyogik Vishvavidhyalya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1981-2 sittings; and Select Committee on Police (U.P. Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1982-1 sitting.
- (q) Compilation of Rulings Committee-4 sittings; Sansdiya Sadabhhawa Committee-16(1); Sansdiya Adhiyayan Committee-12 sittings; Bharat Band Committee—3 sittings; and Shramik Basti Committee-2 sittings.
- (r) Select Committee on the Revenue Code Bill, 1980—9 sittings.
- (s) Committee on Parliamentary Research, Reference and Studies—1 sitting.
- (t) Select Committee on the Arunachal Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill, 1982-1 sitting.
- (u) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House—1 sitting.

**APPENDIX IV**

**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT  
DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER, 1982**

S. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1	2	3
1.	The Prevention of Cruelty to animals (Amendment) Bill, 1982	30-7-82
2.	The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1982	5-8-82
3.	The Ear Drum and Ear Bones (Authority for Use for Therapeutic Purposes) Bill, 1982.	7-8-82
4.	The Eyes (Authority for Use for Therapeutic Purposes) Bill, 1982.	7-8-82
5.	The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill, 1982.	7-8-82
6.	The Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1982.	10-8-82
7.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1982	10-8-82
8.	The Appropriation No. 3 Bill, 1982	10-8-82
9.	The Special Courts (Repeal) Bill, 1982	17-8-82
10.	The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1982.	17-8-82
11.	The Chaparmukh-Silghat Railway line and the Katakhal Lalabazar Railway Line (Nationalisation) Bill, 1982	17-8-82
12.	The Assam Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1982	18-8-82
13.	The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1982	18-8-82
14.	The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1982	19-8-82
15.	The Chit Funds Bill, 1982	19-8-82
16.	The Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Amendment Bill, 1982	21-8-82
17.	The East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction (Chandigarh Amendment) Bill, 1982	21-8-82
18.	The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Bill 1982	28-8-82

1	2	3
19.	The Iron Ores Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1982 . . . . .	28-8-82
20.	The Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1982 . . . . .	28-8-82
21.	The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1982 . . . . .	31-8-82
22.	The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1982 . . . . .	31-8-82

## APPENDIX V

### LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE STATE LEGISLATURES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER, 1982

#### ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Hyderabad Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
2. The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
3. The Hyderabad Municipal Corporations (Second Amendment) Bill, 1980.
4. The Andhra Pradesh Intermediate Education (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
5. The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
6. The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1982.
- \*7. The Andhra Pradesh Taxation of Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
8. The Andhra Pradesh Land Grabbing (Prohibition) Bill, 1982.
9. The Andhra Pradesh Open University Bill, 1982.
10. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1982.
- \*11. The Andhra Pradesh Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayukta Bill, 1981.
12. The Andhra Pradesh Silk Worm Seed (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

#### BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Bills passed during the period 1 January to 30 September 1982)

1. The Bihar Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1982.
2. The Bihar Appropriation Bill, 1982.
3. The Bihar Finance Bill, 1982.
4. The Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
5. The Bihar Land Reforms (Fixation of selling Area and Acquisition of surplus land) (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
6. The Bihar Public Demand Recovery (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
7. The Bihar Agriculture Service Bill, 1982.
8. The Bihar Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
9. The Patna Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
10. Chhotanagpur and Santhal Pargana. Autonomous Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

\* Awaiting assent.

11. The Bihar Cinema (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
12. The Bihar State Water and Sewage Board Bill, 1982.
13. The Bihar Panchayat Raj (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1982.
14. Chhotangapur Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
15. Santhal Pargana Civil Courts (Validation of Orders) and Indemnity Bill, 1982
16. Tana Bhagat Raiyats Agriculturist Land Restoration (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
17. The Bihar Preservation and Improvement of Animals (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
18. The Bihar Children Bill, 1980.
19. The Bihar Agriculture Produce Market (Amendment) Bill, 1974.
20. The Bihar Homeopathic Medical Education and Institution (Regulation and Control) Bill, 1982.
21. The Bihar State Housing Board Bill, 1982.
22. The Bihar Agricultural Produce Market (Validation) Bill, 1982.
23. The Bihar State Engineering and Pharmacy Educational Institution (Regulation and Control) Bill, 1982.
24. The Bihar Hindu Religious Trust (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
25. The Public Waqf (Premises Extension) (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982.
26. The Waqf (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982.
27. The Bihar Collective Fines (Imposition) Bill, 1982.
28. The Indian Road Tax (Bihar Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1982.
29. The Patna University (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
30. The Bihar University (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
31. The Bihar Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1982.
- \*32. The Kumar Dhubi Engineering Works Limited (K.E.W.) Adoption Bill, 1982.
- \*33. Code of Criminal Procedure (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982.
- \*34. The Bihar Land Reform (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
- \*35. Indian Penal Code (Bihar Amendment) and Code of Criminal Procedure (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982.

#### GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Bombay Irrigation (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1982.
2. The Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1982.
3. The Gujarat Ayurved University (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
- \*4. The Gujarat Co-operative Societies (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1982.

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\* Awaiting assent.

HARYANA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- \*1. The Punjab Security of Land Tenure (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1982.
- \*2. The Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Land (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1982.
3. The Punjab Motor Spirit (Taxation of Sales) Haryana Amendment Bill, 1982.
4. The Faridabad Complex (Regulation and Development) Second Amendment Bill, 1982.
5. The Haryana Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1982.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Karnataka Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1981.
3. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1982.
3. The City of Mysore Improvement (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
4. The Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
2. The City of Mysore Improvement (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
3. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1982.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- \*1. The Kerala Payment of Pension to Members of Legislature (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
2. The Payment of Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
3. The Kerala Appropriation Bill, 1982.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Bombay Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
2. The Maharashtra Kidney Transplantation Bill, 1982.
3. The Administrators General and Official Trustees (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 1982.
4. The Maharashtra Secondary and Higher Secondary Education Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Maharashtra Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1982.
2. The Maharashtra Prevention of Malpractices at University, Board and other Specified Examinations Bill, 1982.
3. The Bombay Municipal Corporation (Third Amendment) Bill, 1982.
4. The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation (Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1982.

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\*Awaiting assent.

5. The Dissolution of Osmanabad and Parbhani Zilla Parishads and Temporary Post-ponement of Elections and Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
6. The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Third Amendment) Bill, 1982.
7. The Maharashtra Textile Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1982.
8. The Pulgaon Cotton Mills Limited. (Acquisition of Shares) Bill, 1982.
9. The Maharashtra Raw Cotton (Procurement Processing and Marketing) (Retrospective Extension of Duration) Bill, 1982.
10. The Maharashtra Vacant Lands (Further interim Protection to Occupiers from Eviction and Recovery of Arrears of Rent) (Second Extension of Duration) Bill, 1982.
11. The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1982.

#### MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Manipur Electric Supply-Line (Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1982.
2. The Manipur University (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
3. The Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) (Manipur Amendment) Bill, 1982.
4. The Manipur Town and Country Planning (Third Amendment) Bill, 1982.

#### PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- \*1. The Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas Restriction of Unregulated Development (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
2. The Punjab Town Improvement (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
3. The Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Temporary Supersession) Second Amendment Bill, 1982.
4. The Punjab Borstal (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
5. The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Second Amendment) Bill, 1982.
6. The Punjab Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1982.
7. The Punjab Gram Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
8. The Salaries and Allowances of Deputy Minister, Punjab (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
9. The Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

#### RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Rajasthan Samaj Shikshan Board (Nirvan) Vidheyak, 1982.
2. Rajasthan Dookan Aur Vanikjiyak Adhishathan (Sanshodhan) aur Vidhimanayakaran) Vidheyak, 1982.
3. Rajasthan Sarvaganik Dyat Adhyadesh (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1982.

\*Awaiting assent.

4. Rajasthan Sahayata Upkram (Vishes Upbandh) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1981
5. Rajasthan Lok Maang Vasuli (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1981.
6. Rajasthan Corniya Upropan Vidheyak, 1982.
7. Rajasthan Manoranjan Aur Vigyapan Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1981.
8. Civil Prakriya Sahanti (Rajasthan Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1982.
9. Udaipur Vishvavidhyalay (Naam Parivartan) Vidheyak, 1982.
10. Rajasthan Sarkari Sthan (Apradhikrat Adhibhogiyon ki Bedakhli) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1981.
11. Rajasthan Nagarpalika (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1982.
12. Rajasthan Bhoomi Avam Bhavan Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1982.
13. Motor Yan (Rajasthan Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1982.
14. Rajasthan Motor yan Karadhan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1982.
15. Rajasthan Viniyog (No. 3) Vidheyak, 1982.
16. Rajasthan Viniyog (No. 4) Vidheyak, 1982.
17. Jaipur Vikas Pradhikaran Vidheyak, 1982.

SIKKIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Sikkim Industries Licencing Bill, 1982.
2. The Sikkim Regulation of Transfer And Use of Lands (Repeal) Bill, 1982.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Third Amendment) Bill, 1982.
2. The Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) and Private Colleges (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1982.
3. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Special Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1982.
4. The Tamil Nadu Money-Lenders (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
5. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Bill, 1982.
6. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Bill, 1982.
7. The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Bill, 1982.
8. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Second Amendment) Bill, 1982.
9. The Annamalai University (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
10. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
11. The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Bill, 1982.
12. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1982.
13. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No 3) Bill, 1982.
14. The Tamil Nadu Entertainments (Second Amendment) Bill, 1982.



## TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Third Amendment) Bill, 1982.
2. The Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) and Private Colleges (Regulation) Amendment, Bill, 1982.
3. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Special Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1982.
4. The Tamil Nadu Money-lenders (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
5. The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Bill, 1982.
6. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Bill, 1982.
7. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Bill, 1982.
8. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Second Amendment) Bill, 1982.
9. The Annamalai University (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
10. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
11. The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Bill, 1982.
12. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1982.
13. The Tamil Nadu Payment of Pension to Tamil Scholars and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 1982.
14. The Tamil Nadu Pawn Brokers (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
15. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 1982.
16. The Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1982.

## TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- \*1. The Tripura Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 1982.
- \*2. The Tripura Land Pass Book Bill, 1982.
- \*3. The Tripura Building (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill, 1982.
- \*4. The Tripura Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
- \*5. The Industrial Disputes (Tripura Amendment) Bill, 1982.

## UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. Uttar Pradesh Khadi Tatha Gram Udyog Board (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1982.
2. Uttar Pradesh Mahapalika (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1982.
3. Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti (Alpkalik Vyavstha) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1982.

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\* Awaiting assent

4. Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vishv-vidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1982.
5. Uttar Pradesh Rashtra Virodhi Tatya Nivaran (Nirsan) Vidheyak, 1982.
6. Afim (Uttar Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1982
7. Uttar Pradesh Apradhikrit Chikitsa Shikshan Sanstha (Nivaran) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1982.
8. Uttar Pradesh Viniyog (1982-83 Ka Anupurak) Vidheyak, 1982
9. Uttar Pradesh Viniyog (1977-78 Aur 1978-79 Ke Bad ati Vyay Ka Viniyaman) Vidheyak, 1982.
10. Uttar Pradesh Aaksmikta Nidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1982

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Uttar Pradesh Aaksmikta Nidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1982.
2. Uttar Pradesh Rashtra Virodhi Tatva Nivaran (Nirsan) Vidheyak, 1982.
3. Uttar Pradesh Apradhikrit Chikitsa Shikshan Sanstha (Nivaran) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1982.
4. Afim (Uttar Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1982.
5. Uttar Pradesh Viniyog (1982-83 Ka Anupurak) Vidheyak, 1982.
6. Uttar Pradesh Viniyog (1977-78 Aur 78-79Ke Bad ati Vyay Ka Viniyaman) Vidheyak, 1982.
- \*7. Police (Uttar Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1982.
- \*\*8. Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti (Alpkalik Vyavastha) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1982.
- \*\*\*9. Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vishav-Vidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1982.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The West Bengal Khadi and Village Industries Board (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
2. The West Bengal Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
3. The Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
4. The West Bengal Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
- \*5. The West Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
6. The West Bengal Panchayat (Second Amendment) Bill, 1982.

\* Awaiting assent.

\*\* The Bill was passed by the Legislative Assembly on 19 March, 1982. It was amended by the Legislative Council and returned to the Legislative Assembly where it was laid on the Table of the House on 26 August. The amendment suggested by the Legislative Council was agreed to by the Assembly.

\*\*\* The Bill was passed by the Legislative Assembly on 5 April, 1982. It was amended by the Legislative Council and returned to the Legislative Assembly where it was laid on the Table of the House on 26 August. The amendment suggested by the Legislative Council was agreed to by the Assembly.

7. The West Bengal Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
8. The West Bengal Entertainment -cum-Amusement Tax Bill, 1982.
9. The Bengal Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
10. The West Bengal Board of Secondary Education (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
- \*11. The Ramrikdas Haralalka Hospital Acquisition Bill, 1982.
- \*12. The Niramoy Group of Institutions Acquisition Bill, 1982.
- \*13. The Mayo Hospital Acquisition Bill, 1982.
- \*14. The Upendra Nath Mukherjee Memorial Hospital Acquisition Bill, 1982.
15. The West Bengal Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of Vacancies in Services and Posts) (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
16. The West Bengal Public Libraries (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
17. The West Bengal Colleges (Payment of Salaries) (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
- \*18. The Indian Electricity (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1982.
- \*19. The West Bengal Land Holding Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
- \*20. The West Bengal Estates Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
21. The West Bengal Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1982.
- \*22. The West Bengal Criminal Law Amendment (Special Courts) Amendment Bill, 1982.
23. The City Civil Court (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- \*1. Arunachal Pradesh Interpretation and General Clauses Bill, 1982.

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\* Awaiting assent.

**APPENDIX VI**

**ORDINANCES ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL & STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER, 1982**

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of cessation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT</b>					
1.	The Central Excise Laws (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1982).	24-9-82			Replaced by Legislation
<b>STATE GOVERNMENTS</b>					
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>					
1.	The Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	24-6-1982	9-7-1982		Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Andhra Pradesh Land Grabbing (Prohibition) Ordinance, 1982.	29-6-1982	Do.	..	Do.
3.	The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	1-7-1982	Do.		Do.
4.	The Andhra Pradesh Payment Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
<b>BIHAR</b>					
1.	The Public Waqf (Premises Extension) (Bihar Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.				

2. The Tana Bhagat Raiyats Agriculturist Land Restoration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	..	..	..	..	..
3. The Chhotanagpur Tenancy (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	..	..	..	..	..
4. The Bihar Agriculture development (Cess) Ordinance, 1982.	..	..	..	..	..
5. The Santhal Pargana Civil Courts (Validation of Orders and Indemnity) Ordinance, 1982.	..	..	..	..	..
6. The Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas Local Development Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	..	..	..	..	..
7. The Bihar Panchayat Raj (Amendment) and Validation Ordinance, 1982.	..	..	..	..	..
8. The Bihar Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	..	..	..	..	..
9. The Bihar State Engineering and Pharmacy Educational Institution (Regulation and Control) Ordinance, 1982.	..	..	..	..	..
10. The Bihar Hindu Religious Trust (Second) Ordinance, 1982.	..	..	..	..	..
11. The Indian Road Tax (Bihar Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1982.	..	..	..	..	..
12. The Bihar Cinema (Regulation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	..	..	..	..	..
13. The Bihar Nagar Nigam (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	..	..	..	..	..

14. The Bihar Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	..	..	..	..
15. The Bihar Collective Fines (Imposition) Ordinance, 1982.	..	..	..	..
16. The Bihar Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	..	..	..	..
17. The Patna Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	..	..	..	..
18. The Bihar Municipal and Patna Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	..	..	..	..
19. The Patna University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	..	..	..	..
20. The Bihar State University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	..	..	..	..
21. The Intermediate Educational Council Ordinance, 1982.	..	..	..	..
22. The Bihar Land Reform Fixation of Selling Area and Acquisition of Surplus land (Amendment) Act, 1982.	..	..	..	..
23. The Bihar Preservation and Improvement of Animals (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	..	..	..	..
24. The Bihar Agriculture Produce Market (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	..	..	..	..
25. The Minimum Wages (Bihar Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	..	..	..	..
26. The Bihar Preservation and Improvement of Animals (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	..	..	..	..
27. The Waqf (Bihar Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	..	..	..	..
28. The Bihar Children Ordinance, 1982.	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	The Bihar Sugar Undertaking (Acquisition) Ordinance, 1982.	..		..	..
30.	The Bihar Forest Produce (Trading & Regulation) Ordinance, 1982.			..	..
31.	The Bihar State Housing Board Ordinance, 1982.	--	..	..	..
32.	The Bihar State Water and Sewage Board Ordinance, 1982.	--	--	..	..
33.	The Bihar Public Demand (Amendments) Ordinance, 1982.	--	..		..
34.	The Bihar Agriculture Service Ordinance, 1982.	--	..	..	..
35.	The Bihar Agriculture Produce Market (Validation) Ordinance, 1982.	--	..	..	..
36.	The Bihar State University (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	..	..		..
37.	The Patna University (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	..	..	..	..
38.	The Bihar Intermediate Education Council Second Ordinance 1982.	29-4-1982	..	..	..
39.	The Patna University (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	Do.	..	--	..
40.	The Bihar State University (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	Do.	..	..	..
41.	Minimum Wages (Bihar Amendment) Second Ordinance, 1982.	Do.	..	..	..

42. The Bihar Agriculture Credit Operating and Miscellaneous Provisions (Banks) Second Amendment, 1982.	Do.	..	..	..
43. The Waqf (Bihar Amendment) Second Ordinance, 1982.	Do.	..	..	..
44. The Bihar Municipal and Patna Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	Do.	..	..	..
45. The Bihar Collective Fines (Imposition) Second Ordinance, 1982.	Do.	..	..	..
46. The Indian Road Tax (Bihar Amendment and Validation) Second Ordinance, 1982	Do.	..	..	..
47. The Bihar State Engineering and Pharmacy Educational Institution (Regulation and Control) Ordinance, 1982.	Do.	..	..	..
48. The Bihar Hindu Religious Trust (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	Do.	..	..	..
49. The Bihar Agricultural Produce Market (Validation) Second Ordinance, 1982.	Do.	..	..	..
50. The Bihar Public Waqf (Premises Extension) (Bihar Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	Do.	..	..	..
51. The Bihar Forest Produce (Trading Regulation) Second Ordinance, 1982.	Do.	..	..	..
52. The Bihar Sugar Undertakings (Acquisition) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1982.	Do.	..	..	..
53. The Bihar Municipal (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	21-5-1982	..	..	..
<b>GUJARAT</b>				
1. The Gujarat Co-operative Societies (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1982.	27-4-1982	8-7-82	..	Replaced by Legislation



1	2	3	4	5	6
	2. The Gujarat Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	16-8-82		..	Replaced by Legislation
	<b>HARYANA</b>				
1.	The Punjab Motor Spirit (Taxation of Sales) Haryana Amendment Ordinances, 1982.	9-9-82	20-9-82	..	Do.
	<b>KARNATAKA</b>				
1.	The Karnataka State Universities (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	13-8-82	..	..	Do.
	<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>				
1.	The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations (Extension and Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	4 August, 1982	6 September, 1982	17 October, 1982	Do.
2.	The Maharashtra Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	14 August, 1982	Do.	Do.	Do.
3.	The Pulgaon Cotton Mills Limited (Acquisition of Shares) Ordinance, 1982.	Do.	7 September, 1982	Do.	Do.
4.	The Maharashtra Textile Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1982.	24 August, 1982	Do.	Do.	Do.
5.	The Maharashtra Raw Cotton (Procurement, Processing and Marketing) (Retrospective Extension of Duration) Ordinance, 1982.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
6.	The Maharashtra Vacant Lands (Further Interim Protection to Occupiers from Eviction and Recovery of arrears of Rent) (Second Extension of Duration) Ordinance, 1982.	31 August, 1982	Do.	Do.	Do.

<b>MANIPUR</b>			
1. The Manipur University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	6-8-82	30-8-82	30-8-82
2. The Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) (Manipur Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	Do.	Do.	Do.
<b>PUNJAB</b>			
1. The Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Temporary Suppression) Amendment Ordinance, 1982.	7-4-1982	14-9-82	—
2. The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	11-5-82	Do.	Do.
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>			
1. The Rajasthan Public Premises (Eviction of the unauthorised occupants) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	12-7-82	6-9-82	Do.
2. Jaipur Vikas Pradhikaran Adhyadesh, 1982.	14-7-82	Do.	Do.
3. The Udaipur University (Change of name) Ordinance, 1982.	26-7-82	Do.	Do.
4. The Rajasthan Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	31-7-82	Do.	Do.
5. The Rajasthan Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	3-8-82	Do.	Do.
6. The Rajasthan Passengers and Goods Taxation (Repealing) Ordinance, 1982.	Do.	Do	Do.
<b>SIKKIM</b>			
1. The Sikkim Industries Licencing Ordinance, 1982.	19-6-82	20-9-82	Do.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		<b>TAMIL NADU</b>			
1.	The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	24-7-82	8-9-82	..	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	28-7-82	Do.	..	Do.
3.	The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Ordinance, 1982.	24-8-82]	9-9-82	..	Do.
4.	The Annamalai University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	1-9-82	8-9-82	..	Do.
		<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>			
1.	Uttar Pradesh Khadi Tatha Gram Udyog Board (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1982.	24-7-82	20-8-82	..	Do.
2.	Uttar Pradesh Kesari (Pratishodh) Adhyadesh, 1982.	27-9-82	..	..	Do.
3.	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vihav-Vidyalyaya (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) (Dwitiya) Adhyadesh, 1982.	Do.	..	..	Do.
4.	Uttar Pradesh Nagar Mahapalika (Sanshodhan) (Dwitiya) Adhyadesh, 1982.	Do.	..	..	Do.
5.	Uttar Pradesh Sahkari Samiti (Sanshodhan) (Tritiya) Adhyadesh, 1982.	Do.	..	..	Do.
6.	Uttar Pradesh Dacoiti Prabhavit Kshetra (Tritiya) Adhyadesh, 1982.	28-9-82	..	..	Do.
7.	King George Medical College Aur Gandhi Memorial and Associated Hospital (Graham Karana) (Tritiya) Adhyadesh, 1982.	Do.	..	..	Do.

8	Uttar Pradesh Khadi, Isha Gram Udyog Board (Sanshodhan) (Tritiya) Adhyadesh, 1982.	Do.	..	..	..
9	Uttar Pradesh Krishi Avam Prodyogic Vishav-Vidyalyaya (Sanshodhan) (Tritiya) Adhyadesh, 1982	Do.	..	..	..
10	Uttar Pradesh Raj Bhasha (Sanshodhan) (Dwitiya) Adhyadesh, 1982	Do	..	..	..
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>					
1	The Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa-Vidyalyaya (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982	5-8-82	2-9-82	4-2-83	Replaced by Legislation
2	The West Bengal Public Libraries (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 1982	22-7-82	Do. <sup>7</sup>	21-2-83	Do.
3	The West Bengal Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 1982.	25-7-82	Do.	24-1-83	Do.
4	The Bengal Municipal (Amendment) Third Ordinance, 1982.	22-7-82	Do.	21-1-83	Do.
5	The City Civil Court (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	28-7-82	Do. <sup>7</sup>	27-1-83	Do.
6	The West Bengal Board of Secondary Education (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.	5-8-82	Do.	4-2-83	Do.
7	The Mayo Hospital Acquisition Ordinance, 1982.	27-8-82	Do.	26-2-83	Do.
8	Ramkrishna Haralaka Hospital, Acquisition Ordinance, 1982.	Do.	Do. <sup>5</sup>	Do.	Do.
9	The Nirmoy Group of Institutions Acquisition Ordinance, 1982.	Do.	2-9-82	Do.	Do.
10	The Upendranath Mukherjee Memorial Hospital Acquisition Ordinance, 1982.	4-8-82	Do.	3-2-83	Do.
11	The West Bengal Panchayat (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.				Do. <sup>1</sup>

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	The West Bengal Panchayat (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 1982.	19-8-82	2-9-82	18-2-83	Do.
13	The West Bengal Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of Vacancies in Services and Posts) (Amendment) Third Ordinance, 1982.	22-7-82	2-9-82	21-1-83	Do.

\* Note: For the State of Bihar, the period prior to July has also been covered.

**APPENDIX VII**

**A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA (AS ON 24 DECEMBER, 1982)**

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territories	Seats	Cong. (I)	GPI (M)	Lok Dal	DMK	BJP	Other Parties	Unattached	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(i) STATES											
1	Andhra Pradesh	42	40					1(a)		41	1
2	Assam	14	2							2	12
3	Bihar	54	33			2	15(b)		4	54	
4	Gujarat	26	24					1(c)		25	1
5	Haryana	10	5		2		1	1(d)		9	1
6	Himachal Pradesh	4	4							4	
7	Jammu & Kashmir	6	2					2(e)	1	5	1
8	Karnataka	28	27					1(f)		28	
9	Kerala	20	4	6				6(g)	4	20	
10	Madhya Pradesh	40	33			6			1	40	
11	Maharashtra	48	40			2	6(h)			48	
12	Manipur	2	1					1(i)		2	
13	Meghalaya	2	1							1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14	Nagaland	.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
15	Orissa	.	21	20	..	..	..	1(j)	..	21	..
16	Punjab	.	13	10	..	..	..	..	1	11 <sup>o</sup>	1
17	Rajasthan	.	25	18	1	..	3	3(k)	..	25	..
18	Sikkim	.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
19	Tamil Nadu	.	39	20	..	15	..	4(l)	..	39	..
20	Tripura	.	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
21	Uttar Pradesh	.	85	46	..	22	1	19(m)	2	84	1
22	West Bengal	.	42	4	28	..	..	10(n)	..	42	..
(ii) UNION TERRITORIES											
23	Andaman & Nicobar	.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
24	Arunachal Pradesh	.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
25	Chandigarh	.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
27	Delhi	.	7	6	..	..	1	..	..	7	..
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
29	Lakshadweep	.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
30	Mizoram	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..





B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (As on 1 October, 1980)

States/Union Territories

	Seats	Cong (I)	F.B.	C.P.I.	Janata	R.S.P.	AJADAMK	G.P.I.(M)	K.C.	M.L.	DMK	Janvadi	Cong(S)	Lok Dal(C)	Alali Dal	R.P.I. (Kobragardc)	Soc.	U.D.F. (Nagland)	N.C.	Ind.	BJP	Indian National Congress (Anteny)	Janata(G)	D.S.P.	Lok Dal (K)	Nom.	Vacancies
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Andhra Pradesh	18	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Assam	7	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bihar	22	12	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..
Gujarat	11	8	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haryana	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnataka	12	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerala	9	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..



## C. PARTY PORTION IN STATE LEGISLATURES

State/Union Territory	Seats	Cong(I)	Janata	Lok Dal	BJP	Cong. (U)	CPI (M)	CPI	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andhra Pradesh L.A. (As on 1-10-1982)	295	248	5	7	3	8	8	6	34(a)	7	228	7
Assam L.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar L.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar L.A. (As on 30-9-1982)	325	190	11	42	21	7	6	22	17(b)	7	323*	1
Gujarat L.A. (As on 1-10-1982)	182	147	16	1	11	..	..	..	..	6	181	1
Haryana L.A. (As on 1-10-1982)	90	57	..	15	6	..	..	..	10(c)	..	88*	1
Himachal Pradesh L.A. (As on 1-10-1982)	68	36	2	..	28	..	..	..	..	1	67*	..
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnataka L.C. (As on 30-9-1982)	63	23	3	..	5	2	..	..	..	7	40*	22
Karnataka L.A. (As on 1-10-1982)	225	184	13	..	4	5	..	3	2(d)	11	222*	2



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
West Bengal L.A. (As on 1-10-1982)		295	49				4	173	7	60(p)	1	294	1
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>													
Arunachal Pradesh L.A. (As on 1-10-1982)		33	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	5(d)	3	33	
Delhi Metropolitan Council		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goa, Daman & Diu L.A.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mizoram L.A. (As on 1-10-1982)		33	7							25(r)		32	1
Pondicherry L.A. (As on 1-10-1982)		30	10	3				1	..	16(s)		30	..

•Excluding the Speaker/Chairman who is not a Member of any party.

(a) Majlis Ittihad-UI-Muslimeen-3; Nominated-1.

(b) Forward Block-1; Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-14; S.U.G.I.-1; Nominated-1.

(c) Lok Dal (K)-9; Indian National Congress (J)-1.

(d) R.P.I.-1; Muslim League-1.

(e) Congress (A)-14; Indian Union Muslim League-14; Kerala Congress (J)-8; Kerala Congress-6; Janata (G)-4; National Democratic Party-4; All India Muslim League-4; Revolutionary Socialist Party-4; Socialist Republican Party-2.

(f) Peasants and Workers Party-3; Republican Party of India (Gavai Group)-1; Republican Party of India (Kamble Group)-1; Shiv Sena-3.

(g) Peasants and Workers Party-8; R.P.I. (Khobragade Group)-1; Nominated-1.

- (b) M.P.P.-4 ; P.L.P.-7.
- (i) Shiromani Akali Dal (L)-33; Shiromani Akali Dal (T)-3; All India Communist Party-1.
- (j) Sikkim Congress (R)-7; Sikkim Prajantantra Cong-1.
- (k) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-15; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-5; Teachers-Graduates Progressive Front-4; Indian Union Muslim League-1; United Party-1; Gandhi Kamaraj National Congress-1.
- (l) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-190; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-35; Gandhi-Kamaraj National Congress-4; All India Forward Block-3; Tamil Nadu Congress (K)-3; Nominated-1.
- (m) R.S.P.-2; Forward Block-1; Tripura Upejati Juba Samity-3.
- (n) Lok Tantrik Samajvadi Dal-4; Shikshak Dal-4; Congress (J)-1; Nirdalya Vidhayak Paksha-4.
- (o) Democratic Socialist Party-11; Soshit Samaj Dal-1; Congress (J)-3; Unattached-2.
- (p) Forward Block-28; Revolutionary Socialist Party-19; West Bengal Socialist Party-3; Democratic Socialist Party-3; Revolutionary Communist Party of India-2; Forward Block (Marxist)-2; Socialist Unity Centre of India-2; Nominated-1.
- (q) PPA-5.
- (r) Peoples Conference Party (P.C.)-24; Mizo Union-1.
- (s) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-15; Indian Muslim League-1.

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