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CORRIGENDA

- Page 428, line 11 from bottom, for 'Jawahrlal' read 'Jawaharlal'
- Page 429, line 10, delete 'a'.
- Page 429, line 11, for 'has' read 'his'.
- Page 430, line 14 from bottom, for 'one' read 'any'
- Page 432, line 1 for 'ect' read 'act'
- Page 432, line 14 from bottom, for 'Indian' read 'India'
- Page 432, line 8 from bottom for 'sientific' read 'scientffic'.
- Page 432, line 8 from bottom for 'tempar' read 'temper'
- Page 433, line 13 for 'thnr' read 'then'
- Page 434, line 16 for 'proplem' read 'problem'
- Page 435, line 10 from bottom for 'faithd' read 'faith'
- Page 435, line 15 for 'Iudia' read 'India'.
- Page 437, line 4 for 'cuntext' read 'context.'
- Page 438, line 4 for 'fo' read 'of'
- Page 440, line 5, for 'meeting of' read 'of meeting'
- Page 441, line 10, for 'tex' read 'tax'
- Page 441, line 14 from bottom for 'notic' read 'notice'
- Page 441, line 1 from bottom for 'itm a' read 'it, in a'
- Page 442, line 15 for 'distribs' read 'diatribe'
- Page 442, line 11 from bottom for 'I wish would'
read 'I wish Members would'
- Page 442, line 11 from bottom for 'onstraints' read 'constraints'
- Page 445, line 1 from bottom delete 'or'
- Page 446, line 9, from bottom for 'Speaher' read 'Speaker'
- Page 447, line 5, for 'befoae' read 'before'
- Page 447, line 7, for 'that' between 'above' and 'country' read 'the'
- Page 447, line 13, for 'develved' read 'devolved'
- Page 447, line 16, for 'Mumbers' read 'Members'
- Page 447, line 16, from bottom, for 'It' read 'If'
- Page 447, line 13, from bottom for 'te' read 'to'

Page 448, line 13, for 'Mehatma' read 'Mahatma'
Page 448, line 13 from bottom for 'funder' read 'founder'
Page 448, line 2 from bottom for 'proved' read 'prove'
Page 452, line 8, from bottom for 'Customts' read 'Customs'
Page 456, line 3, for 'singale' read 'single'
Page 456, line 4, for 'rgaing' read 'against'
Page 456, line 13, for 'apoloy' read 'apology'
Page 457, line 4, for 'adequated' read 'adequate'
Page 457, line 10, for 'a' read 'against a'
Page 459, line 20, for 'by' read 'be'
Page 459, line 21, for 'faers' read 'fears'
Page 465, line 4 from bottom, for 'or' read 'of'
Page 467, line 16, for 'give' read 'gave'
Page 467, line 23, for 'ressons' read 'reasons'
Page 469, line 3, for 'Nembers' read 'Members'
Page 474, line 1, from bottom, for 'Newov Gernor' read 'New Governor'
Page 494, line 9, from bottom, for 'Dommissioner' read 'Commissioner'
Page 494, line 2, from bottom, for 'fermer' read 'former'
Page 496, line 8, for 'Nehrn' read 'Nehru'
Page 496, line 5, from bottom for 'anp' read 'and'
Page 497, line 2, from bottom, for 'India, is' read 'india's'

EDITORIAL NOTE

To mark the 94th Birth Anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a meeting was held under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group in New Delhi on 14 November, 1983, with Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker of Lok Sabha and President of Indian Parliamentary Group in the Chair. Shri G. Parthasarathi, Chairman, Indian Council of Social Science Research addressed the meeting on "Jawaharlal Nehru's Contribution to Democracy, Socialism and Peace". We open this issue with a feature based on the speeches delivered on the occasion by Dr. Jakhar and Shri Parthasarathi.

We also reproduce in this issue the Inaugural Address by the Speaker of Lok Sabha delivered at the Seminar on "Parliamentary Questions" held under the joint auspices of the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training and the Indian Parliamentary Group in New Delhi on 12 August, 1983.

At a function held in the Parishad Sadan of the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, Simla on 19 August, 1983, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha unveiled the portraits of Mahatma Gandhi, Vithalbhai Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru and addressed the Members of the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha. Shri Thakur Sen Negi, Speaker and Shri Vijay Kumar Joshi, Deputy Speaker respectively of the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha also spoke on the occasion. A brief note based on the speeches delivered on the occasion is also included in the issue.

The issue carries, as usual, the other regular features like notes on parliamentary privileges, procedural matters, parliamentary events and activities and parliamentary and constitutional developments in India and abroad.

—AVTAR SINGH RIKHY

NEHRU'S CONTRIBUTION TO DEMOCRACY, SOCIALISM AND PEACE

On the occasion of the 94th Birth Anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a meeting was held under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group on 14 November, 1983, in Parliament House Annexe, with Dr. Bal Ram Jakhhar, Speaker of Lok Sabha and President of Indian Parliamentary Group in the Chair. Shri G. Parthasarathi, Chariman of Indian Council of Social Science Research delivered a talk on "Jawaharlal Nehru's Contribution to Democracy Socialism and Peace". We reproduce below the text of the speeches delivered on the occasion by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhhar and Shri G. Parthasarathi.

—*Editor*

ADDRESS BY DR. BAL RAM JAKHAR, SPEAKER, LOK SABHA.

I deem it an honour to preside over this function to mark the 94th birth anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a man of destiny of whom we all are proud of. A born democrat, he dedicated his life for the emancipation of our people and country. His universalism, deep humanism and secular ideals enabled him to transcend all barriers and adapt himself to all environments remarkably. His rare endowments of head and heart, high ideals and endeavours made Panditji rise above conventional limitations of time and space and achieve a unique place for himself not only in his own country but in the world as a whole I would like to quote a couplet from Urdu verse. It says :

मैं तो हजारों बरस से है आदमी का वजूद
मगर आज भी तरसती है आदमी के लिए ।

A man of destiny comes but rarely and Nehru came at a crucial stage of human history and came as a fine instrument of the historic process. He transformed India into a truly secular and democratic Republic. He was in the forefront of our freedom struggle. His stewardship of our nation as our beloved Prime Minister for nearly two decades had earned for us a proud place in the comity of nations. His passion for justice and equality, his dauntless struggle for upholding the rights of the underdog in all corners of the globe, his untiring efforts for world peace and harmony and his boundless faith in human destiny made him a towering world statesman. Service to his people was his religion, secularism was his creed, socialism was his broad political philosophy, democracy was his article of faith and a way of life for him and universal peace was his goal.

When I was going round the Exhibition this morning, my attention was caught by the apt quotations from Panditji's writings and speeches. I would request the Members to kindly see these quotations and I am sure that they would agree that these are not mere words but contain sublime thoughts of an inspiring and dedicated Soul.

A great scholar, he was a prolific writer and he spoke in the language that the masses could understand. He was a teacher 'par excellence' and imparted a modern and scientific temper to dispel the superstitious notions and beliefs. He always encouraged the spirit of inquiry which is the essence of modernism.

The three main planks of Panditji's drive for modernisation and progress for prosperity and peace in India as elsewhere were democracy, secularism and socialism. He will always be remembered as one of the great practising democrats.

He was the chief architect of the unity in diversity of our country. It is important to recall Nehru's concept and achievement in the context of the divisive tendencies raising their ugly head in various parts of the country today. His words and deeds held India firmly together during his life-time. It, therefore, devolves on us to follow his lead and strengthen the process of national integration.

Socialism attracted Panditji. To put in his own words, he aimed at "a society planned on an organised basis for the raising of mankind to higher material and cultural levels, to a cultivation of spiritual values of cooperation, unselfishness and the spirit of service, the desire to do right, goodwill and ove—ultimately a world order.

He had firm belief in universal peace and the concept of one world community. No one perhaps had shown greater faith and allegiance to the U.N. Charter than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He was convinced that the true role of a statesman lay in lessening tensions and conflicts and creating a climate of accommodation and understanding for settling international disputes and differences without resort to war and its attendant horrors. His was a voice of peace and friendship, a voice which was always heard everywhere with profound respect.

As I said earlier, Panditji was a great visionary who wanted to build a strong and modern India over on the march towards progress, an India united in her aspirations and proud of her composite culture. In Panditji's apt words :

“All the culture of India, whether it comes from the North or the South or anywhere else, is our common heritage, and what is more, the great future that spreads out before us is going to be our common heritage to come.”

He was like a master-gardener, who treated people belonging to all communities in the country—cultural, religious or linguistic—like a variety of flowers adorning the beautiful garden of India. It is our duty to complete the tasks that he had undertaken by working together in a spirit of unity and amity to build a happy and prosperous India of his dreams and to spread his message of peace and goodwill throughout the world. It is this India which inspired Panditji. But it also underlines the duties that we owe to our people and country. It is our basic duty and responsibility to rise to any calls which are made on us and do our very best in the discharge of our responsibility even if it means laying down of our lives in the dedicated service of our motherland.

We are happy to have in our midst today Shri G. Parthasarathi to speak to us on “Jawaharlal Nehru's contribution to Democracy, Socialism and Peace”. Shri Parthasarathi hardly needs an introduction; he is one of the most accomplished diplomats that we have. As you know Shri Parthasarathi has been very active in recent weeks in helping to find a reasonable solution to the vexed problem of persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka and it is to his credit that he has been able to make some headway both Panditji and the present Prime Minister have been entrusting him with very important and sensitive assignments. We are happy that we have a person of his eminence and experience to address us today.

I would now request Shri Parthasarathi to deliver his lecture. Thank you very much for coming here.

SPEECH BY SHRI G. PARTHASARATHI CHAIRMAN, INDIAN COUNCIL OF
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

I would like to thank the Hon'ble Speaker for his welcome and his warm-hearted reference to me. It is a great privilege to be invited to address this distinguished audience on the auspicious occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I welcome this opportunity to speak about our great leader whom I consider my mentor. His thoughts and deeds have deeply influenced me and conditioned my approach to national and international problems.

I have had the privilege of working for him for many years. Every meeting with him was an unforgettable experience. He had the rare capacity to lift the consideration of every problem to a higher level and put it in its historical perspective. He welcomed an argument with his young officers and expected them to express their views freely. One always came back enriched after a discussion with him. The consideration and affection that he showed me and his encouragement remain an abiding memory.

It is more than 19 years since Jawaharlal left us, but the passage of time has not dimmed his lustre as a heroic figure in the national movement the architect of modern India and a world statesman. He remains more than an outstanding personality of his age, a vision, captured for all times in his own words, which still retain their original beauty and strength. To those of us, who had the privilege to know him in person and to absorb something of his philosophy of life, his approach to the problems facing both the individual and the society in this complicated age, it is always a new and necessary experience to return to his precept and practice. He would always remain a polstar, a guiding light for us.

In fact his thoughts, even many of his detailed prescriptions for ailments of society continue to be relevant in our time. His need to see the present, through the prism of the past, and with the urgency of the challenges of the future always at the back of his mind makes him meaningfully contemporary in an environment where exponential growth of technology has transformed the intellectual, and also, some of us are only now beginning to realise. the physical landscape around us. It is, however, important that we engage ourselves seriously in analysing his message, thus revitalising it and giving it a new thrust ; it is also the only way the splendid institutions, which he cherished and nurtured in their infancy, can be reconstructed, refurbished and rejuvenated, to meet the demands of our time. Each generation has to rediscover history, culture and the accumulated

wisdom of mankind for itself. Each active rediscovery is also an act of creative invention. Jefferson, whom Nehru admired, said in a notable passage that one generation is much different from another as one nation is from another. The new generation, therefore, has to go through the arduous process of finding suitable solutions for the discontents of its time. Today in India, Gandhi and Nehru are not mere words, labels useful escape routes from the dilemmas of intellectual and moral self-questioning. It is the measure of the greatness of these men that in trying to understand the new problems which confront us, problems which are the necessary results of the solutions of earlier difficulties, we find it profitable to go back to these two men who helped to shape our way of living and thinking.

It is, therefore, only in the fitness of things that we spend a little time on this birthday of Jawaharlal Nehru in an attempt to recapture the ideas and themes which were very dear to him and which disturbed him, so to speak throughout his life, both during the days of the national struggle and the later years of power. It was one of his characteristic qualities that Jawaharlal Nehru never permitted "the brief spell of authority" to cloud his anxious search for a clear answer to the problems of social and political organisation in a transitional period when the old order was perforce giving place to the new. The topics I would like to speak about, are national integration, secularism, socialism and peace. These concepts dominated his vision of the future society not only in India, but also the whole world, both the affluent and the deprived parts of this organic, indivisible, civilisation of ours on this little planet. Nehru was not only a bridge between India and the world because of his comprehension of the significance of the world-wide struggle for peace and a New World Order, but within India he was a bridge between nationalism and socialism.

Here it is important to remember one dominant fact. All these ideals have no meaning, Nehru felt, if they were not achieved through democratic means. Without democracy all the details of national reconstruction are fated to be distorted. There were things which occupied his attention all the time, themes like the need for a humanistic approach to all men and all things, a genuinely scientific temper a fastidious demand for a true quality of life in our villages and cities, an attitude of tolerance which carefully avoids indifference or snug paternalism and, also in a very special individual manner, a receptiveness to all human experience. All these and many other attractive facets of Nehru's unique personality could occupy our attention for several hours. I thought I should concentrate upon these themes because of their intrinsic importance and because an indifference to them might mean disaster for our way of life in this country and age.

First, national integration. Nehru's life was a ceaseless quest for the true identity which is India. The DISCOVERY OF INDIA is not only a literary master-piece. It is an inevitable record of one man's discovery of himself, the refinement of his knowledge and the reconciliation of apparent contradictions in the large turbulent exciting society which is India. The enormous regional variety represented by different languages and the several geographically coherent regions, lead inevitably to divergent local interests. The transfer of power to the people leads immediately to an improvement in the lot of most people, but it also leads to competitiveness among regions without giving due consideration to over-riding national interests. This is a problem for all types of political organisation; this is something we have to learn to live with. Democracy gives ample scope to such possibly fissiparous tendencies. Nehru was conscious, more than anyone else, of this problem and spent a great deal of his time in educating both the people and, also the political activists, in the country on the need to avoid the twin dangers of anarchy and imposition of policies without consent.

A vast and diverse society like ours needed a strong centralised effective authority; democracy would not be assured unless there was adequate devolution of power ensuring a certain autonomy in decision-making to the lowliest and smallest branches of the huge political system. This is the permanent paradox of the Indian situation. In an interesting passage, Nehru said: "How, then, to have centralisation and decentralisation both is the problem of the age. In India, during the last generation or two, we have been powerfully impressed by Gandhiji—the ideas of decentralisation, apart from other things. We are all impressed by that. We talk about that spinning wheel and the like and economists and the rest will rather laugh at this idea, not realising the true significance of what I think Gandhiji meant. I do not think anyone of us is. I do not think Gandhiji was, against the essential features of the modern age. He did not want the country to be without electricity, electric power, railways, aeroplanes, etc. Nevertheless, seeing the dangers of too much concentration of power, he wanted to decentralise whether it was political power or economic power or money power: whatever it was, he did not like that concentration at all. So, he wanted to decentralise and inevitably, he laid so much stress upon it to impress people, so much stress which perhaps logically was not justified."

This is as good an example as any of Nehru's ability to understand and interpret Mahatma Gandhi with fidelity and understanding. It is also an example of his own consciousness of the dilemmas involved in national integration in a large country. On an other occasion, he said: "Thousands of years of

history have conditioned our people and made our country what it is—antibiding unity and, at the same time, great diversity. people of many religions live in this country, many great languages flourish among our people. And yet, in spite of this variety, there has been a deeper unity which has held us together. Each one of us must realise that the only future for India and her people is one of tolerance and cooperation which have been the basis of our culture from ages past.”

Today, the very growth of literacy, newly acquired skills and the hunger for new opportunities by whole layers of population which had throughout the centuries been inert and non-participating groups has led to new demands and parochial loyalties. This is a phenomenon which is directly related to the communications explosion of the 20th century and a related eagerness for development. No country is too large, no State too small to be totally free of these problems. When we face them today, we are, therefore, undergoing what is after all a near-universal experience. The only viable approach to this problem is the one favoured by Nehru. There is no substitute for sensitivity, an awareness of the problem and “a conscious effort on the part of all of us for the emotional integration of all our people. I want this translated,” Nehru said, “in the day-to-day activities of ours, official or non official, so that we may build the India of our dreams”.

The two immediate problems of our society today continue to be what they were in Nehru’s time, the challenges of exaggerated regional loyalties and the dangers from religious or communal disharmony. Throughout his whole political career, Nehru was an ardent crusader for secular values, which meant to him in the final analysis the only sure foundation for the unity of India. He once said, “We have laid down in our Constitution that India is a secular state. That does not mean irreligion. It means equal respect for all faiths and equal opportunities for those who profess any faith”. In the new changing context of Indian politics, regional loyalties are perhaps the much greater problem. On this also, Nehru had something very relevant to say: “So far as I am concerned, and I hope so far as you are concerned, there is no division between north and south and east and west of India. There is only one India of which all of us, you and I, are inheritors. It belongs to all of us”

The India which he discovered during his long participation in the struggle for freedom was a united and emotionally integrated India. The tragedy of partition was a traumatic shock; but it was a price which had been

accepted as the least unpleasant of several alternatives and during his years of Prime Ministership, he went on repeating the need for unity; the other paths led to slow disintegration and ultimate decay. This was something which India had suffered several times during her long history and it was the duty of our generation, he felt, to prevent the repetition of that experience. It was necessary to build upon common elements, consciously discourage separatist ideas, and work for a fully integrated nation willing and able to take part in the councils of the world in an effective manner. This is what he meant when he said: "While, on the one hand, we, the people of India, are bound together by strong bonds of culture, common objectives, friendship, affection, on the other, unfortunately there are inherent in India separatist and disruptive tendencies, which raise their head whenever some new question arises. We have seen how, repeatedly, in spite of our many virtues and our great abilities, we have fallen in the race of the nations, and because of this lack of unity amongst us the entire community of India has been separated into castes and creeds which do not pull together. Therefore, I lay stress everywhere on the unity of India and on our need to fight communalism, provincialism, separatism and casteism".

Towards the very end of his life in March 1964, Nehru returned to the theme of secularism, this time in a hopeful forward-looking fashion: "Even since the distant past, it has been India's proud privilege for her people to live in harmony with each other. That has been the basis of India's culture... We have, therefore, a precious heritage to keep up and we cannot allow ourselves to act contrary to it... We must always remember that every Indian to whatever religion he might belong, is a brother and must be treated as such".

A nationally integrated and fully secular India would still be incomplete without a genuine socialistic programme. To Nehru, democracy, socialism and peace were inseparable; each required and strengthened the other. True socialism meant a richer democracy not the denial of the democratic values. A democratic and socialist India would be able to play a meaningful role in the search for peace in a very dangerous world.

This was not anything surprising. Long before independence was achieved, Nehru realised that the struggle for India's freedom was also a struggle for democracy. His interest in the Civil Liberties Union shows this. During the Thirties, it was Nehru's belief in democracy as an absolute value that made him critical of fascism and dictatorship. He insisted that a democratic system

should be enshrined in the new Constitution. It was no coincidence, no mere rhetorical gesture that universal suffrage, which was a very recent phenomenon even in the West, was accepted in one step by India. Nehru was conscious of the need for emphasising the fundamental rights of the individual, the independence of the judiciary and the functioning of a truly free press.

Nehru was also aware of the need for a supportive attitude by the Central Government to democracy at the local levels. This was the philosophy behind the Community Development Programme, the National Extension Service and the Panchayati Raj idea. While these ambitious attempts at effective democracy at the lower levels have to be more vigorously pursued, the parliamentary system in the Centre and in the States is more securely established. Nehru showed great respect for parliamentary institutions and set up traditions in their functioning which strengthened them.

Genuine political rights, Nehru realised, have to be based on economic development. There was need to transform the old society and economy which had outlived their day and build a new society in which there is a fair distribution of political and economic power. He believed that there was no alternative to socialism for a country like India. Her people were too poor for her rulers to afford the luxury of capitalism. More than a decade before independence, he defined his own political philosophy as that of socialism : "Scientific socialism itself teaches us not to follow slavishly any dogma or any other country's example, which may have resulted from entirely different circumstances. Armed with a philosophy which reveals the inner working of history and human relations, and with the scientific outlook to guide him, the socialist tries to solve the problems of each country in relation to its varied background and stage of economic development, and also in relation to the world. It is a hard task. But then there is no easy way."

Nehru's constant effort was to reach a national consensus. He educated the people to think in forward looking terms in building a new society and inculcated democratic and socialist values. He attached great importance to the individual in the social process, giving him the fullest opportunity to develop "provided the individual is not a selected group but comprises, the whole community." In language reminiscent of Gandhiji, he said, "The law of life should not be competition or acquisitiveness but cooperation, the good of each contributing to the good of all."

Like Gandhiji, Nehru believed in a humane and equitable social order. The supreme objective was to achieve higher standards of

living for the common man. Long before 1947, Jawaharlal Nehru had set up the National Planning Committee of the Congress to draft blueprints in a pragmatic way without undue emphasis on doctrine. Socialism to him was not a dogma but a set of principles to be adapted to the Indian context. From the very beginning, he realised that production was the first priority; for fair distribution you must have enough to distribute. It was due to the need to increase production through contemporary methods and the use of modern technology that he placed so much emphasis on modern science and technology. In doing so, he went against received wisdom in many affluent countries; the developing nations were supposed to give exclusive importance to agriculture. Today, we are benefiting from his clear sense of priorities. Heavy industry has given India a technological base. Agriculture had also to be modernised through mechanisation for which the creation of a heavy industrial base is an inevitable precondition. Only thus could rapid agricultural growth be ensured.

To Nehru, democracy and socialism had to go together; they did not in a properly planned system neutralise each other., but provided mutually reinforcing elements. He fully realised that his method took longer than adopting short-cuts to socialism by imposition, but on the other hand the results would be more enduring. This sensitiveness to democracy was in his mind intertwined with Gandhiji's insistence on the precedence of means over ends. He said that we would have to understand "that our background is in many ways peculiar, particularly the Gandhian background." He added, "In India, an appeal to violence is particularly dangerous because of its inherent disruptive character. The basic thing, I believe, is that wrong means will not lead to right results and that is no longer merely an ethical doctrine, but a practical proposition." This is the reason why Nehru stressed the need to bring about social transformation by consent.

Nehru's belief in socialism and democracy was integrally related to his awareness of the need for a peaceful international environment. No progress is possible for any country, least of all a poor country with a multitude of inherited problems like India, without genuine peace and peaceful co-existence in which international cooperation is the basic reality of life. The atmosphere of war and conflict would inhibit national growth. Nehru realised that India could not opt out of the world. She could, however, adopt independent attitudes and defend her self-reliance while working for peace. This is the essence of non-alignment.

In the field of foreign policy in the adjustment of independent India's relations with the external world in a very difficult time of transition and

radical change, Jawaharlal Nehru played a creative role. He was both in the guiding philosophy, and also in the minutest details of the implementation of that philosophy, the maker of the country's foreign policy. He saw in India's independence nothing less than the promise fo liberation for all enslaved peoples everywhere. He knew that a newly independent country like India had to rise to the challenges of the nuclear age and play a courageous role in reducing tension between powerful adversaries. He did everything possible to increase the area of cooperation and to eliminate the causes of friction and conflict. Even this does not give full credit to the measure of his achievement. He was all the time conscious of the need for change, peaceful change, but rapid change, in the absence of which peace would be disturbed and conflict and war destroy the fruits of peace. There was also, in his mind, an organic link between the aims of bringing about a "good society" at home and international peace and cooperation throughout the world.

I hope I have succeeded in communicating to you something of the passion with which Jawaharlal Nehru pursued the goal of national integration through the instruments of secularism, democracy and a socialist programme. He had an unquenchable pride in India, its heritage and its capability and responsibility to play a major role in world affairs. He saw the past and the future of India with the trained eyes of a historian. He had a genuine capacity for enthusiasm but no illusions which are mostly the result of ignorance. He once judged revolutions in a detached and objective spirit. "Oddly enough, sometimes the person who considers himself most revolutionary is often very conservative also in the sense of holding on to something regardless of changing conditions. I look back to the French Revolution 160 or 170 years ago. The French Revolution came with a mighty bang, frightened Europe and created innumerable waves of thought, which Affected Europe for almost the next hundred years. Yet, the French Revolution, actually when it happened, if I may say so, was rather out of date in the sense that something bigger was happening behind it—the industrial revolution. The leaders of the French Revolution were hardly conscious of the industrial revolution that was beginning".

This capacity for acute observation, this ability to analyse in cool detachment one's own immediate environment—these are some of the qualities which Nehru's younger contemporaries learnt over the years to appreciate in this fascinating man. The French Revolution, the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the major wave of decolonisation of the Forties and the Fifties, all were seen by him as parts of mankind's quest for security and fulfilment. in this contradictory process of global change, regional stagnation and individual alienation, it was necessary for the leaders of society to detach themselves

from immediate prejudices and work out a sane philosophy not only for one country but for all mankind. This was perhaps one reason why Panditji was so much disturbed and bothered by the possibility of a nuclear catastrophe which could spell the final doom for mankind. Many of the dangers which he recognised are still there and there is really no other way to face them except by adopting his specific method of logic, detachment and of persuasive human sympathy. In the final analysis, it is not so much the details of his policy as his truly unique humanistic vision which will continue to inspire us for long years to come.

**ADDRESS BY DR. BAL RAM JAKHAR, SPEAKER, LOK
SABHA AT THE SEMINAR ON "PARLIAMENTARY
QUESTION" HELD IN NEW DELHI ON 12
AUGUST, 1983***

I am delighted to have this opportunity meeting of Members of Parliament and of the Indian Parliamentary Group and the representatives of our State Legislatures at this Seminar on 'Parliamentary Questions'. Recently in April 1983 I had the pleasure of inaugurating a Seminar on 'Budgetary Process'. Such seminars are of great practical value to the Legislators.

Parliamentary questions are the most effective means by which concurrent and continuous parliamentary scrutiny over the acts of the Executive can be exercised. Parliament is at its liveliest during the Question Hour. One can see and feel democracy at work. The Executive is indeed made accountable for its action or inaction in the past or in the present as also for the proposed action in the future through this device of parliamentary surveillance. The importance of this device underlines the need for a purposeful and efficient use of it to make it really effective.

Friends, our Parliament and Legislatures are not just static bodies but living institutions and must truly reflect the contemporary forces in the country at large. They are first and last people's institutions and therefore must serve the needs of people. They are there to subserve the socio-economic objectives of democracy. All our rules, practices and procedures are but a means to facilitate the purposeful functioning of Parliament and the State Legislatures.

The Question procedure is of manifold significance. Its success depends upon the mutual responsiveness of the Government of the day and the people's representatives. On the one hand, parliamentary questions make it possible for Government to come to know the grievances, problems and expectations

*Edited version of the Address.

of people who provide the material for these questions to their representatives and, on the other, they help educate the public on the activities and programmes of the Government, its policies on various issues and the manner in which the administration is being carried on. The seemingly inconsequential information supplied in answer to a parliamentary question may, many a time, provide the basis for a follow-up, which may result in the exposure of graver administrative ills.

Questions have indeed helped to focus light on issues of national importance. I may recall that a question in Lok Sabha in 1957 about the Mundhra Deal led to the appointment of Chagla Commission of Enquiry. Cases of tax evasion by the multinationals and Monopoly Houses have been brought to light through the device of questions. Recently Irregularities in recruitment by Railway Service Commissions, cheating of insurance companies by sinking of ships laden by fake cargo, irregularities in export of handloom fabrics, etc, have been exposed through pertinent and pointed questions. More recently, you know the vanaspati scandal has been exposed. The adulteration of vanaspati has been agitating the minds of millions of people, who have been hurt by what some greedy and selfish people have done. If it had not come in the open, perhaps no action would have been initiated and followed up. Thus questions are powerful and we must make use of them in an effective manner.

This takes us to yet another aspect of parliamentary questions which does not appear to have been sufficiently stressed. Apart from the deterrent effect of parliamentary questions on public functionaries, the questions bring to the notice of the Executive how the policies are being implemented in the field and how these affect common man. Amidst proliferating machinery of modern government, the political executive and even the administrative heads should be finding it difficult to keep track of all that is going on in their departments. Looked at from this angle, parliamentary questions are a welcome aid to the Executive for it puts into focus areas of vital concern to public at large.

Though ostensibly the purpose of a parliamentary question is 'obtaining information on a matter of public importance', behind it there is often the suggestion that all is not well with the administration. I am told that one of the basic things on which a new Reporter joining a Newspaper office is put wise is this: "While interviewing anybody for the paper, do not ask a question for which you do not know the answer yourself. You must know what you are asking. You must know the ins and outs of everything". The logic of this way applies to a Member asking a question of a Minister in Parli-

ment. I mention this only to underline the importance of solid homework on the part of a Member before he asks supplementaries on a question. The Member should be clear in his mind about the purpose of his asking the question and all the relevant facts of the situation to which the question relates. The purpose may be either to get the Government to go on record with the announcement on an important matter of public importance or activity or elicit the reaction to a situation, or indirectly highlight a governmental lapse or draw attention to a public grievance or dissatisfaction. Unless, therefore, the Member is adequately equipped with pertinent facts and has the alacrity to follow up a ministerial answer with intelligent supplementaries, his question may not yield the desired results.

I do not want to give a lecture on Question Hour but wish to emphasise from my personal experience that some Members are neither doing justice to themselves nor to the House and the public at large. The Question Hour is not for a distribe nor is it for making long speeches. Sometimes when I allow a Member to ask a supplementary question, instead of putting it straightaway he launches into a peroration and when I check him, he says, "Sir, I am just laying the foundation". You can well imagine as to how many questions can be asked that way? It is evidently misuse of the time of the House. The Members must have a clear understanding of what they are going to ask and should put it directly and precisely. If a Member takes too much time, then other Members who are wanting to ask supplementaries are deprived of the chance. There may be some Members who might be working harder but that does not mean that they get automatic right to put the supplementaries to each question in each day. when I try to widely distribute the supplementaries in order to allow a Member at least one supplementary question in a day, some of these Members ask : "Why are we not given the chance?". Well, they must realise that there are other Members in the House who have an equal right to put supplementaries and it has to be a fair distribution so that as many Members as possible may ask supplementary question I wish would realise and appreciate these onstraints.

I would reiterate that it is in the interest of the individual Members as much as that of the House as a whole that members bring up brief, pointed and pertinent supplementaries without any preface so as to elicit meaningful replies which shed light rather than generate heat.

I would also like to refer to Speaker's Direction 13A and stress that Ministers should also ensure that answers to questions are complete. The answers should show that the administration is aware of the facts and has taken into consideration all relevant aspects of the matter. The information given should be pertinat and accurate. Since assurances by Ministers to supply information later arise mostly out of the supplementaries there is need

for more thorough preparation by the Ministers so as to anticipate as much as possible the Members' queries and be ready with the information. Certain times they also fumble.

May I mention here that in the House of Commons in Canada they have a procedure where by questions may be asked extempore from the Prime Minister and other Ministers and therefore the Ministers have always to be in a state of readiness to respond to any query that may be put by a member.

This underlines the need for thorough preparation by our Ministers in order to give pointed and well-informed replies to questions tabled by Members.

As a follow-up of important matters which have not been cleared by the answer to a question and which need further elucidation, a Member may request for Half-an-Hour discussion. Such discussions provide a useful opportunity to highlight matters of wide public importance. For instance, we had had only a few days ago discussion on dowry deaths, plan targets for irrigation.

I have been quite liberal in the matter of admitting notices of Half-an-Hour discussion, for I am convinced that the forum of Parliament should be available for airing of matters of public importance so long as these could be brought under the provisions of the Rules and could be fitted into the parliamentary time-table.

Friends, I would like here to draw attention to certain aspects which tend to detract from the effectiveness of the Question Hour. Although the number of questions for oral answer listed for a day in Lok Sabha is limited to twenty, it is seldom that even this list is completed. On an average, six to eight questions are usually answered though on some days the number has fallen to as low as three, and on certain days, which is rare, as many as 12 questions have been covered. This situation has been causing concern both to the Members and the Chair. The parliamentary floor time is much too precious and it, therefore, only behoves us that it is put to the most effective and efficient use. There is need for self-restraint on the part of the Members in tabling questions and in putting supplementaries.

I would like to reiterate that Members concerned should make it a point to be present in the House to put their questions included in the Oral List (Starred List). It has however happened that on certain occasions as many as five Members in a row in whose name Starred Questions stood were

absent. I have an impression that some days back as many as ten Members, who had tabled Questions, were not present in the House to ask them. These Members had neither authorised other Members to ask the questions on their behalf nor had they sent any advance intimation to this effect to the Chair. Such absenteeism is really objectionable mainly on two grounds. First the House is precluded from seeking useful information by way of supplementaries in such cases. Secondly, large Scale absenteeism is apt to convey an impression that Members are not very serious about their own questions. I would again request the Leaders of all parties and groups to impress upon their Members to make every effort to be present in the House when their questions come up. In fact, I would urge the Members to kindly be present in the House not only during Question Hour, but when other important legislative business is discussed, so that the House has the benefit of their participation and active contribution.

Question Hour is an important event in a parliamentary day; let us keep it lively and make it increasingly useful and pertinent. With these words, I have great pleasure in inaugurating this Seminar.

**UNVEILING OF THE PORTRAITS OF MAHATMA GANDHI,
VITHALBHAI PATEL AND JAWAHARLAL NEHRU BY
THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, IN THE PARISHAD
SADAN OF THE HIMACHAL PRADESH
VIDHAN SABHA.***

A function was organised in the Chamber of the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, Simla on 19 August, 1983 for the unveiling of the portraits of Mahatma Gandhi, Vithalbhai, J. Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru by the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar. The function was presided over by the Governor of Himachal Pradesh, Shri Hokishe Sema. Shri Virbhadra Singh, Chief Minister of the State and Shri Thakur Sen Negi, Speaker of the Vidhan Sabha received the guests. The function commenced with a welcome address by Shri Negi.

In his welcome address, Shri Negi referred to Vithalbhai Patel and said that he graced the office of the President of the Central Legislative Assembly of India for five years from 1925 to 1930. He was first elected as a candidate of Swarajya Party—the legislative wing of the Congress Party. The next election was held after two years. During this period, President Patel gave certain rulings and made observations which adversely affected the British Government and were not palatable to them. He contested and won the next election to the Central Legislative Assembly as an independent candidate. He contested the Presidentship of the Assembly also as an independent Candidate and was elected unanimously. Commenting on his unanimous election, Shri Negi said that it went to the credit of President Patel that even the British Government did not oppose his candidature. The British Government had taken the decision of not opposing the candidature of President or Patel in view of the high esteem in which the office of the Speaker was held.

* Based on the speeches delivered (in Hindi) on the occasion.

Shri Negi said that President Patel combined in himself all the qualities of extreme capability, fearlessness and impartiality expected of a Speaker. Because of these qualities he remained a beaconlight for the Speaker of any Country. It was befitting his personality that it had been decided to instal his portrait in the Parishad Sadan.

Referring to Mahatma Gandhi—the father of the Nation—Shri Negi compared him with Abraham Lincoln. Shri Negi expressed his firm belief that the Parliamentary system of Government would continue in India for all times to come and stated that no chamber of Parliament or Legislature shall be complete without the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India. This was, however, not the sole reason that his portrait was being installed, Shri Negi said. Nehru was a democrat from the core of his heart. This was the reason which had prompted them to instal the portrait of Panditji in the Council Chamber, Shri Negi added.

Shri Negi said that the three portraits had been made by artists of repute in the country. The life-size portrait of Mahatma Gandhi had been done by Padma Shri K.K. Hebbar, President, Lalit Kala Akademi, that of Vithalbhai Patel by Shri Bikas Bhattacharji, member of the General Council and the Executive Board of the Akademi, and of Jawaharlal Nehru by Padma Shri G.R. Santosh, a distinguished artist, whose works were exhibited during the Festival of India held in London recently.

Concluding, Shri Negi thanked Dr. Jakhar for acceding to his request to grace the occasion and requested him to first unveil the portrait of Mahatmaji, then that of Panditji and thereafter that of Shri Patel.

The portraits were thereafter unveiled by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, the Speaker of Lok Sabha.

After unveiling the portraits, Dr. Jakhar said that people should not forget their past and that they should draw inspiration from it. It could be done only when they remembered great souls and great leaders who guided them.

Dr. Jakhar referred to Bapu's concerted efforts and inspiration which had afforded them an opportunity to assemble on the occasion. The occasion had come because people were independent, they could breathe freely and express their views freely now. Democracy had made it possible, he added.

Pandit Nehru, the Speaker said, had laid the foundation of democracy and had nurtured it. He believed in democracy, rather worshipped it and loved it from the core of his heart. Such an approach and personality united the society and shaped the destiny of the country.

The Speaker further stated that they had before them the high standards set up by Shri Patel and they must follow his foot-steps. They must keep in mind that the country was supreme. There was nothing above that country and the country could progress only when there was advancement and enough food production. All this was possible only when the Government machinery functioned properly and the work went on smoothly and efficiently. For this it was imperative that the House was kept in order and the proceedings were conducted efficiently. The responsibility for all this devolved on the Speaker. For him all Members were equal and he must not make any distinction between the ruling party and the opposition. He must act according to his conscience without any fear of favour. The Members should also extend their cooperation to the Speaker in running the House smoothly.

Dr. Jakhar also mentioned that Shri Patel had contested the election as an independent candidate. But he said that the point that the Speaker should be free from party politics, should resign from the party, and should not be opposed, remained a matter of discussion in Parliament as also in the Presiding Officers' Annual Conference and regretfully yet to be realised.

He pointed out that conflicting reports appeared in the newspapers about the rulings given by the Speakers. If their conscience was clear, then they should not worry about what was said about them. Some people thought that if the Speaker was against the Government, then he was impartial. That was not correct. The Speaker had to be impartial to both sides. He ought to respect the feelings of the Members of both sides. It was his duty to allow the Members to speak but it had to be done under the rules. It was the duty of the Government to listen to what the Members said on the floor of the House. But the opposition should also not forget that they might also sit on the treasury benches. Different tactics for opposition and treasury benches could not, therefore, be adopted.

In a democratic set up, there were bound to be differences and conflicts of views. When there was no difference of opinion, there was no democracy. India had proved to the world that the democracy was a very lively form of Government.

Concluding, Dr. Jakhar again congratulated all who had organised the function.

In his motion of thanks, Shri Vijay Kumar Joshi, the Deputy Speaker of the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha thanked the Governor for his presence on the important occasion and also the Speaker of Lok Sabha for unveiling the three portraits of distinguished personalities.

He said that three main luminaries - Mahatma Gandhi, Vithalbhai Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru - who stand illuminated in the firmament of the constitutional history of modern democratic India, would always continue to guide the actions of people's representatives in India into the right direction.

He said that it had been their long cherished desire to instal their portraits at an appropriate place in the Assembly House so that legislators were constantly reminded of their memory and their ideals and he was happy to see the fulfilment of that wish. Mahatma Gandhi, he said, was the champion and moving force of Indian national consciousness. The world remembered him as an ideal humanist. His ideals of truth, non-violence and humanism would always continue to guide the country for all times to come.

Shri Vithalbhai Patel was the funder father of the rich legislative traditions of India. His high ideals would always guide Members in their legislative work. Making a mention of Pandit Nehru, Shri Joshi said that his generosity and large-heartedness would always give inspiration and encouragement in the right direction.

Shri Joshi said that it was their desire that the unveiling ceremony of the portraits should be performed by such a great personality who had imbibed in himself the qualities of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Vithalbhai Patel. Dr. Jakhar, Shri Joshi said, was equally popular representative of the people whose working bore a stamp of the ideals of the three personalities.

In the end, Shri Joshi said that the best way to pay homage to the great souls was to try to proved equally patriotic and dedicated to the country.

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference : The 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held in Seoul (Republic of Korea) from 4 to 12 October, 1983. The Indian Delegation to the Conference was led by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha and consisted of Shri Xavier Arakal, M.P., Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur Brar, M.P., Shrimati Saroj Khaparde, M.P., Shri K.T. Kosalram, M.P., Shri Sat Paul Mittal, M.P., Shri Sushil Chand Mohunta, M.P. and Shri Rasheed Masood, M.P., Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

The Conference discussed and adopted resolutions on the following subjects :

1. Ways and means of strengthening the United Nations so that this world institution could play a more effective role in resolving conflicts and present and future world problems especially in the field of arms control and disarmament.
2. Youth employment, particularly in the developing countries, including the role of education and training.
3. The role of Parliaments in promoting the process of decolonization and in promoting the political, economic, social and cultural rights of ethnic groups within multi-ethnic States, particularly with a view to encouraging inter-ethnic cooperation and justice.
4. The contribution of Parliaments to the adoption of concrete measures by UNCTAD VI and to their implementation, particularly with regard to trade, commodities, financial and monetary issues and technological transfers, with a view to making progress towards an equitable international economic system.

During the Conference, 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 Seoul during this period. Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha attended the meetings of the Association.

29th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference : The 29th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was held in Kenya from 22 October to 6 November, 1983. The Indian Delegation to the Conference was led by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha. Other members of the delegation were Shri G. Lakshmanan, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Bheravadan K. Gadhavi, M.P., Shri Bhagat Ram Manhar, M.P., Shri Sankar Prasad Mitra, M.P. and Shri Ratansinh Rajda, M.P. Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy, Secretary, Lok Sabha, was Secretary to the Delegation.

Shri Hashim Abdul Halim, Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly; Shri Jayant Shridhar Tilak, Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council; Shri K. Rahman Khan, Chairman, Karnataka Legislative Council; Shri Poonam Chand Bishnoi, Speaker, Rajasthan Legislative Assembly; Shri Dinkerbhai Bikhubhai Desai, Member, Gujarat Legislative Assembly; Shri T. Satyanarayana, Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Sardar Tara Singh, Speaker, Haryana Vidhan Sabha; Shri Nabin Chandra Kath Hazarika, Deputy Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly; Shri Dharam Singh, Speaker, Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; Shri Thakur Sen Negi, Speaker, Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; Shri Ram Kishore Shukla, Deputy Speaker and Acting Speaker Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; Shri Vakkom B. Purushothaman, Speaker, Kerala Legislative Assembly; Shri Radha Nandan Jha, Speaker, Bihar Vidhan Sabha; Shri Wali Mohammed Itoo, Speaker, Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly; Shri E.K. Mawlong, Speaker, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly; Shri C. Chongshen, Speaker, Nagaland Legislative Assembly; Shri Somnath Rath, Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly; Shri W. Angou Singh, Deputy Speaker, Manipur Legislative Assembly; and Shri K. N. Upreti, Member, Sikkim Legislative Assembly also attended as delegates of their respective State Branches of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Shri P.M. Patki, Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, Dr. R. Prasannan, Secretary, Kerala Legislative Assembly and Shri A. S. Arthur, Secretary, Nagaland Legislative Assembly also attended the Conference as Secretaries from the State CPA Branches in India.

The following subjects were considered :

1. Energy Crisis and Economic Cooperation within the Commonwealth;
2. Poverty of the Third World : The challenge of global food production and distribution;
3. Housing and human settlements ; What role for the elected representative?
4. Development assistance with particular reference to the transfer of technology;
5. The civil servant and his relationship with parliamentarians;
6. The problem of unemployment in Commonwealth countries with particular reference to school leavers;
7. International Organizations-their effectiveness in resolving international disputes and preserving peace;
8. The future of Parliamentary Democracy in the Commonwealth;
9. International peace and security with special reference to Southern Africa-Namibia and South Africa;
10. The dissemination of information about Parliament.

In the plenary session, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha and leader of the Indian Delegation opened the discussion on "Poverty of the Third World; The Challenge of global food production and distribution."

All other members of the delegation actively participated in the discussion of various subjects in the plenary/panels.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

During the period 1 July to 29 October, 1983, the following Programmes/Courses were organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Seminar on "Parliamentary Questions": A Seminar on "Parliamentary Questions" was held under the joint auspices of the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training and the Indian Parliamentary Group on 12,13 and 14 August, 1983 in Committee Room (Main), Parliament House Annexe.

Besides the Members of Parliament and Indian Parliamentary Group

(IPG), representatives from the State Legislatures also attended and participated in the Seminar.

The Seminar was inaugurated by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha, on 12 August, 1983. It was attended by 54 Members of Parliament, 17 Members of IPG and 37 Members from the State Legislatures, including Shri Wali Mohammed Itoo, Speaker, Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly and Dr. Kenneth Chawngliana, Speaker, Mizoram Legislative Assembly.

The following were the panel Speakers :

1. Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Minister of State in the Departments of Science & Technology, Atomic Energy, Space, Electronics and Ocean Development.

2. Shrimati Margaret Alva, M.P.

3. Shri Dharam Dass Shastri, M.P.

4. Shri Madhu Dandavate, M.P.

5. Shri Dinesh Goswami, M.P.

6. Shri K. Lakkappa, M.P.

7. Shri S.P. Mitra, M.P.

8. Shri Era Sezhiyan, M.P.

Besides the above-mentioned eight Panel Speakers, one Member of Parliament, two Member of IPG and 24 Members from the State Legislatures took part in the discussion.

Appreciation Courses for Probationers/Officers of All India Central Services : Seven Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary processes and procedures viz., the second Appreciation Course for officers of the rank of Under Secretary and Section/Desk Officer in the Ministry of Commerce; the Appreciation Course for Central Information Service probationers; the seventh Appreciation Course for Indian Customs and Central Excise Service Probationers; the Appreciation Course for Indian Economic Service Probationers; the third Appreciation Course for Section/Desk Officers in the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India; the sixteenth Appreciation Course for Officers of the rank of Director, Deputy Secretary and Under Secretary to the Government of India; and the third Appreciation Course for Indian Railway Accounts Service/Indian Railway Personnel Service were organised from 4 to 11 July, 2 to 6 August, 16 to 20 August, 23 to 27 August, 3 to 10

October, 13 to 22 October, 24 to 29 October, 1983 respectively.

Course for Officers of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats : A training course for Middle Level Officers of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats in the Drafting to Private Members' Bills was organised from 18 to 30 July, 1983.

Attachment Programme : A one-day Attachment Programme was organised on 9 August, 1983 for a batch of fourteen Officer-Trainees from Civil Services Training Academy of Algeria. The participants, besides being addressed on subjects like "Parliament in the Indian Polity", "A Typical Day in Indian Parliament" and "Constitution of India", were enabled to watch the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The Programme concluded with a call on the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

Study Visits : The Bureau also organised 12 one-day study visits including one for a group of students and teachers from Japan.

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

LOK SABHA

Alleged misrepresentation of the proceedings of the House and casting of reflections on a Member by a newspaper : On 9 December, 1981, a Member (Shri Satish Agarwal) gave notice of question of privilege against Shri R.K. Karanjia, Editor-in-Chief of *Blitz* and Shri Rajpal Singh Chowdhury, Editor of *Delhi Recorder* for allegedly misrepresenting the proceedings of the House and casting reflections on him in a news report published on the front page under the caption "Did Agarwal lie to Parliament", and in an article written by Shri Rajpal Singh Chowdhury under the caption "Change of hospital site irked Agarwal... Planned tarring of Antulay", published in *Blitz* dated 21 November, 1981.

In the impugned news report, Shri Karanjia had *inter alia* stated as follows :

"One of these votaries of truth Satish Agarwal himself concealed the truth when he focussed attention on Antulay's links with London millionaire Nirmal Sethia in Parliament early September this year conveniently forgetting his very own Sethia connection".

"As Minister of State for Finance in the Janata Government, Shri Agarwal himself pulled Sethia's chestnuts out of the Customs fire on the intervention of the late Bishwanath Jhunjhunwala then Janata M.P."

Shri Chowdhury, in his article, had *inter alia* stated as follows :

"The question, it seemed to me, underlying the whole sordid affair was why would Agarwal launch an attack in Parliament against Sethia and ask for the files on the London-based business magnate to be reopened while, at the same time, taking very great care to conceal

from his fellow MPs the crucial fact of his own relationship and assistance to Sethia in the past”.

“The question that cries out for an answer is, why did Agarwal mislead the public by hiding the fact in Parliament that he was well acquainted and had, indeed, helped the very person against whom his accusations were levelled? Could it be only a matter of pique because Sethia had changed his mind about financing a hospital in Rajasthan and decided to respond to Antulay’s appeal to build the hospital in the Konkan, instead? Or was Agarwal exploiting the sheer good fortune of being able to combine the attack on Sethia with the more ambitious goal of mounting a campaign against the Maharashtra Chief Minister?”

In his notice, Shri Agarwal had stated that he had never spoken in Parliament at any time either in September, 1981 or at any other time referring to any alleged links of Shri Antulay with Shri Nirmal Sethia. There was no occasion of any kind when he had suppressed any truth whatsoever. He further stated that such articles, which were based basically upon a wilful misrepresentation of the proceedings of the House, constituted a gross breach of privilege by themselves.

On 17 March, 1982, Shri Satish Agarwal raised the question of privilege in the House and moved the following motion which was adopted by the House :

‘That the question of privilege against Shri R.K. Karanjia, Editor-in-Chief of the *Blitz* and Shri Rajpal Singh Chowdhury, Editor of *Delhi Recorder* for allegedly misrepresenting the proceedings of the House and casting reflections on Shri Satish Agarwal, a member of this House in a news report and an article published in *Blitz* dated 21 November, 1981, be referred to the Committee of Privileges for examination and report”.

The Committee of Privileges in their Fifth Report, presented to the House on 25 August, 1983, reported *inter alia* that during the course of his evidence before the Committee, Shri Satish Agarwal had stated that he had not known Shri Nirmal Sethia at any time. He had neither asked Shri Sethia nor Shri Sethia had agreed to construct any hospital in Rajasthan at his instance. Nor did he know that Shri Sethia had changed his plans at Shri Antulay’s instance. There was no question of his entertaining any animus against Shri Sethia and he had not in any manner displayed that animus

against him. The insinuation that he got him out of trouble or "pulled his chestnuts out of Customs fire" was a clumsy and irresponsible insinuation. He had never uttered a single sentence in Parliament against Shri Sethia regarding Enforcement Directorate or enforcement cases pending against him or any other issue. The charge against him was solely intended to tarnish his image as a Parliamentarian and was meant to deter him from raising issues of public importance in the House.

During his evidence before the Committee Shri R.K. Karanjia stated that unfortunately he took whatever was published by the *Delhi Recorder* as true. He conceded that it was an error on his part to have published it and was sorry for it. He added that it was certainly not motivated by wilful misrepresentation as had been said. He was as much a victim of a plot as was Shri Satish Agarwal. Shri Karanjia readily agreed to publish his apology in the *Blitz*. In its issue dated 10 July, 1982, it was stated that the *Blitz* considered it its duty to withdraw, voluntarily and of its own accord, all charges against Shri Agarwal in the story and regretted the embarrassment caused to him by the publication.

Shri Rajpal Singh Chowdhury submitted to the Committee a letter dated 2 July, 1982, containing his unconditional and unqualified apology. In his apology, he *inter alia* stated that his statement in the *Delhi Recorder* was based on wrong facts. He regretted for the inconvenience caused to Shri Satish Agarwal and also to the Members of Parliament and the Members of the Committee. In his apology published in the November, 1982 issue of *Delhi Recorder*, Shri Chowdhury *inter alia* stated that in retrospect and upon further investigation, it was found that the story published in *Blitz* dated 21 November, 1981, was inaccurate as Shri Agarwal had never spoken in the Parliament on the concerned subject and had on no occasion concealed any truth from the House or even remotely misled it. He accepted that the story as it was carried did misrepresent proceedings of the Lok Sabha and caused distress to Shri Agarwal. He tendered his deep regrets and apology for the serious mistake.

The Committee reported that it was obvious from the evidence and documents before it that the impugned news report and the article published in the *Blitz* in its issue dated 21 November, 1981, grossly misrepresented the proceedings of the House and cast serious reflections on Shri Satish Agarwal, M.P., which constituted a breach of privilege and contempt of the House. The Committee were, therefore, of the opinion that both Shri Chowdhury as well as Shri Karanjia were guilty of committing a breach of privilege and contempt of the House.

However, the Committee were of the view that the unconditional and unqualified apologies tendered by Shri Chowdhury and Shri Karanjia to the Committee and publication thereof by them in the *Delhi Recorder* and the *Blitz*, respectively, might be considered as adequate and recommended no further action in the matter.

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

RAJYA SABHA

Alleged casting of reflections on the Chair by a Journalist : on 29 July, 1983, the Chairman (Shri M. Hidayatullah) observed that a Member (Shri Vithalbai M. Patel) had given notice of breach of privilege a journalist, Shri Kuldip Nayar, for his write-up under the heading 'Parliament must be given back its dignity' published in the weekly magazine 'Sunday' of July 24-30, 1983. Among other things, Shri Kuldip Nayar had made the following observations in that write-up :

'But in India, the Lok Sabha Speaker and the Rajya Sabha Chairman behave as if they have to carry the Government on their shoulders. Both more loyal than the queen, come to the rescue of the Government whenever it is driven to a corner'.

The Chairman further observed as under :

"I do not see why this statement should worry the hon. Member when it does not worry me. I thank God that He did not endow me with the brand of impartiality which journalists, like the present one, probably profess. I have the brand of impartiality which a person having to decide conflicting claims must have. Mr. Justice A.N. Sen of the Supreme Court is reported to have said recently :

'We have to do justice. We do not have to please Editors'.

I say the same in this context, and having said it, I suggested to the hon. Member to ignore it as I do".

Alleged exclusion of Members of Rajya Sabha from certain Committees of a State Government : On 16 August, 1983 the Chairman (Shri M. Hidayatullah) observed that Shri S. S. Mohapatra and several other Members had raised a matter on 9 August, 1983, regarding the exclusion of Members of the Rajya Sabha from certain Committees of the Government of Orissa. Earlier

Sarvashri Mohapatra, Satya Pal Malik, Dr. Mallick and other Members had given notices of breach of privilege in the matter. On the basis of Shri Mohapatra's letter he had obtained on 12 August, 1983, the comments of the Government of Orissa.

In his comments, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Orissa had *inter alia* stated that it was not a fact that the Members of the Rajya Sabha had been excluded from the various Government District Committees. They continued to be Members of such Committees alongwith the Members of the Lok Sabha. The State Government had the highest respect and regard for the Members of the Rajya Sabha and had always treated them at par with the Members of the Lok Sabha in the matter of giving representation on the State Level Committees/Sub-Committees and District Level Committees. However, in respect of the Works Supervision Committees at the Block Level provision had been made for the Members of the Lok Sabha who had territorial constituencies to have a local nominee as a member in these Block Level Works Supervision Committees. This had been done purely from functional point of view as the Members Of Rajya Sabha did not have any territorial constituency. He further added that no disrespect and discrimination whatsoever was intended. However the State Government had since taken a decision to include the nominee of each Member of Rajya Sabha as a Member in the Works Supervision Committee of the Block in which he or she has permanent residence.

In vlew of the above clarification received from the Cheif Secretary of the Government of Orissa, the Chairman further observed as under :

“It is quite apparent that there was no intention on the part of the Government of Orissa to discriminate against the Members of our House. The misunderstanding arises because of vague and confusing wording of the letter to which Shri Mohapatra and others had objected. Now in view of the clarification offered that Members of Rajya Sabha can also send their nominees to those Committees, I do not think the House should occupy itself any further with this matter. Nonetheless I am directing that the proceedings of the House of 9 August, 1983, be forwarded to the Government of Orissa”

Alleged casting of reflections on Members and the House by a Member in a newspaper column : On 16 August, 1983, the Chairman (Shri M. Hidayatullah) *inter alia* observed that a number of Members had given notice of breach of privilege against Shri Khushwant Singh, a Member of Rajya Sabha and a professional journalist. This was in respect of his well-known column headed

'With Malice towards One And All' appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated 6 August, 1983. In that column, Shri Khushwant Singh had extracted and indirectly applied to the Members of the Indian Parliament certain passages from the writings of an English author. That author had criticised politicians generally and in particular the Members of the British Parliament for voting in their own favour to raise their own emoluments. He described them as overpaid and over-privileged. The impugned writing averred that Indians also did not hold politicians in esteem. Although people speak of them as "a bunch of thieves" none dared say that in writing or in print.

The Chairman further observed that Shri Khushwant Singh had used another writer's words but described the original context in which they were used and in this clever manner he had not exposed himself. As he was a Member of Parliament and thus potentially a politician what he said applied to him also. He was careful enough not to say anything directly about any Member and had only drawn a parallel. The Chairman further observed :

"He reminds one of Dr. Johanson who wishing to criticise a lawyer said, 'Sir, I could say many things about him but I must not forget that he is an attorney'. Shri Khushwant Singh is aware of the Privileges of this House and thus merits the description of Addison by Pope 'willing to wound but afraid to strike'. He may be left to his wishes and also to his facts. If politics is bad and membership of Parliament is not to be commended, it is good for him to remember that a man is known by the company he keeps."

Referring to another topic discussed in impugned writing headed 'What is a dogsbody?', the Chairman observed that Shri Khushwant Singh had explained that the said expression was applied first to a midshipman, the junior-most officer on a naval ship, and it was next applied to a new Member of Parliament. Accepting the etymology of the word, the Chairman added that the writer was himself a Member of Parliament and a new Member to boot, so presumably he was himself a dogsbody. The Chairman further observed that the Member had gone on to give an account of what he called *homo sapiens ambitionicus*. The Chairman, while observing that there was no such expression in Latin, said that he took it that a dogsbody might be entitled to use dog Latin. What he perhaps meant was *ambitious*. That word was almost never used in the finer sense of ambition, namely, eagerness for praise, power, glory, etc. but was used to describe the low character of a person who obsequiously and often illegally courted public favour. Those who canvassed for praise, etc. were described by the word *ambitie*. Then followed a description of *chamchas*, that is, flatterers and that confirmed that Shri

Khushwant Singh was attacking those who obsequiously and illegally sought public favours. The Chairman said that Shri Singh, however, generalised and tarred all Members with the same brush and added as under :

“As I do not sit in the House after 12 noon, I have not been privileged to see the behaviour of *chamchas*, if any, and equally I have not seen the hon. Member in operation. But it is certainly wrong to label dogmatically every Member of a party as dogsbody and describe his behaviour as canine fawning for favour.

A dog is a dog, whether he be shaggy or smooth because as Macbeth said, they are all ‘clept by the name dog’. Therefore, for one dogsbody to call another dogsbody names savours of a mild case of Dogberryism. Indeed there are many doggerels and lampoons written on Members of Parliament. One such is very famous but I will not recite it here. Such writings are not worth serious notice and I have, therefore, decided to drop this matter”

STATE LEGISLATURES
MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Alleged casting of reflections on Member by the Chief Minister : On 21 December, 1982, the Chairman informed the House that some Member (Sarvashri Jawharlal Darda, M.A. Sawant and P.M. Chavan) had given a notice of question of privilege against the Chief Minister (Shri Babasaheb Bhosale) under Rule 235 of the Maharashtra Legislative Council Rules. In their notice they had alleged that on 17 December, 1982, the Chief Minister while speaking to the newsmen about some legislators, had uttered indecent and insulting remarks like, “their language is language of revolt, their nature is that of a hooligan, but their action is that of an impotent person” which were published in all the newspapers on 18 December, 1982. The published remarks were not contradicted by the Chief Minister. These remarks had made it difficult for the legislators to freely participate in public life. The Chief Minister had openly defamed the legislators, they added.

After hearing several Members, the Chairman observed that from whatever had appeared in the newspapers it would be seen that the Chief Minister had criticised activities of dissidents of his party among whom some might be Members of House and some workers of the party, but not Members of the House. His criticism was about actions which had nothing to do with the activities in the actual transactions of business in the House.

The Chairman further observed that in the instant case the notice did not

fulfil the essential conditions required for constituting a breach of privilege in such cases viz. a libel must be upon a Member of the House. It must concern his character or conduct in his capacity as a Member of the House; and must be based on matters arising in the actual transaction of the business of the House.

In view of the above, the Chairman, in his ruling held as under :

“As regards criticism of members, it is in connection with their activities outside the four walls of the House and about their intraparty matters and therefore has no relation with the actual transaction of business. Since it has no relevance to the business of the House and since the reflection is on the members otherwise than in their capacity as members, it will not involve any breach of privilege or contempt of the House.

There appears to be therefore no *prima facie* case. Consent is refused.”

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Alleged casting of reflections on Members by the Chief Minister in a press-statement: On 11 December, 1980, Shri Chubatoshi Jamer and 16 other Members gave notice of a question of privilege against the Chief Minister (Shri J.B. Jasokie) for allegedly casting reflections on Members in a press-statement which was published in two newspapers viz the *National Herald* dated 13 November, 1980 and the *Ura Mail* dated 19 November, 1980. The Chief Minister, in his press-statement was alleged to have *inter alia* stated that the Opposition in Nagaland was a party of defectors. Some of the Members had crossed the floor six or seven times in six months. These Members were “fit only for the dustbin”

On 11 December, 1980, the Speaker (Shri Vitsonei K. Angami), with the consent of the House, referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination and report.

The Committee of Privileges obtained and considered the comments furnished by Shri J.B. Jasokie and observed in their Third Report, presented to the House on 19 March, 1981, that Shri Josokie had confirmed his press statement which was a clear case of breach of privilege and contempt of the House. The Committee observed that the Chief Minister's reply was nothing but a justification of his press statement. In his reply Shri Jasokie had also expressed his regret in the following words :

“I never intended to show any disrespect to or hurt the feelings of any member of this august House. If my aforesaid statement has hurt the

feelings of any member of this august House, which I never intended I sincerely express my regret.”

The Committee felt that the reply furnished by Shri J.B. Jasokie was not satisfactory and the regret he expressed was only conditional. The Committee therefore decided that if he really intended to tender apology before the Committee for the breach of privilege he committed, he should tender unqualified apology in writing for further consideration of the committee. Accordingly, the decision of the Committee was communicated to him on 9 March, 1981, and Shri Jasokie furnished his further reply to the Committee on the same day which the Committee observed was only a repetition of the regret he had expressed in his first letter.

The Committee further observed that majority of the Members of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly might have, for once or more, changed their party affiliations during their political carrier. As such, if defectors were fit for 'dustbin', what would then be the image of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly in which majority of its Members were defectors? These utterances of Shri Jasokie had, therefore, assumed a gigantic dimension if analysed deeply.

After a careful examination of the press-statement, the Committee were convinced that the press statement made by Shri Jasokie was a clear and serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House. It was slanderous to publish utterances casting aspersions on the conduct of the elected Members and thus lowering the dignity of the august House. The Committee were concerned to note that such irresponsible utterance was least expected of a responsible leader like Shri Jasokie who was himself the leader of the House and the Chief Minister of the State. The Committee cautioned that he should have refrained from making such utterance undermining the prestige and dignity of the elected Members irrespective of party affiliations. Further, the Committee strongly asserted that the rights and privileges of the Members guaranteed under the Constitution should be preserved and safeguarded and the prestige and dignity of the Members upheld.

However, in view of the sincere regret expressed by Shri J.B. Jasokie, the Committee recommended that the apology expressed by him may be accepted and no further action need be taken in the matter.

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

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Issuing of a notice to the Chief Minister by the Madras High Court in connection with a writ petition filed before that Court : On 24 March, 1983, a

Member (Shri R. Umanath) sought to raise a question of privilege and *inter alia* stated that a writ petition seemed to have been admitted in the Madras High Court on 23 March, 1983, against certain remarks made by the Chief Minister in the course of his speech on 2 February, 1983, and the Court had ordered that he should enter appearance before it either personally or through his Counsel. The Member stated that, in an issue like this, the House should decide whether the notice should be received by the Chief Minister, whether it should be responded to by him and whether he should appear either in person or through his Counsel.

After hearing several Members in the matter, the Speaker (Shri K. Rajaram) observed that it was not appropriate to say that the Courts should not entertain any such case. But if a case filed in the Court questioned the privileges of the Legislature or affected the privileges of the Members, thereby preventing them from taking part in the proceedings of the House, it had been the parliamentary tradition to advise and direct the Members that they need not obey the summons issued by the Court nor subject themselves to its jurisdiction and direct the Government to apprise the Courts about the clear constitutional provisions in this regard, through their Law Officers.

As far as this issue was concerned, there was no information whether the Chief Minister had received any notice of summons from the Court. If such a summons was received, and if this House was informed about it, steps would be taken to protect the rights of this House, the Speaker added,

On 30 March, 1983, the Speaker informed the House that a letter had since been received from the Chief Minister on 29 March, 1983, enclosing the High Court notice and the affidavit filed by the Petitioner for suitable directions to him in the matter.

The Writ Petitioner, Shri N. Neerasamy, was a Member of the Legislative Council and the Headquarters Secretary of the D.M.K. which was the main Opposition Party in the Legislative Assembly. The Writ Petition had been filed against (1) the Chief Minister, (2) the Government of Tamil Nadu, and (3) the Central Government.

The interim orders of the High Court on the Writ Petition received from the Registrar of the High Court were as follows :

“The above said Petitioner has presented the abovesaid Writ Petition No. 2074 of 1983 praying this Court to issue a writ of *Que Warranto*, directing you, the first Respondent to show cause by what authority you claim to have, use, enjoy and perform the rights and duties and

privileges of the office of the Chief Minister of the State of Tamil Nadu”.

“I am to inform you that this Court has directed issue of notice to you on 23rd March 1983, and the said petition has set down for hearing on Monday, the 4th April, 1983. If you desire to oppose the petition, arrangements may be made for your representation”.

“I am enclosing herewith a copy of Petition and affidavit filed in support of the said W.P. No. 2074 of 1983”.

The Speaker observed that the Writ Petition filed in the High Court related to a portion of the reply given by the Chief Minister on 2 February, 1983, on the floor of the House in connection with the discussion of Governor's Address. Hence, it was a case filed against a Member of the House who was also the Chief Minister, for his speech on the floor of this House.

As the Speaker required sometime to examine all these questions, he directed that Shri M.G. Ramachandran, as a Member of the House and Chief Minister, need not submit himself to the summons received by him from the High Court nor he need enter appearance in the Writ Petition in compliance with the notice received from the Court till he gave the final decision in the matter. He stated that he would give his ruling within a week and place the same before the House for its decision.

In his ruling delivered in the House on 5 April, 1983, the Speaker referred to articles 194(1) and 194(2)* of the Constitution and observed as follows :

“...no Court can take action or prosecute any member in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in the Legislative Assembly or Council. Whosoever does not recognise this right of this House and

*Article 194 reads as under :

“194(1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of the Legislature, there shall be freedom of speech in the Legislature of every State.

194(2) No member of the Legislature of a State shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in the Legislature or any committee thereof, and no person shall be so liable in respect of the publication by or under the authority of a House of such a Legislature of any report, paper, votes or proceedings.”

questions or whosoever attempts to contravene or diminish this right, he would be committing a contempt of this House. No Court has any jurisdiction or right to question or prevent this privilege.

In order that a State Legislature or the Parliament should function independently, the Members thereof should have a right to speak independently without any fear or favour”.

The Speaker also referred to Articles 208 to 212 of the Constitution which generally deal with the procedure in the State Legislatures and observed :

“The validity of any proceedings of this House shall not be called into question in any Court or anybody outside in any other manner, for any irregularity of procedure in this House.

Therefore, no one could appeal to any Court in respect of proceedings of this House pleading any irregularity of procedure or for contravention of any Constitutional provisions including Article* 211 of the Constitution. Nor can they (Courts) assume to themselves an appellate jurisdiction over this House.

Further, no proceeding could be initiated against any member on the ground that he has contravened the provisions of the Constitution while speaking on the floor or the House. Such a provision is not only incorporated in the Constitution but has been clarified and affirmed by High Courts and the Supreme Court”.

Referring to the various Judgments of the Courts, the Speaker observed that the State Legislatures had a right to express their views about the consequences of Judgments of Courts or about their functioning. It was left to the Speaker to allow such discussions or disallow them and no Court could take any action against such proceedings. When no suit could be instituted in any Court against a Member for the speech delivered by him on the floor of the House, it was also not possible to take any action against a Minister or the Chief Minister by alleging that he had contravened Article 211 of the Constitution and any other Articles thereof in a speech on the floor or the House and the oath of allegiance taken by him that he would discharge his duties according to the provisions of the Constitution and that he would protect and preserve the Constitution. The High Court Judges and the

*Article 211 reads as under :

“No discussion shall take place in the Legislature of a State with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties.”

Supreme Court Judges also took oath of allegiance in the manner as Ministers took oath of allegiance to uphold the provisions of the Constitution. Just as a Chief Minister was sought to be disqualified to hold the office of Chief Minister, by the very similar oath of allegiance to the Constitution, the Judges were also expected to protect, preserve and uphold the privileges and immunities of the House and of every Member guaranteed under Article 194(2) of the Constitution. Hence, if any one approached the Court with questions of this sort and if the Court came to know that the cause was based upon a speech made on the floor of the House or it related to the proceedings of the House, the Courts should immediately reject those petitions even at the stage of admission itself on the ground that process of Courts would not be permitted to be used against the Privileges of Members and the House.

By doing so the respect and tolerance between the Judiciary and the Legislature would not only be mutually upheld but the same would be enhanced in estimation of the people in respect of both the institutions. On the other hand, if these two bodies engaged themselves in confrontational attitudes both would fall in estimation of people. The Speaker further observed that "although the Courts are aware of all these things, it is a matter for regret that sometimes cases are admitted on the plea to examine whether the Legislature really possesses such privileges"

Regarding the writ filed against the Chief Minister, in the present case, the Speaker stated that the speech delivered by him on the Floor of the House was not in any way violative of Article 211 of the Constitution because the Chief Minister had only commented on the functioning of certain Courts in general and had not sought to discuss the conduct of any Judge in the discharge of his Judicial duties. Even if it was violative of the said Article, it was against the Constitution to initiate any action against him in any Court. That would not only affect the rights and privileges of the House, but would also be a gross contempt of the House. Concluding, the Speaker ruled as under :

"If a Court holds that a legislation enacted by a State Legislature or the Parliament is *ultra vires* of the Constitution and therefore it is not valid; thereafter is it open to any one to say that the Legislature of the Parliament which enacted the impugned legislation has contravened the Constitution of India by enacting such legislation and that the Members of the Legislature thereby failed to protect the Constitution as affirmed by them in their Oaths of Allegiance and therefore all of them have forfeited their seats either in the Legislature or Parliament? If anyone raises such a question would it be proper or appropriate? The present writ petition is similar to this.

Further, as already declared by me on 30th March 1983 so long as the Ministry retains the confidence and support of this House, it could continue in office. On the other hand, unless the Courts transform themselves as the Legislatures, they cannot vote the Chief Minister out of office for having contravened certain provisions of the Constitution. So, I hold, following precedents and privileges followed in Parliament and other State Legislatures under similar circumstances and also in pursuance of the privileges of this House, the Hon'ble Chief Minister shall not appear in Court and argue this case. But law officers of the Government should bring to the notice of the Court about the special privileges guaranteed in the Constitution of India for the State Legislatures and impress upon the Court the need to dismiss the case against the Chief Minister which is based on the proceedings of the House."

UTTAR PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA

Alleged failure to give reply by a Minister to a notice given by a Member :
On 7 December, 1982, a Member (Shri Kunwar Singh Negi) give notice of a question of privilege against the Minister of Food and Supplies, Uttar Pradesh. In his notice, the Member stated that on 25 August, 1982, he had brought to the notice of the House, under Rule 301 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business, the situation arising out of acute shortage of food-grains and cement in Chamoli district of the State of Uttar Pradesh. The Member further stated that the Minister should have sent a reply to his notice within a period of seven days, and if this was not possible due to certain reasons, an interim reply should have been given pending final reply in any case within a period of one month. But he had neither received the final reply nor any interim reply was sent by the Minister. The Member alleged that the Food Minister had deliberately avoided to give the requisite reply and had misled the House by not giving the desired information.

At the request of the Speaker, the Minister of Food and Supplies, *vide* his reply dated 3 January, 1983, explained the factual position with regard to the aforesaid notice and stated that an interim reply could be sent to Shri Negi only on 1 October, 1982, as the required information was neither readily available nor could it be obtained at once, Chamoli being situated in hilly area on the border of the State. The final reply was sent to the Member in December, 1982, on receipt of the requisite information from the District Magistrate, Chamoli.

On 23 February, 1983, the Speaker (Shri Dharam Singh) after examining the complaint of the Member and the reply furnished by the Food

Minister, came to the conclusion that the interim reply to the notice of Shri Negi was not given within a period of seven days in accordance with Rule 14(1), and the final reply was also not given within one month's period which not in accordance with the above rule, and observed in the House that "I would expect all the Ministers to fully comply in future with the rules of procedure and directions issued by the Chair.

The Speaker further observed that in the instant case no question of misleading the House was involved because according the relevant Rules of Procedure, it was not obligatory on the part of the Minister to give reply to any notice brought to the knowledge of the House. Rather a list was required to be laid on the Table of the House in the first week of the ensuing Session containing statement of action taken by the administration on the informations brought to the knowledge of the House in the last Session. Therefore the speaker did not give his consent to the raising of the matter in the House as a question of privilege or contempt of the House.

*Alleged use of derogatory words for Members by a Police Officer** On 20 August, 1982, four Members (Sarvashri Masrur Jafri, Khairul, Basar Gopinath Sharma and Mitra Sen) gave notice of a question of privilege and contempt of the House against the Superintendent of Police (S.P.) Lakhimpur khiri (Shri Chaman Lal). In their notice, the Members stated that on 27 July, 1982, Shri Sushil Kumer Tripathi, Pradhan, Village Rara, District Hardoi sent a letter to the aforesaid S.P. written on the letter-head of the Legislative Assembly requesting him for sympathetic consideration of the matter relating to one Shri Saroj Vajpayee: The letter was delivered to the S.P. at Moham-madi through a messenger. The Members alleged that on receipt of the letter, the S.P. tore it and threw it in the waste-paper basket and took the messenger and others accompanying him into custody. He also gave orders for confiscating their rifles and for registering a case against them, for possessing unlicenced rifles. The Members also alleged that the S.P. used derogatory words against Shri Sushil Kumar Tripathi and all the legislators. In support of their contention the Members produced a photostat copy of a letter dated 28 July, 1982, written by Shri Tripathi.

In this regard, the Speaker (Shri Dharam Singh) called for factual information from the Government. The Government, alongwith their letter dated 5 November, 1982, containing their version, sent a copy of the explanation received from the concerned S.P. The S.P., in his explanation, had

*Original in Hindi.

stated that Shri Tripathi had not delivered any letter from any legislator.

On 23 February, 1983, the Speaker observed in the House that he had considered the complaint of the Members and the explanation of the S.P. received alongwith the views of the Chief Minister with regard thereto and had also seen the complete file. It had not been specified in the complaint as to which of the Members had written the letter which was on the letter-head of the Legislative Assembly and had sent through Shri Sushil Kumar Tripathi to the S.P. Nor a copy of the said letter, purported to have been sent to the S.P. had been forwarded with the notice of question of privilege. The charge of use of derogatory words against legislators was also based on a letter of an outsider.

The Speaker further observed that the S.P. had not used any derogatory words in the presence of the Members. According to the S.P. the person, who was said to have informed the Members about the use of derogatory words, was an accused in a criminal case and it did not appear to be fair to give credence to information conveyed by such a person. In addition, the S.P., in his explanation, had referred to the relevant records etc. and had denied receiving any letter from any legislator, tearing the same and using unfair words against legislators or the House.

In view of the above, the Speaker held that there was no basis to arrive at a conclusion that the concerned S.P., on 27 July, 1982, behaved in a manner to degrade the dignity of the House and its Members or used improper words. Therefore, he did not allow the matter to be raised in the House.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS *

STATE LEGISLATURES

BIHAR VIDHAN SABHA@

Priority amongst the Starred Questions to be decided by ballot; on 29 July, 1983, the Speaker (Shri Radha Nandan Jha) exercising his power under Rule 298 read with Rules 89 and 90 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business of the Bihar Vidhan Sabha, issued directions that from the next Session Priority amongst the Starred Questions would be decided by ballot.

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY@@

Written submission for making an inquiry not necessary when sufficeint information already given by the Member on the floor of the House: On 2 September, 1983 while delivering his ruling on a point of order in regard to a supplementary question relating to a Starred Question dated 30 August, 1983 the Speaker (Shri C. Chongshen) ruled that where sufficient information or particulars were made available on the floor of the House by the Member, the Minister concerned should be able to make necessary inquiries based on the information already divulged. In such cases, the Speaker observed, the Ministers should not insist on further written submission from the Member concerned.

UTTAR PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA†

Point's of order raised on the basis of a Member's personal information regarding the recommendation of Lokayukta for taking action against Ministers. disallowed: On 2 September, 1983, a Member (Shri Rajender Kumar Gupta)

*The entries Pertaining to the Twelfth Session of Lok Sabha held in July—August 1983 Were published in the September 1983 Issue of the JPI (Volume XXIX, No. 3)

@Contributed by the Bihar Vidhan Sabha Secretariat.

@@Contributed by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

†Contributed by the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat (Original in Hindi).

referring to Section 12 (1) and (2) of the Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta Act, 1975, raised a point of order on the basis of his personal information and said that two months ago the Lokayukta had made a recommendation to the competent authority- the Chief Minister-against two Ministers of his Cabinet but the Chief Minister had not taken any action against them under the provisions of the Lokayukta Act. Another Member (Shri Mohan Singh) and the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs also expressed their views on the issue.

Referring to Sections 12 (5), (6) and (7) of the Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta Act, 1975, the Speaker (Shri Dharam Singh) said that the Legislative Assembly Secretariat had not received any information in the matter from the Governor and so far neither the provisions of the Constitution nor those of the Rules of Procedure had been violated. Therefore, he did not allow the matter to be raised as a point of order.

Point of order regarding the attachment of financial memorandum with a Bill held valid : On 5 September, 1983, during the introduction of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Emoluments and Pensions of Members) (Amendment) Bill, 1983, Member (Shri Ram Swaroop Verma) raised a point of order to the effect that the financial memorandum attached to the Bill did not contain the details of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure likely to be incurred, as provided under Rule 118 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

On 6 September, 1983, the Speaker referred to the Uttar Pradesh Legislature (Emoluments of Members) (Amendment) Bill, 1972, and the Uttar Pradesh Legislature (Emoluments of Members) (Amendment) Bill, 1976, and said that the financial memorandums attached with these Bills contained the estimate of the expenditure. Therefore, in the instant case, the Speaker ruled that the estimate of financial expenditure involved be given separately by the Government and only then the Bill would be allowed to be introduced. Accordingly, the revised financial memorandum was circulated to the Members as directed by the Speaker. Thereafter, the aforesaid Bill was introduced on 12 September, 1983, with the leave of the House.

Notices admitted under Rule 301 should be replied by the concerned Minister: On 25 February, 1983, a Member (Shri Rajendra Kumar Gupta) raised a point of order in connection with the reply of notices under Rule 301 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, relating to raising of a matter which is not a point of order. The Member stated that the reply of such notices should be given over the signatures of the concerned Minister and not by some other Minister.

The Speaker, in his ruling delivered on 8 September, 1983, held that in future the reply of the notices admitted under Rule 301 of the Rules of Procedure should be given by the Minister concerned. However, in the event of the Minister being out of station or not being available due to any other reason and where the time mentioned in the notices was expiring, the other Ministers could also give the reply. He further held that the reply should not be sent over the signatures of the officers.

Objection regarding personal clarification given by a Minister not allowed: On 17 February, 1983, when the Minister of State (Shri Gopal Ram Das) gave his personal clarification in writing with the prior permission of the chair regarding a reference made by him about a former Minister Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, on his death anniversary in a public meeting, several Members raised objection to it. While raising objection, a Member (Shri Rajendra Kumar Gupta) said that since the clarification was not in accordance with the Rules, it should be expunged from the proceedings of the House.

After going through the whole proceedings and the relevant Rules and after discussing the matter with Shri Gupta, the Speaker observed on 12 September, 1983 that the Minister concerned had been given an opportunity to give his clarification under Rule 291-A of the Rules of procedure. Since the clarification had become part of the proceedings, he could not give his permission to expunge the same. However, the matter would not be treated as a precedent for future.

UNION TERRITORIES

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Point of order regarding putting to the vote of the House a substantive Motion seeking resignation/dismissal of a Minister held valid : On 30 March, 1983, a Member (Shri Michael Fernandes) raised a point of order in writing to the effect that a motion moved under Rule 117 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business of the Goa, Daman and Diu Legislative Assembly by 13 Members regarding the findings and recommendations of the Bhatta Commission of inquiry into "The marks Scandal" involving the niece of the Minister, Shri Francisco C. Sardinha, and demanding his resignation/dismissal, was not in order as it stood since it was not a non-committal substantive motion. In his point of order, the Member stated that such a motion should not be put to the vote of the House, although the motion could be discussed.

Thereupon, the Speaker *inter alia* observed that the motions for raising discussion on matters of general public interest were usually tabled in two forms: under the first form the House took note of a document laid on the Table, while under the second, the position regarding a specific matter was taken into consideration by the House. The first form of motion was generally used in respect of a motion which sought to discuss a report or a statement etc., laid on the Table. It had now become an established practice that no discussion on a report could take place unless it had been laid on the Table. The motion in that form was a non-committal substantive motion, and was submitted to the vote of the House at the end of discussion, and amendments could be moved thereto, approving or disapproving of the report, etc.

The Speaker further observed that the motion in question was within the ambit of the second form which was generally used when a policy or situation or statement or any other matter was to be taken into consideration. The motion in that form was not submitted to the vote of House and at close of the debate no further question was put. However, if a Member had moved a substantive motion in substitution of the original motion duly approved by the Speaker, the vote of the House thereon was taken.

After giving due consideration to the various aspect of the form of the motion, the Speaker was of the view that the situation arising from the reflections and observations made by the Commission justified the Members for moving such a motion. He further observed that the motion fell within the category of second form of substantive motion aiming at fixing political and moral responsibility on the Minister concerned. He, therefore, held that the motion was in order for discussion but it should not be put to the vote of the House. He further held that the point of order raised by the Member was valid.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 July to 30 September, 1983)

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE CENTRE

Resignation by a Rajya Sabha Member : Shri Bishambhar Nath Pande, a Member of Rajya Sabha from Uttar Pradesh, resigned from the membership of the House on July.¹

By-elections to Rajya Sabha : On 16 July, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh of Congress(I) and Union Minister for Commerce and of the Department of Supply was declared elected unopposed to the Rajya Sabha from the State of Uttar Pradesh.

On 22 July, Sarvashri Aladi Aruna, M. Kadershah, R. Sambasivam and G. Varadaraj of AIADMK, Shri Murasali Maran of DMK and Shri G. K. Moopnar of Congress(I) were declared elected to the Rajya Sabha from the State of Tamil Nadu.

On 2 September, Dr. Sarojini Mahishi of Janata Party was declared elected to the Rajya Sabha from the State of Karnatka,²

Resignation by a Minister : Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh relinquished the office of the Union Minister for Energy, on 14 August.³

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

New Governor : Shri Ram Lal, former Chief Minister of Himachal

1. *Times of India*, 2 July, 1983.

2. *Ibid.*, 17 and 23 July and 3 September, 1983.

3. *Lok Sabha Secretariat, Circular No. 9500*, 17 August, 1983.

Pradesh, was appointed as the Governor of the State on 13 July. He was sworn in on 14 August, succeeding Shri K.C. Abraham.⁴

Election of new Deputy Chairman : Shri A. Chakrapani of the Congress(I) was unanimously elected Deputy Chairman of the State Legislative Council on 19 September.⁵

BIHAR

New Government : Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh was sworn in, on 14 August, by the State Governor, Dr. A. R. Kidwai, as the new Chief Minister of the State following the resignation of the then Chief Minister Dr. Jagannath. Nine Cabinet Ministers were also sworn in by the Governor the same day. One more minister was sworn in on 20 August, raising the strength of the Ministry to 11. The allocation of the portfolios was as follows :

Cabinet Ministers :

Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh; Chief Minister : *Finance Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Home Planning and Development, Electricity, Agriculture, Irrigation, Law and Public Relations Departments*; Shri T. Mochi Roy Munda : *Welfare, Tourism and Housing*; Shri L. P. Shahi : *Industries, Mines and Minerals, Sugarcane, Science and Technology and Labour and Employment*; Shri Lahtan Choudhary : *Revenue and Land Reforms, Relief and Rehabilitation, Rural Development, PHED and Freedom-Fighters*; Shri Nagendra Jha : *Education, Raj Bhasha, Co-operation and Minor Irrigation*; Shri Jagnarain Trivedi : *Building Construction, Jails and Religious Trusts*; Shri Dilkeshwar Ram : *Health and Family Welfare and Forests*; Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh : *Food, Supply and Commerce, Environment, Parliamentary Affairs and National Savings*; Shri Choudhary Mohammed Salauddin : *Road Construction, Transport, Rural Engineering Organisation, Excise and Prohibition*; Shri Rafique Alam : *Rural Reconstruction, Panchayati Raj and Waqf Departments*; and Shri Ram Jaipal Singh *Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Departments*.⁶

4. *Statesman*, 14 July, 1983 and *Hindustan Times*, 15 August, 1983.

5. *Times of India*, 20 September, 1983,

6. *Ibid.*, 15 and 17 August, 1983 and *Statesman*, 21 August, 1983.

GUJARAT

New Governor : On 13 July, Shri K.M. Chandy, Lt. Governor of Pondicherry, was appointed the Governor of the State. He was sworn in on 6 August, succeeding Shrimati Sharda Mukherjee.⁷

KERALA

Changes in the Cabinet : Four Ministers, Namely, Sarvashri C.V. Padmarajan, K.K. Balakrishnan, Cyriac John and K.G.R. Kartha resigned from the Council of Ministers on 26 August.

Four new Ministers, namely Sarvashri A.L. Jacob, K.P. Ramachandran Nair, N. Sundran Nadar and P.K. Velayeldhan were sworn in by the State Governor, Shri P. Ramachandran on 1 September. The allocation of the portfolios was as follows : Shri A.L. Jacob; *Agriculture, Dairy Development and Registration*; Shri K.P. Ramachandran Nair : *Health, Ayurved, Tourism and Devaswan*; Shri N. Sundran Nadar : *Transport, Communications and Motor Vehicles*; and Shri P.K. Velayeldhan : *Community Development*.⁸

MAHARASHTRA

Bye-election : On 4 July, Shri Vasant Rao Patil, of Congress (I) and the Chief Minister of the State, was declared elected to the State Legislative Assembly from the Sangli constituency.⁹

MEGHALAYA

Expansion of the Ministry : On 8 July, two more Ministers, namely Sarvashri Oris Lyngdoh and Robin Nongkyrih, were inducted into the Council of Ministers, raising its strength to 20.¹⁰

ORISSA

New Governor : On 13 July, Shri Bishambar Nath Pande, a former Member of Rajya Sabha, was appointed Governor of the State.¹¹

RAJASTHAN

Changes in the Cabinet : On 4 July, four Ministers, viz., Sarvashri Hanuman Prabhakar, Surendra Vyas, Govind Amaliya and Narendra Singh Bhati, were dropped from the Council of Ministers.¹²

7. *Statesman*, 14 July, 1983 and *Indian Express*, 7 August, 1983.

8. *Hindu*, 27 August, 1983 and *Indian Express*, 2 September, 1983

9. *Hindu*, 5 July, 1983.

10. *Ibid.*, 9 July, 1983.

11. *Statesman*, 14 July, 1983.

12. *Hindustan Times*, 5 July, 1983.

TAMIL NADU

Appointment of new Ministers : On 1 July, three new Ministers were administered the oath of office and secrecy by the State Governor, Shri S.L. Khurana. Another four new Ministers were sworn in on 9 September by the Governor. One Minister viz., Shri K. Raja Mohammed had earlier resigned from the Council of Ministers on 7 July. The allocation of the portfolios of the new Ministers was as follows : Shri M.R. Kovendan : *Backward Classes*; Shrimati P. Vijayalakshmi : *Khadi*; Shri S.R. Radha : *Environmental Pollution Control*; Shri R. Soundarajan : *Nutritious Noon Meals Programme*; Shri Y.S.M. Yusuf : *Irrigation and Wakf*; Shri K. Kalaimam : *Fisheries* and Shri R. Arunachalam : *Rural Industries*.¹³

UNION TERRITORIES

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

New Lt. Governor : Shri T.V. Rajeshwar was appointed Lt. Governor of the Union Territory on 18 July.¹⁴

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Resignation by a Minister : Dr. Alfred De Souza, Minister for Health, resigned from the Council of Ministers on 14 August.¹⁵

MIZORAM

New Lt. Governor : Shri Harishankar Dubey was sworn in, on 10 August, as the Lt. Governor of the Union Territory by Justice Ibotombi Singh of Gauhati High Court, succeeding Admiral S.N. Kohli.¹⁶

PONDICHERRY

New Lt. Governor : Shri Kona Prabhakara Rao was sworn in as the Lt. Governor of the Union Territory on 2 September by the Chief Justice of Pondicherry, Dr. David Annusamy, succeeding Shri K.M. Chandu.¹⁷

DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

BOLIVIA

Resignation by Ministers : 18 Cabinet Ministers resigned on 5 August,

13. *Times of India*, 2, and 8 July, 1983 and *Statesman*, 10 September, 1983.

14. *Hindustan Times*, 19 July, 1983.

15. *Ibid*, 15 August, 1983.

16. *Indian Express*, 11 August, 1983

17. *Times of India*, 3 September, 1983.

allowing the President Hernan Silas Zuazo to form a new Cabinet.¹⁸

CAMEROON

Dismissal of the Prime Minister : Mr. Bello Bouba Maigari, Prime Minister of the country, was dismissed on 22 August by the President Paul Buja.¹⁹

CHILE

Revocation and reimposition of emergency : The state of emergency, which was in effect since 1973, was revoked on 27 August by the Government.²⁰

The emergency was, however, declared again in the country on 11 September by the State Government following a spate of unrest and mass protest against the military rule.²¹

ISRAEL

Resignation by the Prime Minister : Mr. Menachem Begin, Prime Minister of the country, resigned on 15 September.²²

New Prime Minister : Mr. Yitzhak Shamir was sworn in as the Prime Minister of the country on 10 October.²³

ITALY

New Government : A New five party coalition Government, led by the Socialist Prime Minister, Mr. Bettino Craxi, assumed office on 13 August.²⁴

MAURITIUS

General Elections : In the general elections, held on 21 August, for 62 elected seats in the 70-Member Parliament, the three-party alliance, led by the Prime Minister, Mr. Aneerood Jugnauth, got an absolute majority by winning 41 seats while 21 seats were won by the Mauritius Militant Movement, led by Mr. Paul Berenger. The Constitution of the country provides for the nomination for the remaining eight seats.²⁵

18. *Statesman*, 7 August, 1983.

19. *Times of India*, 23 August, 1983.

20. *Ibid.*, 28 August, 1983.

21. *Statesmen*, 11 September, 1983.

22. *Indian Express*, 16 September, 1983.

23. *Statesman*, 11 October, 1983.

24. *Ibid.*, 14 August, 1983.

25. *The Times*, 23 August, 1983.

New Ministry ; A 19-member Council of Ministers, headed by Prime Minister, Mr. Aneerood Jugnauth, was sworn in on 27 August.²⁶

NEPAL

New Ministry ; A 21-member Council of Ministers, headed by Shri Lokendra Bahadur Chand, assumed office on 13 July.²⁷

PERU

Revocation of emergency ; On 9 September, the State Government revoked the state of emergency in the country.²⁸

SRI LANKA

New Speaker ; Mr. E.L. Senanayaka was elected Speaker of the country's Parliament on 6 September, in place of Mr. M.A. Bakeer Markar.²⁹

St. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS

Independence to a new country ; St. Christopher and Nevis, a federation of small Caribbean islands, became a free nation when it gained independence from the United Kingdom on the midnight of 19 September. Following independence, Mr. Clement Arrindel and Mr. Kennedy Simmonds were sworn in as the Governor-General and the Prime Minister of the country respectively.³⁰

26. *Hindu*, 28 August, 1983.

27. *Ibid.*, 14 July, 1983

28. *Times of India*, 11 September, 1983.

29. *Statesman*, 7 September, 1983.

30. *Hindu*, 20 September, 1983.

**DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY
INTEREST**

[The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1983 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 26 August, 1983. The Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on the same day. It got the president's assent on 30 August, 1983.

The Himachal Pradesh Legislators (Modifications of Allowances and other Amenities) Bill, 1983* was assented to by the Governor on 19 September, 1983 and published in the Himachal Pradesh Government Gazette (Extraordinary) on 22 September, 1983.

We reproduce below the texts of the two Acts.

— Editor]

**THE SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF
PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1983**

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

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

1. This Act may be called the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1983.

2. In section 3 of the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.—

*Contributed by the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat.

(a) for the words "five hundred rupees", the words "seven hundred and fifty rupees" shall be substituted;

(b) for the words "fifty-one rupees", the words "seventy-five rupees" shall be substituted.

**THE HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATORS (MODIFICATIONS
OF ALLOWANCES AND OTHER AMENITIES) ACT, 1983**

Act to amend the laws relating to the grant of allowances and other amenities to the Ministers, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Deputy Ministers and Members of the State Legislature.

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh in the Thirty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title and commencement.* (1) This Act may be called the Himachal Pradesh Legislators (Modifications of Allowances and other Amenities) Act, 1983.

(2) It shall come into force with effect from the 1st day of September, 1983.

2. *Amendment of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Himachal Pradesh) Act, 1971.* In the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Himachal Pradesh) Act, 1971,—

(a) for the existing section 5-A. the following new section 5-A, along with its heading, shall be substituted, namely :—

"5-A. *Free transit by railway or by air*—Each Minister during the term of his office shall be provided with coupon books which shall entitle him and his spouse or any other person accompanying to look after and assist him to travel by first class at any time by any railway in India as per current coaching tariff issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Railways (Railway Board); provided the aggregate distance so travelled in any financial year does not exceed twenty thousand kilometres.

Provided that the Minister and his spouse or any other person accompanying him to look after and assist him may travel by air conditioned railway coach against the coupons to which he is so entitled.

Provided further that if the journey is performed by him by air, he shall be paid an amount equivalent to one first class fare for such journey and if he is accompanied by his spouse or any other person to look after and assist him, he shall be paid an amount equivalent to two first class fares for such journey.

Provided further that the aggregate amount payable either against the coupons or journey performed by air in a financial year does not exceed the amount payable for twenty thousand kilometres by first class railway ticket.

Explanation—For determining the aggregate distance under this section, the distance travelled in any financial year by railway or air under section 10-A of the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's Salaries Act, 1971, or under section 6 of the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Allowances and Pension of Members) Act, 1971, or under section 6-A of the Salaries and Allowances of Deputy Ministers (Himachal Pradesh) Act, 1971, shall be taken into account.

- (b) for the existing words, figure and sign "In case a Minister does not avail himself of the facility of motor car advance as provided in section 7, he may be paid" occurring in section 7-A the words "There may be paid to a Minister" shall be substituted; and
- (c) for the words and sign "three hundred rupees," occurring at the end of the first proviso to sub-section (1) of section 8, the words and sign "four hundred rupees." shall be substituted and after the first proviso so amended, the following new second proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

"Provided further that a Minister may continue to avail himself of the facility of telephone provided to him for a period not exceeding 15 days from the date of his ceasing to be a minister."

3. *Amendment of the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's salaries Act, 1971.* In the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's Salaries Act, 1971.

- (a) for the existing words, figure and sign "In case the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker does not avail himself on the facility of motor car advance as provided in section 7, he may be paid" occurring

in section 7-A, the words "There may be paid to the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker", shall be substituted :

- (b) for the words and sign "three hundred rupees." occurring at the end of the first proviso to sub-section (1) of section 8 the words and sign "four hundred rupees," shall be substituted and after the first proviso so amended the following new second proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

'Provided further that the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker, as the case may be, may continue to avail himself of the facility of telephone provided to him for a period not exceeding 15 days from the date of his ceasing to be the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker, as the case may be" ; and

- (c) for the existing section 10-A, the following new section 10-A, alongwith its heading, shall be substituted, namely:—

"10-A. *Free transit by railway or by air.*—The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker during the term of their office shall each be provided with coupon books which shall entitle him and his spouse or any other person accompanying him to look after and assist him to travel by first class at any time by any railway in India as per current coaching tariff issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Railways (Railway Board); provided the aggregate distance so travelled in any financial year does not exceed twenty thousand kilometres.

Provided that the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker, as the case may be, and his spouse or any other person accompanying him to look after and assist him may travel by air conditioned railway coach against the coupons to which he is so entitled :

Provided further that if the journey is performed by him by air he shall be paid an amount equivalent to one first class fare for such journey and if he is accompanied by his spouse or any other person to look after and assist him, he shall be paid an amount equivalent to two first class fares for such journey :

Provided further that the aggregate amount payable either against the coupons or journey performed by air in a financial year does not exceed the amount payable for twenty thousand kilometres by first class railway ticket.

Explanation—For determining the aggregate distance under this section, the distance travelled in any financial year by availing of the facility for free transit by railway or air under section 5-A of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Himachal Pradesh) Act, 1971, or under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Allowances and Pension of Members) Act, 1971, or under section 6-A of the Salaries and Allowances of Deputy Ministers (Himachal Pradesh) Act, 1971, shall be taken into account.”

4. *Amendment of the Salaries and Allowances of Deputy Ministers (Himachal Pradesh) Act, 1971.* In the Salaries and Allowances of Deputy Ministers (Himachal Pradesh) Act, 1971.

(a) for the existing section 6-A the following new section 6-A, along with its heading, shall be substituted, namely :—

“6-A. *Free transit by railway or by air* —Each Deputy Minister during the term of his office shall be provided with coupon books which shall entitle him and his spouse or any other person accompanying him to look after and assist him to travel by first class at any time by any railway in India as per current coaching tariff issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Railways (Railway Board); provided the aggregate distance so travelled in any financial year does not exceed twenty thousand kilometres :

Provided that the Deputy Minister and his spouse or any other person accompanying him to look after and assist him may travel by air conditioned railway coach against the coupons to which he is so entitled :

Provided further that if the journey is performed by him by air, he shall be paid an amount equivalent to one first class fare for such journey and if he is accompanied by his spouse or any other person to look after and assist him, he shall be paid an amount equivalent to two first class fares for such journey :

Provided further that the aggregate amount payable either against the coupons or journey performed by air in a financial year does not exceed the amount payable for twenty thousand kilometres by first class railway ticket.

Explanation—For determining the aggregate distance under this section, the distance travelled in any financial year by railway or

air under section 5-A of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Himachal Pradesh) Act, 1971, or under section 10-A of the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's Salaries Act, 1971, or under section 6 of the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Allowances and Pension of Members) Act, 1971 shall be taken into account."

- (b) for the existing words, figure and sign "In case a Deputy Minister does not avail himself of the facility of motor car advance as provided in section 8, he may be paid" occurring in section 8-A, the words "There may be paid to a Deputy Minister" shall be substituted; and
- (c) for the words and sign "three hundred rupees," occurring at the end of the first proviso to sub-section (1) of section 9, the words and sign "four hundred rupees :—" shall be substituted and after the first proviso so amended, the following new second proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

"Provided further that a Deputy Minister may continue to avail himself of the facility of telephone provided to him for a period not exceeding 15 days from the date of his ceasing to be a Deputy Minister."

5. *Amendment of the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Allowances and Pension of Members Act, 1971* : In the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Allowances and Pension of Members) Act, 1971.

- (a) for the word "forty-five" occurring in clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 4, the words "fifty-one" shall be substituted.
- (b) for the existing word "three" occurring in section 4-B, the word "five" shall be substituted ;
- (c) for the existing words, letter, figure and signs "In case a member does not avail himself of the facility of motor car advance as provided in section 4-C, he may be paid" occurring in section 4-D, the words "There may be paid to a member" shall be substituted ;
- (d) in sub-section (2) of section 5—
 - (i) for the word "three" occurring in the first proviso, the word "four" shall be substituted; and

(ii) for the words "one hundred" occurring in the second proviso, the words "one hundred and fifty" shall be substituted, and

(e) for the existing section 6, the following new section 6 along with its heading, shall be substituted, namely :—

"6. Free transit by railway or by air or by State Transport Undertaking.—(1) Every member shall be provided with,—

(a) coupon books which shall entitle him and his spouse or any other person accompanying him to look after and assist him to travel by first class at any time by any railway in India as per current coaching tariff issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Railways (Railway Board); provided the aggregate distance so travelled in any financial year does not exceed twenty thousand kilometres :

Provided that the member and his spouse or any other person accompanying him to look after and assist him may travel by air conditioned railway coach against the coupons to which he is so entitled :

Provided further that if the journey is performed by him by air, he shall be paid an amount equivalent to one first class fare for such journey :

Provided further that he shall not be entitled to perform more than two return journeys by an in any financial year :

Provided further that the aggregate amount payable either against the coupons of journey performed by air in a financial year does not exceed the amount payable for twenty thousand kilometres by first class railway ticket.

*Explanation—*For determining the aggregate distance under this section, the distance travelled in any financial year by railway or air under section 5-A of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Himachal Pradesh) Act, 1971, or under section 10-A of the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's Salaries Act, 1971, or under section 6-A of the Salaries and Allowances of Deputy Ministers (Himachal Pradesh) Act, 1971, shall be taken into account; and

- (b) two free non-transferable passes which shall entitle him and his wife or any other person accompanying him to look after and assist him to travel at any time without payment of fare and passenger tax thereon by any public service vehicle of the Himachal Road Transport Corporation.
- (2) The coupon books and the free passes issued to a member under sub-section (1) shall be valid for the term of his office and on the expiration of such term these shall be surrendered by him to the Secretary of the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly.
- (3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as disentitling a member to any travelling allowance to which he is otherwise entitled under the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder .” ; and
- (f) for the sign“.” occurring at the end of section 6-C the sign“:” shall be substituted and thereafter the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

“Provided that a person who is not entitled to pension under the section either by virtue of the provisions contained in sub-section (3) of Section 6-B or because he has served for a period less than five years, shall be entitled to the aforesaid medical facilities.”

SESSIONAL REVIEW*

LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

STATES

BIHAR VIDHAN SABHA@

The Tenth Session of the Eighth Bihar Vidhan Sabha commenced on 17 June, 1983, and concluded on 29 July, 1983.

No Confidence Motion against the Council of Ministers : On 20 June, 1983, a Motion of No-Confidence against the Council of Ministers was admitted by the Speaker (Shri Radha Nandan Jha). The Vidhan Sabha discussed the Motion on 21 June, 1983. The Motion was lost by 93-174 votes.

Resolution regarding withdrawal of the Press Bill: On 21 July, 1983, the Chief Minister (Dr. Jagannath) moved a Resolution for the withdrawal of the Indian Penal Code (Bihar Amendment) and Criminal Procedure Code (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982—Popularly known as Press Bill—which was unanimously passed by the Vidhan Sabha.

Resolution regarding expulsion of Mr. Harry Barnes U.S. Ambassador to India: On 23 June, 1983, a Member (Shri Bhola Singh) moved a Resolution under Rule 41 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Bihar Vidhan Sabha recommending to the Central Government for immediate expulsion of Mr. Harry Barnes, U.S. Ambassador to India, for his damaging statement on *Khalistan* Movement attacking on the sovereignty, integrity and prestige of India. The Resolution was carried unanimously.

*The resume of the Twelfth Session of Lok Sabha and Hundred and Twenty-Sixth and Hundred and Twenty-Seventh Sessions of Rajya Sabha was published in the September 1983 Issue of the JPI (Volume XXIX, No. 3).

@Contributed by the Bihar Vidhan Sabha Secretariat.

Financial Business: The Vidhan Sabha discussed the General Budget for the year 1983-84 for five days from 20 June to 23 June, and on 27 June, 1983. The Government's reply to the discussion on the Budget was given on the last day. Altogether, 63 Members took part in the discussion.

The voting on Demands for Grants was spread over 13 days. The discussion thereon commenced on 28 June, 1983, and concluded on 21 July, 1983. During the period of discussion only 12 Demands could be moved by the Ministers concerned and voted by the House and 14 Demands were guillotined on 21 July, 1983. Altogether, 214 Members participated in the discussion.

The Bihar Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1983, relating to the Budget for the year 1983-84 was introduced, considered and passed by the House after full discussion and Government's reply thereon on 25 and 26 July, 1983.

Question Hour : During the Session, 5,855 notices of Questions were received and 4,666 Questions were admitted. Out of those admitted, 255 were Short Notice Questions, 3,176 Starred Questions and 1,235 Unstarred Questions.

BIHAR VIDHAN PARISHAD**

The 86th Session of the Bihar Vidhan Parishad commenced on 7 July, 1983, and ended on 1 August, 1983.

Resolution regarding withdrawal of the Press Bill: On 27 July, 1983, the Chief Minister (Dr. Jagannath) moved a resolution for the withdrawal of the Indian Penal Code (Bihar Amendment) and Criminal Procedure Code (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982—popularly known as the Press Bill—which was passed unanimously by the Vidhan Parishad.

Financial Business: On 28 July, 1983, the Bihar Appropriation Bill (No.2) 1983, was moved and was passed by the Vidhan Parishad on the same day.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Kedar Pandey and Satya Narain Sinha, former Union Ministers, Sardar Hukam Singh, former Speaker of Lok Sabha, and Sarvashri Kailash Singh and Nand Kumar Singh, former Members of Bihar Vidhan Parishad and Bihar Vidhan Sabha respectively.

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Third Session of the Fifth Nagaland Legislative Assembly com-

*Contributed by the Bihar Vidhan Parishad Secretariat.

**Contributed by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly secretariat.

menced on 31 August, 1983, and concluded on 2 September, 1983.

Financial Business : On 31 August, 1983, the Minister of Finance and Land Revenue (Shri. T.A. Ngullie) presented the Demands for Supplementary Grants for regularisation of the excess expenditure incurred during the year 1978-79. The discussion and voting on these Demands were held on 1 September, 1983.

On 2 September, 1983, the Minister of Finance and Land Revenue moved the Nagaland Appropriation Bill (No. 3), 1983, which was considered and adopted by the House on the same day.

Obituary References : During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sardar Hukam Singh, former Speaker of Lok Sabha, and Shri Satya Narain Sinha, former Union Minister. The Members observed silence for two minutes as a mark of respect to the departed souls.

SIKKIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Ninth Session (Autumn Session) of the Sikkim Legislative Assembly commenced on 5 September, 1983, and ended on 10 September, 1983.

Resolution regarding reservation of seats in the Assembly for different ethnic groups : During the Session, a Resolution relating to reservation of seats in the Legislative Assembly for different ethnic groups viz. *Bhutia, Lepcha, Nepalese* and *Tsong*, was unanimously adopted by the House.

Financial Business : On 5 September, 1983, the Finance Minister (Shri B.B. Gurung) presented the first Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1983-84 amounting to Rs. 294.09 lakhs which were granted by the House on 7 September, 1983. The Finance Minister also presented the Demands for Grants for the excess expenditure for the year 1978-79 on 6 September, 1983, which were granted by the House on the same day. During the Session, the Assembly also passed the Sikkim Appropriation Bill (No. 9), 1983 and the Sikkim Appropriation Bill (No.10), 1983 respectively.

Question Hour : During the Session, 61 notices of Questions were received and 56 Questions were admitted. Out of these, 47 Questions were taken up for oral answers and written answers were laid on the Table of the House for the rest of the Questions.

*Contributed by the Sikkim Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

Half-an-Hour Discussion : One notice of Half-an-Hour discussion was admitted and discussed during the session.

UTTAR PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA*

The Monsoon Session of the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha commenced on 1 September, 1983, and ended on 12 September, 1983.

Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers : On 2 September, 1983, the Leader of the Opposition (Shri Rajendra Singh) moved the following Motion :

“This House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers”.

The Motion was considered by the Vidhan Sabha and negatived on the same day.

Resolution regarding Mandal Commission Report : On 12 September, 1983, the Vidhan Sabha passed the following Resolution :

“The House welcomes the Mandal Commission report and directs the State Government to take necessary action after considering the report on merit”.

Resolution regarding development of the National Capital Region : On 3 September, 1983, the Minister of Urban Development moved the following Resolution which was adopted by the Vidhan Sabha on the same day :

Since it was agreed in the Chief Ministers meeting held on 24 April, 1982, under the Chairmanship of Central Works and Housing Minister that there was a need for establishing a coordinating machinery for planning, execution and development of the National Capital Region which includes areas of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana at Divisional level and also to have a coordinated policy at central level in regard to use of land and other establishments in order to stop the unplanned development work in the Division;

And since it was decided that for the achievement of the above objective, a statutory coordinating body should be established, in which in addition

*Contributed by the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat (Original in Hindi)

to other members, the Central Works and Housing Minister and the Chief Ministers of the participating States would be included, and which would prepare the plan, and arrange for the funds at Divisional level and would facilitate the implementation of the plan by the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan along with the Union Territory of Delhi : and since this House is of the opinion and considers desirable that the Union Government should enact a legislation for the establishment of the above statutory body for the National Capital Region and matters connected with and related thereto;

And since the subject matter of such a legislation is mainly connected with the items described in the entries No. 13, 17, 18 and 32 of Seventh Schedule of State List (List-2) and entry No. 20 of Concurrent List (List-3), in the Constitution of India;

And since the Parliament, except as provided under Articles 249 and 250 of the Constitution of India, has no power to make such a law in respect of States on the matters as described in the entries Nos. 13, 17, 18 and 32;

And since this House is of the opinion that it is desirable that in order to establish a statutory body for the National Capital Region and for purposes and subjects connected therewith and related thereto, a law should be enacted by the Parliament;

Therefore, in pursuance of Article 252 Part (1) of the Constitution of India, this House hereby resolves that Parliament should enact a legislation for the establishment of the above statutory body for the areas of National Capital Region and all subjects connected therewith and related thereto in State of Uttar Pradesh."

Financial Business : During the Session, the Vidhan Sabha passed two Appropriation Bills, one regarding Supplementary Demands for the year 1983-84 and the other relating to the excess expenditure for the year 1979-80.

Obituary References : During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sardar Hukam Singh, former speaker of Lok Sabha, a sitting Member, and nine ex-Members

UNION TERRITORIES

ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Session of the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly commenced on 19 September, 1983, and concluded on 22 September, 1983.

Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers : On 22 September, 1983, Shri Tumpak moved the following motion :

“That this House expresses its want of confidence, in the Council of Ministers”

The motion was negatived by the House on the same day.

MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The 12th Session of the Third Mizoram Legislative Assembly commenced on 8 September, 1983, and ended on 13 September, 1983.

Resolution regarding the establishment of Circuit Bench of the Gauhati High Court at Aizawl : On 12 September, 1983, the Legislative Assembly adopted the following resolution moved by the Chief Minister Brig. Thenphunga Sailo :

“Whereas the jurisdiction of the Gauhati High Court extends to the Union Territory of Mizoram;

And whereas in view of the distance and lack of proper communication facilities, the people of Mizoram find it difficult to pursue cases in the High Court at Gauhati;

And whereas the salutary effect of cases being decided by the High Court is more or less denied to the people of Mizoram;

And whereas in the public interest of justice it is necessary to bring the High Court nearer to the people of Mizoram;

This House resolves to request the Government of India to take early action for establishing a Circuit Bench of Gauhati High Court at Aizawl.”

Resolution regarding detection and deportation of the unauthorised

*Contributed by the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

**Contributed by the Mizoram Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

foreigners from Mizoram : During the Session, the Assembly passed the Resolution moved by Shri H. Rammawia, in its amended form, as follows :

“This Assembly is of the opinion that for the expeditious and more effective measures, the work of detection and deportation of the unauthorised foreigners from Mizoram be entrusted to Mizoram Police (MAP/MRP) and Mizoram Home Guards in addition to army and BSF.

Also, Mizoram Police Outposts be opened along the International Border at short intervals.

And to speed up the work, foreigners, Tribunal be constituted in each district in Mizoram with immediate effect.

In view of the heavy load of administration shouldered by the Deputy Commissioners, the tribunal be headed by the Additional Deputy Commissioner or Additional District Magistrate”.

Financial Business : During the Session, the Assembly passed the Mizoram Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1983.

Question Hour : During the Session, 75 notices of Starred Questions were received. Out of these 64 Questions were admitted and 59 replied.

Obituary References : During the Session, the Chief Minister (Brig. Thenphunga Sailo) made obituary references on the demise of Shri Kedar Pandey former Union Minister. The Members stood in silence for one minute as a mark of respect to the departed soul.

BOOK REVIEW

**INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT AND THOUGHT: NEHRU AND THE
POLITICS OF 'RIGHT' VERSUS 'LEFT' ←(1930-47). BY
R.C. GUPTA. PUBLISHED BY STERLING PUBLISHERS PVT.
LTD., NEW DELHI, 1983, 404 PAGES.**

In 1985, the Indian National Congress, the largest and the oldest democratic party of the world will be completing one hundred years of its existence. This party during India's freedom struggle was in the vanguard of fight against the most powerful Imperialist power of the world. This was the party which called for sacrifice in the cause of India, and the people with the noblest souls and the sharpest intellects responded to this call. This unique political party under the leadership of Gandhi and Nehru fought the mightiest of colonial powers by rousing millions of Indians, instilling in them the self-confidence that they could defeat violence by non-violence and malice by love.

These noble minds who gathered under the banner of Congress looked beyond India. They looked upon the Indian struggle as a part of the human struggle against colonialism in the whole world. They considered political freedom as a step towards economic freedom.

Indian National Congress under the guidance of Mahatama Gandhi and Pandit Nehru, had formulated during the freedom struggle the political structure, the economic path and international policy of Free India. India thus emerged after Independence with a clear broad framework of policies to be pursued and has, therefore, a continuity in its political, economic and international policies.

The book is very timely as it has come out near the centenary of the Indian National Congress. Prof. R.C. Gupta has done well to emphasize the thought process during the freedom struggle and to choose the last phase of

the Indian struggle which has been termed the Gandhi Era *i.e.* the period from Nagpur Congress, 1920 to Independence in 1947. In this phase *viz.* the Gandhi Era, he has started from 1930 *i.e.* the period following the Lahore Congress under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. The period after the call for complete independence was the period where the whole Indian Freedom struggle was dominated by the two great personalities of the Twentieth Century in India, Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru. The two were apparently different in their approaches; Mahatma Gandhi with his spiritual approach and Nehru with his scientific thought. The two, however converged in the end, due to their steadfast commitment to truth, faith in the future of India and unbounded love for humanity.

Prof. Gupta has analytically examined the thought process behind the Indian Freedom movement mainly as a result of interaction of these two great minds on the events in India and their resultant guidance for the path to be followed by the struggle.

Prof. Gupta has summarised the earlier development of Nehru's political thought in the first two chapters of the book. The first chapter covers the period upto 1920 and the second chapter covers the first decade *i.e.*, 1920 to 1930 of the Gandhi Era. In the next four chapters he has shown how Nehru, while initially reacting differently to the Government of India Act 1935, ultimately yielded to the Mahatma's views. Similarly he has shown how Nehru ultimately yielded to Gandhi's views on the issue of non-cooperation with the British Government during the Second world war. While one may not totally agree with Prof. Gupta's analysis, his views deserve full attention. In the next two chapters Prof. Gupta has explained the differences of Nehru and Patel with Mahatma Gandhi on the issue of partition.

Pandit Nehru was a practical idealist. He realised and respected Mahatma Gandhi's capacity to judge the Pulse of the people and his capacity to take up issues for struggle which, though simple, proved very effective in strengthening the movement. He was also a democrat to the core of his heart. He never tried to impose his views unnecessarily and yielded when he found that Indian people were more likely to follow a particular line prescribed by Mahatma Gandhi at a particular moment.

Prof. Gupta has compared Gandhi and Nehru in the ninth chapter and he has tried to define Nehruism in the tenth chapter.

Prof. Gupta has rightly emphasised and explained how Nehru, through his Presidential addresses, the Karachi Resolution of 1931 and election manifestoes of 1936 and 1946 took the Indian National Congress to the path of

democratic socialism. Vinoba Bhave has said that one of the greatest contributions of Nehru was to popularise the word 'democratic socialism' and give it a definite connotation. One may not agree with Prof Gupta when he talks of Nehru and the politics of 'Right' versus 'Left'. Both the words 'Right' and 'Left' are vague terms, and it is not possible to fit in Nehru's 'democratic socialism' in any definition by any of the western thinkers. Nehru's democratic socialism is a synthesis of western liberal concept of democracy with emphasis on human liberties, the Marxist fight against exploitation in its various manifestations and the Indian or Gandhian emphasis on purity of means for pure ends.

While one may not agree with some of the conclusions of prof, Gupta, his analysis of events deserves full attention, as being the result of the study of most of the literature available on the subject at the time by a competent, trained and sharp intellect. His approach to the subject is very sympathetic, He is an admirer of Nehru as he says in his preface: "A simple epitaph for such a great man would be: 'He mastered history; he wrote history; and he made history'". Similarly in his conclusion he says; "He was more than a great man, he was a nation in himself".

The book has nine very useful Appendices and a very good Bibliography. Prof. Johari's Introduction is also very useful as a curtain raiser, One would have liked a more thorough Index for such a useful book.

The book is well-written and absorbing. It should prove useful to both scholars as well as other readers interested in the study of India, its freedom struggle.

—Dr. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA, M.P.

RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE TWELFTH SESSION OF THE SEVENTH LOK SABHA

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	25 July to 26 August, 1983
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	23
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	196 hours and 5 minutes
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	... 2
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	... 23
(ii) Introduced	... 12
(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	... Nil
(ix) Discussed	... 19
(x) Passed	... 18
(xi) Withdrawn	... 1
(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	... Nil
(xvii) Pending at the end of the Session	... 20
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS :	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	... 300
(ii) Introduced	... 25
(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	...	323
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSION HELD UNDER RULE 193 (MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE)		
(i)	Notices received	...	346
(ii)	Admitted	...	4
(iii)	Discussion held	...	6
			(2 Calling Attention converted into Discussion)
8.	NUMBER OF STATEMENT MADE UNDER RULE 197 (CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE)		
	STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	...	15
9.	MOTION OF NO CONFIDENCE IN COUNCILS OF MINISTERS		
(i)	Notices Received	...	Nil
(ii)	Admitted and Discussed	...	Nil
(iii)	Barred	...	Nil
10.	HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	...	8
11.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS		
(i)	Notices received	...	7
(ii)	Admitted	...	2
(iii)	Moved	...	2
(iv)	Adopted	...	Nil
(v)	Negatived	...	2
(vi)	Withdrawn	...	Nil

12. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS :		
(i) Notices received	...	1
(ii) Admitted	...	1
(iii) Moved	...	Nil
(iv) Adopted	...	Nil
13. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS :		
(i) Received	...	5
(ii) Admitted	...	5
(iii) Discussed	...	2
(iv) Withdrawn	...	Nil
(v) Negatived	...	1
(vi) Adopted	...	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	...	1
(viii) Discussions postponed	...	Nil
14. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS :		
(i) Notice received	...	2
(ii) Admitted	...	2
(iii) Discussed	...	—
(iv) Adopted	...	—
15. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS :		
(i) Notices received	...	862
(ii) Admitted	...	243
(iii) Moved	...	1
(iv) Discussed	...	1
(v) Adopted	...	Nil
(vi) Negatived	...	1
(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 SEESION	...	Nil

18.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	... 19, 874
19.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	... 1733 on 24-8-83
20.	NUMBER OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS :	
	(i) Brought before the House	... 1
	(ii) Admitted and discussed	... 1
	(iii) Barred in view of Adjournment motion admitted on the subject	... 41
	(iv) Consent withheld by Speaker outside the House	... 316
	(v) Consent given by Speaker but leave not granted by House.	... Nil
21.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED :	
	(i) Starred	... 473
	(ii) Unstarred (including Starred Questions converted as Unstarred Questions)	... 5375
	(iii) Short-Notice Questions	... 1

22. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES :

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period 1 July to 30 September, 1983.	No. of Reports presented to the House during the Session
1	2	3	4
	(i) Business Advisory Committee	5	5
	(ii) Committee on Absence of Members	1	1
	(iii) Committee on Public Undertakings	20	1
	(iv) Committee on Papers laid on the Table	3	1
	(v) Committee on Petitions	7	1
	(vi) Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	5	5

1	2	3	4
(vii)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	8	...
(viii)	Committee of Privileges	3	1
(ix)	Committee on Government Assurances	3	1
(x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	6	1
(xi)	Estimates Committee	24	...
(xii)	General Purposes Committee	1	...
(xiii)	House Committee	2	...
(xiv)	Ad-hoc Sub-Committee of House Committee	...	...
(xv)	Public Accounts Committee	20	9
(xvi)	Railway Convention Committee	3	1
(xvii)	Rules Committee	1	...
JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEES			
(i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	6*	1
(ii)	Joint Committee on Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 1980	...	...
(iii)	Joint Committee of the House to examine the question of working of Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	...	...
(iv)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	3	...
(v)	Joint Committee on the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1981	11	...
(vi)	Joint Committee of Chairman, House Committees of both the Houses of Parliament	2	...

*includes two sittings of Sub-Committee of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

23.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE	...	3
24.	PETITIONS PRESENTED	...	2
25.	NUMBER OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN WITH DATE		

No. of Members sworn:

Dates on which sworn

25.7.83

APPENDIX II

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

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION		25 July to
		26 August, 1983
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD		23
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS		157 hours and 11 minutes (excluding lunch break)
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	...	Nil
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS		
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	...	10
(ii) Introduced	...	3
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	...	14
(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	...	Nil
(v) Referred to Select Committee by Rajya Sabha	...	Nil
(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by Rajya Sabha	...	Nil
(vii) Reported by Select Committee	...	Nil
(viii) Reported by Joint Committee	...	1
(ix) Discussed	...	17
(x) Passed	...	12
(xi) Withdrawn	...	1
(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	...	10
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS		
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	...	73
(ii) Introduced	...	6
(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	...	2
(vii) Withdrawn	...	Nil
(viii) Passed	...	Nil
(ix) Negatived	...	Nil
(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	...	Nil
(xi) Part-discussed	...	1
(xii) Discussion postponed	...	1
(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	...	Nil
(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	...	Nil
(xv) Pending at the end of the Session	...	81
(xvi) Lapsed	...	3
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176		
(MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE)		
(i) Notices received	...	11
(ii) Admitted	...	2
(iii) Discussion held	...	2
8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 180		
(CALLING-ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE)		
STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	...	18
9. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	...	5
10. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS		
(i) Notices received	...	2
(ii) Admitted	...	2
(iii) Moved	...	2
(iv) Adopted	...	Nil
(v) Negatived	...	2
(vi) Withdrawn	...	Nil
11. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS		
(i) Notices received	...	Nil
(ii) Admitted	...	Nil
(iii) Moved	...	Nil
(iv) Adopted	...	Nil
12. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS		
(i) Received	...	10
(ii) Admitted	...	10

(iii) Discussed	...	3
(iv) Withdrawn	...	2
(v) Negatived	...	Nil
(vi) Adopted	...	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	...	1
(viii) Discussion postponed	...	Nil

13. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS

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

14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS

(i) Received	...	240
(ii) Admitted	...	240
(iii) Moved	...	Nil
(iv) Adopted	...	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	...	Nil
(vi) Negatived	...	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	...	Nil

**15. MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF
STATUTORY RULE**

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

**16. NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES
CREATED, IF ANY, DURING THE SESSION**

... Nil

17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED

... 3,433

18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS

... 4,360

**19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED
ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON
WHICH ISSUED**

... 355 on
25-8-83

20.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH VISITED	...	643 on 25-8-83
21.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED		
	(i) Starred	...	452
	(ii) Unstarred	...	3,346
	(iii) Short-Notice Questions	...	Nil
22.	DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	...	Nil
23.	WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES		

Name of Committee	No of meetings held during the period 1 July to 30 September, 1983	No. of Reports presented to the House during the Session
(i) Public Accounts Committee	*	*
(ii) Committee on Public Undertakings	*	*
(iii) Business Advisory Committee	4	...
(iv) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	11	1
(v) Committee on Petitions	10	...
(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	13	...
(xi) Joint Committee on the Indian Veterinary Council Bill, 1981.	1	...

*See *Supra* Appendix 1, Col. 22.

(xii)	Joint Committee of the House on the Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1978	2	1	
(xiii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House	11	1	
(xiv)	Joint Committee on Mental Health Bill, 1981	1	...	
24.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF		...	5

ABSENCE

25.	PETITIONS PRESENTED		...	1
26.	NAME OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN WITH DATES			

S. No.	Name of Members sworn	Date on which sworn
1.	Shri Dharanidhar Basumatari	25-7-84
2.	Shri Baharul Islam	-do-
3.	Shri Aladi Aruna <i>Alias</i> V. Arunachalam	-do-
4.	Shri M. Kadharsha	-do-
5.	Shri Murasoli Maran	-do-
6.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	-do-
7.	Shri G.K. Moopnar	26-7-83
8.	Shri Era Sambasivam	-do-
9.	Shri G. Varadaraj	-do-

27. OBITUARY REFERENCES

S. No.	Name	Sitting Member/ Ex-Member
1.	Sardar Hukam Singh	Former Speaker, Lok Sabha
2.	Shri Sikander Ali Wajd	Ex-Member
3.	Shri M.R. Venkataraman	-do-
4.	Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh	-do-
5.	Shri Lakshamana Mahapatro	-do-

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER, 1983

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills	Private Bills	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Short Notice Questions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
States							
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam L.A.	2-9-83 to 23-9-83	14	10(8)	...	678(610)	40(39)	33(12)
Bihar L.C.	7-7-83 to 1-8-83	14	2(8)	...	735(753) (a)	11 (b)	344(117)
Bihar L.A.	17-6-83 to 29-7-83	25	8(7)	...	5855(3176) (c)	(1235)	(255)
Gujarat L.A.	5-9-83 to 23-9-83	15	8(7)	10	1821(1013) (d)	(112(98) (e)	74(16)
Haryana L.A.	12-9-83 to 16-9-83	5	7(7)	...	209 (148)	38(25)	...
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	18-8-83 to 24-8-83	5	10(9)	...	493 (301)	108(219) (f)	9(3)
Jammu and Kashmir L.C.	7-7-83 to 5-8-83	15	...	...	247 (179)	22 (19)	...
Jammu and Kashmir L.A.	7-7-83 to 4-8-83	18	6 (6)	2	546 (477)	195 (169)	4(2)
Karnataka L.C.	11-8-83 to 27-9-83	33	3 (5)	...	900 (518)	186 (183)	8(7)
Karnataka L.A.	11-8-83 to 26-9-83	32	15 (9)	...	961 (820)	600 (520)	58(20)

Union Territories

Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	19-9-83 to 22-9-83	4	...	...	207 (174)	28 (28)	1 (1)
Delhi Metropolitan Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goa, Daman and Diu L.A	11-7-83 to 28-7-83	13	1(1)	1	494 (367)	78 (63) (n)	1 (1)
Mizoram L.A.	8-9-83 to 13-9-83	4	2(2)	...	75 (64)	17 (17)	...
Pondicherry L.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes : (i) Figures in Cols. 4 and 5 indicate the number respectively 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) The figure 753 includes 18 Notices received as Short Notice Questions.
- (b) The figure 11 includes the Notices received as Starred Questions and Short Notice Questions.
- (c) The figure 5855 includes Notices received as starred Questions, Unstarred Questions and Short Notice Questions.
- (d) The figure 1013 includes 1 Notice received as Short Notice Question.
- (e) The figure 98 includes 67 Notices received as Starred Questions.
- (f) The figure 219 includes Notices received as Starred Questions.
- (g) The figure 2524 includes Notices received as Starred and Unstarred Questions.
- (h) The figure 175 includes Notices received in the last Session.

- (i) The figure 450 includes Notices received in the last Session.
- (j) The figure 373 includes 1 Notice received as Starred Questions.
- (k) The figure 56 includes 42 Notices received as Starred Questions.
- (l) The figure 258 includes 88 Notices received as Short Notice Questions.
- (m) The figure 1212 includes 485 Notices received as Starred Questions and 92 Notices received as Short Notice Questions.
- (n) The figure 63 includes Notices received as Starred Questions.

APPENDIX—III (Contd.)

COMMITTEES AT WORK/NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Business Advisory Committee
Committee on Govt. Assurances	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committee on Petitions
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions
Committee on Privileges
Committee on Public Undertakings
Committee on Subordinate Legislation
Committee on the Welfare of SC and ST
Estimates Committee
General Purposes Committee
House/Accommodation Committee
Library Committee
Public Accounts Committee
Rules Committee
Joint/Select Committee
Other Committees
States																
Andhra Pradesh L.C.
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	...	7	...	...	...	...	13(a)	10	...	...	...	1	15	...	9 (b)	9(c)
Assam L.A.	5(1)	1	...	...	...	3(1)	1	4	5	...	1	2	6	...	...	3(d)
Bihar L.C.	9(9)	22	21	2(2)	3(2)	...	18	...	...	13	23	21	...	...	...	...
Bihar L.A.	4(4)	53(4)	68(5)	...	3	14(9)	19(1)	23	72(7)	...	...	28	35(7)	35	...	57(e)

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gujarat L.A.*	4(3)	13	1	3(3)	4(2)	13(3)	2	5(5)	(f)8	...	2(2)	...	8(1)	...	...	17(4)(g)
Haryana L.A.	1(1)	12	2	...	5(3)	26	10	9	15(1)	...	4	6	27(1)	...	...	...
Himachal Pradesh L.A.*	4(2)	14	4	...	5	15(2)	11	13	10	...	4	3	23(12)	4(1)	...	4(h)
Jammu and Kashmir L.C.	3(3)	2	...	...	...	...	3(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jammu and Kashmir L.A.	1(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnataka L.C.*	9	6	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30(i) 6(j)
Karnataka L.A.*	4	6	2	3	...	6	2	15(1)	7	...	6	...	8(2)	...	...	30(y) 4(k)
Kerala L.A.	1(1)	5	7	3(3)	1	11(8)	5(1)	8(1)	8(2)	...	4	5	1(2)	...	...	64(14)
																(l)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	3(1)	1	3	1(1)	2	8	3	1	3	...	4	...	11	1(m)	7(n)	...
Maharashtra L.C.	5(3)	14(2)	1(1)	4(4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharashtra L.A.	11(6)	9(2)	1(1)	7(7)	...	18	11(1)	56(2)	43(9)	...	1	...	...	...	...	57(2)
																(p)
Manipur L.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meghalaya L.A.	...	3	...	...	...	6	4	3	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
Nagaland L.A.	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1(1)	...	...	...	9(1)	...	...	...
Orissa L.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab L.A.*	2(2)	31	7	...	17	31(1)	12	22	27(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan L.A.	2(2)	24	22(2)	...	23	26	39	58((r)	67(s)	...	33	29	36(1)	29	...	...
Sikkim L.A.	...	3(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...

- (d) **E.R.C. (Ad hoc Committee)—3 sittings.**
- (e) **Committee on Members' Facilities—3 sittings and Question and Calling Attention Committee—54 sittings.**
- (f) **Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes—1 sitting and Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—4(5).**
- (g) **Committee to inquire into the incidents of Police Firing and Atrocities by Police at Vijayanagar in Sabar-kantha District on 8-2-83—3(1); Panchayati Raj Committee—9(3) and Committee on the Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes, Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes—5 sittings.**
- (h) **Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House—4 sittings.**
- (i) **Joint Select Committee on the Karnataka Education Bill, 1983—13 sittings and Joint Select Committee on the Karnataka Zila Parishads, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats Bill, 1983—17 sittings.**
- (j) **Joint Select Committee on the Karnataka Zila Parishads, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats Bill, 1983—17 sittings and Joint Select Committee on the Karnataka Education Bill, 1983—13 sittings.**
- (k) **Committee on Backward Classes—4 sittings.**
- (l) **Subject Committee Nos. 1 to 10, in all, held 64 sittings and presented 14 reports.**
- (m) **Sub-Committee of Rules Committee—1 sitting.**
- (n) **Select Committee on Luknyas Vidheyak, 1983—7 sittings.**
- (o) **Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes—25 sittings; Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—15(2) and Committee on the Welfare of Vimukta Jaties and Nomadic Tribes—16.**
- (p) **Committee on Leave of Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House (Assembly)—1(1); Committee on Leave of Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House (Council)—2(1); Catering Committee—8 sittings; Panchayati Raj Committee—30 sittings and Employment Guarantee Scheme—16 sittings.**
- (q) **Committee on Papers Laid/To be Laid on the Table of the House—21 sittings.**
- (r) **Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes—28 sittings and Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—30 sittings.**
- (s) **Estimates Committee (A)—36 sittings and Estimates Committee (B)—31 sittings.**

- (t) Committee on Delegated Legislation—1(1).
- (u) Select Committee on Police (U.P. Amendment) Bill, 1982—(1) Select Committee on U.P. Goondas Control (amendment) Bill, 1982—(1) and Select Committee on U.P., Krishi Evam Prodyogik Vishwa-vidyalaya (Amendment) Bill, 1981—2 sittings.
- (v) Compilation of Rulings Committee—28 sittings; Financial and Administrative Committee—34 sittings; Parliamentary Studies Committee—19 sittings; Shramik Basti Committee—9 sittings and Parliamentary and Social Goodwill Committee—9 sittings.
- (w) Committee on Parliamentary Research, Reference and Studies—3 sittings.
- (x) Select Committee on School Education Bill—7 sittings; Select Committee on Goa, Daman and Diu Mund-kars (Protection from Eviction) (Amendment) Bill—1 sitting and Select Committee on Preservation of Trees Bill—1(1).
- (y) Five *Ad hoc* Committees—8 sittings.

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, 1983.

S. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1.	The Cantonments (Amendment) Bill, 1983	20-8-83
2.	The Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill, 1983	20-8-83
3.	The Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1983	26-8-83
4.	The Administrators-General (Amendment) Bill, 1983	26-8-83
5.	The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1983	26-8-83
6.	The Delegated Legislation Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1983	30-8-83
7.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1983	30-8-83
8.	The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1983	30-8-83
9.	The Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 1983	31-8-83
10.	The Hindu Widows' Re-marriage (Repeal) Bill, 1983	31-8-83
11.	The Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1983	2-9-83
12.	The Societies Registration (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1983	2-9-83
13.	The Jute Manufactures Development Council Bill, 1983	7-9-83
14.	The Jute Manufactures Cess Bill, 1983	7-9-83
15.	The National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Bill, 1983	8-9-83
16.	The Vegetable Oils Cess Bill, 1983	7-9-83
17.	The Emigration Bill, 1983	10-9-83

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1

JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER, 1983

STATES

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Assam Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 1983.
- *2. The Assam Tribal Development Authority Bill, 1983.
- *3. The Gauhati Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- *4. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Assam Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- *5. The Maternity Benefit (Assam Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- *6. The Assam Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- *7. The Assam Panchayati Raj (Eighth Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- *8. The Motor Vehicles (Assam Amendment) Bill, 1983.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Civil Procedure Code (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1983.
2. The Bihar Armed Police Bill, 1983.
3. The Bihar Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1983.
4. Jharia Water Supply (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
5. The Bihar Mines Settlement (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
6. The Bihar Advocates Welfare Fund Bill, 1983.
7. The Bihar Municipality (Amendment) Bill, 1980.
8. The Specified Corrupt Practices Eradication Bill, 1983.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Bihar Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1983.
2. The Bihar Mines Settlement (Amendment) Bill, 1983
3. Jharia Water Supply (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
4. The Bihar Advocates Welfare Fund Bill, 1983.
5. The Specified corrupt practices Eradication Bill, 1983.
6. The Civil Procedure Code (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1983.
7. The Bihar Armed Police Bill, 1983.

*Awaiting assent.

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Gujarat Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
2. The Gujarat Contingency Fund (Temporary Increase) Bill, 1983.
- *3. The Indian Forest (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- *4. The Gujarat Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- *5. The Bombay Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- *6. The Bombay Electricity Duty (Gujarat Amendment), Bill, 1983.
- *7. The Gujarat (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1983.

HARYANA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- *1. The Punjab Panchayat Samitis (Haryana Second Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- *2. The Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- *3. The Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- *4. The Haryana Public Premises and Lands (Eviction and Rent Recovery) (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- *5. The Haryana Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1983.
- *6. The Haryana Rural Development Fund Bill, 1983.
- *7. The Haryana Apartment Ownership Bill, 1983.

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- *1. The Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
2. The Himachal Pradesh Entertainment Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- *3. The Himachal Pradesh Minerals (Vesting of Rights) Bill, 1983.
4. The Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
5. The Himachal Pradesh Lokayukta Bill, 1983.
6. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 1983.
7. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No. 8) Bill 1983.
8. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No. 9) Bill, 1983.
9. The Himachal Pradesh Legislators (Modifications of Allowances and other Amenities) Bill, 1983.

*Awaiting assent.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1983.
2. The Jammu and Kashmir Entertainment Tax (Cinematograph Shows) (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
3. The Jammu and Kashmir Hotel (Amenities and Service) Tariff Taxation (Repeal) Bill, 1983.
4. The Jammu and Kashmir Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
5. The Jammu and Kashmir Sheep and Sheep Products Developments Board (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
6. Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences (Grant of Degrees) Bill, 1983.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences (Grant of Degrees) Bill, 1983.
2. The Jammu and Kashmir Entertainment Tax (Cinematograph Shows) (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
3. The Jammu and Kashmir Hotel (Amenities and Services) Tariff Taxation (Repeal) Bill, 1983.
4. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1983.
5. The Jammu and Kashmir Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
6. The Jammu and Kashmir Sheep and Sheep Products Development Board (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
2. The Karnataka Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
3. The Karnataka Legal Aid Board (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
4. The Karnataka Khadi and Village Industries (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
5. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1983.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. **The Karnataka Khadi and Village Industries (Amendment) Bill, 1983.**
2. **The Karnataka Legal Aid Board (Amendment) Bill, 1983.**
3. **The Karnataka Educational Institutions (Prohibition of Capitation Fees) Bill, 1983.**
4. **The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1983.**
5. **The Zila Parishads, Mandal, Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats Bill, 1983.**
6. **The Karnataka Education Bill, 1983.**
7. **The Karnataka State Servants (Determination of Age) (Amendment) Bill, 1983.**
8. **The Advocates Welfare Fund Bill, 1983.**
9. **The Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1983.**
10. **The Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1983.**
11. **The Karnataka Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1983.**
12. **The Karnataka Entertainments (Second Amendment) Bill, 1983.**
13. **The Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments (Amendment) Bill, 1983.**
14. **The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale thereon (Second Amendment) Bill, 1983.**
15. **The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1983.**

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. **The Kerala Apartment Ownership Bill, 1983.**
2. **The Kerala Finance Bill, 1983.**
3. **The Kerala Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1983.**
4. **The Kerala Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1983.**
5. **The Kerala Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1983.**
6. **The Kerala Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1983.**
7. **The Kerala Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1983.**

8. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1983.
9. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 1983.
10. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 8) Bill, 1983.
11. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 9) Bill, 1983.
12. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 10) Bill, 1983.

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Madhya Pradesh Appropriation Vidheyak, 1983.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Bombay Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- *2. The Lepers (Maharashtra Repeal) Bill, 1983.
- *3. The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amalgamation of Bombay and Konkan Divisions) Bill, 1983.
- *4. The Bombay Public Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
5. The Maharashtra Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
6. The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
7. The Bombay Metropolitan Region Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
8. The Maharashtra Specified Co-operative Societies (Postponement of Elections due to Drought Conditions in the State) Bill, 1983.
9. The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation, the City of Nagpur Corporation the Maharashtra Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- *10. The Maharashtra Public Services (Subordinate) Selection Boards (Repeal) Bill, 1983.
- *11. The Amravati University Bill, 1983.
- *12. The Maharashtra University (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- *13. The Dissolution of Osmanabad and Parbhani Zilla Parishads and Temporary Postponement of Elections (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- *14. The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1983.
- *15. The Maharashtra Housing and Area Development (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

*Awaiting assent.

- *16. The Bombay Metropolitan Region Specified Commodities Markets (Regulation of Location) Bill, 1983.
- *17. The Maharashtra Agricultural Universities (Krishi Vidyapeeths) Bill, 1983.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Maharashtra Forest Development (Tax on Sales of Forest Produce by Government or Forest Development Corporation) (Continuance) Bill, 1983.
2. The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 1983.
- *3. The Maharashtra Agricultural Universities (Krishi Vidyapeeths) Bill, 1983.
- *4. The Bombay Metropolitan Region Specified Commodities Markets (Regulation of Location) Bill, 1983.
- *5. The Bombay Public Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
6. The Maharashtra Specified Cooperative Societies (Postponement of Elections due to Drought Conditions in the State) Bill, 1983.
7. The Maharashtra Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
8. The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
9. The Bombay Metropolitan Region Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
10. The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations the City of Nagpur Corporation and the Maharashtra Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- *11. The Maharashtra Public Services (Subordinate) Selection Boards (Repeal) Bill, 1983.
- *12. The Amravati University Bill, 1983.
- *13. The Maharashtra University (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- *14. The Dissolution of Osmanabad and Parbhani Zila Parishads and Temporary Postponement of Elections (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

*Awaiting assent.

- *15. The Maharashtra Housing and Area Development (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- *16. The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1983.
- 17. The Bombay Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- *18. The Lepers (Maharashtra Repeal) Bill, 1983.
- *19. The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amalgamation of Bombay and Konkan Divisions) Bill, 1983.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- 1. The East Punjab War Awards (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- 2. The Punjab Backward Classes Land Development and Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- 3. The Punjab Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- 4. The Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- 5. The Punjab Town Improvement (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- 6. The Punjab Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1983.
- *7. The Punjab Public Moneys (Recovery of Dues) Bill, 1983.
- 8. The Punjab Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- *9. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Punjab (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- *10. The Punjab Legislative Assembly (Allowances of Members) Amendment Bill, 1983.
- 11. The East Punjab Ministers' Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- 12. The Punjab Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1983.

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- 1. The Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Amendment) Bill,, 1983.
- 2. The Rajasthan Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- 3. The Rajasthan Colonisation (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- 4. The Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medicine (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
- 5. The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Rajasthan Amendment) Bill, 1983.

*Awaiting assent.

6. **The Rajasthan Imposition of Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 1983.**
7. **The Rajasthan Pass Book (Agriculture Holdings) Bill, 1983.**

SIKKIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. **The Sikkim Public Works (Liability of Government and Contractor) Bill No. 8 of 1983.**
2. **The Sikkim Appropriation Bill No. 9 of 1983.**
3. **The Sikkim Appropriation Bill No. 10 of 1983.**

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. **The Tripura Appropriation Bill, 1983.**
2. **The Code of Criminal Procedure (Tripura Amendment) Bill, 1983.**
3. **The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Tripura) (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1983.**
- *4. **The Bengal Municipal (Tripura Amendment) Bill, 1983.**

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. **Sanjay Gandhi Snatkottar Aayurvigyan Sansthan Vidheyak, 1983.**
2. **Uttar Pradesh Viniyog (1979-80) Ke Badhti Vyay Ka Viniyaman) Vidhayak, 1983.**
3. **Uttar Pradesh Viniyog (1983-84 Ka Anupurak) Vidheyak, 1983.**
4. **Uttar Pradesh Nagar Swayat Shasan Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1983.**
5. **Uttar Pradesh Shri Kashi Vishwanath Mandir Vidheyak, 1983.**
6. **Uttar Pradesh Kesari (Pratishedh) Vidheyak, 1983.**
7. **Uttar Pradesh Bikri-Kar (Sanshodhan Aur Vaidhikaran) Vidheyak, 1983.**
8. **Uttar Pradesh Dacoity Prabhavit Kshetra Vidheyak, 1983.**
9. **Uttar Pradesh Bikri-Kar (Dwitiya Sanshodhan Aur Vaidhikaran) Vidheyak, 1983.**
10. **Uttar Pradesh Aabkari (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1983.**
11. **Uttar Pradesh Gramin Aavaas Parishad Vidheyak, 1982.**
12. **Police (Uttar Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1982.**

*Awaiting assent.

13. Uttar Pradesh Sahkari Samiti (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1983.
14. Uttar Pradesh Homoeopathic Medicine (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1983.
15. Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti (Alpkalik Vyavastha) (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1983.
16. Uttar Pradesh Cold Storage Viniyaman (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1983.
17. Uttar Pradesh Audhyogik Jhagra (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1983.
18. Uttar Pradesh Nagar Swayat Shasan Vidhi (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1983.
19. Uttar Pradesh Shahri Bhawan (Kiraye Par Dene, Kiraye Tatha Bedakhli Ka Viniyaman) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1983.
20. Uttar Pradesh Goonda Niyantaran (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1982.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Uttar Pradesh Bikri-kar (Sanshodhan Aur Vaidhikaran) Vidheyak, 1983.
2. Sanjay Gandhi Snatkottar Aayurvedigyan Sansthan Vidheyak, 1983.
3. Uttar Pradesh Shri Kashi Vishwanath Mandir Vidheyak, 1983.
4. Uttar Pradesh Aabkari (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1983.
5. Uttar Pradesh Bikri-kar (Dwitiya Sanshodhan Aur Vaidhikaran) Vidheyak, 1983.
6. Uttar Pradesh Nagar Swayat Shasan Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1983.
7. Uttar Pradesh Gramin Aavaas Parishad Vidheyak, 1982.
8. Uttar Pradesh Sahkari Samiti (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1983.
9. Uttar Pradesh Cold Storage Viniyaman (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1983.
10. Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti (Alpkalik Vyavastha) (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1983.
11. Uttar Pradesh Viniyog (1983-84 Ka Anupurak) Vidheyak, 1983.
12. Uttar Pradesh Viniyog (1979-80 Ke Badhti Vyay Ka Viniyaman) Vidheyak, 1983.
13. Uttar Pradesh Dacoity Prabhavit Kshetra Vidheyak, 1983.

14. Uttar Pradesh Kesari (Pratishedh) Vidheyak, 1983.
15. Uttar Pradesh Audhyogik Jhagra (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1983.
16. Uttar Pradesh Homoeopathic Medicine (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1983.
17. Uttar Pradesh Atyavashak Sevaon ka Anurakshan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1983.
18. Uttar Pradesh Nagar Swayat Shasan Vidhi (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1983.
19. Uttar Pradesh Nagar Yojana Aur Vikas (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1983.
20. Dand Prakirya Sanhita (Uttar Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak 1982.

UNION TERRITORIES

GOA, DAMAN AND Diu LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Goa, Daman and Diu Appropriation Bill, 1983.

MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Mizo District (Administration of Town Committees) (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

APPENDIX VI
ORDINANCES ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD
1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER, 1983

S. No.	Subject	Date of promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of cessation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT					
NIL					
STATE GOVERNMENTS					
ANDHRA PRADESH					
1.	The Andhra Pradesh Public Employment (Regulation of Conditions of Service) Ordinance, 1983.	10-4-83	—	—	—
2.	Sri Padmavathi Mahilaviswana Vidyalayam Ordinance, 1983.	25-4-83	—	—	—
3.	The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zila Parishads (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	7-5-83	—	—	—
4.	The Andhra Pradesh Urban Areas Development (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	9-6-83	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	The Andhra Pradesh Horse Race (Abolition of Turf Agencies) Ordinance, 1983.	29-6-83	—	—	—
6.	The Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles' Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	30-6-83	—	—	—
ASSAM					
1.	The Assam Tribal Development Authority Ordinance, 1983.	5-7-83	2-9-83	—	—
2.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Assam Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	7-7-83	—do—	—	—
3.	The Gauhati Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	1-8-83	—do—	—	—
BIHAR					
1.	The Bihar Mines Settlement (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	31-3-83	—	—	—
2.	The Bihar Municipality (Amendment) (Second) Ordinance, 1983.	13-4-83	—	—	—
3.	The Specified Corrupt Practices Eradication (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	—do—	—	—	—
4.	The Bihar Advocates Welfare Fund Ordinance, 1983.	—do—	—	—	—
5.	The Bihar Intermediate Education Board (Second) Ordinance, 1983.	—do—	—	—	—
6.	The Bihar Forest Produce (Regulation of Business) (Second) Ordinance, 1983.	20-4-83	—	—	—

7. The Bihar Bricks Supply (Control) (Second) Ordinance, 1983.	--do--	--	--	--
8. Shrimati Radhika Sinha Institute and Sachidanand Sinha Library Take over and Management Ordinance, 1983.	21-5-83	--	--	--
9. Jharia Water Supply (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	27-5-83	--	--	--
10. The Bihar Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	14-6-83	--	--	--
GUJARAT				
1. The Gujarat Contingency Fund (Temporary Increase) Ordinance, 1983.	30-4-83	5-9-83	26-7-83	--
2. The Indian Forest (Gujarat Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	23-5-83	--do--	--	Replaced by legislation
3. The Bombay Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) (Gujarat Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	15-6-83	--do--	--	--do--
4. The Gujarat Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	15-7-83	--do--	--	--do--
5. The Gujarat Contingency Fund (Second Temporary Increase) Ordinance, 1983.	26-7-83	--do--	--	--do--
6. The Gujarat Municipalities (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	15-8-83	--do--	--	--do--

1	2	3	4	5	6
	HARYANA				
1.	The Punjab Panchayat Samitis Haryana Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	24-8-83	12-9-83	—	Replaced by Legislation
	HIMACHAL PRADESH				
1.	The Himachal Pradesh Lokayukta Ordinance, 1983.	25-5-83	18-8-83	22-8-83	Replaced by legislation
2.	The Himachal Pradesh Entertainment Duty (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	21-7-83	—do—	19-8-83	—do—
3.	The Himachal Pradesh Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	15-10-83	—	—	—
4.	The Himachal Pradesh University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	28-10-83	—	—	—
5.	The Himachal Pradesh Prevention of Specific Corrupt Practices Ordinance, 1983.	—do—	—	—	—
	KARNATAKA				
1.	The Karnataka Educational Institutions (Prohibition of Capitation Fees) Ordinance, 1983.	11-7-83	—	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Karnataka Khadi and Village Industries (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	8-7-83	—	—	—do—

KERALA				
1.	The Kerala Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	20-6-83	6-4-83	—
2.	The University Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	—do—	—do—	—
3.	The Kerala Education (Amendment) (Ordinance, 1983.	—do—	—do—	—
4.	The Kerala Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Revival and Special Provisions Ordinance, 1983.	—do—	—do—	—
5.	The Kerala Public Buildings (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	—do—	—do—	—
6.	The Kerala Revenue Recovery (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	—do—	—do—	—
7.	The Kerala Public Services (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	—do—	—do—	—
8.	The Kerala Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	—do—	3-5-83	—
9.	The Legislative Assembly (Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	—do—	9-5-83	—
10.	The Kerala Fishermen Welfare Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	—do—	6-5-83	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	The Kerala Finance Ordinance, 1983.	10-6-83	--do--	--	Replaced by Legislation.
12.	The Kerala Preservation of Trees and Regulation of Cultivation in Hill Areas Ordinance, 1983.	17-6-83	21-6-83	--	--
MADHYA PRADESH					
1.	The Industrial Disputes (Madhya Pradesh Amendment, Ordinance, 1983.	5-8-83	27-9-83	--	--
2.	The Madhya Pradesh Anusuchit Jati, Anusuchit Jan Jati Tatha Pichhada Varg Ayog Adhyadesh, 1983.	14-8-83	--do--	--	--
3.	The Madhya Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	27-8-83	--do--	--	--
MAHARASHTRA					
1.	The Amravati University Ordinance, 1983.	24-4-83	4-7-83	--	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Maharashtra Specified Cooperative Societies (Postponement of Elections due to Draught Conditions in the State) Ordinance, 1983	12-5-83	--do--	--	--do--
3.	The Bombay Public Trusts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	17-5-83	--do--	--	--do--
4.	The Bombay Metropolitan Region Development Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	20-5-83	--do--	--	--do--

	24-4-83	4-7-83	Replaced by Legislation
5. The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation, the City of Nagpur Corporation and the Maharashtra Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.		4-7-83	
6. The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	6-6-83	--do--	--do--
7. The Maharashtra Municipalities (Amendment, Ordinance, 1983.	--do--	--do--	--do--
8. The Maharashtra Public Services (Subordinate) Selection Boards (Repeal) Ordinance, 1983.	18-6-83	--do--	--do--
9. The Dissolution of Osmanabad and Parbhani Zila Parishads and Temporary Postponement of Elections (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	20-6-83	--do--	--do--
10. The Maharashtra University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	22-6-83	--do--	--do--
PUNJAB			
1. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Punjab Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	27-6-83	6-9-83	--do--
RAJASTHAN			
1. The Rajasthan Imposition of Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	16-6-83	5-9-83	--do--

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	The Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medicine (Amendment) in Ordinance, 1983.	23-6-83	5-9-83	—	—
3.	The Rajasthan Pass Book (Agricultural Holding Ordinance, 1983.	28-7-83	—do—	—	—
4.	The Rajasthan Tenancy (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	4-8-83	—do—	—	—
5.	The Rajasthan Colonisation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	—do—	—do—	—	—
6.	The Mohan Lal Sukhadia University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	9-8-83	—do—	—	—
TRIPURA					
1.	The Bengal Municipal (Tripura Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	27-4-83	—	—	—
2.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Tripura Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.	26-5-83	—	—	—
UTTAR PRADESH					
1.	Uttar Pradesh Atyavashyak Sevaon Ka Anurakshan (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1983.	2-7-83	2-9-83	23-9-83	Replaced by Legislation
2.	Uttar Pradesh Audhyogik Jhagra (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1983	3-8-83	—do—	—	—do—
3.	Uttar Pradesh Homoeopathic Medicine (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1983.	6-8-83	—do—	21-9-83	—do—
4.	Uttar Pradesh Kshetra Samiti Tatha Zila	8-8-83	—do—	—	—

	18-8-83	2-9-83	21-9-83	Replaced by Legislation
Parishad (Tritiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1983.				
5. Uttar Pradesh Cold Storage Viniyaman (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1983	18-8-83	2-9-83	21-9-83	Replaced by Legislation
6. Uttar Pradesh Nagar Swayat Shasan Vidhi (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1983.	23-8-83	--do--	--	--do--
7. Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1983.	4-10-83	--	--	--
8. Uttar Pradesh Kshetra Samiti Tatha Zila Parishad (Chaturth Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1983.	12-10-83	--	--	--
9. Intermediate Shiksha (Sanshodhan) (Dwitiya) Adhyadesh, 1983.	--do--	--	--	--
10. Uttar Pradesh Shahri Bhavan (Kiraye Par Dene, Kiraye Tatha Bedakhli Ka Viniyaman) (Sanshodhan) (Dwitiya) Adhyadesh, 1983.	--do--	--	--	--
11. Uttar Pradesh Rajbhasha (Sanshodhan) (Tritiya) Adhyadesh, 1983.	--do--	--	--	--
12. Uttar Pradesh Krishi Evam Prodyogic Vishwa Vidyalaya (Sanshodhan) (Tritiya) Adhyadesh, 1983.	--do--	--	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Uttar Pradesh Bikri-Kar (Tritiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1983.	12-10-83	—	—	—
1.	The Goa, Daman and Diu Preservation of Trees Ordinance, 1983.	2-7-83	13-7-83	23-8-83	—

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

APPENDIX VII

A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA (AS ON 10 NOVEMBER, 1983)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Seats	Cong.(I)	CPI(M)	Lok Dal	Janata	BJP	Other Parties	Unatta-ched	Total Vacancies	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(i) States											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	39	...	...	...	...	3(a)	...	42	...
2.	Assam	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
3.	Bihar	54	33	...	...	7	2	8(b)	3	53	1
4.	Gujarat	26	23	...	...	1	...	...	2	26	...
5.	Haryana	10	5	...	2	1	1	...	...	9	1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	2	...	...	...	...	3(c)	1	6	...
8.	Karnataka	28	27	...	...	1	...	...	...	28	...
9.	Kerala	20	6	6	...	...	...	6(d)	2	20	...
10.	Madhya Pradesh	40	32	...	...	...	6	...	1	39	1
11.	Maharashtra	48	39	...	...	6	2	...	...	47	1
12.	Manipur	2	1	...	...	...	...	1(e)	...	2	...
13.	Meghalaya	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
14.	Nagaland	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15.	Orissa	21	20	...	...	1	...	...	...	21	...
16.	Punjab	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	11*	1
17.	Rajasthan	25	18	...	1	2	3	1(f)	...	25	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
18.	Sikkim	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19.	Tamil Nadu	39	20	...	...	...	...	18(g)	1	39	...
20.	Tripura	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
21.	Uttar Pradesh	85	46	...	22	2	1	12(h)	1	84	1
22.	West Bengal	42	4	28	...	...	...	10(i)	...	42	...
	(ii) Union Territories										
23.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
25.	Chandigarh	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
27.	Delhi	7	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
29.	Lakshadweep	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
30.	Mizoram	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
31.	Pondicherry	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
32.	Nominated (Anglo-Indian)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		544	353	36	25	21	16	62	16	529*	14

*Excluding the Speaker.

- (a) Congress (S)—1; Telugu Desam—2.
 (b) Congress (S)—2; CPI—5; Congress (J)—1.
 (c) National Conference—3.
 (d) Congress (S)—1; CPI—2; Muslim League—2; DSP—1.
 (e) CPI—1.
 (f) Congress (S)—1.
 (g) AIADMK—3; Muslim League—1; DMK—14.
 (h) CPI—1; DSP—8; Janavadi—2; Congress (J)—1.
 (i) RSP—4; Forward Block—3; CPI—3.

States/Union Territories	Lok Dal (C)	Akali Dal (Khobragade)	R.P.I. Soc.	U.D.F. (Nagaland)	N.C.	BJP	Telegu Desam (G)	Janata	D.S.P.	Ind.	Nom.	Vacancies	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
States													
Andhra Pradesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Haryana	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Himachal Pradesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jammu and Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Karnataka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Madhya Pradesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharashtra	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meghalaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagaland	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan	10	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sikkim	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamil Nadu	18	3	...	1	1	...	9	...	...	...	4	...	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tripura	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	34	22	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
West Bengal	16	...	2	1	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Union Territories</i>													
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mizoram	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pondicherry	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nominated	*12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	244	130	2	5	21	2	9	15	1	1	4	1	3

	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rajasthan	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sikkim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamil Nadu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tripura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
West Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
<i>Union Territories</i>													
Arunachal Pradesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mizoram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Pondicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nominated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	6	3	1	1	1	3	14	1	1	1	7	8	...

*Out of 12 Nominated Members, 4 joined Congress (I).

C. PARTY POSITION IN LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

State/Union Territory	Seats (I)	Cong.	Janata	Lok Dal	BJP	Cong. (S)	CPI (M)	CPI	Other Parties	Ind.	Total Vacancies	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>States</i>												
Andhra Pradesh L.C. (As on 1-4-83)	90	55	1	...	6	...	1	2	10(a)	9	84	6
Andhra Pradesh L.A. (As on 1-7-83)	295	59	1	...	4	...	5	5	219(b)	1	294	1
Assam L.A. (As on 3-9-83)	126	98	...	...	...	1	2	1	3(c)	4	109	17
Bihar L.C. (As on 1-10-83)	96	52	10	1	2	1	...	5	3(d)	3	57	39
Bihar L.A. (As on 30-9-83)	325	192	40	11	23	5	6	22	17(e)	7	323*	1
Gujarat L.A. (As on 1-10-83)	182	141	16	...	12	...	...	...	7(f)	6	182	...
Haryana L.A. (As on 30-9-83)	90	57	9	15	6	...	...	...	1(g)	...	88*	1
Himachal Pradesh L.A. (As on 1-11-83)	68	35	2	...	29	...	...	...	...	1	67*	...
Jammu & Kashmir L.C. (As on 1-10-88)	36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	31(h)	1	33	3

State/Union Territory	Seats (I)	Cong. (I)	Janata	Lok Dal	BJP	Cong. (S)	CPI (M)	CPI	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.													
(As on 1-10-83)	78	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	48(i)	3	77	1	
Karnataka L.C.													
(As on 1-11-83)	63	24	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	6	41*	21	
Karnataka L.A.													
(As on 1-11-83)	225	80	96	...	18	...	3	3	1(j)	23	224*	...	
Kerala L.A.													
(As on 1-7-83)	141	34	4	...	...	6	30	13	46(k)	7	140*	...	
Madhya Pradesh L.A.													
(As on 1-9-83)	321	246	1	1	62	...	...	2	2(l)	6	320	1	
Maharashtra L.C.													
(As on 31-7-83)	78	40	4	...	7	3	...	...	8(m)	9	71	7	
Maharashtra L.A.													
(As on 31-7-83)	289	235	14	...	14	9	2	2	9(n)	3	288	1	
Manipur L.A.													
(As on 1-7-83)	60	44	1	...	...	...	1	5	8(o)	1	60	...	
Meghalaya L.A.													
(As on 1-10-83)	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59(p)	...	59*	...	
Nagaland L.A.													
(As on 1-10-83)	60	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	24(q)	...	60	...	

State/Union Territory	Seats	Cong. (I)	Janata	Lok Dal	BJP	Cong. (S)	CPI (M)	CPI	Other Parties	Ind.	Total Vacancies	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Goa, Daman & Diu L.A.												
(As on 1-10-83)	30	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	10(aa)	4	30	...
Mizoram L.A.												
As on 1-10-83)	33	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25(bb)	...	33	...
(Pondicherry L.A.**												

* Excluding the Speaker/Chairman.

** Pondicherry Legislative Assembly is under dissolution.

- (a) Telugu Desam—6 and Progressive Democratic Front—4.
- (b) Telugu Desam—198 ; Progressive Democratic Front—11 ; Majlis—Ittehad-Ul-Musliman—5 ; Sanjay Vichar Manch—4 and Nominated—1.
- (c) Plains Tribals Council of Assam—3.
- (d) Congress (J) —1 ; Bihar Janata Party—1 and Jharkhand Mukti Morcha—1.
- (e) Forward Bloc—1 ; Jharkhand Mukti Morcha—14 ; S.U.C.I.—1 and Nominated—1.
- (f) Rashtriya Congress—7.
- (g) Indian National Congress (J)—1.
- (h) National Conference—30 and Others—1.
- (i) National Conference—46 and Nominated—2.
- (j) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (A.I.A.D.M.K.)—1.

- (k) 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 and Socialist Republican Party—2.
- (l) Republican Party of India (R.P.I.) Khobragade)—1 and Nominated—1.
- (m) Peasants and Workers Party—3 ; Republican Party of India (R.P.I.) (Gavai Group)—1 ; Republican Party of India (R.P.I.) (Kamble Group)—1 and Shiv Seva—3.
- (n) Peasants and Workers Party—8 and R.P.I. (Khobragade Group)—1.
- (o) M.P.P.—4 and P.L.P.—4.
- (p) Meghalaya Democratic Front—37 and Meghalaya United Parliamentary Party—22.
- (q) Nagaland National Democratic Party—23 and Nagaland People's Party—1.
- (r) Shiromani Akali Dal (L)—33 ; Shiromani Akali Dal (T)—2 and All India Communist Party—1.
- (s) Sikkim Congress (R)—2 ; Sikkim Prajatantra Congress—1 ; Himali Congress—1 and Sikkim United Council—2.
- (t) A.I.A.D.M.K.—15 ; Dravida Munetra Kazhagam (D.M.K.)—5 ; Teachers-Graduates Progressive Front—4 ; Indian Union Muslim League—1 ; United Party—1 and Gandhi-Kamraj National Congress—1.
- (u) A.I.A.D.M.K.—130 ; D.M.K.—35 ; Gandhi-Kamraj National Congress—4 ; All India Forward Bloc—3 ; Tamil Nadu Congress (K)—3 and Nominated—1.
- (v) R.S.P.—2 and Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti—6.
- (w) Lok Tantrik Samjvadi Dal—43 ; Shikshak Dal—4 and Nirdaliya Vidhayak Paksha—4.
- (x) Rashtriya Lok Tantrik Morcha—61 ; Democratic Socialist Party—6 ; Congress (J)—3 ; Soshit Samaj Dal—1 and Unattached—1.

- (y) Forward Bloc—28 ; Revolutionary Socialist Party—19 ; West Bengal Socialist Party—3 ; Democratic Socialist Party—3 ; Revolutionary Communist Party of India—2 ; Forward Bloc (Marxist)—2 ; Socialist Unity Centre of India—2 and Nominated—1.
- (z) People's Party of Arunachal Pradesh—3.
- (aa) Goa Congress—8 and Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party—3.
- (bb) People's Conference (P.C.)—14 and Mizo Union—1.

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