

**THE JOURNAL**  

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**OF PARLIAMENTARY**  

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# THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

*Editor* : DR. SUBHASH C. KASHYAP

*The Journal of Parliamentary Information*, a quarterly publication brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, aims at the dissemination of authoritative information about the practices and procedures that are continuously being evolved in Indian and foreign Legislatures. The *Journal* also purports to serve as an authentic recorder of important parliamentary events and activities and provides a useful forum to members of Parliament and State Legislatures and other experts for the expression of their views and opinions thereby contributing to the development and strengthening of parliamentary democracy in the country.

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## EDITORIAL NOTE

The publication of this issue of the *Journal* coincides with the commencement of Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of the Lok Sabha Secretariat. In this connection a Seminar on "The Working of the Lok Sabha Secretariat" was held on 1 December 1988 at which Members of Parliament from all sections of the House conveyed their felicitations and praised the promptitude, objectivity and efficient functioning of the Secretariat. A reference to that effect was also made in the House on the following day. We express our gratitude for these kind feelings. We, on our part, are striving for perfection with a hope that with our untiring efforts coupled with our strong determination, we shall be able to get near the goal. Details of the Seminar and various other functions being held in connection with the Jubilee Celebrations may be covered in next issue of the *Journal*.

The first article in this issue on "Jawaharlal Nehru and Planning in India" by Shri Vasant Sathe, Minister of Energy, is the apt homage to the great visionary whose Centenary Celebrations have just begun. Shri Sathe recalls the thoughts, life and philosophy of Pandit Nehru with particular emphasis on his role in the planning process. He highlights Pandit Nehru's qualities of perception and retrospection, particularly when he recounts our successes as well as failures to achieve the projected targets of economic development. He calls upon his fellow parliamentarians not to be complacent and exhorts them to be willing to introspect as Pandit Nehru has said, "We must search into our hearts and be honest to ourselves".

In the second article on "A Legislator and his Constituency in India", Shri Surjit Singh Minhas, Speaker, Punjab Vidhan Sabha notes that a legislator has to perform multifarious duties which are not always easy to reconcile. Since the basic duty of a legislator is to represent his constituency, the author advises legislators to visit their constituencies regularly and maintain rapport with their constituents to know their grievances and get them solved as far as feasible. He concludes that continuous association and personal contact between a legislator and his constituents helps in maintaining cordial relations which are beneficial for both of them.

In the functioning of a parliamentary democracy sometimes questions pertaining to interpretation of certain constitutional provisions lead to interesting intellectual exercises which enrich the system and make it dynamic. The third article entitled, "Speaker's Right to Resign", which deals at length with one such instance when the Speaker of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly had resigned while the Assembly was under dissolution, seeks to clarify the posi-

tion by interpreting the relevant second proviso to article 179 of the Constitution.

The Birth Centenary Celebrations of late President, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan commenced with an inaugural function in the Central Hall, Parliament House, on 5 September 1988. A feature on the event has been included in this issue.

The issue carries the other regular features, viz. wit and humour in Legislatures, parliamentary events and activities, privilege issues, procedural matters, parliamentary and constitutional developments, a brief resume of the sessions of the two Houses of Parliament and State Legislatures and recent literature of parliamentary interest.

We are constantly endeavouring to make this *Journal* more useful and informative, and would always welcome suggestions for further improvement. Also, practice and problem oriented non-partisan articles in the field of parliamentary institutions and procedures are invited from members of Parliament and others.

– *Subhash C. Kashyap*

## JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AND PLANNING IN INDIA\*

VASANT SATHE

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Many of us who have had the privilege of having been brought up on thoughts, life and philosophy, of the great visionary, the founder of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, right from our childhood and who, in every walk of life, have taken and continue to take inspiration from him even today, would recall all that he used to tell and teach us. Even in the mass meetings of the so-called common, illiterate people, one can recall Jawaharlal Nehru addressing them, more or less holding a class, telling them about what socialism was, what science was, what technology was, what international relations were. Sometimes some of his colleagues used to just chide him by saying: "Why are you wasting so much time on telling all this to these people? Do you think they understand?" But Panditji used to say, "No, our people have the capacity, they may be unlettered, but they are not uneducated in the larger sense of the term and our people have the capacity to understand even the best of the modern thoughts." And that has proved true. Therefore, today, it would be best to recall some of his thoughts.

On the concept of Welfare State, Nehru's address, while laying down the office of the President of the Congress Party at the historic session of Avadi in 1955, is one of the most important landmarks. Avadi session gave a specific thrust to the creation of a Welfare State and establishment of a socialist society. His thoughts as contained in his speech are relevant till this day.

He said:

Our national aim is a Welfare State and a socialist economy. Neither of these can be attained without considerable increase in national income and neither is possible without a much greater volume of goods and services and full employment. In order to attain this Welfare State of a socialist pattern, it is not enough to pass a resolution or even law or to limit our thinking to nationalisation of existing industries

\* Adapted from the Address delivered by the author at the meeting organised by the Indian Parliamentary Group at New Delhi on the 24th Death Anniversary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, first Prime Minister of India on 27 May 1988.

We have to increase production and aim at an economy of plenty. We have to see that there is equitable distribution and that the privileged position of individuals and groups is not favoured. Everything, therefore, that leads to fuller production and fuller employment is to be encouraged provided it does not take us away from the ultimate objective of a socialist pattern of society. If we cannot have fuller production and fuller employment, then there will be neither welfare nor socialism, even though, we might nationalise some industries or pass brave laws and decrees. If we aim at mass production, this is only possible if this production is for the masses and the masses have the purchasing power to consume it. We have to introduce a certain dynamism in every sector of our economic and national life in order to achieve this goal. The test must always be the results to be achieved and not some theoretical formula.

**Having said this, he went on to say:**

But the Congress, if it is to perform its true function effectively and worthily, must not only remain true to its ideals, but must also maintain high moral standards of behaviour. It has distressed me greatly to see that those standards have fallen and many a person who calls himself a Congressman has not hesitated to behave in a manner which brings discredit to him and the Congress. If we cannot maintain our high standards, then we have lost our function and the spark that lighted our path has gone out from within us. The Congress never measured its strength by mere numbers. It was by the quality of its membership and the service that they rendered that it grew in strength and in the affection of our people. It is of the utmost importance that every Congressman should search his heart and seek an answer to the question as to how far he has kept up to the standards of old. Little men cannot work for great causes.

**Every single word rings in our ears so clearly as if it is said today. He also said in this very speech:**

I realise that we are very far indeed from the realisation of our objective. There is a great deal of unemployment, both explicit and disguised. Our standards are low and we cannot provide even the necessaries of life to all our countrymen. But the progress we have already made and the strength we have developed, fills us with hope for the future.

**If Panditji was alive today and he was to utter these words, they would be true and apply equally to what we are today, after 40 years of Independence and nearly 35 years of planning. Therefore, as he said, our achievements do fill us with hope. Indeed in every walk, field and sector of life, we have made advances by any measure or any standard that can make us proud. For instance, in the field of electricity or power which he had emphasised, from a mere 1,300 MW of installed capacity to reach a level of 52,000 MW of installed capacity is an amazing achievement. From just 3,000 villages electrified out of five and a half lakh villages in 1947, today more than 4 lakh villages have**

been electrified. From a mere 60,000 tonnes of fertiliser that was being used, to reach a level of 8 million tonnes of fertiliser production is, by any measure for any country, a remarkable achievement.

In spite of the fact that the population has more than doubled from 36 crores to more than 80 crores today, the availability of life expectancy has increased from 36 to 56. This proves that the people have better medical facilities and better nutrition and food and are living longer. In absolute terms, therefore, our planning process has made remarkable strides. But, as Panditji has himself said, we have to think in retrospect and examine more candidly and freely whether we could have done better and whether we have gone wrong anywhere or whether we have gone wrong at all. If we come to the conclusion that we have not gone wrong anywhere and that all is well and that everything has been as it was planned, well, we can happily go home and sleep and allow things to take their own course.

In this context, the four anna debate raised in the Parliament in the fifties by that great stormy petrel, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, may be recalled. Panditji did not dismiss him. But, he said "I really wonder. If this is so, where has all the growth gone? We must examine it." And, therefore, he appointed the Mahalanobis Committee to go into this whole question of unaccounted money. We know that today the phenomenon of unaccounted money has virtually become a parallel economy which generates more than Rs. 40,000 crores of unaccounted income every year which escapes the net of taxation and is not available to the Government's revenue. This is nearly double the Plan expenditure in our Annual Budget. This definitely would have shocked Panditji and he would have liked to know how this thing happened.

Panditji's nature was such that he used to get very impatient when things were going out of hand; when there was no proper answer available because he wanted to know the truth and find out the answer. He was willing to look into himself. He was a man with tremendous courage. It is because of this that the first thing Panditji did when the process of Planning was started was to start Perspective Planning Division in the Planning Commission itself because Planning pre-supposes things; Planning itself means perception. Unless you have the perspective, there can be no Planning. Even a house builder prepares a blue-print as a perspective. If perspective is not there, one may get relegated to what is called the Rolling Plan, as it has indeed happened. Living from hand to mouth is not planning at all. So, therefore, planning means perception.

Nehru inducted eminent perspective planners like the great Pitambar Pant who, unfortunately, did not live long. I had a privilege of meeting him in 1964 to discuss future planning, because we were the dreamers from our childhood and we used to dream of an India which will make up that backlog of colonial past and come on par with the world as fast as we can. We were thinking of India of 20 years hence; India of 40 years hence and that person gave me a



small paper prepared by him on the perspective planning, on the basis of which a Perspective Plan was prepared in 1965. It was for employment, growth and welfare, including those for children and the Planning Commission was supposed to prepare a regular Perspective Plan. In that Perspective Plan prepared by Shri Pitambar Pant and Shri Vaidyanathan, a perspective was put and let us see what was the projection of some of the key sectors. We must know this if we are thinking of Nehru. We must know what was his dream, what was his imagination, what were the projections and how far they have come true and if we have lagged behind, we have to consider why it is so. Mere platitudes will not do and if that is what we have to do, we will not be able to do justice to Pandit Nehru.

I will, therefore, point out where we are today and what were our projections in the salient core sectors of India. As far as cotton textiles — both mills and handloom — are concerned, in 1965-66, it was 8,300 million metres. In 1975-76, it was supposed to be 16,500 million metres. In 1985-86, it was supposed to be 37,000 million metres; however, then, we were only at 9,178 million metres — less than nearly half of what was projected even for 1975-76.

Another very important and key sector was the nitrogenous fertilisers. With irrigation, one tonne of fertiliser helps production of nine tonnes of food. That is why there is so much emphasis on this item. We were at a very low level of 3.25 lakh tonnes of nitrogenous fertilisers in 1965-66. The projection was 40 lakhs in 1975-76; 90 lakhs in 1985-86 and we got stuck up, in 1985-86, at 43.28 lakh tonnes, *i.e.*, the achievement, more or less, that of 1975-76.

Coming to Steel, which is another major sector of our economy, the projection was 6.5 million tonnes in 1965-66 in respect of steel ingots; 30 million tonnes in 1975-76; 60 million tonnes in 1985-86. We have been stagnating and we have got stuck up at 12.15 million tonnes of steel ingots, even today in 1988.

As far as cement, yet another important sector, is concerned, it should have been 40 million tonnes in 1975-76 and 75 million tonnes in 1985-86. We were at 32 million tonnes in 1985-86, *i.e.* lower than the projection for 1975-76. Coming to even coal, we should have been at 170 million tonnes in 1975-76 and 320 million tonnes in 1985-86. But we got up to only 162.3 million tonnes in 1985-86. Regarding generation of electricity, although we have reached the capacity to the tune of 52,000 MW, it should have been 80,000 MW in 1985-86. This was the projection. The point being emphasised here is that there have been various unforeseen eventualities. We have had wars and natural calamities. There have been other difficulties also. All these factors have stalled expected growth. But, why have we lagged behind the projection by such a tremendous margin? This needs to be introspected. According to the people who have prepared the Perspective Plan, the modest rate of growth that they were visualising was seven per cent.

As far as population is concerned, it is not as if we have gone far off the mark. They hoped that the population in 1985-86 would be 750 million. But we are fifty million more. Can we explain away our failures on that account? It is not right to compare with other countries, but we want to come on par at least with the countries similarly placed. Then what is the meaning of the word "coming on par" if it is not to match with their production? The word excellence itself means excelling. Unless we excel the mark of the other man, whether in running or in any other field, how do we compete? How do you do better whether in sports or any other field? What is the concept of "coming on par" with the developed countries of the world. This is what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wanted. Therefore, we must today introspect. Even today in the 40th year of Independence, the centenary year of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, if the members of Parliament who believe in Nehru's philosophy, irrespective of party affiliations or other differences and the intellectuals of this country who vouchsafe by the vision of Panditji, at least, they must sit up and ask this question: "Where have we gone wrong?" The fact is that we have become complacent. We thought we had adopted the philosophy of mixed economy, and now we must have best of both the worlds. We brought in the concept of public sector to achieve socialism to be in the vanguard of development and to have the commanding heights. But, in that sector, we injected the working philosophy of capitalism and structure of bureaucracy. In the name of social objectives, we made the public sector units uneconomic from the very word 'go' by employing people to the tune of ten times more and saying that this is social objective. We never bothered about what Panditji wanted. Panditji wanted that public sector must become the efficient sector of producing core sector needs efficiently and economically so as to generate employment. Today, if we were to produce steel alone, as was envisaged, we would have been employing more than two crore people in the country, because one million tonnes of steel generates employment for two and a half lakh people. When someone talks of China, people don't like that. They say: "That is a communist country." That means, democracy must be slovenly, laggardly and must not have growth. China is reaching, by the end of this plan, a target of 90 million tonnes of steel. Can we compete with China with 16 kg. of per capita availability of steel? In rural areas it is not even 3 kg. These are the figures of our own perspective. If we are not willing to introspect as Panditji wanted us to do, even in the Congress or outside, as he said: "We must search into our hearts and be honest to ourselves."

I can end only by quoting his speech in the historic declaration on the banks of river Ravi at Lahore in 1929 when he took over as President from Motilalji. In that historic speech and that famous sentence which is oft-quoted, he said:

The Congress represents no small minority in the country and though many may be too weak to join it or to work for it, they look to it with hope and longing to bring them deliverance. Ever since the Calcutta Resolution, the country has waited with anxious expectations for this great day when this Congress meets. None of us can

say what and when we can achieve. We cannot command success but success often comes to those who dare and act; it seldom goes to the timid who are ever afraid of the consequences. We play for high stakes; and if we seek to achieve great things, it can only be through great dangers. Whether we succeed soon or late, none but ourselves can stop us from high endeavour and from high writing a noble page in our country's long and splendid history.

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## A LEGISLATOR AND HIS CONSTITUENCY IN INDIA

**SURJIT SINGH MINHAS**

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In a parliamentary system of democracy, a legislator acts in several capacities simultaneously, for example as a representative of his constituency, as a member of the Legislature, sometimes a Minister, as a party worker and, on occasions, as a member or a spokesman of a particular interest of a community or a particular group of society. As a legislator he has to perform multifarious duties which are not always easy to reconcile. He owes loyalty to the people of his constituency; he takes oath to discharge his duty faithfully in the Legislature; he is required to remain loyal to the party to which he belongs and above all to the nation as a whole.

The basic duty of a legislator is to represent his constituency and if he has to serve the interests of its constituents effectively and sincerely, he is required to be fully conversant with their problems and interests. A legislator should also know the kind of people who live there in his constituency. Every legislator is expected to bring the problems, grievances and expectations of his constituents to the notice of the Legislature and the Government through various means, both in the Legislature as well as outside. He is expected to do what he can in all legitimate ways for any of his constituents or the constituency as a whole. A member of Parliament or a State Legislature is considered a Liaison Officer between the Government and the public in general and his constituency in particular. He is a spokesman of his area. People of the area of a legislator expect help from him, and he should, in turn, also take pains to find solutions to their problems and get their grievances redressed, in consultation with public functionaries at the helm of affairs. Ours is a big country and the common men, particularly uneducated and the people belonging to the weaker sections of the society, feel unable to get their grievances redressed themselves and they are always in need of constant help in one way or the other. Nothing can and shall give more satisfaction to the legislator than the work done by him for the people of his constituency.

From my personal experience, I give an instance of the expectations of the people which they want their legislator to do. During the elections to the Punjab Legislative Assembly in September 1985, I contested the election from

Adampur Assembly constituency on the Shiromani Akali Dal ticket. The people of the constituency had a long standing grouse that their elected representative never bothered to meet them after the election and he appeared on the surface only when the next elections were announced. They reminded me about this fact at every election rally in my area. Keeping in view their genuine grouse, I have developed a habit of visiting my constituency regularly to hear their grievances, to attend to their problems, and to see the progress of the developmental works. Though I have to attend to manifold activities as Speaker, yet I have shaped my programmes in such a way that I visit my constituency at regular intervals for the purposes mentioned above.

With the spread of education, people have become more aware of their rights and privileges. Apart from expecting help from their legislator in personal matters, people of the area rightly hope that their legislator should attend to needs of the area as a whole. My experience in my State (Punjab) has been that the legislator ought to contact the concerned departments for getting due share in grants for developmental works like brick lining of pavements, streets and water channels etc.; upgradation of primary schools to middle standard and middle to high schools; introduction of 10 + 2 System in schools; construction of new school buildings; construction of *Dharamshalas*; new construction under the *Basti Sudhar Schemes*; construction of bridges, roads, new grain markets and marketing centres; organising camps for the welfare of cattle and livestock and arrangements of medical camps etc. I always try to maintain rapport with the people of my constituency in order to know their problems and to get them solved as far as practicable.

A legislator can substantially contribute in the process of development and social transformation by mobilising and educating the people in adopting latest technology in the fields of agriculture and industry. For instance, he can persuade the people of his constituency to set up agro-based industrial units in the rural areas for which raw material is available in abundance. This way he will serve the dual purpose. First, it will improve the financial condition of the people of his area besides providing new job opportunities. Secondly, he will help in contributing to national production, consequently leading to increase in State revenues. Continuous association and personal contact between the legislator and his constituents help in maintaining cordial relations which are beneficial for both the legislator as well as the people.

A legislator sometimes faces very peculiar situation during the course of his functioning. Sometimes he finds that the stand taken by his party on certain issues is at variance with what he thinks are the better interests of the people of his constituency. Also, sometimes interests of the people of his area might clash with the interests of the State or the Nation as a whole. The question arises as to what a legislator should do in such circumstances. The answer to this problem is that he should give priority to the national interests. The parochial interests should not override the national interests. When a stand

taken by his party does not suit the interests of his constituents, he should try to convince his party leadership to reconsider and revise their decision. In case, the party still does not agree to his viewpoint, the alternative for him is either to resign in protest or to yield to the party's stand. If he wants to resign from the party, he cannot do so without incurring disqualification under the provisions of Tenth Schedule of the Constitution. On the contrary if he yields to his party's stand, he should himself be convinced in the first instance that the party's decision is not against national interests in any case, only then he can advise his constituents that the national interests are the most important of all other interests. If the legislator thinks that he might shift his constituency to another one in the next general election to avoid the wrath of the people in case he is not functioning according to their expectations, he will not be playing a fair game with his electorate. Changing of constituency should not be encouraged even by the political parties. They can take it on themselves that if a person tries to change his constituency without any cogent reason, he should not be given party ticket.

In the House, a legislator should also contribute effectively and substantially. He is expected to bring to the notice of the Government the problems and grievances of his constituents through various parliamentary means, *i.e.* Questions, calling attention notices, adjournment motions, private member's bills and resolutions, etc. He can seek information from the Government through Questions and by asking supplementaries on them. Through an adjournment motion he can ask for adjournment of the business of the House in order to discuss an urgent matter of recent public importance. The official viewpoint could, thus be ascertained on the burning issues on the floor of the House. He can also move a resolution in the House seeking discussion on a matter of public importance. He can bring a private member's bill in order to get suitable legislation enacted. While participating in the discussion on President's or Governor's Address or taking part in the general discussion on the Budget also, he could draw attention of the Executive towards grievances and problems being faced by the people in general, and his constituents, in particular.

A good and a successful legislator always takes the people of his constituency into confidence before taking a clearcut stand on controversial and important public issues. He remains in constant touch with his electorate in order to inform them regarding developmental activities in the area and also to know their problems so that he may be able to get them redressed.

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## SPEAKER'S RIGHT TO RESIGN

**SUBHASH C. KASHYAP**

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An important question with regard to the interpretation of articles 94 and 179 of the Constitution arose soon after the constitution of the Eighth Lok Sabha when Shri N. R. Venkataratnam, a member from Andhra Pradesh, wrote to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, saying that consequent to his election to the Lok Sabha he had resigned from the Speakership of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly on 10 January 1985. Shri Venkataratnam added that by virtue of the second proviso to article 179, he "will continue as Speaker, of course without any remuneration...." He, however, desired that the position might be clarified "to avoid ambiguity for my office at Hyderabad."

Articles 94 and 179 of the Constitution deal with the vacation and resignation of, and removal from the offices of Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House of the People and the Legislative Assembly of a State, respectively. The latter provides: —

A member holding office as Speaker or Deputy Speaker of an Assembly —

- (a) shall vacate his office if he ceases to be a member of the Assembly,
- (b) may at any time by writing under his hand addressed, if such member is the Speaker, to the Deputy Speaker, and if such member is the Deputy Speaker, to the Speaker, resign his office, and
- (c) may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Assembly passed by a majority of all the then members of the Assembly

Provided that no resolution for the purpose of clause (c) shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution:

Provided further that, whenever the Assembly is dissolved, the Speaker shall not vacate his office until immediately before the first meeting of the Assembly after the dissolution.

The question that arose for consideration as a result of the above reference was whether Shri Venkataratnam's resignation from the Speakership of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly was called for and whether it remained ineffective in view of the second proviso to article 179.

One legal opinion in the matter was that having chosen to be elected the Speaker of a representative body, Shri Venkataratnam had to hold on until immediately before the first meeting of the Assembly after the dissolution and that the Speaker of an Assembly could not exercise his right of resignation after the dissolution of the Assembly as there were certain functions which had to be exercised by him even after the Assembly was dissolved. Also, any interpretation to the effect that the Speaker could resign after the Assembly had been dissolved would render the proviso ineffective.

On further examination of the aforesaid provisions of the Constitution, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, however, felt that the following points merited further consideration:

- (i) Article 179 is exactly similar to article 94; the latter applying to the Speaker, Lok Sabha. There is a somewhat similar provision in respect of the Vice-President in article 67 which provides for the term of the Vice-President being five years but says that (a) he may resign, (b) he may be removed from office, and (c) he shall continue even after the expiration of his term until a successor is elected. The question arises whether clause (c) would prevent a Vice-President from resigning his office at will. If this interpretation were to be accepted, then perhaps the clause (c) will override not only proviso (a) regarding resignation but also proviso (b) regarding removal from office because as contradistinguished from Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha is a continuing House. Also, a situation arose earlier, when Vice-President Shri V. V. Giri who was acting as the President, consequent on the demise of the erstwhile President Dr. Zakir Hussain on 3 May 1969, decided to contest the Presidential election and though not required under the law to do so decided to resign his office before filing his nomination papers. Even though there was no President in office to whom he could address his letter of resignation and even though there was no successor to enter upon his office, Shri Giri did resign and his resignation became effective immediately. Even though it was not a case of expiration of a term, the precedent seems relevant and seems to point out that a more viable interpretation would be that clause (c) is only an enabling provision which enables the Vice-President and enjoins upon him to continue to hold office even after the expiration of the term until his successor enters upon his office. It cannot be interpreted to mean that a Vice-President can be compelled to stay in office against his wish and cannot resign at will.
- (ii) Article 179 *inter alia* provides that (a) the Speaker of an Assembly shall vacate his office if he ceases to be a member of the Assembly, (b) he may resign at any time, and (c) he may be removed from his office etc. There are two



provisos to the article. The first proviso specifically refers to *removal* from office which is mentioned in clause (c). The second proviso specifically refers to *vacation* of the seat which is mentioned in clause (a). There is no proviso referring to *resignation* which is mentioned in clause (b). It would thus seem that the second proviso is only an enabling provision which has to be read with clause (a). Since clause (a) categorically states that the Speaker shall vacate his office if he ceases to be a member, it was necessary to add the proviso to say that he shall not vacate office even after ceasing to be a member in the case of dissolution of the Assembly. The second proviso does not stand in the way of a Speaker resigning "at any time" under clause (b) and it could not be the intention of the article to compel a high functionary like the Speaker to continue in office against his will.

- (iii) The interpretation that the Speaker may resign at will at any time despite the second proviso does not render the second proviso ineffective because, as stated above, the proviso was necessary for enabling a Speaker to continue in office after he ceases to be a member on the dissolution of the House.
- (iv) It is very significant that clause (a) uses the word *vacate* and the second proviso also uses the word *vacate* and does not use the word *resign*. If the intention of the Constitution-makers was to preclude resignation also, they would have certainly said in the second proviso that the Speaker shall not vacate or resign. In fact, they did not even use the common connotation term "shall continue" which is used for the Vice-President in article 67.
- (v) As for performing of the duties of the Speaker in case he resigns after the dissolution of the Assembly, the matter has been considered at the All India Presiding Officers and Secretaries Conferences more than once. For example, when at the Presiding Officers Conference in 1976, the question was raised, "how the duties attached to the office of the Speaker shall be carried on in case the Speaker resigns or dies or is otherwise incapacitated during the period of dissolution of the Assembly?", it was fully accepted that the Speaker could so resign after the dissolution of the Assembly. Also, other eventualities like death and incapacity were envisaged. In either of these cases, there was a problem of someone discharging the duties of the Speaker. Even if by so interpreting the second proviso to article 179, the resignation of the Speaker was barred, the problem remained in case of death or incapacity which could not be prevented by any interpretation of the proviso. It was felt by the Chair at the Conference that the Constitution was silent on the point as to who will discharge the duties of the Speaker in such an eventuality. However, he felt that the Governor or the President could do the needful and the administration of the secretariat could be carried on through the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister, as the case may be.
- (vi) It is understood that an eventuality of there being no Speaker after the dissolution of an Assembly had actually arisen in Himachal Pradesh where the

Speaker was removed from his office by the Legislative Assembly on 14 December 1984 and the Assembly was dissolved on 23 January 1985 without another Speaker being elected.

- (vii) So far as the question of addressing the resignation letter to the Deputy Speaker is concerned, our consistent approach has been that a letter has to be and can be addressed to the office of the Deputy Speaker even if the office happens to be vacant. In fact, even in Shri V. V. Giri's case under article 67, the fact that the office of the President to whom the letter of resignation was to be addressed happened to be vacant at that time, did not prevent Shri Giri from resigning. The then Attorney-General was also consulted and it was found that while there was no provision in the Constitution to govern such a situation, article 67 also did not provide for the resignation becoming effective only after acceptance and as such it became effective on resignation. Article 67 in the case of Vice-President and so also articles 94 and 179 in the case of Speaker specifically contemplate the *right to resign* and the resignation becomes effective as soon as the resignation is tendered.\*

In the light of above, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, sought the considered opinion of the Attorney-General (Shri K. Parasaran) on the following points:

- (a) Whether the second proviso to article 179 prevented Shri N. R. Venkataratnam from resigning his office of the Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly; and
- (b) Whether despite his resignation he continues to be Speaker of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, *i.e.* whether his resignation has not become effective immediately after it was made.

Endorsing the views of the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, in the matter, the learned Attorney-General, *inter alia* observed:

We are in this case concerned with the resignation of the Speaker. It is true that a Speaker who wants to resign has to do the same by writing under his hand addressed to the Deputy Speaker. The circumstance that there is no Deputy Speaker because of the dissolution of the Assembly should not deprive the Speaker of his right to resign. This is on the principle of the maxim of law *'impotentia excusat*

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\* Under the Constitution, the resignation of constitutional functionaries like the Vice-President and the Speaker, does not depend upon the acceptance by any authority before being effective. In *Union of India vs Gopal Chandra Misra* (AIR 1978 SC 694), the Supreme Court observed that in the case of a Government servant, resignation becomes effective only when it is accepted by the competent authority, but not so in the case of a High Court Judge when he resigns under proviso (a) to article 217(1) of the Constitution. In his case, resignation becomes effective and the tenure stands terminated on the date from which he, of his own volition, chooses to quit office. The position would appear to be the same in the case of aforesaid constitutional functionaries.

*legem* or *'lex non cogit ad impossibilia'*, i.e. when there is a necessary or invincible disability to perform the mandatory part of the law that impotentia excuses. The law does not compel one to do that which one cannot possibly perform.

This view of mine is re-inforced if one refers to article 180. Article 180 provides that while the office of the Speaker is vacant, the duties of office shall be performed by the Deputy Speaker or if the office of the Deputy Speaker is also vacant, by such member of the Assembly as the Governor may appoint for the purpose. Therefore, a situation is contemplated by the Constitution where both the offices of the Speaker and of the Deputy Speaker are vacant. Therefore, merely because the Assembly is dissolved, and there is no Deputy Speaker, it cannot disable the Speaker from tendering his resignation. It is true that when both the offices of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker are vacant, the Governor may appoint a member of the Assembly as the Speaker, but when there is a dissolution of the Assembly, there will be no member of the Assembly to be appointed as Speaker by the Governor. This should not, however, militate against the right of the Speaker to resign.

The Constitution envisages resignation by persons holding high constitutional offices, like the President, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts whose resignation takes effect without a need for acceptance thereof. The circumstance that there is no Deputy Speaker to whom he could address the resignation cannot stand in the way. In this connection, it may be noticed that Shri M. A. Ayyangar resigned from the office of the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha on the afternoon of 7 March 1956. The letter of resignation was addressed to the Speaker and sent to the Secretariat even though the office of the Speaker was then vacant. The Secretary informed the Lok Sabha on 8 March 1956 of the resignation of the Deputy Speaker

The resignation of Shri V. V. Giri, when as Vice-President he was discharging the duties of the President, is in point. The other incumbent was not in office to whom he could address his letter of resignation. Still his resignation took effect and he contested for the Presidential election. We can also contemplate situations where though it is incumbent that there should be Speaker even after the dissolution of the Assembly, it may still become vacant in certain contingency. To give an example, suppose the Assembly is dissolved and the Speaker continues by virtue of article 179 and supposing the Speaker thereafter dies. It is true that the Governor may not be able to find a member of the Assembly to be appointed as Speaker because the Assembly is dissolved. However, he has to find a way out in view of the vacancy having occurred by the death of the Speaker by appointing somebody as Speaker. The Speaker during that interregnum would not be exercising effective and important functions except running the Speaker's Secretariat.

It is true that second proviso to article 179 provides that Speaker shall not vacate his office until immediately before the first meeting of the Assembly after dissolution. But this has reference to the effect that all the other members of the Assembly and the Deputy Speaker will vacate their office on dissolution. The result of the

second proviso would be that the Speaker would continue in office as Speaker. Naturally, article 179(b) should apply in such a situation. Articles 179(a) and 179(c) will not apply because there will be no question of his ceasing to be a member of the Assembly or his being removed from office by resignation of the office, because those two contingencies cannot happen. That is no reason why article 179(b) should not be operative. The second proviso to article 179 will operate as it provides for continuance in office of the Speaker notwithstanding dissolution of the Assembly. So when continuing in office, the Speaker has a right to resign under article 179.

**As to the two specific points raised in this case, the learned Attorney-General opined:**

- (i) the second proviso to article 179 does not prevent Shri N. R. Venkataratnam from resigning his office; and
  - (ii) his resignation became effective when he tendered the resignation.
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## BIRTH CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS OF DR. SARVEPALLI RADHAKRISHNAN

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The birth centenary celebrations of former President Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan were launched in the Central Hall of the Parliament House on 5 September 1988.

The President, on arrival at Parliament House, was received by Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, Vice-President and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri H. K. L. Bhagat, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha and Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha. The President was then conducted to the Central Hall.

On the President reaching the dais in the Central Hall, the National Anthem, *Jana Gana Mana* was played followed by a song by the teachers also invited on the occasion.

In his address to the distinguished gathering on the occasion, President Shri R. Venkataraman said, "Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was a statesman among philosophers and a philosopher among statesmen. The vision and the sweep of his mind transcended all territorial boundaries. The Vedic tenet *Vasudheiva Katumbakam* stood personified in statuesque and elegant figure of Dr. Radhakrishnan." The President recalled that Dr. Radhakrishnan's term in Rashtrapati Bhavan witnessed moments of national tension and grief since two wars broke out and two Prime Ministers were snatched away from us. But during those troubled times, he added, "Dr. Radhakrishnan stood out as a beaconlight of courage and fortitude instilling in the country self-confidence, self-respect and, above all, a sense of India's higher destiny".

Shri Venkataraman observed that "President Radhakrishnan was a *dhwajastambha* in the temple of our consciousness: erect and resplendent in fair weather and foul inspiring us to a higher purpose. He was a living example of the preamble to our Constitution which is based on Justice or Dharma". The President called upon all to cultivate farsightedness and broadmindedness; give up all that is small, mean and narrow – intellectually, morally and

spiritually, as "that would be the best tribute a grateful nation can pay to the memory of Dr. Radhakrishnan."

Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, in his speech, called Dr. Radhakrishnan "an eloquent exponent of our heritage and way of life, of the spiritual insights and ethical values of our civilisation. Shri Gandhi recounted three great passions in Dr. Radhakrishnan's life, namely, first, the significance of understanding and cherishing those traditions, principles and values which for five thousand years have enabled India's civilisation to flourish despite many vicissitudes. Second, the importance of inculcating those values and principles in the young mind through quality education. Third, the need to uphold the dignity and decorum of the proceedings of Parliament. On Dr. Radhakrishnan's pioneering contribution to our institutions of democracy, the Prime Minister said, "Our democracy owes a deep debt of gratitude to the first Chairman of Rajya Sabha for setting high traditions, establishing norms and conventions, educating the people's representatives in the modes and mores of democracy". In conclusion, Shri Gandhi said that "the nation rededicates itself to the high ideals which inspired Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan: democracy and secularism; service to the poor; and the restoration of India to its rightful place in the forefront of human civilisation".

In his speech, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, Vice-President and Chairman, Rajya Sabha called Dr. Radhakrishnan a stately and serene person with an aura of profound learning, refinement and true dignity of spirit. According to Dr. Sharma, Dr. Radhakrishnan was "the very acme of wisdom, compassion and of our composite cultural aspirations". On his approach to philosophy, Dr. Sharma said, "Dr. Radhakrishnan did not view philosophy as confined only to logic and epistemology; nor limited only to interpreting life. To him philosophy had the exalted purpose of changing life". He concluded by saying, "Providence had decreed that India should have leaders whom the world could look upto; Dr. Radhakrishnan was one among that lofty band".

Paying glowing tributes, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha said in his speech\* that Dr. Radhakrishnan was one of those great souls of India, whose qualities and ideals inspire humanity for centuries to come. Dr. Jakhar felt that today when humanity is threatened with division in the name of religion, only Dr. Radhakrishnan's interpretation of religion can be a unifying force for us. Dr. Jakhar said that it would not be an exaggeration to say that more dignity and grace were added to all such positions adorned by Dr. Radhakrishnan, whether as Ambassador of India, or as Vice-President and Chairman of Rajya Sabha or as the President of India. He said that the pages of human history would ever be embossed in golden letters concerning his multifarious contributions in varied fields of human activity.

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\* Original in Hindi.

The function concluded with the recitation of National Anthem. Thereafter the President departed.

Later, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, Vice-President and ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha unveiled a portrait of Dr. Radhakrishnan in the Rajya Sabha Chamber. Thereafter glowing tributes were paid by the Chairman and members in the House.

*Exhibition on the life and works of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan:* Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi inaugurated a pictorial exhibition depicting various facets of the life of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan at Parliament House Annexe later that day. The inaugural ceremony was attended by a large numbers of members of Parliament. Collection of his books; tapes with recordings of his speeches and a short film were part of the exhibition. There were several rare photographs of Dr. Radhakrishnan among the 150 photographs displayed. The exhibition organised by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting were kept open to the public from 6 September 1988 for a week.

Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma released a Commemorative Volume on Dr. Radhakrishnan in the Parliament House Annexe on 6 September 1988. The publication includes articles from eminent scholars, former and present members of Parliament, contemporaries of Dr. Radhakrishnan and journalists.

As part of the celebrations, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma inaugurated a Seminar on "Education and Social Change" in the Parliament House Annexe on 7 September 1988. Shri P. Shiv Shanker, Minister of Human Resource Development and Leader of the Rajya Sabha delivered the key-note address.

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## WIT AND HUMOUR IN LEGISLATURES

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Debates in the Houses of Parliament and State Legislatures shed light on matters under discussion. Also, there are lighter interludes. Continuing our feature on Wit and Humour, we have endeavoured to capture some such moments during the eleventh session of the Eighth Lok Sabha.

—Editor

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### LOK SABHA

*Shri K. C. Pant:* It is not relevant to this debate.

*Professor Madhu Dandavate:* I think if little irrelevance is there, relevant part will become dominant.

*Shri K. C. Pant:* Your speech will not be complete without something irrelevant.

*Professor Madhu Dandavate:* In that case, I will be waiting for your speech.

*Shri Somnath Chatterjee:* You should use his magnifying glass to find out his relevance.

(L.S. Deb., 28 July 1988)

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*Professor Madhu Dandavate:* I had a number of questions but since you have put a ceiling, I will ask only one question.

*An hon. member:* A lengthy question.

*Professor Madhu Dandavate:* Of course, about the length of the question you should not worry.

*An hon. member:* It will have all a, b and c parts.

*Professor Madhu Dandavate:* No, I won't use a, b and c; it is a compound question.

(L.S. Deb., 3 August 1988)



*Shri Somnath Rath:* Sir, stone carvings and Buddhist writings and inscriptions on stones are found at Jaugada in Ganjam District of Orissa.....

*Shri Khurshid Alam Khan:* Mr. Minister, there is writing on the wall!

*Shri Shivraj V. Patil:* Yes Sir, writings on the walls are visible to all of us.

(L.S. Deb., 8 August 1988)

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*Shri P. Chidambaram:* I have got my ear-phone.

*Shri Indrajit Gupta:* You must be a superman to pay attention to what I am saying...

*Shri P. Chidambaram:* Ordinary man with ear-phone.

*Shri Indrajit Gupta:* ...and also to what Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev is saying.

*Shri Somnath Chatterjee:* Really he is a Spiderman!

(L.S. Deb., 8 August 1988)

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*Professor Madhu Dandavate:* I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he has seen a very interesting cartoon by Lakshman in which it is said: "The Indian Airlines regrets to announce a slight delay in the departure of Flight No. 186 due to mechanical defects. All the passengers are required to go back to the lounge. They will be served breakfast at 8.30 a.m., lunch at one O'clock and dinner at 8.p.m." Is it not the saddest commentary on the working of the aircraft because of these mechanical defects?

*Mr. Speaker:* But, how efficiently they announce the lunch and dinner!

(L.S. Deb., 22 August 1988)

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## PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

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### CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

*Ninth Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers:* The Ninth Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers was held in London from 20 to 22 July 1988. The Conference was preceded by the Standing Committee meeting on 19 July 1988. The post-Conference tours took place on 23 and 24 July 1988. Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh Patil, the then Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha and Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha attended the Conference.

*CPA Executive Committee Meetings:* The meetings of Executive Committee of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association were held at Hobart (Australia) on 15 and 16 September 1988. Dr. (Shrimati) Najma Heptulla, MP and Shri Natwarlal C. Shah, Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly attended these meetings as Vice-Chairman of CPA Executive Committee and as Regional Representative for Asia Region, respectively.

*CPA General Assembly Meeting:* The meeting of the General Assembly of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was held at Canberra (Australia) on 23 September 1988. Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh Patil, the then Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha represented India Branch of CPA at the meeting.

*34th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference:* The 34th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was held in Australia from 14 to 25 September 1988. The Indian Parliamentary Delegation to the Conference was led by Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh Patil, the then Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha. Besides the leader, the Delegation *inter alia* consisted of Dr. (Shrimati) Najma Heptulla, Vice-Chairman of CPA Executive Committee, Sarvashri Kailashpati Mishra, Nityananda Mishra, and Shantilal Patel, all members of Parliament. Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

The Delegation included the following delegates from the State Branches of CPA in India: Shri G. Narayan Rao, Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative

Assembly; Shri T. L. Rajkumar, Speaker, Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri Pulakesh Barua, Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly, Shri D.G. Narvekar, Speaker, Goa Legislative Assembly and Shri Natwarlal C. Shah, Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly and Regional Representative for Asia Region; Shri Nalin Patel, State Minister of Environment and Energy and Forests, Government of Gujarat; Shri Harmohinder Singh Chatha, Speaker, Haryana Vidhan Sabha; Shrimati Vidya Stokes, Speaker, Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Mirza Abdul Rashid, Speaker, Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly; Shri B.G. Banakar, Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly; Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, Speaker, Kerala Legislative Assembly; Shri Kanhaiya Lal Yadav, Deputy Speaker, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; Shri S.C. Jagtap, Speaker, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly; Shri H. Sanyaima Singh, Deputy Speaker, Manipur Legislative Assembly; Shri Peter G. Marbaniang, Speaker, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly; Shri Chintamani Dyan Samantra, Deputy Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly; Shri Giriraj Prasad Tiwari, Speaker, Rajasthan Legislative Assembly; Shri P.B. Gurung, Minister, Food and Civil Supplies, Government of Sikkim; Shri Jyotirmoy Nath, Speaker, Tripura Legislative Assembly; Dr. Ammar Rizvi, Minister of Revenue and Parliamentary Affairs, Government of Uttar Pradesh and Shri Hashim Abdul Halim, Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

Shri E. Sadasiva Reddy, Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri Dinesh Chandra Dalela, Secretary, Rajasthan Legislative Assembly and Shri Kunzang Sherab, Secretary, Sikkim Legislative Assembly were the Secretaries from State Branches.

The following subjects were discussed at the Conference:

1. International Peace and Security (with special reference to Southern Africa, Namibia and South Africa).
2. The Drug Problem: What can the Commonwealth do to curb drug abuse and drug trafficking?
3. The role of Parliamentary Committees in the control and scrutiny of Government expenditure.
4. Establishing a parliamentary branch of Amnesty International: The experience of Parliaments which have taken this step.
5. Education mobility in the Commonwealth in relation to the formation of a Commonwealth University and the solving of 'Brain Drain' problem.
6. AIDS: The nature of the disease, its spread, containment efforts, the role of Parliamentarians in helping contain the threat and Public Education Programme.

- 7 The negative effects of the declining world economy on women and youth and how best these can be eliminated or minimised
- 8 The need for the current GATT round table discussions to concentrate on the importance of improving world trade in primary products especially agricultural products, bearing in mind the serious debt problem in the third world
- 9 Environmental protection in relation to population growth, industrialization and urbanization
- 10 The Commonwealth response to super power disarmament issues

*Centenary Celebrations of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan:* The inaugural function to celebrate the birth centenary of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, former President of India was held in the Central Hall, Parliament House on 5 September 1988 under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group. The President, Shri R. Venkataraman, Vice-President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Dr. Bal Ram Jaxhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha addressed the members of Parliament and other distinguished invitees on the occasion.

Later, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, Vice-President and ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha unveiled a portrait of Dr. Radhakrishnan in the Rajya Sabha Chamber. Thereafter glowing tributes were paid by the Chairman and members in the House.

Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi inaugurated a pictorial exhibition depicting various facets of the life of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan at Parliament House Annexe later that day. The inaugural ceremony was attended by a large number of members of Parliament. Collection of books by and on Dr. Radhakrishnan; tapes with recordings of his speeches and a short film were part of the exhibition.

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As part of the celebrations, Dr. Sharma inaugurated a Seminar on "Education and Social Change" in the Parliament House Annexe on 7 September 1988. Shri P. Shiv Shanker, Minister of Human Resource Development and Leader of the Rajya Sabha delivered the key-note address.

#### PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS VISITING INDIA

*Syria:* A 10-member parliamentary Delegation led by His Excellency, Mr. Abdul Qader Qaddoura, Speaker of the Syrian People's Assembly visited India

from 27 to 29 August 1988. The Delegation called on Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha on 28 August 1988, who hosted a dinner in their honour on the same day. Besides Delhi, the delegates visited Agra.

*Trinidad and Tobago:* In response to an invitation from the Parliament of India, His Excellency Mr. Nizam Mohammed, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Trinidad and Tobago, accompanied by his wife, visited India from 25 September to 3 October 1988. The visiting Speaker called on Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha on 27 September 1988. He also called on Shri R. Venkataraman, President of India, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha and Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Information and Broadcasting on 28 September 1988. Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma hosted a lunch and Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar hosted a dinner in honour of the visiting dignitary and his wife on 28 September 1988. Besides Delhi, Mr. Nizam Mohammed and his wife visited Agra, Jaipur, Ajmer and Srinagar.

#### BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING: REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

During the period 1 July to 30 September 1988, the following Programmes/Courses were organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, Lok Sabha Secretariat:

*Orientation Programme for new members of Rajya Sabha:* The Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training and Indian Parliamentary Group organised an Orientation Programme for new members of Rajya Sabha from 4 to 8 July 1988. In all, 22 members of Rajya Sabha (20 new members and 2 existing members), including Shri Moti Lal Vora, Minister of Health and Family Welfare, attended the Programme.

The Programme was inaugurated by Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, Vice-President of India on 4 July 1988. Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Minister of State for Civil Aviation and Tourism, delivered the valedictory address on the concluding day of the Orientation Programme on 8 July 1988. The discussions were initiated by Union Ministers and Senior parliamentarians on various subjects.

The Programme was intended to provide opportunities to new members of Rajya Sabha to discuss and analyse various aspects of parliamentary processes and procedures and to familiarise themselves more closely with the operational mechanics of parliamentary institutions. The programme, in short, endeavoured to assist the new members to face with more confidence and greater ease the onerous tasks, responsibilities and challenges of their job and become more effective parliamentarians.

During the programme, discussions were held on various subjects of parliamentary interest such as "Role of the Second Chamber in the Indian Constitution", "Parliamentary Questions", "The Legislative Business", "Committee Structure in Rajya Sabha", "Parliamentary Customs, Conventions and Etiquettes: and Duties of Members *vis-a-vis* the Chair", "Information Management for Legislators", "How to be an Effective Legislator?" etc.

*Fourth Parliamentary Internship Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials:* The Fourth Parliamentary Internship Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials which commenced on 22 September 1988 would continue upto 11 November 1988. The Programme, being attended by nine foreign parliamentary officials (including acting Clerk of the Parliament of Ghana) from eight countries of Asian and African continents, was inaugurated by Shri Som Nath Rath, MP, Chairman, Committee on Lok Pal Bill.

The programme is designed to meet the special needs of officials of foreign Parliaments, who have been sponsored by their respective Governments to study the working of parliamentary institutions, processes and procedures in India. It aims at providing these officials with an opportunity to exchange ideas in the context of their experience in their legislatures and to acquaint themselves with the environment, culture, traditions and working of parliamentary institutions in India.

As a part of the Programme, the participants were asked to prepare notes on specific subjects of parliamentary procedures which were discussed after the discussion sessions on the working of Parliament. Besides, being attached with various Officers/Branches of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha for on-the-job training, the participants were also attached with Maharashtra Legislative Assembly Secretariat for a week to enable them to study the procedures obtaining there. They were also exposed to social and cultural background of India by enabling them to witness various religious and social functions, such as Dussehra, Diwali, some marriages, etc.

*Attachment Programme for Officers of State Legislature Secretariats:* At the request of Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat, an Attachment Programme was organised for two officers of Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat on 21 and 22 July 1988 to enable them to study the working of Computer Centre in Parliament Library.

*Appreciation Courses for Probationers/Officers of All India and Central Services:* Four Appreciation courses on parliamentary processes and procedures were organised by the Bureau, *viz.*, Second Appreciation Course for Probationers of Indian Forest Service - 18 to 21 July 1988; Third Appreciation

Course for Indian Railway Service of Engineers - 1 to 5 August 1988; Twelfth Appreciation Course for Probationers of Indian Customs and Central Excise - 5 to 9 September 1988; and First Appreciation Course for Probationers of Central Trade Services - 6 to 9 September 1988.

*Appreciation Courses for Professors/Lecturers of various Universities/Colleges and Youth Coordinators of Nehru Yuva Kendras for organising Model Parliaments:* The following Appreciation Courses were organised for Professors/Lecturers of Universities/Colleges and for Youth Coordinators of Nehru Yuva Kendras for organising Model Parliaments:

- (i) Tenth and Eleventh Appreciation Courses for Professors/Lecturers of Universities/Colleges - 26 to 29 July 1988 and 2 to 5 August 1988, respectively, and
- (ii) Fifth Appreciation Course for Youth Coordinators of Nehru Yuva Kendras - 9 to 12 August 1988.

*Study Visits:* At the request of various training and educational institutions in the Capital and elsewhere, the Bureau organised ten Study Visits for among others, (i) District Session Judges and Superintendents of Police etc.; (ii) Lecturers attending a Training Programme at Jamia Milia Islamia University; (iii) Indian Telecommunication Service Probationers attending a Training Course at ALT Training Centre, Ghaziabad; and (iv) Students of Department of Humanities, University of Roorkee, etc.

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## PRIVILEGE ISSUES

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### LOK SABHA

*Alleged non-intimation of arrest/detention of a member and giving wrong information to the Speaker:* On 16 November 1987, at about 1530 hours when some members sought to raise in the House the question of alleged arrest/detention of a member, Shri Vidyacharan Shukla, by Police on that day, the Speaker ( Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar) informed the House that he would try to find out what was happening and then report back to the House. Immediately thereafter, the Speaker asked the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to ascertain the facts of the case so that he could apprise the House of the correct position.

At 17.14 hours on the same day, the Deputy Speaker on the basis of information received from the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs ( Shrimati Sheila Dikshit) informed the House that it had been ascertained from the police authorities that no arrest or detention of Shri V. C. Shukla had taken place that day.

On 17 November 1987, the Speaker while referring the matter to the Committee of Privileges, *inter-alia* observed that he had received at his residence a communication from the Station House Officer, Lodhi Colony Police Station at 2130 hours the previous day informing him that Shri Vidyacharan Shukla, member of Parliament was detained from 1230 hours.

The Speaker further observed that that was a very serious matter involving the prestige, rights and privileges of the House and of its members since if Shri Shukla was actually detained at 1230 hours by the Delhi Police, why was the Speaker not *immediately* informed of the detention, particularly when the House was in Session and the detention was taking place in Delhi itself and there could hardly be any difficulty in immediate communication; and why wrong information was given to the Speaker and through him to the House to the effect that Shri Shukla had not been detained while actually he was detained for three and half hours.

The Speaker felt that since he was satisfied that there was a *prima facie* case which needed enquiry, he had already decided to refer the matter to the



Privileges Committee when at 1050 hours that very day he received a communication from the Commissioner of Police, Delhi, narrating in detail the sequence of events. According to the Commissioner of Police, he added, Shri V.C. Shukla actually travelled in his own car to the Police Station in Lodhi Colony and demanded that he too should be detained with his supporters. The Commissioner of Police added that Shri Shukla continued to sit in SHO's office without any restraint on him throughout the period. Since his supporter were in agitated mood and shouting slogans even in the Police Station, SHO Lodhi Colony who by then had returned from the Court, did not consider it prudent to let them go immediately and detained them under Delhi Police Act from 1230 hours to 1600 hours. Shri Shukla's name was included in the list on his own insistence.

The Speaker noted that he had also received notices of privilege from Sarvashri K.P. Unnikrishnan, Arif Mohammed Khan and Jaipal Reddy, MPs, and since he was convinced that there was a *prima facie* case for enquiry, he had referred the matter to Privileges Committee for an early inquiry on high priority basis and report to the House.

Subsequently, two further notices received from Sarvashri Vidyacharan Shukla and Raj Kumar Rai, MPs, were also referred by the Speaker to the Committee for their consideration.

The Committee of Privileges after examining in person Shri Vidyacharan Shukla, MP, Shri V.P. Marwah, Commissioner of Police, Delhi, Shri V. Ranganathan, Assistant Commissioner of Police (South), New Delhi, Shri P.R.S. Brar, Deputy Commissioner of Police (South), New Delhi, Shri Mansoor Ali Sayid, Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police (South), New Delhi and Shri Rajendra Kumar, Station House Officer, Police Station Lodhi Colony, New Delhi, in their Third Report presented to the House on 5 September 1988, *inter alia* noted that Shri Rajendra Kumar, Station House Officer, Police Station Lodhi Colony did not send the communication regarding arrest/detention of Shri Vidyacharan Shukla, MP, to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, on 16 November 1987, *immediately* as laid down in rule 229 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. The Committee also found that the communication was neither in the prescribed form nor was it addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha. According to the said communication, Shri Shukla was detained at Police Station Lodhi Colony from 1230 to 1600 hours but the Speaker received the information at his residence at 2130 hours on that day, *i.e.* much after an announcement was made by the Deputy Speaker in the House at 1714 hours based on the information received from the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs.

The Committee further noted that Shri P.R.S. Brar, Deputy Commissioner of Police (South) had stated during the course of his evidence before the Com-

mittee, that he had informed the Commissioner of Police at 1530 hours that Shri Shukla was neither arrested nor detained. Before giving this information to the Commissioner of Police ( Shri V.P. Marwah), he had not ascertained the position from the Station House Officer, Police Station, Lodhi Colony. The Commissioner of Police, Delhi, during his evidence before the Committee had stated that Shri Brar, Deputy Commissioner of Police(South) spoke to him on telephone on that day and gave him a categorical answer that Shri Shukla had not been detained. According to Shri V.P. Marwah, Shri Brar should have rechecked the position from the Police Station, which he did not do. The Committee observed that after careful consideration of the evidence and other documents provided to them, they had come to the conclusion that the Station House Officer, Police Station Lodhi Colony ( Shri Rajendra Kumar) did not send the intimation regarding the arrest/detention of Shri Shukla to the Speaker *immediately* as required under the Rules, particularly when the House was in Session and the detention took place in Delhi itself. The Committee also found that the manner in which the communication was written by S.H.O. was also casual as it had not been addressed to anyone. As regards the Deputy Commissioner of Police(South), Shri P.R.S. Brar, the Committee had come to the conclusion that being a responsible police officer, he did not care to make a proper enquiry from the Police Station Lodhi Colony before informing the Commissioner of Police(Shri V.P. Marwah), which ultimately resulted in the latter giving wrong information to the Minister of State for Home Affairs for passing it on to the Speaker, Lok Sabha and through him to the House to the effect that Shri Shukla had not been detained while actually he was detained for three and half hours.

The Committee were convinced that Shri Shukla was actually detained for three and half hours on 16 November 1987; that there was inordinate delay on the part of Station House Officer, Police Station Lodhi Colony in sending a proper intimation to the Speaker, Lok Sabha regarding the said detention/release of Shri Vidyacharan Shukla, M.P.; and that the Deputy Commissioner of Police(South), instead of first checking up the correct position from Station House Officer, Police Station Lodhi Colony gave wrong information to the Commissioner of Police for onward transmission to the Speaker, Lok Sabha.

The Committee, therefore, decided that Sarvashri Rajendra Kumar and P.R.S. Brar be called again to appear before the Committee in person to explain what they had to say in the matter in view of the above findings of the Committee. When Shri Rajendra Kumar was apprised of the findings of the Committee, he promptly tendered unconditional apology for his conduct. Shri P.R.S. Brar who was also apprised of the findings of the committee, while maintaining that he had no intention to show any disrespect to Shri Vidyacharan Shukla, submitted his unqualified apology.

In view of the unconditional and unqualified apologies tendered by Sarvasri Rajendra Kumar and P.R.S. Brar, the Committee recommended that no further action be taken by the House in the matter and it may be dropped.

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

*Request from CBI for handing over original letters and telegrams addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha by two MPs.*: The Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIG), Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Special Investigation Cell-II, New Delhi, in his letter dated 16 March 1988, regarding investigation of CBI case RC.1(S)/88-SIU.III/CBI/New Delhi, under section 120-B, 342, 365, 384 IPC, stated that the complainant, Shri S. Thangaraju, MP (Lok Sabha) had alleged that two letters addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha were got written by him on two occasions under duress by the accused persons stating therein that he had joined the rival group of AIADMK in Lok Sabha led by Shri P. Kolanidaivelu, MP and making false allegations against Dr. S. Jagatharakshakan and Shri A.C. Shanmugam, members of Parliament. According to the complaint, Shri S. Thangaraju had sent telegram to the Speaker on 25 February 1988. The DIG, CBI added that for the purpose of investigation of the case, it was essential to know whether the aforesaid communications had been received by the Speaker, Lok Sabha. If the same had been received, he requested for them to be handed over, in original, to Shri B.N.P. Azad, Deputy Superintendent of Police, CBI/SIC.II, New Delhi. The DIG, CBI, was requested on 22 March 1988, to indicate the date(s) on which the impugned two letters were stated to have been written to the Speaker, Lok Sabha by Shri S. Thangaraju, MP alongwith the subject matter thereof to enable Lok Sabha Secretariat to identify them. The DIG, CBI, was also informed that on receipt of a reply from him, further action would be taken in accordance with the prescribed procedure which required reference of the request to the Committee of Privileges and permission of the House for supplying the documents.

The DIG, CBI, in his letter dated 29 March 1988, *inter alia* stated that Shri S. Thangaraju, MP, in his complaint dated 28 February 1988, addressed to the Governor of Tamil Nadu had alleged that on 23 February 1988, he was forcibly taken to Tamil Nadu House and when he was under the influence of intoxicating liquor, he was forced to sign a letter addressed to Speaker, Lok Sabha stating that he had joined the rival group in Lok Sabha led by Mr. P. Kolanidaivelu, MP. He added that the date of the said letter addressed to the Speaker was not known by then and about the other letter, he had alleged in the aforesaid complaint that on 24 March 1988, he alongwith his wife was forcibly taken to the residence of Kumari Jayalalitha, MP from Madras airport and was forced to take a snap alongwith Kumari Jayalalitha and then he was forced to sign a letter addressed to the Speaker of Lok Sabha stating false allegations against his colleagues Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan and Shri A.C. Shanmugam. In addition, he was asked to give a statement that he had joined AIADMK Group led by Kumari Jayalalitha, he added.

The DIG, CBI observed that the investigations carried out by them at Madras revealed that Shri Thangaraju had also written a letter dated 25 February 1988 addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha with copies endorsed to the Home Minister and others mentioning therein that when he was in Delhi, Shri Kolandaivelu, took him to his residence and made him drink and forced him to sign a letter addressed to the Speaker Lok Sabha that he had joined the Group led by Shri Kolandaivelu. He further observed that it had also come to light that a phonogram dated 25 February 1988 had been sent to the Speaker, Lok Sabha by Kumari J. Jayalalitha, MP to the effect that Shri S. Thangaraju, who announced his joining AIADMK headed by her on 23 February 1988, was attempted to be abducted by Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan, and Shri A.C. Shanmugam, at Delhi and by coercive method forced him to join their group headed by Shrimati Janaki Ramachandran. According to the Phonogram that fearing consequences, he (Shri Thangaraju) had come to Madras on 24 February 1988 by evening flight and met her (Kumari Jayalalitha) at her residence and conveyed support to her and he had sent a telegram followed by signed confirmation to the Speaker, Lok Sabha on the same day.

The DIG, CBI, thereafter requested that in addition to the documents already requisitioned *vide* his office letter dated 16 March 1988, they also required the following documents; (i) letter dated 25 February 1988 addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha; (ii) phonogram dated 25 February 1988 addressed to the Speaker by Kumari Jayalalitha; and (iii) telegram dated 24 February 1988 of Shri Thangaraju; addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha conveying his support to AIADMK led by Kumari Jayalalitha and the signed confirmation of Shri Thangaraju.

On 5 April 1988, the Speaker (Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar) referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges under rule 227 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

The Committee of Privileges, in their first Report, presented to the Speaker on 4 May 1988 and laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 5 May 1988, *inter alia* observed that the following documents addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha had been received and were available in the Lok Sabha records: (a) Letter and telegram dated 24 and 25 February 1988, respectively addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, by Shri S. Thangaraju; MP and (b) Telegram dated 25 February 1988, addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, by Kumari J. Jayalalitha, MP (Rajya Sabha). The Committee further observed that no other communication except the above-mentioned three communications was received from Shri S. Thangaraju or from Kumari J. Jayalalitha.

The Committee then referred to the procedure for production in courts of documents connected with the Lok Sabha or its Committees as laid down in the First Report of the Committee of Privileges of Second Lok Sabha which

was adopted by Lok Sabha on 13 September 1957. The Committee had made the following recommendations:

...The Committee are of the opinion that no member or officer of the House should give evidence in a court of law in respect of any proceedings of the House or any Committee of the House or any other document connected with the proceedings of the House or in the custody of the Secretary of the House without the leave of the House being first obtained.

When the House is not in session, the Speaker may in emergent cases allow the production of the relevant documents in courts of law in order to prevent delays in the administration of justice and inform the House accordingly of the fact when it reassembles. In case, however, the matter involves any question of privilege, especially the privilege of a witness, or in case the production of the document appears to him to be a subject for the discretion of the House itself, he may decline to grant the required permission and refer the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination and report.

The Committee recommend that whenever any document relating to the proceedings of the House or any committees thereof is required to be produced in a court of law, the court or the parties to the legal proceedings should request the House stating precisely the documents required, the purpose for which they are required and the date by which they are required. It should also be specifically stated in each case whether only a certified copy of the document should be sent or an officer of the House should produce it before a court of law.

When a request is received during sessions for producing in a court of law, a document connected with the proceedings of the House or Committees or which is in the custody of the Secretary of the House, the case may be referred by the Speaker to the Committee of Privileges. On a report from the Committee, a motion may be moved in the House by the Chairman or a member of the Committee to the effect that the House agrees with the report and further action should be taken in accordance with the decision of the House.

Keeping in view the procedure laid in the First Report of the Committee of Privileges (Second Lok Sabha) relating to documents to be produced in a court of law, the Committee found that there was no indication in the request received from the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Central Bureau of Investigation that the documents in question were required to be produced in a court of law.

The Committee, therefore, recommended that instead of handing over the required documents, in original, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Central Bureau of Investigation, Special Investigation Cell-II, New Delhi, might with the permission of the House, be asked to come and inspect the relevant documents as also to take photocopies thereof, if he so desired. If at a later

stage, the original documents were required for production in a court of law, a proper request might be made in accordance with the procedure laid down in the First Report of the Committee of Privileges (Second Lok Sabha).

On 6 May 1988, Shri Braja Mohan Mohanty, a member of the Committee moved the following motion which was adopted by the House:

That this House do agree with the first report of the Committee of Privileges laid on the Table of the House on 5th May 1988.

The DIG, CBI, was accordingly informed that the three documents which were available in Lok Sabha records could be inspected and photocopies thereof taken, if so desired.

On 12 May 1988, Shri B.N.P. Azad, Deputy Superintendent of Police, who was authorised by the DIG, CBI to inspect the said documents and obtain photocopies thereof inspected the documents in original. A photocopy each of the three documents available in the records was handed over to him.

The DIG, CBI, in his further letter dated 17 May 1988 regarding investigation of another CBI case No. RC. 1/88-SIU-III/SIC-II/New Delhi under sections 120-B, 342, 365, 384 IPC *inter alia* stated that in order to proceed further with the investigation of the impugned criminal case, it was essential that the letter dated 24 February 1988 addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha by Shri S. Thangaraju, MP, be made available to Shri B.N.P. Azad, Chief Investigating Officer of this criminal case. He added that the document in original was required to be sent for expert opinion and was also required otherwise for the purpose of investigation and without the document being made available in original, the investigation would remain in abeyance as the original document had to be shown to concerned witnesses as well as complainant and also sent for expert opinion. Under such circumstances, the investigating agency might be permitted to apply for the original document in accordance with the procedure considered advisable under the circumstances.

The Superintendent of Police, Central Bureau of Investigation, Special Investigation Cell-II, New Delhi, in his letter dated 14 June 1988, regarding investigation of the above-mentioned CBI Case *inter alia* stated that during the course of investigation, it had come to light that a letter dated 24 February 1988 had been addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha by Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan, MP, Lok Sabha by which the Speaker had been informed that about 1430 hours on that very day, Sarvashri P. Kolandaivelu, M. Mahalingam and R.T. Gopalan, members of Parliament belonging to Jayalalitha faction of AIADMK came alongwith 15 hirelings in three cars and compelled Shri Thangaraju to go alongwith them. In order to prove that the aforesaid letter had been delivered to the Speaker, the Department required the letter in original.

The Superintendent of Police(SP), CBI added that the TA Bills alongwith air journey tickets of Shri Thangaraju in respect of journeys undertaken by him from 22 February 1988 to 20 March 1988 were required by them in order to find out the presence of Shri Thangaraju in Delhi and Madras during the aforesaid period. Such bills alongwith air journey tickets of Sarvashri K.R. Natarajan, A.C. Shanmugam, P. Selvendran and N. Soundararajan, and Dr. Jagathrakshakan, members of Parliament, Lok Sabha for the period from 22 February 1988 to 9 March 1988, were also required to find out their presence at Delhi and Madras during the aforesaid period.

According to the SP, he had learnt that a file relating to the alleged abduction, wrongful confinement and extortion of Shri Thangaraju at the hands of accused persons was being maintained in Lok Sabha Secretariat and requested that for the purposes of investigation of the case, inspection of the aforesaid file might be given to the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Shri B.N.P. Azad, Chief Investigating Officer of the case.

The SP, CBI said that Shri Thangaraju, was reportedly elected whip of AIADMK(Janaki) Parliamentary Party in Lok Sabha on 18 February 1988 at a meeting held in Satya Studio, Madras. In order to ascertain the names of the office bearers of Parliamentary Party of AIADMK (Janaki) in Lok Sabha, he requested to be provided with a copy of the document notifying the names of the office bearers of AIADMK (Janaki) Parliamentary Party.

The SP, CBI further said that they would also be required to examine one or two officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat on the point of receipt of the documents, viz letter dated 24 February 1988 of Shri Thangaraju, addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, telegrams dated 25 February 1988 of Shri Thangaraju and Kumari Jayalalitha, addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, letter dated 24 February 1988 addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha by Dr. Jagathrakshakan and other documents (which were being requisitioned) and action taken thereon. He also wanted to ascertain the effect of the aforesaid letter of Shri Thangaraju on the status of both the factions of AIADMK in the House.

The SP, CBI, therefore, requested for the aforesaid documents/information to be made available to them. He also sought permission to examine one or two officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat who were familiar with the documents and with the points mentioned above. In addition, he also sought permission to inspect the file which was reportedly being maintained in Lok Sabha Secretariat in this regard.

On 31 May and 21 June 1988, the Speaker(Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar) referred the requests to the Committee of Privileges under rule 227 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

The Committee of Privileges, in their Second Report, presented to the Speaker on 30 August 1988 and laid on the Table of the House on 1 September 1988, *inter alia* noted that there was still no indication in the requests received from the Central Bureau of Investigation that the documents were required to be produced in a court of law. The Committee, therefore, found no reason to change the view expressed by them in their First Report adopted by the House on 6 May 1988, reiterating the recommendation made by the Committee of Privileges (Second Lok Sabha) in their First Report, *i.e.* that the original documents might not be handed over unless the same were required to be produced in a court of law.

As regards the request received from the DIG, CBI for handing over the original letter dated 24 February 1988, addressed to the Speaker by Shri S.Thangaraju, the Committee emphasised that it was not the intention of the Committee to hinder or stop any investigation; the facility of inspection and examination of the original documents – which had already been extended to and availed of by an officer of the Central Bureau of Investigation on the basis of recommendation contained in the First Report of the Committee – was still available to the investigating agency and they could depute one of their officers to come, inspect and examine the original letter dated 24 February 1988. If at a later stage the original letter was required for production in a court of law and a proper request was made in accordance with the procedure laid down in the First Report of the Committee of Privileges (Second Lok Sabha), the Committee would consider the same.

With regard to the request received from the SP, CBI for handing over the letter dated 24 February 1988, said to have been addressed by Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan, MP, to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, the Committee noted that no such letter was received in the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

As regards TA Bills and Air Journey ticket counterfoils, the Committee were of the opinion that it would not be proper to show the original TA Bills and Air Journey ticket counterfoils to any investigating agency. Attention of the Committee had also been drawn in this regard to the following decision of the Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament:

The Joint Committee noted that the counterfoil of the air ticket is retained alongwith the report submitted by the member in the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat and the same is not required to be sent to Audit. Once the Controlling Officer in the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat has satisfied himself about the claim in respect of the air journey, the counterfoil should, as hitherto, form part of the report of the member and continue to remain in the custody of the Controlling Officer in the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat. There was, thus no question of the counterfoil becoming an audit document.



The Committee recommended that a statement showing the details of journeys undertaken by Shri S. Thangaraju during the period 22 February to 20 March 1988 and by Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan, Sarvashri K.R. Natarajan, A.C. Shanmugam, P. Selvendran and N. Soundararajan during the period 22 February to 9 March 1988 might be supplied to the investigating agency instead.

Regarding the file 'relating to alleged abduction, wrongful confinement and extortion of Shri S. Thangaraju' which, according to the letter of the Superintendent of Police, CBI, they had 'learnt' was 'being maintained in the Lok Sabha Secretariat', the Committee noted that though it was usual office procedure that for every letter/communication received in the Lok Sabha Secretariat, a file was opened and maintained in the Secretariat, no file as such 'relating to alleged abduction, wrongful confinement and extortion of Shri S. Thangaraju' was being maintained in the Lok Sabha Secretariat. The Committee were of the view that any other files relating to Shri S. Thangaraju's case which were being maintained in the Secretariat might not be shown to the Central Bureau of Investigation.

With regard to the document notifying the names of the office-bearers of the AIADMK Legislature Party (Janaki), the Committee recommended that a copy of the same might be supplied to the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Regarding the permission to examine one or two officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, the Committee were of the opinion that the request might not be granted.

The Committee also felt unhappy over the presumptuous manner in which the communication dated 14 June 1988 from the Superintendent of Police, CBI, New Delhi, was worded. The Committee felt they would like the Ministry of Home Affairs to issue suitable instructions to all concerned that their communications should be couched in polite and courteous language. The Committee also expressed their unhappiness over the practice of making requests on a day-to-day basis adopted by the Central Bureau of Investigation, New Delhi in spite of being aware of the procedure that each such request was required to be referred to the Committee of Privileges for their decision.

On 5 September 1988, Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal, Chairman of the Committee moved the following motion which was adopted by the House:

That this House do agree with the Second Report of the Committee of Privileges laid on the Table of the House on 1 September, 1988.

A copy of the Second Report of the Committee was forwarded to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Central Bureau of Investigation, New Delhi. He was also requested to depute one of his officers to come to inspect and

examine the original letter dated the 24 February 1988 addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha by Shri S. Thangaraju, if so desired.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

### MADHYA PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA

*Alleged trespassing into the premises of the House and throwing leaflets on the floor of the House:* On 10 May 1987, at about 6.15 p.m., Sarvashri Bhanu Kumar Jain and Gauri Shankar Sharma trespassed into the premises of the Vidhan Sabha and reached the entrance door of the House via Eastern Lobby. They entered the House after opening the door, threw leaflets there and came out immediately via same route. The Deputy Marshal, who was posted behind the Speaker's Chair witnessed the incident and at the direction of the Deputy Speaker, who was in the Chair, rushed to apprehend both the persons through Eastern Lobby and reached in front of the Common Hall, where he apprehended Shri Bhanu Kumar Jain but his accomplice Shri Gauri Shankar Sharma managed to escape.

On the same day, the House adopted a motion sentencing Shri Bhanu Kumar Jain to simple imprisonment for the remaining period of the current session and for the next two sessions and also resolved that the case of Shri Gauri Shankar Sharma who had run away be referred to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.

The Committee of Privileges examined in person Shri Jugal Kishore Sharma, Deputy Marshal, Shri J.P. Sharma; Superintendent of Police(City), Shri Jai Prakash Pali, Inspector of Police Incharge(City) and Shri R.L. Bhaskar, Naib Tehsildar. Shri Gauri Shankar Sharma, however, did not appear before the Committee in spite of being asked to do so. In their Third Report presented to the House on 8 July 1987, the Committee *inter-alia* reported that it was evident from the statements of the witnesses that Shri Gauri Shankar Sharma trespassed into the premises of the Vidhan Sabha alongwith Shri Bhanu Kumar Jain and both of them had reached upto the Eastern Lobby. The Committee came to the conclusion that the manner and the circumstances under which and the purpose for which Shri Gauri Shankar Sharma by befooling the Security Staff trespassed into the premises of the Vidhan Sabha and entered into the House and threw leaflets, proved that he had committed a grave contempt of the House. The Committee noted that the House had already sentenced Shri Bhanu Kumar Jain, the accomplice of Shri Gauri Shankar Sharma to simple imprisonment for the period of current session and the next two sessions and recommended that Shri Sharma be also sentenced to simple imprisonment for the period of the current session and the next two sessions.

On the same day, the House adopted the following motion:

That this House do agree with the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on 8th July, 1987 and empower the Speaker to implement the recommendations contained in the said Report.

#### WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*Alleged ill-treatment to a member by government servants:* On 2 May 1987, Shri Radhika Ranjan Pramanik, a member, gave two separate notices of a question of privilege against two bus conductors of the Calcutta State Transport Corporation for allegedly (i) refusing the facility of a free pass for his companion on 17 and 22 April 1987 and compelling the member to pay for the tickets of his companion; and (ii) misbehaving with him and using derogatory remarks.

Shri Pramanik stated in his notice that on 17 April 1987, at about 6.25 p. m., the conductor of the State Bus No. WBS 3049 plying on route No. S14 on way from Sealdah to Salt Lake City refused the free pass to his companion and forced him to pay for the ticket and created a scene in the presence of the crowded passengers only to ridicule him and to lower the prestige of an MLA before the fellow passengers. In another notice, Shri Pramanik stated that on 22 April 1987, at about 7.20 a. m., the conductor of the State Bus No. WBS 910 plying on route No. S14 on way to Sealdah from Salt Lake City refused the free pass to his companion, behaved very badly and his comments and utterances were derogatory and designed to lower his prestige and dignity before his fellow passengers. Shri Pramanik also attached with his notices the circulars issued by the Calcutta State Transport Corporation, Calcutta, wherein it had been clearly mentioned that an MLA was entitled to travel with a companion with free pass and the identity card of the travelling MLA was to be treated as free pass for him and his companion. It was also mentioned in the circulars that conductors, drivers and traffic supervisors must be courteous while dealing with MPs and MLAs travelling in the buses and that strong disciplinary action would be taken against those who would not abide by the directions.

On 12 May 1987, the Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.

The Committee of Privileges after examining in person Shri Radhika Ranjan Pramanik, member, the two conductors, Sarvashri Mansalal Prasad and Debu Bhattacharya and other concerned officials of the Calcutta State Transport Corporation, Calcutta in their First Report presented to the House on 24 March 1988 *inter alia* reported that in his deposition Shri Radhika Ranjan Pramanik, MLA had said that both the conductors refused the free pass facility to his companion and forced him to pay for the tickets. From the deposition the Committee observed that it was understood that the conductors also used language

which was by itself derogatory in nature whether used against an MLA or an ordinary commuter. Incidentally, in both the cases the events provoked a section of the commuters to make remarks against the member which were still more derogatory in nature than those used by the conductors. Though the conductors could not be made responsible for what the commuters had said, but the Committee felt that the member could have been spared from such unhappy remarks if they had behaved with restraint. During the course of his evidence, Shri Pramanik had also said that he, however, did not believe that the two conductors who behaved with him badly knew about the Circular impressing upon the State bus conductors and the traffic supervisory staff that the members of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly and the members of Parliament were eligible to travel free in State buses with one companion.

The Committee observed that Shri Mansalal Prasad and Debu Bhattacharya, the two conductors deposed in the evidence that they were not aware of any such circular. They had not used any derogatory language against the member. They, however, tendered unconditional and unqualified apology before the Committee for the incident.

The Committee, after a careful consideration of the notices given by the member, documents concerned and the evidence tendered before them felt that the fact stated by Shri Pramanik MLA that he was insulted by the two bus conductors before the fellow passengers of the bus while he was undertaking the aforesaid journeys was quite believable. Besides, the conductors forced the member to pay for the tickets of his companion even though it was explained to them by him that a member was entitled to travel free in any State bus on any route with a companion. The Committee believed that such an unhappy incident could have been avoided if the conductors had extended the facility of free pass to the companion of the member and then brought this fact to the notice of the authorities concerned for verification. The Committee observed that a little restraint on their part could have spared the member from unwanted sharp criticism of some of the commuters in the buses, and hoped that such unhappy incidents would not occur in future.

The Committee were, however, distressed to find that the way in which the management had dealt with in the instant case was not a happy one. During his evidence, the Managing Director of the Calcutta State Transport Corporation (CSTC) had stated that the enquiry was held by the Director of Operation, CSTC. But the Committee observed, during the evidence of all concerned officials of the CSTC, it had come to light that though the Managing Director had entrusted the job of making an enquiry to the Director of Operation, the latter did not himself make the enquiry, but instead asked his subordinate officer, the Deputy Traffic Manager (Planning) to hold the said enquiry. The Committee thus found that the power of holding the aforesaid enquiry was delegated by the Director of Operation to his subordinate officer. On a query as to whether such delegation of power was permissible under the rules, no

satisfactory reply came forth from the concerned deposing officer, the Committee observed.

The Committee noted they also found that the authorities concerned did not make any proper enquiry as to the misbehaviour of the conductors with the complainant MLA during the alleged incidents. The Committee, further observed that the bus conductors denied in their written statements the charge of misbehaving with the MLA, though they admitted their fault of asking him to pay for the tickets of his companion and apologised for their ignorance. The Committee added that the authorities concerned accepted such explanation of the bus conductors without making any further probe into the allegation of misbehaviour with the member. The Committee felt convinced that the authorities of the CSTC did not attach any importance to that particular aspect of the member's complaint where he had raised allegation of misbehaviour against the bus conductors.

According to the Committee, one thing which deserved special mention in the issue was the inaccurate statement made by the Managing Director in his deposition before the Committee. He had stated that the Director of Operation had held the enquiry, but subsequently it was learnt that the Deputy Traffic Manager did the job. The Committee noted that such an inaccurate statement before the Committee indicated that the Managing Director did not pay due attention in the instant case, which left scope of being interpreted as an attempt to mislead the Committee. The Committee hoped that, in future, while tendering evidence before them the officials would be more careful to see that such an inaccuracy did not occur in their statements.

The Committee also observed that the question, whether the conductors concerned had committed a breach of privilege and contempt of the House, was a moot point to be considered. According to well-established parliamentary practices, procedures and precedents, a breach of privilege or contempt of the House arose only when the member was harassed or obstructed in the discharge of his parliamentary functions. The Committee felt that since there was no such obstruction or harassment in the instant case, the same did not constitute any breach of privilege of the member of the House.

The Committee also found that the circular allowing the MP/MLA to travel in the State buses along with their companions free of charge had not been properly circulated amongst the conductors. The Committee believed that had the circular been properly circulated amongst the conductors, such an unfortunate incident might have been averted. Pointing out lack of coordination amongst different wings of the Calcutta State Transport Corporation, the Committee hoped that the authorities would remove this defect. The Committee also hoped that important notifications meant for the conductors should be circulated along with the Bengali version thereof and called upon the Depart-

ment to ensure that the contents of such important notifications were made known to each and every conductor.

After careful consideration of all aspects of the matter, the Committee recommended that the matter be dropped.

On 20 April 1988, the House adopted the following motion:

That the recommendation contained in the First Report of the Committee of Privileges of the Tenth Legislative Assembly be agreed to by the House.

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## PROCEDURAL MATTERS

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### LOK SABHA

*Notices to the Speaker from High Court of Bombay:* On 27 July 1988, the Speaker informed the House of two notices received on 11 July, from the Deputy Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, requiring his appearance before the Bombay High Court on 19 July 1988, or filing of an affidavit by him or the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, within three weeks from 28 June 1988, in connection with two writ petitions Nos. 6157/87 and 1299/88 alleging that there was "a variance between the Bill (The Central Excise Tariff Bill, 1985), as passed and gazetted with regard to the rate of the excise duty on the goods-cranes-chapter sub-heading No. 8426-00". The Speaker observed that as per established practice and convention, he had decided not to respond to the notices and had passed on the relevant papers to the Minister of Law and Justice for taking such action as he might deem fit to apprise the court of the correct constitutional position and well established conventions of the House.

*References to Speaker, Governor of a State:* On 27 July 1988, while participating in the discussion on the Resolution regarding continuance of President's Rule in Tamil Nadu, a member (Shri.N. Sundararaj) made certain allegatory remarks against the Speaker of Tamil Nadu Assembly. On objection being taken, the chair ordered expunction of the remarks. Again, on the same day and during the same discussion, another member (Shri N.V.N. Somu) made certain allegatory references to the Governor of Tamil Nadu. On objection being taken, the Chair ordered expunction of such references to the Governor.

*Questions on a Calling Attention statement:* As per rule 197 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, clarificatory questions on a Calling Attention statement made in the House can be asked only by those members who have secured priority in the ballot and accordingly whose names have appeared in the List of Business. However, on 5 August, the Deputy Speaker, as a special case, allowed a member (Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary), whose name was not in the List of Business, to ask a clarificatory question on Calling Attention regarding reported supply of adulterated rapeseed oil

through fair price shops in Calcutta causing paralysis to a large number of people.

*Presiding over the House in absence of Speaker or any Member from panel of Chairmen:* On 2 September 1988, at 1837 hours, during discussion on Private Member's Resolution regarding implementation of new 20-Point Programme, the Deputy Speaker, who was in the Chair, suggested that Shri N. Tombi Singh might take Chair as neither the Speaker nor any member from the panel of Chairmen was available to preside. The House agreed and Shri Tombi Singh presided from 1838 hours till the House adjourned at 1927 hours for the day.

*Wearing of a badge in the House:* On 4 November 1988, objections were raised by some members with regard to wearing of a badge by a member. The Deputy Speaker, who was in the Chair, directed the member to remove the badge. The member then took off the badge.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

### SIKKIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY \*

*No Question Hour:* During the Ninth Session of the Assembly held on two days, i.e. 18 and 19 September 1988, no Question Hour was listed in the List of Business on both days. Presiding over the House on 19 September, Speaker, Shri T. R. Sharma observed that no Question Hour was listed during the brief Session, because the members probably had no information to seek from the Government.

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\* Material contributed by Sikkim Legislative Assembly Secretariat.



# 9

## PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 July to 30 September 1988)

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### INDIA

#### DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

*Elections to Rajya Sabha:* Shri P.K.Kuniachan of CPI(M) was declared elected to the Rajya Sabha from Kerala on 16 August 1988 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congress(I) member Shri T.K.C. Vaduthala, who had passed away in Cochin on 12 July.

Former Manipur Chief Minister and Congress(I) candidate, Shri R.K. Dorendra Singh was declared elected to Rajya Sabha on 9 September, from Manipur defeating his rival Shri M. Ibohal of CPI.<sup>1</sup>

*Resignation from Rajya Sabha:* Former Union Minister of State for Defence, Shri Arun Singh, resigned from the Rajya Sabha on 17 August.<sup>2</sup>

#### AROUND THE STATES

##### ARUNACHAL PRADESH

*Expansion of Cabinet:* Chief Minister Shri Gegong Apang included six new Ministers in the State Cabinet on 3 August. They were Sarvashri R.K. Khrimey, Tangum Nagemu, H. Pungalham and C.P. Namchoom (all of Cabinet rank) and Sarvashri Gyati Taka and Komoli Mosung (Ministers of State). A day earlier, Education Minister Shri Khapriso Krong was dropped from the Ministry. The allocation of portfolios amongst Cabinet Ministers was as follows:

Shri Gegong Apang (Chief Minister): *Home, Education and General Administration*; Shri Todak Baser: *Public Works Department, Law, Election and*

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1 *Hindu*. 2 July and 17 August 1988; and *Times of India*. 10 August 1988.

2 *Hindustan Times*. 18 August 1988.

*Parliamentary Affairs*; Shri R.K. Khrimy: *Finance, Planning and Development*; Shri Tsering Tashi: *Rural Works Department, Social and Cultural Affairs and Rehabilitation and Settlement*; Shri Tangum Nagemu: *Agriculture with additional charge of Horticulture and Rural Development*; Shri H. Pungalham: *Civil Supply and Transport*; Shri C.P. Namchoom: *Animal Husbandry, Veterinary, Fisheries and Employment*; Shri Mukul Mithi: *Forest with additional charge of Information and Public Relations and Tourism*; Shri Todak Dolum: *Power with additional department of State Transport and Panchayat*; Shri Tech Takar: *Industries, Labour Library and Research*.<sup>3</sup>

#### BIHAR

*Death of MLA*: Congress (I) MLA Shri Sudhir Kumar Singh passed away on 16 July.<sup>4</sup>

#### GOA

*Reshuffle of portfolios*: In a reshuffle of portfolios on 19 September the Chief Minister Shri Pratapsing Rane allocated the portfolio of Weights and Measures to Shri Harish Zantye in addition to his existing portfolio of Social Welfare. Departments of Information and Power, held by Shri Harish Zantye were transferred to Minister of State for Agriculture Shri Subhash Shirodkar (independent charge) and Minister for Tourism Shri Luis Bardoza, respectively.<sup>5</sup>

#### HARYANA

*Resignation by Minister*: Education Minister Shri Khursheed Ahmed resigned his seat in the State Assembly on 10 August following his election to Lok Sabha from the Faridabad Constituency in the bye-election.<sup>6</sup>

#### KARNATAKA

*Legislative Council election results*: In the elections held on 3 July for 22 seats to the Legislative Council from Local Authorities, Janata Party won 12 of the 22 seats. While the Congress(I) picked up eight seats, the Janata Party rebel candidates who had contested six seats, won two.<sup>7</sup>

*Resignation by Minister*: The Minister of State for Primary and Secondary Education Shri B. Somashekhar resigned from the Ministry on 9 July in the

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3. *Hindu*, 3 August 1988.

4. *Indian Express*, 17 July 1988.

5. *Statesman*, 20 September 1988.

6. *National Herald*, 11 August 1988.

7. *Times of India*, 5 July 1988.

wake of Cabinet's decision to refer to the Lok Ayukta, the Corps of Detectives report on the alleged misuse of office by him.<sup>8</sup>

*Resignation by Chief Minister:* Chief Minister Shri Ramakrishna Hegde announced his decision to resign from office on 10 August, accepting "moral responsibility" for the telephone tapping of politicians in his State. Shri S.R. Bommai, the newly-elected leader of the Janata Legislature Party, was sworn in as the Chief Minister on 12 August. The new Cabinet included Sarvashri H.D. Deve Gowda, Siddaramaiah, B. Rachalah, Abdul Nazir Sab, J.H. Patel, M. Chandrasekhar, A. Lakshmi Sagar, M.P. Prakash, P.G.R. Sindhia, R.V. Deshpande, Ramesh Jigajinagi and C. Krishna.<sup>9</sup>

#### MADHYA PRADESH

*Expansion of Cabinet:* On 19 September, Chief Minister Shri Arjun Singh inducted in his Ministry one Cabinet Minister, four Ministers of State and four Deputy Ministers, raising its strength to 27. The following is the list of Ministers and their portfolios:

##### *Cabinet Ministers*

Shri Arjun Singh (Chief Minister): *General Administration, Energy, Tourism, Women and Child Development, Public Relations, Tribal, Harijan and Backward Classes Welfare, 20-point Programme, Culture, Narmada Valley Development, Science and Technology, Aviation, Economics and Statistics, Public Undertakings and Personnel and Administrative Reforms;* Shri Shiv Bhanu Solanki: *Agriculture and Finance;* Kumari Vimla Verma: *Labour and Manpower Planning;* Shri B.R. Yadav: *Public Works and Cooperation;* Shri Banshi Lal Dhritlahare: *School and Higher Education;* Shrimati Kamla Devi: *Social Welfare and Separate Revenue;* Shrimati Ganga Potai: *Forest, Dairy Development, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Religious Trusts and Endowments* (barring those under independent charge of Shri Hasnat Siddiqui); Shri Bharat Singh: *Home, Jails and Transport;* Shri Mahesh Joshi: *Public Health and Family Welfare;* Shri Balendu Shukla: *Law and Legislative Affairs, Rehabilitation, Food and Civil Supply;* Shri Chandraprabhash Shekher: *Industry and Commerce and Mineral Resources.*

##### *Ministers of State*

Shrimati Manju Rai: *Panchayat and Rural Development* (independent charge), *Tribal, Harijan and Backward Classes Welfare;* Shri Vishnu Rajoria: *Local Government, Housing and Environment, and Urban Welfare* (all inde-

8. *Statesman*. 10 July 1988.

9. *Hindustan Times*. 11 August 1988; and *Indian Express*. 14 and 15 August 1988.

pendent charges); Shri Hanumant Singh: *Irrigation and Narmada Valley Development* (both independent charges); Shri Rajmani Patel: *Revenue* (independent charge), *Law and Legislative Affairs*; Shri Hasnat Siddiqui: *Bhopal Gas Tragedy Relief and Rehabilitation, Waqf, Haj Committee, Masjid Committee of erstwhile Bhopal State and Urdu Academy* (independent charge), *Energy, General Administration and Personnel and Administrative Reforms*; Shri Ramji Mahajan: *Public Health, Engineering* (independent charge); Shri Mahandra Bahadur Singh: *Narmada Valley Development and Public Undertakings*; Shri Surendra Bahadur Singh: *Public Health and Family Welfare, Sports and Youth Welfare*; Shri Charan Das Mahant: *Agriculture*; Shri Laxmi Narayan Induria: *Food and Civil Supplies*; Shri Shiv Pratap Singh: *Fisheries, Dairy Development and Animal Husbandry* (independent charge).

### Deputy Ministers

Shri Rameshwar Patel: *General Administration, Public Relations, 20-Point Programme, Irrigation and Personnel and Administrative Reforms*; Shri Chandramohan: *Forest*; Shri Prakash Jain: *School and Higher Education*; Kumari Anusuiya Uike: *Women and Child Development*; Shri Dinesh Kumar Patila: *Panchayat and Rural Welfare*.<sup>10</sup>

### MAHARASHTRA

*Legislative Council election results:* Following Congress(I) candidates were declared elected to the State Legislative Council from the Assembly constituency on 21 July: Sarvashri Shaw Jamkhanwala, N.M. Kamble, Vithal Dikonda, Bajirao Shinde, Krishnarao Pandav, Narayan Mundhe, Bhaskarrao Shinde, Keshavrao Autade. Others elected were Shri S.R. Wahadave (BJP), Shri V. Deshmukh (PWP) and Shri R.S. Gavai (RPI).<sup>11</sup>

### MANIPUR

*Bye-election result:* In the bye-election held on 3 July, Chief Minister Shri Jaichandra Singh was declared elected to the State Assembly from the Sagolband Assembly constituency. He defeated Shri M. Kumar Singh of the Manipur People's Party.<sup>12</sup>

### MEGHALAYA

*Resignation from Assembly:* Shri W.A. Sangma of Congress(I) resigned his Bagmara Assembly seat on 2 July, following his election to the Lok Sabha from Tura parliamentary constituency.<sup>13</sup>

10. *Madhya Pradesh Chronicle*. 20 September 1988; and *Hindustan Times*. 21 September 1988.

11. *Times of India*. 22 July 1988.

12. *National Herald*. 5 July 1988.

13. *National Herald*. 3 July 1988.

*Election to Assembly:* On 29 August, Shri Hopingston Lyngdoh of the Hill State People's Democratic Party was declared elected to the State Assembly from Nongstoin constituency defeating his nearest Congress(I) rival, Shri Rancis Mowhot.<sup>14</sup>

*Reallocation of portfolios:* Chief Minister Shri P.A. Sangma reshuffled portfolios of his State Cabinet on 19 September. The Chief Minister will now retain all his earlier portfolios of Cabinet Affairs, Political, Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Finance and Planning except Passport and Jail, Revenue and General Administration. While Deputy Chief Minister Shri D.D. Lapang was given Education in place of Secretariat Administration, Shri J.D. Pohrmen was stripped of Education portfolio and allocated Sericulture, Weaving, Handloom and Elections, besides additional charge of Taxation, Law, Mining, Geology and Reorganization. Shri M.Kharchandy will now hold the additional portfolio of Social Welfare Ministry. PWD Minister Shri O.L. Nangtdu was allocated the additional charge of Secretariat Administration. Transport and Communication Minister, Shri Armison Marak, was shifted to Trade and Commerce, Housing, Sericulture, Weaving and Handicrafts. Social Welfare Minister Shrimati Miriam D. Shira was re-allocated Transport and Communication and Relief and Rehabilitation in place of her previous portfolios of Social Welfare, Housing, Passport and Jails. Animal Husbandry, Veterinary and Dairy Development Minister Shri Cruden Sangma was given additional charge of Passport and Jail.

Among the Ministers of State, Industries Minister, Shri U. Lharbuli was given the Department of Border Trade from Border Area Development Minister, Shri P.K. Raswai, who was holding the charge independently. Shri Raswai would assist the Chief Minister in Planning including Science and Technology and Programme Implementation. He would also assist the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. Shri Chamberline Marak would assist Deputy Chief Minister and the Family Welfare Minister.<sup>15</sup>

#### MIZORAM

*Imposition of President's Rule:* Mizoram was brought under President's rule and the State Assembly was dissolved on 7 September. The crisis arose after the Speaker Shri J. Thanguana suspended eight dissident legislators of the MNF from the State Assembly on 2 September.<sup>16</sup>

#### NAGALAND

*Death of MLA:* Shri Sopen Konyak, Nagaland National Democratic Party Member of the Legislative Assembly passed away on 18 July.<sup>17</sup>

14. *Statesman*. 30 August 1988.

15. *Statesman and Hindustan Times*. 20 September 1988.

16. *Telegraph*. 3 September 1988; and *Times of India*. 8 September 1988.

17. *Hindustan Times*. 19 July 1988

*Imposition of President's Rule:* The eight-month old Nagaland Assembly was dissolved and the State put under President's rule on 7 August. The situation arose due to the political instability created by the formation of a Joint Regional Legislature Party.<sup>18</sup>

#### TAMIL NADU

*Extension of President's Rule approved:* Parliament approved the extension of President's rule in the State for another six months from 30 July. While Lok Sabha gave its approval on 27 July, Rajya Sabha approved it on 28 July.<sup>19</sup>

#### UTTAR PRADESH

*Expansion of Cabinet:* On 31 July, Four Cabinet Ministers, 23 Ministers of State and six Deputy Ministers were sworn in raising the strength of the State Cabinet to 46. Following is the composition of the Council of Ministers:

##### *Cabinet Ministers*

Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari (Chief Minister): *General Administration, Appointments etc.*; Shri Baldeo Singh Arya: *Urban Development*; Shri Lokpati Tripathi: *Irrigation*; Shri Narendra Singh: *Power*; Shri Ammer Rizvi: *Public Works Department and Parliamentary Affairs*; Shri Gopi Nath Dixit: *Health*; Shrimati Swarup Kumari Bakshi: *Education and Sports*; Shri Shyam Surat Upadhyaya: *Rural Development*; Shri Saeedul Hasan: *Labour*; Shri Arun Kumar Singh: *Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Dairy Development*; Shri Hukum Singh: *Food and Civil Supplies*; Shri Ajit Pratap Singh: *Forests*; Shrimati Sushila Rohtgi: *Home*; Shri Beni Bal: *Small and Village Industries*; Shri Raghunath Singh Yadav: *Planning*; Shri Krishavir Singh Kaushal: *Agriculture*; and Shrimati Mala Prasad: *Revenue*.

##### *Ministers of State*

Shrimati Deepa Kaul: *Harijan and Samaj Kalyan*; Shri Om Prakash Richaria: *Law and Justice*; Shri Sankata Prasad Shastri: *Cane Development*; Shri Manphool Singh: *Jail and Home Guards*; Shri Samarpal Singh: *Cooperatives*; Shri Pramod Tiwari: *Transport*; Shri Moid Ahmed: *Irrigation*; Shri Naresh Chandra: *Information*; Shri S.S. Chauhan: *Education*; Shri Behari Lal Dhore: *Health*; Shri Chet Ram Gangawar: *20-Point Programme*; Shri Sita Ram Nishat: *Revenue*; Shri Jagadambika Pal: *Education*; Shri Shiv Balak Pasi: *Agriculture*; Shri Gauri Shankar: *Planning*; Shri Saeed-ul-Zaman: *Home*; Shri Ram Avtar Dikshit:

18 *Hindu*, 2 August 1988; *Indian Express* and *Times of India*, 8 August 1988

19 *Hindu*, 28 and 29 July 1988

*Power*; Shri Gulab Singh: *Tourism* (independent charge) and *Hill Development*; Shri Kokab Abid: *Power, Food and Civil Supplies*; Shri Ajit Singh Sethi: *Education and Urban Development*; Shri Brijendra Pal Singh Yadav: *Labour and Dairy Development*; Shri Shiv Nath Singh Kushwaha: *Public Works Department*; and Shri Shreenath Singh: *Housing, Drinking Water Supply and Area Development*.

#### Deputy Ministers

Shrimati Hridesh Kumari: *Irrigation*; Shri Nisar Hussain: *Small Scale Industries*; Shrimati Pramila Mehra: *Transport*; Shri Shailendra Kumar: *Harijan Welfare*; Shrimati Neera Kumari: *Power*; and Shri Ram Kumar Yadav: *20-Point Programme*.<sup>20</sup>

### WEST BENGAL

*Hill Council Bill Passed*: On 5 September, the State Assembly unanimously passed the "Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council Bill, 1988" moved by the Chief Minister Shri Jyoti Basu.<sup>21</sup>

### DELHI

*New Lt. Governor*: Shri Romesh Bhandari, Former Foreign Secretary was sworn in on 4 August as Lt. Governor of Delhi by the Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court. Shri Rabindra Pyne. Earlier on 29 July, Lt. Governor Shri H. L. Kapur submitted his resignation owing moral responsibility for the failure of the Delhi Administration to contain the cholera and gastro-entritis epidemic.<sup>22</sup>

### DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

#### AFGHANISTAN

*Vote of Confidence for Government*: The new coalition Government headed by Prime Minister Mohammed Hassan Sharq received the National Council's vote of confidence on 7 July.<sup>23</sup>

20. *Statesman*. 1 and 3 August 1988, and information collected from Uttar Pradesh Information Centre.

21. *Telegraph*. Calcutta. 6 September 1988

22. *Hindustan Times*. 30 July 1988; *Statesman*. 4 August 1988; and *Times of India*. 5 August 1988.

23. *Times of India*. 8 July 1988

BANGLADESH

**New Finance Minister:** President General Ershad appointed Mr. Wahidul Haq as Finance Minister on 6 August.<sup>24</sup>

BRAZIL

**Lowering of voting age:** On 17 August, the Constituent Assembly lowered the voting age to 16. For Brazilians above 18 voting would be compulsory, but for those between 16 and 18, it will now be a right but not obligatory.<sup>25</sup>

**New Constitution adopted:** Brazil's 559-member Constituent Assembly adopted a Constitution on 2 September that enhanced the powers of the Legislature, the Judiciary and the States, gave workers the right to engage in collective bargaining free of Government intervention, banned virtually all censorship and abolished the National Security Law which was often employed to detain political opponents. The Constitution also abolished the power to make laws by Presidential decree. There would be no censorship of films, books and television, under the new Constitution. The first direct Presidential election would be held on 15 November, 1989, giving the current civilian President Mr. Jose Sarney a five-year term.<sup>26</sup>

BURMA

**New President:** On 27 July Socialist Programme Party Chairman Mr. Sein Lwin assumed the State Presidency, after the resignation of General Ne Win from the post.

Meanwhile in a reshuffle the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, Mr. Tun Tin was elected the Prime Minister.<sup>27</sup>

**Resignation by President:** On 12 August, Mr. Sein Lwin resigned as the country's President and also from the Chairmanship of the ruling Socialist Programme Party after five days of violent anti-Government Protests. The protests were against the declaration of martial law in Rangoon on 3 August.

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24. *Hindustan Times*, 7 August 1988.

25. *Telegraph*, 18 August 1988.

26. *Times of India*, 5 September 1988.

27. *Times of India*, 27 and 28 July 1988.



On 19 August, Attorney General Mr. Maung Maung was named President after being named the ruling party Chairman. He lifted martial law on 25 August.<sup>28</sup>

*Multi-party polls approved:* On 11 September, an emergency session of *Hlutaw* (Parliament), approved by 446 votes to zero, President Mr. Maung Maung's announcement to hold multi-party elections within three months. It also voted to amend the Constitution to eliminate the single party rule of the Burma Socialist Programme Party. Besides it appointed a five-member commission to guarantee that election would be free and fair.<sup>29</sup>

*Power seized by Army:* Armed forces Commander Mr. Saw Maung took over control of the country in a military coup on 18 September and pledged to hold democratic, multi-party elections after restoring peace and order. Two days later, a new Government was announced. The nine-member Cabinet included only one civilian. Mr. Maung who initially held Defence and Foreign Affairs, also took over as Prime Minister on 21 September.<sup>30</sup>

#### CHILE

*Emergency lifted:* The state of emergency imposed by the military regime of General Augusto Pinochet in 1973 was officially lifted on 27 August.<sup>31</sup>

#### HAITI

*Government ousted in coup:* Brig. General Prosper Avril declared himself President of the country on 18 September after ousting Lt. General Henri Namphy in a military Coup. Two days later a Government comprising eleven civilians and one military officer, was announced.<sup>32</sup>

#### ICELAND

*Resignation by Government:* The 15-month old coalition Government of Prime Minister Mr. Thorsteinn Pálsson resigned on 17 September, having failed to agree on a policy package to deal with country's acute economic problems.<sup>33</sup>

28 *Times of India*, 4, 13 and 20 August 1988, and *Hindu*, 26 August 1988

29 *Hindustan Times*, 12 September 1988

30 *Statesman and Hindustan Times*, 19 September 1988; *Hindu*, 21 September, 1988; and *Indian Express*, 22 September 1988.

31 *Hindustan Times*, 29 August 1988

32 *Hindustan Times*, 19 September 1988, and *Hindu*, 21 September 1988

33 *Times of India*, 19 September 1988

## JORDAN

*Dissolution of House of Representatives:* King Hussein, announced on 31 July, the dissolution of the 60-member House of Representatives, in which the occupied West Bank was represented by 30 members. He further announced that Jordan would give up its efforts to continue administering the Israeli-occupied West Bank of river Jordan.<sup>34</sup>

## LEBANON

*Appointment of Prime Minister:* Commander-in-Chief of the Lebanese armed forces, Mr. Michel Aoun, was chosen new Prime Minister of the country on 23 September, by the outgoing President Mr. Amin Gamayel, whose term of office expired. Under the Lebanese Constitution, the Cabinet takes over power in case Presidency is left vacant.<sup>35</sup>

## MALDIVES

*Re-election of President:* President Mr. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom was re-elected on 26 September for a third five-year term of office by polling 96.37 per cent of the votes cast.<sup>36</sup>

## MAURITIUS

*Cabinet reshuffle:* Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Gaetan Duval and his brother, Industries Minister Mr. Herve Duval resigned from the coalition Government on 13 August after reported friction between their Social Democrat Party and Prime Minister Mr. Aneerood Jugnauth's Militant Socialist Movement. Following the withdrawal of their party - one of the coalition constituents from the Government, Mr. Jugnauth reshuffled his Cabinet on 15 August. Minister of Planning and Development Mr. B. Ghurburan was promoted to the rank of Deputy Prime Minister. The Tourism portfolio was allocated to Mr. Michael Glover and Youth Sports and Industry to Mr. Clarel Malherbe.<sup>37</sup>

## MEXICO

*Presidential election result:* Mr. Carlos Salinas de Gortari of the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party won the Presidential election held on 6 July with 50.36 per cent of votes.<sup>38</sup>

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34 *Hindustan Times*, 4 October 1988, and *Keesing's Record of World Events*, Vol 34 1988 No 8

35 *Telegraph and Hindustan Times*, 24 September 1988.

36 *Times of India*, 27 September 1988

37 *Telegraph* 14 August 1988; and *Hindu*, 16 August 1988

38 *Hindustan Times* 15 July 1988

## NIGER

*New Prime Minister named:* The Chairman of the Supreme Military Council and Head of the State, Mr. Al Saibon, appointed Mr. Mamaue Oumaron as the New Prime Minister of Niger on 16 July.<sup>39</sup>

## PAKISTAN

*Death of President:* President, General Zia-ul-Haq was killed in an air explosion aboard his aircraft soon after its take-off from airport near Bahawalpur in Multan province on 17 August. Immediately after the tragedy, Chairman of the Senate, Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, took over as the acting President. A 10-day mourning and an emergency was declared in the country by him. President Zia-ul-Haq was laid to rest on 20 August.<sup>40</sup>

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

*New Prime Minister:* Following a no-confidence motion in Parliament, Mr. Paias Wingti was replaced by Mr. Robbie Namakiu as the Prime Minister on 4 July.<sup>41</sup>

## PARAGUAY

*Re-election of President:* President General Alfredo Stroessner took oath of office to start his eighth Presidential term on 15 August.<sup>42</sup>

## POLAND

*Resignation by Prime Minister:* Prime Minister Mr. Zbigniew Messner submitted resignation of the entire Cabinet on 19 September in order to enable the Parliament to take "proper decision" on Poland's economic problems. Polish Communist Party's Central Committee nominated Mr. Mieczyslaw Rakowsky as the country's New Prime Minister on 26 September.<sup>43</sup>

## SINGAPORE

*General election results:* People's Action Party returned to power for the sixth consecutive term by winning all but one seat in the 81-member Parliament, in the general election held on 3 September. Mr. Lee Kuan Yew was ap-

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39. *India Express*, 17 July 1988.

40. *Times of India*, 18 August 1988; and *Indian Express*, 21 August 1988.

41. *Hindu*, 5 July 1988.

42. *Hindu*, 17 August 1988.

43. *Times of India*, 20 September 1988; and *Hindustan Times*, 27 September 1988.

pointed Prime Minister for the seventh successive term and a 12-members Cabinet was formed on 9 September.<sup>44</sup>

#### SRI LANKA

*Minister shot dead:* Minister of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, Lionel Jayetileke was shot dead in Kullyapitiya district in the North Western Province on 26 September.<sup>45</sup>

*Merger of provinces:* On 8 September, President Mr. Jayawardene issued a proclamation merging the Northern and Eastern Provinces, paving the way for a formal gazetting of elections to a combined Provincial Councils.<sup>46</sup>

#### SWEDEN

*General election results:* Prime Minister Mr. Ingvar Carlsson's ruling Socialist Democrat Party was returned to power in the general elections held on 17 September. The Social Democrats won 158 seats and their Communist allies 21 seats in the 349-member Parliament. The Ecologist Green Party got 20 seats and the conservative, Liberal and Centrist parties together got 150 seats.<sup>47</sup>

#### THAILAND

*Election of Prime Minister:* In the general election held on 24 July, the Caretaker Government of four-party coalition won 58 per cent of the votes. The new Government was formed by four parties in the outgoing coalition—the Thai Nation, the Social Action, The Democrats and the People and supported by United Democratic Party.<sup>48</sup>

*Appointment of Prime Minister:* On 4 August King Bhumibol Adulyadej appointed Mr. Chatichai Chonhawan as Prime Minister succeeding Mr. Prem Tinsulanonda.<sup>49</sup>

#### UNITED KINGDOM

*Cabinet reshuffle:* Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher reshuffled her Cabinet on 26 July, splitting Health and Social Services Department and appointing a new Health Secretary. Mr. Kenneth Clarke was shifted from Trade

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44. *Hindu*, 5 September 1988; and *Indian Express* 11, September 1988.

45. *Hindu*, 27 September 1988.

46. *Hindu*, 11 September 1988.

47. *Free Press Journal*, 20 September 1988.

48. *Hindu* 26 and 29 July 1988.

49. *Hindustan Times*, 5 August 1988.

and Industry Ministry and was named Health Secretary and Mr. Tony Newton, a former Deputy Health Minister was brought into the Cabinet to take over from Mr. Clarke, thereby increasing the size of the Cabinet to 22.<sup>50</sup>

#### UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

*Sweeping changes in institutional set up:* The 19th Soviet Communist Party Conference endorsed General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals to overhaul both the State and Party set-up at the end of the Conference on 2 July. The proposals, *inter alia*, would allow Communist Party leaders to head legislative bodies at every level. The reforms would also limit the terms of top officials to two of five years each, and create a new and stronger Presidency. They would drastically reduce the powers of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Politburo, create a new Congress of People's Deputies of Parliament, change the price system and form a new Committee to observe the functioning of the Constitution. The proposed changes came into being with immediate effect, starting with preparations for elections to various rungs of the party and the Soviets.<sup>51</sup>

#### YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC (NORTH YEMEN)

*Reappointment of Prime Minister:* Mr. Abdel Aziz Abdel Ghani was re-appointed the Prime Minister of North Yemen on 28 July.<sup>52</sup>

#### YUGOSLAVIA

*Cabinet reshuffle:* With a view to streamlining high inflation and foreign debts, Prime Minister Mr. Branco Mikulic reshuffled his Cabinet by inducting Mr. Radoslav Bohinc, a Slovenian, as head of the newly-created Economy Ministry.<sup>53</sup>

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50. *Times of India*, 22 July 1988.

51. *Statesman and Times of India*, 3 July 1988.

52. *Statesman*, 18 July 1988; and *Indian Express* 30 July 1988.

53. *Hindu*, 25 July 1988.

## SESSIONAL REVIEW

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### EIGHTH LOK SABHA

#### ELEVENTH SESSION

Lok Sabha which commenced its Eleventh Session (Monsoon Session) on 27 July 1988 was adjourned *sine die* on 5 September 1988. A brief resume of the important discussions held and other business transacted during this session is given below:

#### A. DISCUSSIONS

*Presidential Proclamation on Tamil Nadu:* Moving a Statutory Resolution on 27 July 1988, regarding continuance of Presidential Proclamation in respect of Tamil Nadu for a further period of six months, with effect from 30 July 1988, the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh said that the Governor of Tamil Nadu, in his letter addressed to the President had stated that the process for holding election to the Legislative Assembly by 20 June 1988 could not be commenced due to the situation created in the State by the agitation by Vanniar Sangam and the strike by one section of State Government employees and teachers supported by certain interested political parties.

Opposing the Resolution, Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan maintained that there was no justification for postponing the election due to Vanniar agitation, whereas Shri P. Kolandaivelu said that the extension of President's rule was undemocratic. Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia urged the Government to announce elections in Tamil Nadu immediately.

Replying to the discussion in which 14 other members\* participated, Sardar Buta Singh said that before the election process could be started on 20

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\* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Thampan Thomas, E. Ayyapu Reddy, R. Jeevarathinam, Suresh Kurup, N. Dennis, P. R. Kumaramangalam, A. Jayamohan, N. V. N. Somu, N. Sundararaj, Harish Rawat, Dr. G. S. Rajhans, Shrimati Vjayanthimala Bali, Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar, and Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

June 1988, the State Government employees had gone on strike. As a result, nearly 10,000 people were put behind the bars. Under the circumstances, the Minister observed, Governor had recommended not to hold election there.

The Minister felt that the Governor's rule had done cleaning operations for the administration of Tamil Nadu. He added that the Planning Commission had enhanced allocations for the State of Tamil Nadu and the State Administration had taken all the measures for the betterment of the poor people in the shortest period. The Government, he added, were determined to renovate and improve the look of the *samadhi* of late Shri M. G. Ramachandran.

Dealing with employees' strike, the Minister said that it was tackled in a very efficient manner and expressed the hope that soon there would be a situation in which elections were possible.

The Resolution was adopted.

*Incidents of Gastro-Enteritis/Cholera in Delhi:* Making a statement on 27 July 1988 regarding Gastro-enteritis and Cholera in Delhi, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Shri Motilal Vora said that the Prime Minister and other Ministers including him, had visited the affected areas. The Minister added that the worst-affected areas were the resettlement colonies located in trans-Yamuna area besides Khanpur and Govindpuri in South Delhi. About 12,529 cases of Gastro-enteritis including 427 cases of Cholera were reported from various hospitals till 26 July and the total number of deaths were 155.

The Minister noted that contamination of water was the cause for the outbreak of Gastro-enteritis and preventive and curative measures had been taken by all the concerned authorities. Typhoid and Cholera inoculations had also been started in the worst-affected areas.

The statement of the Minister was subject matter of discussion in the House on 1 August 1988. Initiating the discussion, Shri Indrajit Gupta demanded that proper enquiry should be held and agencies responsible for it should be brought to book.

In a brief intervention, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shri H. K. L. Bhagat told the House that the Prime Minister had drawn up an action plan and fixed some targets with the consent of concerned authorities. When those targets were not achieved, the Prime Minister took action against erring officials.

Replying to the discussion in which 12 other members\* participated, Shri Motilal Vora said that Government were not at all short of vaccine and 13,21,000 persons had been inoculated for cholera in the affected areas.

As regards health education, Shri Vora stated that 81 teams of doctors visited the affected areas. The Government were supplying potable water in these colonies according to their requirements. About removal of garbage, Shri Vora said that a total garbage consisting of 6,000 trucks had been removed. Sulabh Shauchalayas, he added, would also be constructed in the 44 resettlement colonies by the end of November 1988.

*Publication of certain documents regarding alleged payment of commission in Bofors contract:* Initiating a discussion on the subject on 28 July 1988, Shri Narayan Choubey said that documents relating to Bofors contract published in *Hindu* had revealed many important facts. He urged the Government to appoint another Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) to investigate the matter.

Participating in the discussion, Professor Madhu Dandavate sought to know why no inquiry was instituted with regard to the front organisations that had come to light in the context of payment from Bofors. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh called upon the Government to approach the Swiss Government directly to get the information.

In a brief intervention, the Minister of Energy, Shri Vasant Sathe said that the Opposition had only one-point programme of denigrating the leader of the country. He recalled that the ex-Finance Minister Shri V.P. Singh was involved till the last stage in approving the quality of the gun, its price and giving his consent as a responsible member of the Cabinet.

Taking part in the discussion, while Dr. A. Kalanidhi felt that the Prime Minister should submit himself to a committee, Dr. Datta Samant suggested an impartial inquiry by a panel of three judges to find out the truth.

Replying to the discussion on 29 July 1988, in which six other members\*\* participated, the Minister of Defence, Shri K.C. Pant, maintained that it was the Government's efforts which prevailed upon the Bofors Company to furnish the

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\* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Virdhi Chander Jain, Amal Datta, Bharat Singh, Thampan Thomas, Jai Prakash Agarwal, Choudhary Khurshid Ahmed; D. N. Reddy, Harish Rawat, Dr. Manoj Pandey, Dr. G. S. Rajhans, Dr. Shrimati T. Kalpana Devi and Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

\*\* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Somnath Chatterjee, Bipin Pal Das, V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao, Choudhary Khurshid Ahmed, C. Janga Reddy and Dr. Jagan Nath Kaushal.



names of three firms which received the sum despite Bofors' legally sustainable concern for commercial confidentiality. The three names namely, Svenska Inc., Panama, Moineau and A.E. Services Ltd., U.K., with their registered addresses were given to the JPC, he added.

Referring to the papers published by the *Hindu*, Shri Pant said that it did not *prima facie* contradict the position taken by Bofors before the JPC and the latter's conclusions emerging therefrom. The material published, also contained a paper suggesting the termination of Bofors' prior arrangements with Moineau, a firm which the material published in the *Hindu* had linked with the Pitco account, which in turn had earlier been linked with Sangam Ltd. The efforts of the JPC and the Government had already established the Pitco-Moresco-Moineau nexus. Moreover, the possibility of the Hinduja's having played a role had been looked into at the very outset of the controversy and direct enquiries had been addressed to Bofors by the Ministry of Defence. Bofors had categorically denied any link with the Hinduja's, who separately denied any link with the Bofors. In regard to material published in *Hindu*, Bofors had stated that as a matter of policy, they would not comment on newspaper articles, Shri Pant added.

Regarding Win Chadha, Shri Pant informed the House that the Government had initiated timely measures to prevent Shri Chadha from leaving the country.

Rejecting the demand for constitution of a second Joint Parliamentary Committee to reopen the issue, Shri Pant assured the House that if the CBI enquiry now going on, established any culpability which could be punished in a court of law in India, severest legal action would be taken against offenders.

*Prime Minister's visits abroad:* Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi had visited Syria, Federal Republic of Germany, New York (UN) and Hungary from 4 to 11 June 1988, and Jordan, Yugoslavia, Spain and Turkey from 11 to 20, July 1988.

Making a statement in the House on 29 July 1988, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao said that during his visits abroad, the Prime Minister had reviewed matters of bilateral, regional and international concern with leaders of countries he visited with a view to further strengthening bilateral ties and extending co-operation on regional and international issues. During his discussions with the Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and Premier Zoubi, the Syrian side gave their assessment about the situation in the Middle East, Lebanon, and on the Iran-Iraq war. India also apprised Syria about the situation in their region. Decisions on exchange of visits were taken and an invitation was extended to President Assad to visit India, the Minister added.

Shri Narasimha Rao stated that Prime Minister's visit to Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) had contributed to reinforcing bilateral relations in various

fields. Shri Gandhi had two rounds of talks with Chancellor Kohl and it was agreed that annual political consultations between the two Foreign Offices would be held regularly. Collaboration in science and technology would be promoted by setting up a Joint Consultative Committee for reviewing the ongoing cooperation and taking up new proposals. The Minister noted that there would be enhanced cultural exchanges and a Festival of India would be held in FRG in 1990 followed by a Festival of FRG in India in 1991.

Shri Rao further stated that the Prime Minister had addressed the third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Disarmament, which was followed by tabling by India of far-reaching proposals on a whole range of disarmament issues. The focal point of the proposals was a time-bound and phased programme of action for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2010. In addition, India presented papers on new technologies and qualitative arms race and on a question of disposal of war-heads in the nuclear missiles covered by the INF Treaty.

Shri Gandhi visited Hungary at the joint invitation of President of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party, Mr. Janos Kadar and the newly-elected General Secretary of the Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Karoly Grosz. Both sides had decided to increase the trade turnover to US \$200 million by 1990 and also to hold the Eighth Session of the Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission at New Delhi in October 1988. Shri Rao noted that Hungary would actively participate in the Nehru Centenary Celebrations. Mr. Karoly Grosz had also accepted Prime Minister's invitation to visit India.

Shri Narasimha Rao told the House that the Prime Minister, during his visit to Jordan during 11-13 July 1988 had talks with King Hussain, Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Rifai. The talks focussed on providing a further boost to bilateral exchanges, particularly in the economic, commercial and scientific fields on an institutionalised basis.

The Minister further informed the House that during his visit to Yugoslavia from 13 to 15 July 1988 Shri Gandhi addressed the Yugoslav Assembly, specially called for the purpose and also held talks with President Dizdarevic, Prime Minister Branko Mikulic and Party President Suvar. The visit had resulted in providing for more cooperation between India and Yugoslavia on bilateral and multilateral issues. Three agreements/protocols, namely, an agreement on Information and Broadcasting, a programme for Science and Technology Cooperation over the next three years, and a protocol on Bilateral Cooperation in Sports were signed during the visit.

The Minister added that in Spain the Prime Minister had three rounds of talks with Prime Minister Felips Gonzalez and also met French Prime Minister Michel Rocard, who was vacationing there. The Minister noted that Spain, which

would assume the presidency of the EEC from 1 January 1989 had indicated that they would help India to expand/safeguard her interests in the EEC. The Spanish Prime Minister had accepted the invitation to visit India.

Shri Rao stated that during the Prime Minister's visit to Turkey, agreements which were signed, included a Maritime Agreement and two more agreements pertaining to mutual judicial assistance in civil and commercial matters and mutual judicial assistance in criminal matters. Shri Gandhi's invitation to President Evren and Prime Minister Ozal to visit India were accepted.

In conclusion, Shri Rao said that the Prime Minister's visits had provided a fresh impetus to India's growing relations with the respective countries.

*Reported income of Jyotsna Holdings Private Limited received from Sumitomo Corporation:* Making a statement on 1 August 1988, in response to a news item in the *Statesman*, New Delhi about the income tax and some other matters of Jyotsna Holdings Pvt. Ltd., the Minister of State in the Department of Expenditure in the Ministry of Finance, Shri B.K. Gadhvi said that the return of income filed by Jyotsna Holdings Private Limited for the assessment year 1987-88 included a sum of Rs. 6.35 crores, being consultancy fees from Sumitomo Corporation. The Minister observed that as some portion of the income shown for the year 1987-88 also pertained to two earlier years, the Company on its own filed revised returns under relevant provisions of Income Tax Act and repatriated its foreign income through normal banking channels and also paid its taxes. The assessments, he added, were not completed in undue haste as alleged in the news item.

The Minister stated that in response to the notice inviting tender by Oil and Natural Gas Commission, to which a reference had been made in the news item, the Sumitomo Corporation did not indicate in the relevant column that they had an Indian agent in respect of these two tenders. Neither the Oil and Natural Gas Commission nor the Gas Authority of India dealt with an Indian agent at any point of time, nor did they make any payment to any Indian agent of Sumitomo Corporation in respect of these two tenders. The Minister added that Jyotsna Holdings Private Limited declared in course of the Income-Tax proceedings that they had two agreements with Sumitomo Corporation for acting as their consultant in respect of these two tenders. Each of these agreements provided that Jyotsna Holdings Private Limited should not be taken as an agent of Sumitomo Corporation.

Shri Gadhvi informed the House that necessary enquiries were being made from the Sumitomo Corporation. The Directorate of Enforcement were also investigating the matters from the FERA angle.

The statement of the Minister was subject matter of discussion in the House on 2 August 1988. Initiating the discussion, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy asked the Government to explain as to why the sum of Rs. 6 crores was paid to Jyotsna Holdings which had no expertise in sophisticated oil technology. Shri C. Madhav Reddy felt that assessment of the Company should be investigated and action taken if there was any violation of Income Tax laws or FERA.

Intervening in the discussion, the Minister of State in the Department of Expenditure in the Ministry of Finance, Shri B.K. Gadhvi said that the Government were totally committed to bring the culprits to book. The Government came to know about the deal of Jyotsna Holdings Private Limited with Sumitomo Corporation, when the Company had filed the revised returns. In regard to any FERA Act or any breach of contractual application on the part of the Sumitomo Corporation, Government had instituted enquiries, which were on, he added.

Replying to the discussion on 3 August 1988, in which seven other members\* participated, Minister of Finance, Shri S.B. Chavan said that the Government would not shield any one. The money received by Jyotsna Holdings Private Limited was properly utilised on investment and for paying the taxes.

On the question of taking action against Sumitomo Corporation, Shri S.B. Chavan said that the firm had never disclosed that they had employed any consultants. The Government were seeking clarification from the company and action would be taken in the matter thereafter. In regard to setting up of a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament, to investigate into the matter, Shri Chavan added that circumstances did not warrant the appointment of such a committee.

*Atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis in different parts of the country:* Raising a discussion on 2 August 1988, regarding atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis, Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia urged the Government to take stringent action against anyone committing atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis besides implementing the laws to protect the interests of weaker sections.

Participating in the discussion on 16 August 1988, Shri Amar Roypradhan said that there was a huge backlog in employment of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Central Government and other public sector undertakings according to the quota. Shri Basudev Acharia held that it was essentially a political problem and not merely a law and order problem.

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\* Other members who took part in the discussion were Sarvashri Harish Rawat, Somnath Chatterjee, Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi, Choudhary Khurshid Ahamed, Dr. Manoj Pandey, Professor P.J. Kurien and Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee

Intervening in the discussion, the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh said that the Government of India had directed all the State Governments to take action wherever such incidents occurred. With regard to Harijan victims of Jahanabad district in Bihar, the next of kins of the deceased had been given Rs. 20,000 each by the State Government. The Central Government impressed upon the Bihar Government to have a strong intelligence network for the purpose and had asked the Bihar Government to submit a time-bound Action Programme so that the problem could be dealt with effectively in future with vigilance in identified areas.

Replying to the discussion, in which 33 other members\* participated, the Minister of State of the Ministry of Welfare, Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai, asserted that the Government were totally committed to protect and safeguard the interests of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In Bihar, 78,312 acres of land had been distributed to scheduled caste people during 1987-88.

Dealing with the demand to provide economic assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Dr. Bajpai said that considerable investment had been made for their development through the strategy of Special Component Plan for scheduled castes and Sub plan for tribals. The Government had set up TRIFED, an apex body for ensuring remunerative prices for the products produced by tribals. Besides, National Development and Finance Corporations had also been set up for creating more jobs and income for poor people.

As regards filling up of reserved posts, Dr. Bajpai assured that there would not be any dereservation and the backlog would be cleared by filling up the vacant reserved posts with the help of Department of Personnel. She added that the Government had been pursuing a scheme for the liberation of scavengers by getting the dry latrines converted into water-borne latrines and rehabilitating the liberated scavengers in other dignified occupations.

*Alleged plot to kill the Prime Minister and the Home Minister:* Making a statement on 2 August 1988, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri. Sontosh Mohari Dev said that attempts to kill the high dignitaries was a well-established part of the terrorists' strategy. Laying down six documents

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\* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri V. Tulsiram, Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh, Ram Bahadur Singh, Ganga Ram, K.D. Sultanpuri, K.R. Natarajan, Vir Sen, Ramashray Prasad Singh, S.B. Sidnal, Kammodilal Jatav, A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao, Virdhi Chander Jain, Het Ram, V. Srinivasa Prasad, Charanjit Singh Athwal, Mahabir Prasad Yadav, Ram Swaroop Ram, K.S. Rao, Thampan Thomas, Bapulal Malviya, Motilal Singh, Harish Rawat, Jagannath Patnaik, Sunder Singh, Piyus Tiraky, Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi, Dr. G.S. Rajhans, Shrimati Meira Kumar, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, Shrimati Sunderwati Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee and Shrimati Usha Thakkar.

recovered from the Golden Temple complex after the Operation Black Thunder, which provided conclusive evidence of Pakistan's aid and support to terrorist groups in India, he said that those who wrote these letters as well as their recipients were leading terrorists. In the letter dated 3 May 1988, there was a clear indication of a plot to assassinate the Prime Minister and the Home Minister.

The Minister further stated that available evidence clearly indicated that the external links of the terrorists continued to be strong and vital. Facilities for contact between extremist leaders from India and important extremist leaders from Canada and U.K. were made available by Pakistan. The Pakistan authorities had also exerted pressure on terrorists groups to forge unity amongst themselves and even threatened to cut off supply of arms and ammunition if this was not done. Pro-Pakistan elements were encouraged to openly adopt anti-India and pro-Khalistan postures. The Babbar Khalsa group which had suffered major reverses during 1987 was revived and helped to gain foothold in the Golden Temple. Taped speeches had been found in circulation in Punjab which defended the actions of the terrorists and hurled baseless accusations at the Government.

Regarding threats to Prime Minister's life, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev said that all such threats were taken seriously and investigated. One Pushpinder Singh Sachdeva who was involved in a conspiracy to assassinate the Prime Minister was arrested while trying to cross over to Pakistan on 5-6 January 1987. The Minister assured the House that the Government were determined not to allow the terrorists to succeed in their nefarious designs. The Government were also determined to take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of the Prime Minister and other VIPs.

*Discussion on floods:* Initiating a discussion on 3 August 1988 regarding devastating floods in various parts of the country, Shri Kamla Prasad Singh asked the Government to spell out the relief measures taken by the Government.

Replying to the discussion on 8 August 1988, in which 28 other members\* participated, the Minister of Agriculture, Shri Bhajan Lal said that present rainfall would prove useful for the future crops, but huge rainfall had caused floods in 124 districts in 16 States of the country and resulted in immense loss of life

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\* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Vijoy Kumar Yadav, V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao, K.S. Rao, Syed Mosudal Hossain, Shanti Dhariwal, Ram Bhagat Paswan, H.M. Patel, Manoj Pandey, G.S. Basavaraju, M.R. Saikia, Shantaram Naik, Ram Nagina Mishra, Ram Narain Singh, Abdul Hannan Ansari, Rana Vir Singh, C. Janga Reddy, Bipin Pal Das, Kali Prasad Pandey, S.B. Sidnal, C.P. Thakur, A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao, Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh, Abdul Hamid, R.S. Khirhar, Ramashray Prasad Singh, Parag Chaliha, Professor Narain Chand Prashar and Dr. G.S. Rajhans.

and property. The Government of India, he said, were fully determined to prevent floods in any part of the country. The Government were making efforts to construct dams on all the rivers which caused floods in Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Many rivers originating in Nepal were responsible for devastating floods and the Government had taken up the matter with the Nepal Government.

The Minister added that the Government of India had provided compensation to the States as per norms, for the loss of livestock; death of human beings and destruction of houses. Besides, the Central Government had also set up a Committee for monitoring the utilisation of funds.

Regarding a permanent solution to the problem of floods, Shri Bhajan Lal said that the Government had formulated a plan in this regard. Commissions and Boards had been set up to control the floods in river Ganga and other rivers, he added.

On 29 August 1988, Shri Bhajan Lal said that Assam had experienced successive waves of floods during May to July 1988. The river Brahmaputra received very huge inflows due to heavy rains in Assam from 22 to 26 August 1988. Parts of Guwahati town on the western side had also been inundated. Serious damage was also apprehended in Dibrugarh. The State Government had made arrangements for evacuation of people in the low lying areas and the Army was assisting the civil authorities in maintaining rescue and relief operations. Road links and railway lines within Assam and with West Bengal had been affected. The production and movement of petroleum products had also been affected.

Shri Bhajan Lal stated that along with the Prime Minister, he had made an extensive aerial survey of the affected areas. He had also visited some relief camps and had discussion with the Chief Minister of Assam. According to the State Government 8,770 villages covering an area of 42.23 lakh hectares, and a population of 56.72 lakhs had been affected. The State Government had opened 500 relief camps, he added.

The Minister stated that according to the Government of West Bengal 785 villages covering an area of 1.5 lakh hectares and crops in an area of 55,000 hectares were affected due to floods in West Bengal. He added that Assam and West Bengal Government had margin money of Rs. 7.25 crores and Rs. 23.75 crores, respectively for undertaking immediate relief measures. The Assam Government had asked for additional financial assistance and the Centre had asked them for details on utilisation of the margin money to enable the Government to depute a Central team there. He assured the House that all assistance would be extended to the State Administration and the people of the area most expeditiously.

*Presidential Proclamation in Nagaland:* On 8 August 1988, moving a Statutory Resolution seeking approval of Presidential Proclamation in Nagaland, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev said that the Governor of Nagaland had reported that 13 MLAs belonging to Congress(I) Party had conveyed their decision to break away from the party and form a new party called Congress Regional Nagaland. On 31 July 1988, Shri Vamuzo the leader of the Opposition informed the Governor that the legislators belonging to the Naga National Democratic Party, the Congress Regional Nagaland Party, the Naga People's Party and four independent members of the Legislative Assembly had decided to work together under the name and style, Joint Regional Legislature Party(JRLP) and demanded dismissal of the Government headed by Shri Hokishe Sema on the plea that JRLP had a combined strength of 35 members as against 21 of Congress(I) and three other independent members. According to the Governor, the manner in which a new party was formed by the dissident group overnight, showed that the aim of the dissident group was not really to function as an independent party with any ideology or objective of service to the people, but to topple the constitutionally elected Government by forging an alliance of convenience with the Opposition with an eye on offices of profit and attainment of benefits. The Governor was of the view that since the process of destabilisation had set in, the remaining life span of the Assembly would be bedevilled by political horse-trading.

According to the Minister, the Governor had reported that in view of the known links of some members of the Legislative Assembly with underground leaders and their past contact, the efforts for maintaining peace and resolution of any outstanding problems might suffer a serious setback. The Governor was convinced that a situation had arisen in which the Government of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and therefore, he had recommended that the State should be placed under President's rule and the Assembly be dissolved. Accordingly, the proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution was issued on 7 August 1988 and the Legislative Assembly of the State was dissolved.

Opposing the resolution, Shri C. Madhav Reddy said that the Governor's act of questioning the split amounted to going beyond the constitutional powers. With the imposition of President's rule, the feelings of Nagas had been badly wounded. Professor Madhu Dandavate held that neither was there any collapse of the constitutional machinery, nor any serious political crisis in Nagaland. Shri Indrajit Gupta said that while everyone wanted Nagaland to come into the mainstream of the country, the present act of the Governor and the Centre would strengthen the hands of those Nagas who were against such development.

Participating in the resumed discussion on 9 August, Shri Dinesh Goswami said that what had happened in Nagaland was assault on the Constitution and the institution of the Governor.



In a brief intervention the Minister of the State of the Ministry of Surface Transport, Shri Rajesh Pilot maintained that in view of the sensitive nature of the area and the threat of insurgency, the Government had no other alternative except to go in for President's rule there, so that the pace of development and the efforts to bring the people into the mainstream continued.

Replying to the discussion in which 16 other members\* participated, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev said that Governor's action in recommending the imposition of President's rule and the dissolution of the State Assembly was in consonance with the Constitution. Elections, he added, would be held as soon as the situation returned to normal and it was upto the Governor to take a decision about it.

The Statutory Resolution was adopted.

*Memorandum of Settlement on Tripura:* Making a statement on 12 August 1988, the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh informed the House that a 'Memorandum of Settlement on Tripura' had been signed in Delhi on that day by the Additional Secretary, Union Ministry of Home Affairs on behalf of the Government of India, Chief Secretary, Tripura on behalf of the Government of Tripura and Shri B.K. Hrangkhawl and five of his colleagues on behalf of Tripura National Volunteer (TNV).

Recapitulating the events leading to the settlement, the Minister stated that Shri Hrangkhawl, President, TNV in his letter addressed to the Governor of Tripura in May 1988, had intimated that keeping in view the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi's policy of solution to the problem through negotiations, the TNV had decided to abjure violence as a means of resolution of Tripura's problems. He had also acknowledged Tripura as an integral part of India and expressed his commitment to a solution of all the problems within the framework of the Constitution of India. The Government of India had, therefore, cancelled its notification of 12 August 1988 declaring TNV as an 'Unlawful Association' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

The Minister said that the Memorandum of Settlement on Tripura envisaged that the TNV should take all necessary steps to end all underground activities; to bring out all underground activists of the TNV with their arms, ammunitions and equipment within one month of the signing of the Memorandum; and not to extend any support to any other extremist group. The Minister added that the Central Government would take steps for the resettlement and rehabilitation of underground TNV personnel coming overground and prevent further infiltration on the border. The Government would introduce an amendment to

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\* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Bipin Pal Das, Somnath Chatterjee, B.R. Bhagat, N. Tombi Singh, Tarun Kanti Ghosh, Ram Narain Singh, G.M. Banatwalla, Shankarlal, N.V.N. Somu, K.D. Sultanpuri, Braja Mohan Mohanty, Piyus Tiraky, Professor P.J. Kurein, Professor N.G. Ranga, Professor Meijinlung Kamson and Dr. Manoj Pandey.

the Constitution and to the Representation of the People Act, 1950 providing for reservation of seats for the Scheduled Tribes in the Tripura Assembly at the present level.

Commending the Memorandum of Settlement, the Minister noted that it reflected the aspirations of the tribals and would act as a catalyst for strengthening relations between the tribals and non-tribals and make them equal participants in the progress of the country, besides bringing to an end the chapter of extremist violence in Tripura. He added that for long-term development in Tripura, the Government would take other effective measures which included restoration of alienated lands to the tribals, inclusion of tribal majority villages contiguous to the Autonomous District Council in the Autonomous District, exclusion of non-tribal majority villages from the Autonomous District and increasing the duration of tribal programme in their own languages in All India Radio.

The statement of the Minister was subject matter of discussion\* in the House on 30 August 1988. Initiating the discussion, Shri C. Madhav Reddy suggested that the Government should have a policy which could give immediate results to tribals.

The discussion was not concluded.

#### B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*Arms (Amendment) Bill\*\**: On 8 August 1988, moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram said that in the context of rising trend of violence and terrorism by extremists and anti-national elements in various parts of the country and in particular, the alarming increase in the use of sophisticated automatic firearms, rockets etc. by these elements, there was an urgent need to amend the Act to provide deterrent punishment for offences under the Act. The Bill sought to make illegal possession of prohibited arms and ammunitions punishable with imprisonment of seven years to life and liability to fine. It also provided capital punishment to persons causing death to any person by using illegal firearms and ammunition.

Earlier on 5 August 1988, moving a Statutory Resolution regarding Disapproval of the Arms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee

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\* Other Members who participated in the inconclusive discussion were Sarvashri N. Tombi Singh, Baju Ban Riyan, Vijay N. Patil, Thampan Thomas and Pratap Bhanu Sharma.

\*\* The Bill was introduced by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram on 1 August 1988.

had expressed that instead of bringing the Ordinance, a law could have been passed earlier thereby making it easier for the Government to deal with the increasing terrorist activities.

Participating in the discussion on 8 August 1988, Shri Indrajit Gupta suggested a realistic arms policy suited to the requirement of the situation and to the citizens of the country.

Winding up the discussion on 9 August 1988 in which 19 other members\* participated, Shri P. Chidambaram said that the Government of India had, with effect from 8 August 1988, taken over the power to grant licences in respect of prohibited bore and semi-automatic weapons and the Government had no intention of giving licences for prohibited arms. Government would, however, consider licensing semi-automatic weapons in most deserving cases. The administration of the Act except licensing of certain kinds of weapons was entirely with the State Government. He therefore, appealed to State Governments to enforce the Act strictly.

The Statutory Resolution was negatived.

The Bill was passed.

*Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Bill, 1988\*\**: On 10 August 1988, moving that the Bill to replace the Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Ordinance, 1988 promulgated by the President on 26 May 1988, be taken into consideration, the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh said that religious places were being misused for a variety of criminal and illegal activities. Firearms and ammunitions were being stored at religious places and the funds from worshippers were being misutilised for illegal activities. Under the circumstances, the Government were compelled to make specific provisions in law to curb these activities in religious places.

Earlier, moving a Statutory Resolution regarding disapproval of Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Ordinance, 1988, Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav said that a comprehensive legislation should be brought to separate politics from religion. Shri Indrajit Gupta expressed that the term, political activity used in the Bill should be defined in a more precise manner.

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\* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri H.A. Dora, V.S. Krishna Iyer, Harish Rawat, Satyagopal Mishra, Ram Bhagat Paswan, Shantaram Naik, Balwant Singh Ramoowalia, Vijay N. Patil, Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan, Virdhi Chander Jain, Jagannath Patnaik, Ramashray Prasad Singh, Braja Mohan Mohanty, Ram Singh Yadav, Digvijay Sinh, Sri Ballav Panigrahi, Dr. G.S. Rajhans, Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi and Chaudhary Sunder Singh.

\*\* The Bill was introduced by the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh on 1 August 1988.

Taking part in the resumed discussion on 11 August, Shri Dinesh Goswami emphasised on evolving a code of conduct to see that religious feelings were not exploited for political purposes. Shri Amar Roypradhan suggested a nation-wide mass campaign against religious fundamentalism. Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia asked the Government not to misuse the provisions of the Bill.

Replying to the discussion in which 30 other members\* participated, Sardar Buta Singh informed the House that the object of the Bill was very limited, i.e., to protect the religious institutions from the evil effects of politics. The Bill was not meant for separating religion from politics, for which another effort would be made. Through the Bill, the Government were trying to maintain the sanctity of the religious places and also to strengthen the concept of secularism.

The Statutory Resolution was negatived.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

*National Security (Amendment) Bill\*\**: On 16 August 1988, moving that the Bill to replace the National Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988 promulgated by the President on 26 May 1988, be taken into consideration, the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh said that there was absolute necessity to extend the life of the provisions made in the National Security Act, 1980 by the National Security (Amendment) Act, 1987, beyond 8 June 1988. The provisions of the Bill, he added, would be applicable only to the disturbed areas of Punjab and Chandigarh and to the detentions made on or before 8 June 1988.

Earlier, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee had moved a Statutory Resolution regarding disapproval of National Security (Amendment) Ordinance, and said that the National Security Act was undemocratic.

Taking part in the discussion, while Shri Basudev Acharia felt that the Government was not finding a political solution to the Punjab problem,

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\* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri K. Ramachandra Reddy, Haroobhai Mehta, Saifuddin Chowdhary, Somnath Rath, Syed Shahabuddin, Salahuddin, Virdhi Chander Jain, Shantaram Naik, Saif-ud-din Soz, Bala Saheb Vikhe Patil, Harish Rawat, Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan, Vijay N. Patil, Charanjit Singh Athwal, Jagannath Patnaik, N. Tombi Singh, R. Annanambi, Shanti Dhariwal, Jai Prakash Agarwal, G.M. Banatwalla, Ram Bhagat Paswan, Sriballav Panigrahi, Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi, Chandra Shekhar Tripathi, Ram Nagina Mishra, S. Jagathrakshakan, Ram Swaroop Ram, Mohd. Ayub Khan, Dr. G.S. Dhillon and Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

\*\* The Bill was introduced by the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh on 1 August 1988.

Shri Piyus Tiraky urged the Government to take the people of Punjab into confidence.

Opposing the Bill on 17 August 1988, Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia held that by enacting the laws, the gap between the people and the Government of Punjab was widening. Shri Indrajit Gupta said that the Bill sought to take away the only safeguard in the National Security Act, *i.e.*, review by the Advisory Board. Shri Charanjit Walia wanted a political initiative to solve the problem. Shri C. Madhav Reddy demanded immediate elections in Punjab.

Replying to the discussion, in which 16 other members\* participated, Sardar Buta Singh maintained that the Government had to resort to these extraordinary measures to ease the situation in Punjab, caused by active support given to terrorists by Pakistan.

Dealing with administration of the Act, Sardar Buta Singh informed the House that the Government of India were closely monitoring it and had not detained anybody under NSA. It was done by State Governments. He assured the House that the Government would take measures to ensure that no political victimisation took place.

The Statutory Resolution was negatived.

The Bill was passed.

*Defamation Bill, 1988* \*\*: On 29 August, 1988 moving that the Bill be taken into consideration the Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram said that in view of Law Commission's Report and the second Press Commission's recommendations suggesting certain amendments to the law of defamation contained in Indian Penal Code, the Government considered it necessary to have a self-contained law on defamation covering both substantive and procedural aspects.

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\* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Shantaram Naik, Aziz Qureshi, Syed Shahabuddin, K.D. Sultanpuri, Aatur Rahman, Virdhi Chander Jain, Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh, R.L. Bhatia, Sriballav Panigrahi, N. Tombi Singh, Choudhary Khurshid Ahmed, Harish Rawat, Saif-ud-din Soz, Ram Singh Yadav, Professor N. G. Ranga and Dr. Datta Samant.

\*\* The Bill was introduced on 29 August by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram.

Replying to the discussion on 30 August in which 15 other members\* participated, Shri P. Chidambaram said that it was a consolidating law and was long overdue. Under our laws and our Constitution, the Press had the same right of expression which the ordinary citizens had and, therefore, it had to share the same responsibilities and had to impose upon itself the same restraint.

The Bill was passed.

### C. THE QUESTION HOUR

During the Session, 18,060 notices of Questions (14,220 Starred, 3,783 Unstarred and 57 Short Notice Questions) were received. Out of these, 480 Questions were admitted as Starred and 5,064 as Unstarred and one as Short Notice Question.

*Daily average of Questions:* Each Starred List contained 20 Questions except those of (i) 5, 10, 11, 18, 19 and 23 August, 1 and 5 September 1988 which contained 21 Questions each; and (ii) 30 August 1988 which contained 22 Questions. The Questions in excess of 20 in these lists were transferred from earlier dates. On an average, seven Questions per sitting were orally answered on the floor of the House. The Maximum number of Starred Questions answered on the floor of the House on a day was 10 on 30 August 1988 and the minimum was four on 27 July 1988.

The average number of Questions in the Unstarred List came to 214 as against the prescribed limit of 230 questions, the minimum being 142 questions on 17 August 1988 and the maximum being 238 on 1 September 1988 (including eight Questions transferred from earlier lists).

*Half-an-Hour Discussions:* In all, 31 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received during the Session. Out of these, four notices were admitted and three were discussed on the floor of the House.

### D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made to the passing away of Sarvashri Ramji Verma, Dwarika Prasad Mishra, Sohan Singh Basi, M. Kalyanasundaram, Tarkeshwar Pande, Magan Lal Bagdi, Syed Kazim Ali Meerza, Nityanand Kanungo, Rananjaya Singh, Awadhesh Chandra Singh, Fatesinghrao Pratapsinghrao Gaekwad and Dr. A. Krishna Swamy, all ex-

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\*Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri E. Ayyapu Reddy, Shantaram Naik, Amal Datta, Somnath Rath, Thampan Thomas, Viridhi Chander Jain, A. Charles, Jagan Nath Kaushal, Harish Rawat, Het Ram, Ram Singh Yadav, C. Janga Reddy, Dr. G.S. Rajhans, Dr. Datta Samant and Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

members and General Zia-ul Haq, President of Pakistan. Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

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## RAJYA SABHA

### HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION\*

The Rajya Sabha met for its Hundred and Forty Seventh Session on 27 July 1988 and adjourned *sine die* on 6 September 1988. A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the Session is given below:

#### A. DISCUSSIONS

*Recent Press disclosures on Bofors Deal:* Raising a short duration discussion on 2 August 1988, on the recent Press disclosures on Bofors Deal, Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy said that the Indian Press did a significant service to the country and to democracy in exposing the scandal. The parliamentary committee on Bofors, he remarked was a truncated committee, with truncated terms of reference and produced a truncated report.

The member suggested that the Government should commit the issue for probe by another Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC), with expanded terms of reference, presided over by the leader of the Opposition.

The Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri P. Shiv Shanker, intervening in the debate, said that the Opposition failed to participate in the proceedings of the JPC and did not even appear before it to provide evidence. Hence, they were not ethically and morally justified to seek another JPC.

Replying to the Debate † on 4 August 1988 the Minister of Defence, Shri K. C. Pant said that it was very difficult to separate the JPC report from what appeared in the *Hindu* and necessarily, therefore, much of the ground which had been covered earlier, had again to be referred to. In the papers published in the *Hindu*, an analysis was attempted by the *Hindu* itself, which was repeated in the House, linking Svenska to Anatronc General Corporation and also to Shri Win Chadha.

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

† Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Anand Sharma, Dipen Ghosh, Pawan Kumar Bansal, Bekal Utsahi, Jaswant Singh, Madan Bhatia, Virendra Verma, Mirza Irshadbaig, Aladi Aruna alias V. Arunachalam, P.N. Sukul, N.E. Balaram, V. Gopal-samy, Chitta Basu, Professor Sourendra Bhattacharjee, Professor C. Lakshmana and Dr. Nagen Saikia.

The Minister expressed surprise over the fact that some members claimed that existence of middlemen, payment of commission and involvement of Indians had been clearly established. At the same time, they were demanding another enquiry. The Minister explained that the JPC could not function as an investigative agency and must necessarily rely upon the investigative agencies of the Government, which were already going into the matter. Therefore, there was no real case for the second JPC. He assured that the Government were exploring various options and actions to be taken, if the Bofors were in the wrong. The Government did not ignore the option of the cancellation of the contract and would not do anything which would affect the defence preparedness of this country. The Minister concluded with a request to the members to cooperate without casting doubts on each other.

*Situation in Sri Lanka:* Initiating a short duration discussion on 29 August 1988, Shri V. Gopalsamy, said that the situation in Sri Lanka was very grave. Valiant youth of Tamil race were fighting for the cause of their race. They were confronting the onslaught and pressure of an army and weaponry which was a hundred times greater than their numerical strength and weapons. The declaration of President Jayewardene that he would campaign against the merger of the North and East, the staying of Israeli forces in Sri Lanka, colonisation in Sri Lanka, offering a price of one million rupees on the head of Mr. Prabhakaran etc., were clear assaults on the Accord.

The Minister of External Affairs, Shri P V. Narasimha Rao, replying to the discussion\*, said that everyone in Sri Lanka had accepted the Accord. Although Shri Prabhakaran had expressed some reservations about the agreement initially on seeing the draft, he later accepted the agreement. The fact was that the LTTE went back on the Accord, after having accepted it.

The IPKF was duty-bound under the Accord to see that all the groups in Sri Lanka were completely disarmed. One of the most important aspects of the Accord was laying down of arms. The diplomatic aim was to see that India and Sri Lanka helped each other in maintaining their unity and non-aligned status and that other powers did not meddle with the situation in Sri Lanka.

*Tributes to Dr. S. Radhakrishnan:* Paying tributes to Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, the first Chairman of Rajya Sabha, on his Birth Centenary on 5 September 1988, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, Chairman of Rajya Sabha said that Dr. Radhakrishnan was held in high esteem and regard throughout the world as an eminent educationist, philosopher and statesman. He had a deep study of ancient Indian culture and Vedanta and was a great exponent of the Bhagavad Gita, the Vedas and the Upanishads. His was a philosophy of peace, non-

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\* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Subramaniam Swamy, Parvathaneni Upendra, E. Balanandan, Jaswant Singh, Shamim Hashmi, Anand Sharma, Ghulam Rasool Matto, Sardar Jagjit Singh Aurora and Dr. Ratnakar Pandey.



violence and Dharma. As Presiding Officer of Rajya Sabha, Dr. Radhakrishnan brought lustre to democratic parliamentary traditions. He will always be remembered in the annals of Indian parliamentary life, as his rulings were always marked with independence of judgement and the manner of his conducting the proceedings of the House evoked praise. His interpretation of the rules was lucid and based more on logic and reasoning than on mechanical adherence to rules. He helped in the great task of consolidating our system of parliamentary democracy.

Dr. Sharma noted that for full five years, Dr. Radhakrishnan adorned the office of the President of India. His wisdom, perception of our national ethos and of the aspirations of the people, were invaluable bulwarks at a time when our country experienced serious adversities.

The Leader of the House, Shri P. Shiv Shanker, Minister of Human Resource Development said that for a decade, Dr. Radhakrishnan presided over the destiny of Rajya Sabha with the greatest of acumen. Not having been a politician, he presided over the House with his qualities of head and heart. He was able to carry all the segments of the House and was able to impress the nation by his erudite learning, wisdom and the philosophical attainments. He shed light as a teacher in different parts of this country in the initial stage, and finally became the expounding professor of eastern religions and ethics in the western world. He epitomised innately the Indian culture and interpreted this to the western world. In the end, he said, that by paying tributes to this great soul, we as small men are honouring ourselves.

The leaders of various groups in the House joined Dr. Sharma in paying tributes to Dr. Radhakrishnan.

## B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*The Delhi University (Amendment) Bill, 1988\**: The Minister of State in the Department of Education and Culture in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Shri L.P. Shahi, moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, on 8 August 1988 said that there were at present, 54 colleges affiliated to the Delhi University. A large number of those colleges were offering only general education programme. Most of them were well-established institutions and could be conferred autonomous status. In order to enable the University to do so, it was necessary that the Act was amended so that University could confer autonomous status on a college affiliated to it.

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\* The Bill was introduced on 10 May, 1988

*The Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Bill, 1988\**: On 17 August 1988, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram, moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that the Government had been watching with concern the flagrant misuse of religious places for purposes other than religious. A number of such places were being used as sanctuaries for criminals, anti-nationals and terrorists. Firearms and ammunition were being stored at these places. Absconders, declared so by law, were being given shelter. Funds collected from worshippers for holy purposes were being misutilized for illegal activities. By such practices, the administration of the criminal justice system was coming to a grinding halt. Such a state of affairs could not be allowed to continue any longer. It was under the circumstances, that the Government were compelled to make specific provisions in law to curb such activities in religious places. The President of India promulgated the Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Ordinance, 1988 on 26 May 1988, as Parliament was not in Session. The Bill sought to replace the Ordinance, the Minister explained.

The Resolution seeking disapproval of the Ordinance moved earlier by Shri Jaswant Singh, was negatived. The Motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted, the clauses etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed on 19 August 1988.

*The Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1988 †*: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 19 August 1988, the Minister of Urban Development, Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai said that there were demand from different quarters for amending the Delhi Rent Control Act. The first objective of the Bill was to rationalise the provisions of the existing Rent Control law by bringing about a balance between the interests of landlord and tenants. The standard rent which was fixed at 7.5 per cent to 8.25 per cent of the cost of construction of the premises and the market price of land on the date of commencement of the construction, was proposed to be calculated on the basis of 10 per cent of such cost of construction and the price of land. Provision was also made for the revision of standard rent to the extent of 10 per cent every three years. The members of Armed Forces, para-military forces and the Delhi Police on their retirement, death etc. would be able to get one house belonging to them vacated from their tenants for self-occupation. Premises, which had been let out for residential as well as non-residential purposes at a monthly rent exceeding Rs. 3,500/- were being exempted from the purview of the Rent Control Law. The penalty for re-letting or transfer by the landlord after getting vacant possession of the rented premises for his use was also being enhanced. The Bill would also give a boost to house building activity, and reduce litigation between landlord and tenants besides ensuring expeditious settlement of disputes between them, the Minister concluded.

\* The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 12 August 1988.

† The Bill was introduced on 13 May 1988.

The motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted, the clauses etc., as amended, were adopted and the Bill, as amended, was passed on 30 August 1988.

*The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Bill, 1988\**: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 1 September 1988, the Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Water Resources, Shri B. Shankaranand said that the President had promulgated the Benami Transactions (Prohibition of the Right to Recover Property) Ordinance, 1988 on 19 May 1988. The Bill sought to implement the recommendations as contained in the Law Commission's 57th report. The Ordinance evoked mixed response from the Press, public and the Bar. There was criticism that the Ordinance was not complete and had not touched many of the important aspects of *benami* transactions. In view of all those criticisms, the Bill to replace the Ordinance was drafted as comprehensively as possible. The report of the Law Commission in that respect had already been placed on the Table of the House. The Minister added that the Bill provided for a comprehensive law on *benami* transactions and touched all its aspects. It would, therefore, be very effective in achieving the objective of preventing *benami* transactions, the Minister assured the House.

The motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted, the clauses etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed on the same day.

*The State of Arunachal Pradesh (Amendment) Bill, 1988\*\**: The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 6 September 1988, said that the bill sought to provide for 60 seats in the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly by amending section 10 of the State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986. He added that the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh had been pressing for raising the strength of the Legislative Assembly from 40 to 60. Accordingly, the matter was carefully considered. Given the size of the State of Arunachal Pradesh and the thin distribution of the population, there was adequate justification for raising the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly from 40 to 60. The Government, therefore, brought forward the proposed amendment in order to fulfil the aspirations of the people of Arunachal Pradesh. Delimitation of constituencies would be undertaken by the Election Commission after the Act came into force, the Minister assured.

The motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted, the clauses etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed on the same day.

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\* The Bill was introduced on 31 August 1988.

\*\* The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 6 September 1988.

## C: THE QUESTION HOUR

During the Session, 9,119 notices of Questions (8,255 Starred and 864 Unstarred) were received. Out of these 472 Starred Questions and 4,437 Unstarred Questions were admitted. 5 Short Notice Questions were received and only one was admitted. After the lists of Questions were printed, 10 Starred and 92 Unstarred Questions were transferred from one Ministry to another.

*Daily Average of Questions:* Each of the lists of Starred Questions contained 17 to 21 Questions. On an average, 3.22 Questions were orally answered on the floor of the House, per sitting. The maximum number of Questions orally answered was 6 on 8 and 29 August 1988, and the minimum number of Questions orally answered was 3 on 27 July, 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 16, 17, 19 August and 1 September 1988.

The minimum number of Questions admitted in the Unstarred Questions lists was 76 on 18 August 1988 and their maximum number was 345 on 31 August 1988. Their average came to 170.65.

*Half-an-Hour Discussions:* In all, 12 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received during the Session and two were admitted.

*Statements correcting answers to Questions:* In all, seven statements correcting answers to Questions answered in the House were made by the Ministries concerned.

## D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, the Chairman made references to the passing away of Shri T. K. C. Veduthala, Sitting member, Sarvashri M. Kalyanasundaram, Tarkeshwar Pande, Ganga Sharan Sinha and Dr. K. Ramiah all ex-members and General Zia-ul-Haq, President of Pakistan. Members stood in silence for a shortwhile as a mark of respect to the deceased.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

## GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\*

The Seventh Gujarat Legislative Assembly commenced its Eighth Session on 22 June 1988 and was adjourned *sine die* on 3 August 1988.

**Financial Business:** Financial business commenced with the statement of the Finance Minister on 23 June 1988 imposing a new tax, namely 'Turnover Tax'. The general discussion on the Budget lasted from 29 June to 4 July 1988. The demands for grants pertaining to various Ministries were discussed and voted from 5 July 1988 onwards. The Appropriation Bill was passed on 29 July 1988. Earlier the statement of excess demands pertaining to the year 1980-81 was also presented on 27 June 1988 and excess demands were passed by the House on 5 July 1988.

**Obituary References:** On 22 June 1988 the House made obituary references to the passing away of two sitting members and 5 former members of the House.

#### HIMACHAL PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA \*

The Sixth Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha commenced its Twelfth Session on 29 August 1988 and was adjourned *sine die* on 6 September 1988.

**Financial Business:** The Chief Minister (Shri Virbhadra Singh), who also held the Finance portfolio, presented the first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for the financial year 1988. General discussion took place on 1 and 5 September 1988. The Appropriation Bill was passed on 5 September 1988.

**Obituary References:** On 29 August 1988, the House made obituary reference to the passing away of Shri Daulat Ram Chauhan a former member of the Legislative Assembly.

#### MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\*\*

The Fourth Manipur Legislative Assembly commenced its Eleventh Session on 7 July 1988 and was adjourned *sine die* on 1 August 1988.

**Financial Business:** The Session was devoted predominantly to the discussion and passing of the Budget estimates for 1988-89. It was, therefore, the main Budget Session of the year. General discussion on the Budget estimates was held on 7 and 8 July 1988. Detailed discussion on the various demands for grants lasted for nine days from 11 to 22 July 1988. All the demands for grants were voted and passed.

**Obituary References:** On 1 August 1988, obituary reference was made to the demise of Shri Laisram Kulachandra Singh, Ex-member of the Manipur Territorial Council.

\* Material contributed by Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

\*\* Material contributed by Manipur Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

## SIKKIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\*

The Sikkim Legislative Assembly held its Ninth Session on 18 and 19 September 1988.

*Financial Business:* The Excess Demands for Grants for the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 and also the first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1988-89 were presented by the Minister of Finance, Shri Chamla Tshering Bhutia, on 18 August 1988. They were put to vote and unanimously passed by the House on 19 August 1988. The Finance Minister introduced, on 19 August 1988, the Appropriation Bill No. 9 of 1988 for Excess Demands, 1980-81 and 1981-82 and also the Appropriation Bill No. 10 of 1988 for Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1988-89 for consideration by the House. The same were put to vote and unanimously passed by the House.

*Obituary References:* On 18 September 1988, the House made an obituary reference to the passing away of Shri Athing Tashi Dadul Densapa, an eminent citizen of the State who had passed away on 22 February 1988.

## UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\*\*

The Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly commenced its Second Session on 3 October 1988 and was adjourned *sine die* on 7 October 1988.

*Financial Business:* During the Session, two Appropriation Bills were passed by the House. The first Appropriation Bill was regarding supplementary demands for 1988-89 and the other was in respect of the excess expenditure for the financial year 1982-83.

*Obituary References:* On the opening day, the House made obituary references to the passing away of Shri Ranjit Singh Deoria, sitting member, General Zia-ul-Haq, President of Pakistan, Shri Raj Kapoor, eminent film artist, Shri Syed Modi, Badminton player of international repute, Shri Viyogi Hari, noted literateur, and Shri Dori Lal Agarwal, Editor of the Daily *Amar Ujala*.

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\* Material contributed by the Sikkim Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

\*\* Material contributed by Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

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## APPENDIX I

### STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTH LOK SABHA

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1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	27 July to 5 September 1988
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	25
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	179 hours and 01 minute
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	2
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	10
	(ii) Introduced	16
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	8
	(iv) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment/ recommendation and laid on the Table	2
	(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	24
	(x) Passed	24
	(xi) Withdrawn	Nil
	(xii) Negatived	Nil
	(xiii) Part-discussed	Nil
	(xiv) Discussion postponed	Nil
	(xv) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	5
	(xvi) Motion for concurrence to refer the Bill to Joint Committee adopted	Nil
	(xvii) Pending at the end of the Session	12

**6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS**

(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	284
(ii)	Introduced	15
(iii)	Motion for leave to introduce negatived	Nil
(iv)	Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	Nil
(v)	Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
(vi)	Reported by Select Committee	Nil
(vii)	Discussed	2
(viii)	Passed	Nil
(ix)	Withdrawn	1
(x)	Negatived	Nil
(xi)	Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xii)	Part-discussed	1
(xiii)	Discussion Postponed	Nil
(xiv)	Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xv)	Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xvi)	Removed from the Register of Pending Bills	1
(xvii)	Pending at the end of the Session	297

**7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193****(Matters of Urgent Public Importance)**

(i)	Notices received	340
(ii)	Admitted	8
(iii)	Discussions held	7
(iv)	Part-discussed	1

**8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197****(Calling-Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)**

Statements made by Minister	4
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**9. MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

(i)	Notices received	Nil
(ii)	Admitted and discussed	Nil
(iii)	Barred	Nil

**10. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD** 3**11. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS**

(i)	Notices received	48
(ii)	Admitted	8
(iii)	Moved	6
(iv)	Adopted	2
(v)	Negatived	4
(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	8
(ii)	Admitted	8
(iii)	Discussed	2
(iv)	Adopted	Nil
(v)	Negatived	Nil
(vi)	Withdrawn	1
(vii)	Part-discussed	1
(viii)	Discussions postponed	Nil

**14. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS**

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

**15. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS**

(i)	Notices received	374
(ii)	Admitted	77
(iii)	Moved	Nil
(iv)	Discussed	Nil
(v)	Adopted	Nil
(vi)	Negatived	Nil
(vii)	Withdrawn	Nil
(viii)	Part-discussed	Nil

**16. MOTION RE MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE**

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

**17. NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES CONSTITUTED IF ANY DURING THE SESSION** Nil

**18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION** 18,917

**19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED** 1,662 on 31 Aug. 1988

**20. NUMBER OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS**

(i)	Brought before the House	Nil
(ii)	Admitted and discussed	Nil
(iii)	Barred in view of adjournment motion admitted on the subject	Nil
(iv)	Consent withheld by Speaker outside the House	181
(v)	Consent given by Speaker but leave not granted by the House	Nil

**21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED**

(i)	Starred	480
(ii)	Unstarred (including Starred Questions converted as Unstarred Questions)	5,066
(iii)	Short-Notice Questions	

**22. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES**

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period 1 July to 30 September 1988	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	10	1
(iv)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	3	
(v)	Committee on Petitions	8	...
(vi)	Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions	3	3
(vii)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	5	
(viii)	Committee of Privileges	..	...
(ix)	Committee on Government Assurances	1	1
(x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	3	
(xi)	Estimates Committee	5	
(xii)	General Purposes Committee	1	
(xiii)	House Committee	1	
	(a) Accommodation Sub-Committee	2	
	(b) Sub-Committee on Amenities		
	(c) Sub-Committee on Furnishing	..	
(xiv)	Public Accounts Committee	8	
(xv)	Railway Convention Committee	2	
(xvi)	Rules Committee	1	

1	2	3	4
<b>JOINT/ SELECT COMMITTEES</b>			
(i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	4	
(ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	3	
(iii)	Joint Committee on Lok Pal Bill, 1985	4	
(iv)	Joint Committee on Railways Bill, 1986	3	
23.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE		7
24.	PETITIONS PRESENTED		2
25.	NUMBER OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN WITH DATE		
No. of Members sworn		Date on which sworn	
7		27 July 1988	



## APPENDIX II

### STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF RAJYA SABHA

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	27 July to 6 September 1988
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	26 days
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	187 hours and 28 minutes
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	1
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	17
(ii) Introduced	4
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	16
(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	Nil
(ix) Discussed	29
(x) Passed	29
(xi) Withdrawn	Nil
(xii) Negatived	Nil
(xiii) Part-discussed	Nil
(xiv) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	5
(xv) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	8
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	52
(ii) Introduced	11
(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	... 1
(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi) Part-discussed	... 1
(xii) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv) Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	Nil
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	62

<b>7.</b>	<b>NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176</b> <b>(Matters of Urgent Public Importance)</b>	
	(i) Notices received	148
	(ii) Admitted	39
	(iii) Discussions held	3
<b>8.</b>	<b>NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 180</b> <b>(Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)</b> <b>Statements made by Ministers</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS</b>	
	(i) Notices received	6
	(ii) Admitted	6
	(iii) Moved	4
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Negatived	4
	(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
<b>11.</b>	<b>GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS</b>	
	(i) Notices Received	3
	(ii) Admitted	3
	(iii) Moved	2
	(iv) Adopted	2
<b>12.</b>	<b>PRIVATE MEMBERS RESOLUTIONS</b>	
	(i) Received	14
	(ii) Admitted	14
	(iii) Discussed	2
	(iv) Withdrawn	1
	(v) Negatived	1
	(vi) Adopted	Nil
	(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
	(viii) Discussion postponed	Nil
<b>13.</b>	<b>GOVERNMENT MOTIONS</b>	
	(i) Notices received	2
	(ii) Admitted	2
	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Part-discussed	Nil
<b>14.</b>	<b>PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS</b>	
	(i) Received	177
	(ii) Admitted	177
	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Part-discussed	Nil
	(vi) Negatived	Nil
	(vii) Withdrawn	Nil

15.	MOTION REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
	(i) Received	Nil
	(ii) Admitted	Nil
	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Negatived	Nil
	(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
	(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
16.	NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES CREATED, IF ANY, DURING THE SESSION	Nil
17.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	3,503
18.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITED	5,324
19.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	... 286 on 1 September 1988
20.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE ON WHICH VISITED	... 531 on 18 August 1988
21.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
	(i) Starred	... 472
	(ii) Unstarred	4,437
	(iii) Short-Notice Questions	... 1
22.	DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	... Nil
23.	WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES	

Name of the Committee	No. of meetings held during the period 1 July to 30 September 1988	No. of Reports presented during the Session
(i) Business Advisory Committee	6	Nil
(ii) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	3	Nil
(iii) Committee on Petitions	9	Nil
(iv) Committee of Privileges	Nil	Nil
(v) Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
(vi) Committee on Government Assurances	8	Nil
(vii) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	3	Nil
(viii) Joint Committee on the Shipping Agents (Licensing) Bill, 1987	2	Nil

(ix) General Purposes Committee	1	Nil
(x) Joint Committee of the Houses on the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 1987	5	Nil

24. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE .....	1
25. PETITIONS PRESENTED .....	Nil
26. NAME OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN WITH DATES	

S. No	Name of Members Sworn	Date on which sworn
1		2
1.	Shri E. Balanandan	27.7.1988
2.	Shri M.M.Jacob	27.7.1988
3.	Shri Arangil Sreedharan	27.7.1988
4.	Shri P.K. Kunjachan	29.8.1988

27. OBITUARY REFERENCES

S.No.	Name	Sitting Member/Ex-Member
1	Shri T.K.C. Vaduthala	Sitting Member
2.	General Zia-ul-Haq	President of Pakistan
3.	Shri M. Kalyanasundaram	Ex-member
4.	Shri Tarkeshwar Pande	—do—
5.	Dr. K. Ramiah	—do—
6.	Shri Ganga Sharan Sinha	—do—

## APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES  
DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1988

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills	Private Bills	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Short Notice Questions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>STATES</b>							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	23.7.88 to 29.8.88	26	18(13)	1	543(76)	(77)(e)	400(22)
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	27.9.88 to 29.9.88	3	1(1)	—	102(88)	56(49)	—
Assam L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.A.	24.6.88 to 28.7.88	23	2(2)	—	7,009(3,636)(b)	(1,112)	(128)
Bihar L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa L.A.	11.7.88 to 29.7.88	14	9(7)	—	640(340)	1(160)(c)	3(2)
Gujarat L.A.	22.6.88 to 3.8.88	32	12(8)	3	953(370)	200(215)(d)	51(12)
Haryana L.A.	22.8.88 to 26.8.88	5	8(6)	—	170(115)	34(23)	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	29.8.88 to 6.9.88	6	4(4)	—	536(255)(e)	23(152)(f)	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	8.0.88 to 26.8.88	10	4(4)	—	273	52	—
Karnataka L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.	20.6.88 to 4.8.88	32	2(7)	—	10,786(2,767)(g)	(6,291)	6(1)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.	18.8.88 to 26.8.88	8	4(4)	—	(62)	—	—
Mizoram L.A.	16.8.88 to 22.8.88	5	3(2)	—	111(109)	—	1
Nagaland L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Punjab L.A.	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.	18.8.88 to 19.8.88	1	6(6)	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.	8.7.88 to 21.7.88	10	3(3)	546(359)	19(54) (n)
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal L.A.	29.8.88 to 12.9.88	8	8(9)	167(77)	73(30)
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>					
Delhi Metropolitan Council—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry L.A.	—	—	—	—	—

**NOTES:**

- (i) Figures in Cols. 4 and 5 indicate the number, respectively, of Government and Private Members' Bills introduced with the number of bills passed in brackets.
- (ii) Figures in Cols. 6, 7 and 8 indicate the number of Notices admitted in brackets.
  - (a) Includes 68 Starred Notices and 9 Short Notice Questions admitted as Unstarred Questions.
  - (b) The figure 7,009 represents the total number of Notices received.
  - (c) 160 Starred Notices were admitted as Unstarred.
  - (d) The figure 215 includes 141 Starred Notices admitted as Unstarred.
  - (e) The figure 255 includes 6 Notices postponed from the Preceding Session.
  - (f) The figure 152 includes 137 Starred Notices admitted as Unstarred.
  - (g) The figure 10,786 represents the total number of Notices received.
  - (h) The figure 54 includes 35 Starred Notices admitted as Unstarred.

**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	3	21(1)	3(1)	—	2	3	4	19 (a)	4(1)	—	—	—	9	—	—	5 (b)
Committee on Govt. Assurances	—	(2)	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(3)	—	—	5 (b)
Committee on Petitions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	1	—
Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions	3	70(6)	31(12)	—	11	81(4)	14(1)	13(1)	35(3)	—	13	11	27(1)	13(1)	1	94(1) (c)
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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa L.A.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	16 (d)

## STATES

Andhra Pradesh L.A.

Arunachal Pradesh L.A.

Assam L.A.

Bihar L.A.

Bihar L.C.

Goa L.A.

Gujarat L.A.	10(10)9(1)	1	6(6)	4	6(2)	3(2)	12(7) (a)3(3)	—	3	—	9(3)	3(1)	—	24(10) <sup>(n)</sup>
Haryana L.A.	1(1)	17	9	—	7	20	13	13	8	11	18	—	—	1 <sup>(g)</sup>
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	10(6)	3	—	3(1)	11(8)	5	11(6)	2	—	7(15)	—	—	6(1) <sup>(h)</sup>
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	2	6	3	—	—	7	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	—	7	6	11	6	10(1)	7	12	13	11	13(4)	—	—	—
Karnataka L.C.	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.	4(4)	15	1	8(4)	5	8(7)	11	7(1)	5	7	8(10)	—	—	14(10) <sup>(i)</sup>
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.	1	8	3	—	—	9	5	6	—	—	14	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.	2(5)	1(2)	1	—	(2)	7	—	4(3)	—	—	7	1	—	—
Nagaland L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.	2(2)	—	1	—	—	2	—	6(1) <sup>(j)</sup>	—	—	2	—	—	2 <sup>(k)</sup>
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	—	10	21	—	9	12	20	27	2	16	27	15	1	20 <sup>(l)</sup>
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal L.A.	5(3)	9*	4	—	5	5	4	9	4	2	9	2	—	19(1) <sup>(m)</sup>
UNION TERRITORIES														
Delhi Metropolitan Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

(a) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes—13 sittings; and Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—6 sittings.

(b) Committee on Amenities—2 sittings; and Committee on the Welfare of Backward Classes—3 sittings.

(c) Questions and Calling Attention Committee—25 sittings; and 1 report; Nivedan Committee—47 sittings; and Zila Parishad and Panchayati Raj Committee—22 sittings.



- (d) House Committee on Sheldem Sub-station—9 sittings; House Committee on the Goa Plots and Flats Ownership Regulation Bill, 1988—2 sittings; House Committee on the Land Allotted to India International Centre—3 sittings; Select Committee on Code of Criminal Procedure—1 sitting; and Select Committee on Goa Municipalities—1 sitting.
- (e) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes—9 sittings and 4 reports; Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—3 sittings and 3 reports.
- (f) Committee on the Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes, Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes—6 sittings and 6 reports; Committee on the Members' Allowances—3 sittings; Committee on the Absence of Members—1 sitting and 1 report; Committee on Panchayati Raj—8 sittings and 1 report; Committee on Papers Laid on the Table—3 sittings and 1 report; and Select Committee on Gujarat Entry Tax Bill, 1987—3 sittings and 1 report.
- (g) Committee on Press Gallery—1 sitting.
- (h) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table—3 sittings; and Committee on Official Language—3 sittings and 1 report.
- (i) Subject Committee on Agriculture and Integrated Rural Development—1 sitting and 1 report; Subject Committee on Land Revenue, Forests and Fisheries—1 sitting and 1 report; Subject Committee on Irrigation and Power—1 sitting and 1 report; Subject Committee on Industry and Minerals—1 sitting and 1 report; Subject Committee on Public Works, Transport and Communication.—1 sitting and 1 report; Subject Committee on Social Services—1 sitting and 1 report; Subject Committee on Food, Housing and Labour—2 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Economic Affairs—3 sittings and 1 report; and Subject Committee on Local Administration, and Cooperation—2 sittings and 1 report; and Subject Committee on Home Affairs—1 sitting and 1 report.
- (j) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes—3 sittings and 1 report; and Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—3 sittings.
- (k) Committee on Delegated Legislation—2 sittings.
- (l) Committee on Parliamentary Research and Studies—1 sitting; Questions and References Committee—19 sittings.
- (m) Committee on Health and Family Welfare—5 sittings and 1 report; Committee on Environment—4 sittings; Committee on Panchayat—3 sittings; Committee on Education—5 sittings; and Committee on Entitlements of the Members—2 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 1988

S. No:	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1.	The Cine-Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Bill, 1988	12.8.1988
2.	The Food Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1988	20.8.1988
3.	The Punjab Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1988	25.8.1988
4.	The Alcock Ashdown Company Limited (Acquisition of Undertakings) Amendment Bill, 1988	1.9.1988
5.	The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1988	1.9.1988
6.	The National Waterway (Sadlya-Dhubri Stretch of the Brahmaputra River) Bill, 1988	1.9.1988
7.	The Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Bill, 1988	1.9.1988
8.	The Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1988	1.9.1988
9.	The National Security (Amendment) Bill, 1988	1.9.1988
10.	The Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (Determination of Conditions of Service of Employees) Bill, 1988	3.9.1988
11.	The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Bill, 1988	5.9.1988
12.	The Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Bill, 1988	6.9.1988
13.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1988	7.9.1988
14.	The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1988	7.9.1988
15.	The Prevention of Corruption Bill, 1988	9.9.1988
16.	The Aircraft (Amendment) Bill, 1988	23.9.1988
17.	The Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Bill, 1988	24.9.1988
18.	The State of Arunachal Pradesh (Amendment) Bill, 1988	27.9.1988
19.	The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill, 1988	29.9.1988
20.	The Auroville Foundation Bill, 1988	29.9.1988

## APPENDIX V

### LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1988

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#### STATES

##### ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Andhra Pradesh Private Educational Institutions Grant-in-Aid (Regulation) Bill, 1988.
2. The Andhra Pradesh Land Grabbing (Prohibition) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1988.
3. The Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
4. The Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1988.
5. The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
6. The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1988.
7. The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1988.
8. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
9. The Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply (Validation of Water Rates and Service Charges) Bill, 1988.
10. The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
11. The Andhra Pradesh Rashtra Krashak Parishad and Allied Bodies Bill, 1988.
12. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1988.
- \*13. The Andhra Pradesh Record of Rights in Land (Amendment) Bill, 1988.

##### ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- \*1. The Arunachal Pradesh (Re-organisation of Districts) Amendment Bill, 1988.

##### BIHAR VIDHAN SABHA

1. The Bihar Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1988.
2. Indian Stamp (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1988.

##### GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Goa Appropriation Bill, 1988.
- \*2. The Goa Buildings and Eviction Control (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- \*3. The Goa Maintenance of Public Order and Safety Bill, 1988.
- \*4. The Goa Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) Bill, 1988.

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\* Awaiting assent

- \*5. The Goa Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- \*6. The Goa Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- \*7. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Goa Amendment) Bill, 1988.

## GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- 1. The Gujarat Salaries and Allowances of Speaker of Gujarat Legislative Assembly and Ministers Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- 2. The Gujarat Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- 3. The Bombay Electricity Duty (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- 4. The Gujarat Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill, 1988.
- \*5. The Gujarat Appropriation Bill, 1988.
- 6. The Bombay Stamp (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- 7. The Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- 8. Gujarat Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1988.

## HARYANA VIDHAN SABHA

- 1. The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Haryana Second Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- 2. The Punjab New Townships (Street Lighting and Water Supply) Fees Haryana Repeal Bill, 1988.
- 3. The Haryana Good Conduct Prisoners (Temporary Release) Bill, 1988.
- 4. The Haryana General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- \*5. The Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas Restriction of Unregulated Development (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- \*6. The Haryana Development and Regulation of Urban Areas (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- 7. The Haryana Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- 8. The Haryana Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1988.

## HIMACHAL PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA

- 1. The Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Allowances and Pension of Members) (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- 2. The Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Allowances and Pension of Members) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- 3. The Lepers (Himachal Pradesh Repealing) Bill, 1988.
- 4. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1988.

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\* Awaiting assent

## JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Jammu and Kashmir Extraction of Resin Bill, 1988.
2. The Jammu and Kashmir Water Supply (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
3. The Jammu and Kashmir Khadi and Village Industries Board (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
4. The Jammu and Kashmir Instruments (Control of Noises) (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
5. The Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
6. The Jammu and Kashmir Universities (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
7. The Jammu and Kashmir Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Bill, 1988.
8. The Jammu and Kashmir Land Revenue (Validation of Orders, Proceedings and Acts) Bill, 1988.
9. The Jammu and Kashmir General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
10. The Jammu and Kashmir Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 1988.
11. The Jammu and Kashmir Control of Building Operations Bill, 1988.
12. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
13. The Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Bill, 1988.
14. The Jammu and Kashmir Special Tribunal Bill, 1988.
15. The State Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
16. The Jammu and Kashmir Home Guards (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
17. The Jammu and Kashmir Prevention of Illicit Traffic, Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Bill, 1988.
18. The Jammu and Kashmir Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Bill, 1988.
19. The Jammu and Kashmir Allowances of Members of the Jammu and Kashmir State Legislature (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
20. The Jammu and Kashmir Forest (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
21. The Sher-i-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
22. The Jammu and Kashmir Societies Registration (Amendment) Bill, 1988.

## KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Kerala Grandhasala Sangham (Taking Over of Management) Amendment Bill, 1988.
2. The Kerala Finance Bill, 1988.
3. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1988.
4. The Kerala Motor Transport Workers Payment of Fair Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
5. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1988.
6. The Kerala Corneal Grafting (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
7. The Kerala Anatomy (Amendment) Bill, 1987.

**MEGHALAYA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Meghalaya (Ministers Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
2. Legislative Assembly of Meghalaya (Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
3. The Meghalaya Legislative Assembly (Leader of Opposition's Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
4. Legislative Assembly of Meghalaya (Members' Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 1988.

**MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Mizoram Salaries, Allowances and Pension of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
2. The Mizoram (Professional, Trade, Callings and Employments Taxation) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1988.

**SIKKIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Sikkim Forests, Water Courses and Road Reserve (Preservation and Protection) Bill, 1988.
2. The Sikkim Court Fees (Exemption and Miscellaneous Provision) Amendment Bill, 1988.
3. The Sikkim Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
4. The Sikkim Appropriation (No. 9) Bill, 1988.
5. The Sikkim Appropriation (No. 10) Bill, 1988.
6. The Sikkim Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1988.

**TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Tripura Panchayats (Second Amendment) Bill, 1988.
2. The Tripura Appropriation Bill, 1988.
3. The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Tripura) (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1988.

**WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

- \*1. The West Bengal Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- \*2. The Bengal Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- \*3. The West Bengal Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- \*4. The Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council Bill, 1988.
- \*5. The West Bengal Central Valuation Board (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- \*6. The West Bengal Board of Secondary Education (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- \*7. The West Bengal Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- \*8. The West Bengal Fire Services (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- \*9. The Code of Criminal Procedure (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1988.

**APPENDIX VI**  
**ORDINANCES ISSUED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO**  
**30 SEPTEMBER 1988**

S.No.	Subject	Date of promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>UNION GOVERNMENT</b>					
1.	The Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (Determination of Conditions of Service of Employees) Ordinance, 1988	2.7.1988	27.7.1988	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Ordinance, 1988	4.7.1988	27.7.1988	—	—do—
<b>STATE GOVERNMENTS</b>					
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>					
1.	The Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply (Validation of Water Rates and Service Charges) Ordinance, 1988	4.5.1988	23.7.1988		Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988	9.5.1988	—do—		—do—

3.	The Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988	17.5.1988.	—do—	—do—
4.	The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1988	23.5.1988.	—do—	—do—
5.	The Andhra Pradesh Land Grabbing (Prohibition) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988	20.6.1988.	—do—	—do—
6.	The Andhra Pradesh Private Educational Institutions (Grant-in-aid) (Regulation) Ordinance, 1988	30.6.1988.	—do—	—do—
7.	The Andhra Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988	16.9.1988.	—do—	—do—
ASSAM				
1.	The Assam Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988	—	—	—
GUJARAT				
1.	The Gujarat Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988	24.3.1988	23.6.1988	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Gujarat Secondary Education (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988.	20.4.1988	—do—	—do—
3.	The Bombay Electricity Duty (Gujarat Amendment) Ordinance, 1988	31.5.1988	—do—	—do—
4.	The Gujarat Secondary Education (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1988	10.8.1988	—	—
5.	The Bombay Civil Courts (Gujarat Amendment) Ordinance, 1988	23.9.1988	—	—



1	2	3	4	5	6
		HARYANA			
1.	The Haryana Municipal (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988	27.7.1988	22.8.1988	—	Replaced by Legislation.
		JAMMU AND KASHMIR			
1.	The Jammu and Kashmir Prevention of Illicit Traffic, Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances Ordinance, 1988.	5.7.1988	9.8.1988	—	Replaced by Legislation.
		KARNATAKA			
1.	The Karnataka Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988. (No. 2)	8.9.1988	—	—	—
		KERALA			
1.	The Kerala Handloom Workers' Welfare Fund Ordinance, 1988.	19.8.1988	—	—	—
2.	The Kerala Agricultural University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988.	13.9.1988	—	—	—
3.	The Kerala Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988.	22.9.1988	—	—	—
		MIZORAM			
1.	Mizoram Salaries and Allowances of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988.	6.8.1988	—	—	—

1.	The Sikkim Court Fees (Exemption and Miscellaneous) Amendment Ordinance, 1988.	9.6.1988	18.8.1988	19.8.1988	—
2.	The Sikkim Forests Water Courses and Road Reserve (Preservation and Protection) Ordinance, 1988	17.6.1988	18.8.1988	19.8.1988	—
UTTAR PRADESH					
1.	The Uttar Pradesh Shri Badrinath and Shri Kedarnath Temples (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988.	17.8.1988	4.10.1988	—	—
2.	The Uttar Pradesh Zila Parishads (Alpa Kalik Vyawastha) (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1988.	17.8.1988	4.10.1988	—	—
3.	The Uttar Pradesh Advocates Welfare Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988.	17.8.1988	4.10.1988	—	—
4.	The Uttar Pradesh Homoeopathic Medicine (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988.	7.9.1988	4.10.1988	—	—
5.	The Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Services Selection Board (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988.	14.9.1988	4.10.1988	—	—

## APPENDIX VII

## A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA (As on 8 December 1988)

Sl No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Seats	Cong (I)	Telugu Desam	CPI(M)	Other Parties	Unattached	Indepen- dents/ Nominated	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
STATES										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	6	29	1	3(a)	1	1	41	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2						2	
3.	Assam	14	5			7(b)	1	1	14	
4.	Bihar	54	45			5(c)		1	51	3
5.	Goa	2	2						2	
6.	Gujarat	26	23			3(d)			26	
7.	Haryana	10	6			4(e)			10	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4						4	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	3			3(f)			6	
10.	Karnataka	28	24			4(g)			28	
11.	Kerala	20	12		1	5(h)	1		19	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40	39				1		40	
13.	Maharashtra	48	43			3(i)		1	47	1
14.	Manipur	2	2						2	
15.	Meghalaya	2	2						2	
16.	Mizoram	1								1
17.	Nagaland	1								1
18.	Orissa	21	20						20	1
19.	Punjab	13	6			5(j)	2		13	
20.	Rajasthan	25	24						24*	
21.	Sikkim	1				1(k)			1	
22.	Tamil Nadu	39	23			13(l)	1		37	2

23. Tripura	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2
24. Uttar Pradesh	85	80	..	1(m)	84	..	1	..	1
25. West Bengal	42	16	18	8(n)	42	..	..	..	..
UNION TERRITORIES									
26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
27. Chandigarh	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
29. Daman and Diu	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
30. Delhi	7	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	1
31. Lakshadweep	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
32. Pondicherry	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
NOMINATED (Anglo-Indian)	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
	545	398	29	22	65	9	8	531*	13

\* Excluding the Speaker

- (a) Janata—1; CPI(M)—1; and BJP—1.
- (b) AGP—6; and PTCA—1.
- (c) Janata—3; and CPI—2.
- (d) Janata—2; and BJP—1.
- (e) Lok Dal—4.
- (f) J&K National Conference—3.
- (g) Janata—4.
- (h) Muslim League—2; Kerala Congress—2; and Janata—1.
- (i) Janata—2; and Peasants and Workers Party of India—1.
- (j) Akali Dal (Badali)—3; and Akali Dal (Barnala)—2.
- (k) Sikkim Sangram Parishad—1.
- (l) AIADMK—(I)—7, and AIADMK—(II)—4.
- (m) Lok Dal—1
- (n) CPI-3; RSP—3; and Forward Bloc—2.

## B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (As on 8 December, 1988)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Seats	Cong(I)	Janata	CPI(M)	BJP	Others	Unattached	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
STATES										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	3		1		14(a)		18	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1				..		1	
3.	Assam	7	5			..	2(b)		7	
4.	Bihar	22	16	1		2	3(c)		22	
5.	Goa	1	1			..	..		1	
6.	Gujarat	11	10			1	..		11	
7.	Haryana	5	3				2(d)		5	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	3				..		3	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	3				1(e)		4	
10.	Karnataka	12	3	9			..		12	
11.	Kerala	9	2	1	3		3(f)		9	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	16	13				..		16	
13.	Maharashtra	19	16	2		3	..		19	
14.	Manipur	1	1			1	..		1	
15.	Meghalaya	1	1				..		1	
16.	Mizoram	1	1				..		1	
17.	Nagaland	1	1				..		1	
18.	Orissa	10	10				..		10	
19.	Punjab	7	3				1(g)		4	
20.	Rajasthan	10	7	1		1	..	1	10	
21.	Sikkim	1					1(h)		1	
22.	Tamil Nadu	18	4				14(i)		18	
23.	Tripura	1			1		..		1	

24. Uttar Pradesh	34	24	6	11	3(j)	1	34
25. West Bengal	16	1			4(k)		16
UNION TERRITORIES							
26. Delhi	3	3					3
27. Pondicherry	1	1					1
28. Nominated	12	6				5	11
	245	142	20	16	48	7	241
			8				4

- (a) Telugu Desam—14.  
 (b) Asom Gana Parishad—2.  
 (c) CPI—1; and Lok Dal—2.  
 (d) Lok Dal—2.  
 (e) National Conference—1.  
 (f) Kerala Congress—1; Muslim League—1, and CPI—1.  
 (g) Akali Dal—1.  
 (h) Sikkim Sangram Parishad—1.  
 (i) AIADMK (I)—6, AIADMK (II)—5 and DMK—3.  
 (j) Lok Dal—3.  
 (k) Forward Bloc—1; RSP—2; and CPI—1.

## C. PARTY POSITION IN STATE LEGISLATURES

State/Union Territory	Seats	Cong.(I)	Janata	Lok Dal	BJP Cong.(S)	CPI(M)	CPI	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
STATES												
Andhra Pradesh L.A. (As on 1.10.1988)	295	52	3		8		11	10	203(a)	7	294	1
Arunachal Pradesh L.A. (As on 1.7.1988)	33	30							2(b)		32	1
Assam L.A. (As on 1.10.1988)	126	23			4	2			92(c)	3	124	2
Bihar L.A. (As on 8.7.1987)	325	196	13	46	17	1	12	11(d)		29	324*	
Bihar L.C. (As on 1.4.1987)	96	35	2	4			6	2(e)		1	50*	45
Goa L.A. (As on 1.10.1988)	31	20							9(f)	2	31	
Gujarat L.A. (As on 30.9.1988)	182	145	13		12					8	178	4
Haryana L.A. (As on 1.7.1988)	90	4		60	17	1	1			5	88*	1
Himachal Pradesh L.A. (As on 1.10.1988)	68	57		1	7				1(g)	2	68	
Jammu & Kashmir L.A. (As on 1.10.1988)	78	27			2				45(h)	4	78	
Jammu & Kashmir L.C. (As on 1.4.1988)	36	12							18(i)		30	6
Karnataka L.A. (As on 30.9.1988)	225	65	138		2	2	4		3(j)	8	222*	2





	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>													
Delhi Metropolitan Council (As on 31.3.1988)	61	36	1	1	18						2	58	3
Daman & Diu L.A. (As on ....)													
Pondicherry L.A. (As on 1.10.1988)	33	19	1						9(x)		1	30	3

**NOTES. \*Excluding the Speaker.**

- (a) Telugu Desam Party—198; Mejis Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen-4; and Merxist Communist Party of India—1.  
 (b) People's Party of Arunachal Pradesh—2.  
 (c) Asom Gana Parishad—72; United Minority Front—17; and Plains Tribal Council of Assam—3.  
 (d) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha—9; SUCI—1; and Nominated—1.  
 (e) Samta Party—1; and Jharkhand Mukti Morcha—1.  
 (f) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party—8; and Goa Congress—1.  
 (g) Unattached—1.  
 (h) National Conference—41; and Muslim United Front—4.  
 (i) National Conference—17; and Awami National Conference—1.  
 (j) Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti—3.  
 (k) Muslim League—15; Indian Congress Socialist (Sarat Chandra Sinha)—6; Kerala Congress—5; Revolutionary Socialist Party—5; and Kerala Congress (Mani Group)—4.  
 (l) Nominated—1.  
 (m) Peasants and Workers Party—13; and Bharatiya Congress Party—1.  
 (n) Peasants and Workers Party—3; Bharatiya Congress Party—3; and Shiv Sena—2.  
 (o) United Democratic Front—10; Manipur People's Party—1; and KNA—1.  
 (p) Hills People Union—13; and Hills People Union (B)—6; Hills State People's Democratic Party—5; Public Demands Implementation Convention—2; and All India Hill Leaders Conference—2.

- (q) Nagaland National Democratic Party—18; and Nagaland People's Party—1.
- (r) Sikkim Sangram Parishad—30
- (s) Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti—7; and RSP—2.
- (t) Lok Dal (A)—53; and Lok Dal (B)—30.
- (u) Congress (J)—4; and Nominated—1.
- (v) Rashtriya Shikshak Dal—3; Shikshak Dal—5; and Nirdaiiya Vidhayak Dal—1.
- (w) Forward Bloc—27; Revolutionary Socialist Party—18; West Bengal Socialist Party—4; Revolutionary Communist Party of India—1; Forward Bloc (Marxist)—2; Democratic Socialist Party—2; Socialist Unity Centre of India—2; Muslim League—1; and Nominated—1.
- (x) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam—3; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam—5; and Pondicherry Maanila Makkal Munnai—1.

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